Aritmetica in Zn

Zn=40,1,...,n-1)

clase de resturi modulo n

= resturi posibile la l'espertirea en n

(Zn,+,·) - inel comutativ:

→ (Zn,+) grup comutativ:

0 = el. nutru

pt orice x ∈ Zn notez -x usimetrial" hi x față de "+"
-x S.n. opusul hi x.

Adica: X+(-x)=0.

- (Zn-70),) monoid comutativ:

1 = element neutra

Na orice X E Zu are "similoic" fata de ..

Daca exista, notez a x 1 acest , simetric", numit inversal lix.

Adici. X·(x-1)=1.

Set: U(Zn) = 1 x ∈ Zn (existà x-1); x∈U(Zn) s.n. unitate

Teorema X & U(Zu) (=> cumdc (x,n) = 1.

 $U(Z_n) = 1 \times EZ_1 \mid cmmdc(x,n) = 1$

Corolar: Daca n est nr. prim =) U(Zu) = Zh.

 $Ex: (Z_{11}, +, \cdot) ; Z_{11} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ 7 + 8 = 15 = 11 + 4 = 4

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$$7 + 8 = 15 = 11 + 4 = 4$$
,
 $4 \cdot 7 = 28 = 22 + 6 = 6$.

7= $\frac{1}{2}$ toate nr. intregi care dan restal 7 la imp. on 11 $\frac{3}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 K+7 | K+2 $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{4}$ 18, 29, 40, ...}

4= $\frac{1}{4}$ 11K+4 | K+2 $\frac{1}{4}$ = $\frac{1}{4}$ 15, 26, 37, ...

211: 4.7=6 (=) 40.15 = 17

Earatir de gradul I

 $9x: 5x+7=2 \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{13}$ $5x=2-7=-5=8 \mid .5^{-1}=8 \text{ (pt in } 5-8=40=39+1)$ 8.5.x=8.8 x=64=12 > 1 x=12

Marifilare: 5.12+7 = 60+7 = (52+8)+7=15=2. OK.

$$\frac{\xi_{X}}{1}$$
: $\frac{1}{2}$: $\frac{1}{3}$: $\frac{1}{$

$$\frac{5}{2}$$
: $3x+5=4$ in \mathbb{Z}_{12} $U(2_{12})=\frac{1}{2}$ $1,5,7,119 \not \ni 3$ $3x=-1=11 \cdot 3^{-1}$ NU Exist $\boxed{4}$!

Rezolv prin inarcari

Ec. de gradul I

$$5x: 3x^{2}-5x+1=0 \text{ in } Z_{7}.$$

$$\Delta = 25-4\cdot 3=25-12=13=6.$$

$$\frac{y^{2} + 0 + 2 + 3 + 5 + 6}{y^{2} + 0 + 4 + 2 + 2 + 4 + 1} \neq 6 = 7 \neq \sqrt{6} = 27$$

=> Ec. me are solution.

$$\xi_{X}$$
: $\chi^{2} - 5\chi + 6 = 0$ in \mathbb{Z}_{13}
 $5 = 25 - 66 = 1$
 $\sqrt{1} = 1$ or.

1.0 2012 0

Sisteme limere
$$(2x2)$$

$$\frac{5x}{5x}: \frac{1}{5} \frac{2x-y}{3} = 3 \quad \text{in} \quad \mathbb{Z}_{7}$$

$$\frac{5x+3y}{5} = 1$$

Calulez det matricei 818t. Daca =0 dan neinversabil =) rezolv prin încercari. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; \text{ det } A = 11 = 4 \text{ BK}.$

Substitutie:
$$y = 2x-3 = 5x + 3(2x-3) = 1$$

 $11x - 9 = 1$
 $4x - 2 = 1 = 14x = 3 \cdot 4 = 2$
 $\frac{x = 6}{y = 2.6-3} = 9 = 2$

juverse matricule

În R: A E Mn (R) estr inversabilă (n det A +0. În Zn: A E Mt (Zn) estr inversabilă (n) det A EU (Zn) (ca să existe (det A)-1).

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathcal{L}_{X}: A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{U}_{2}(Z_{1}) \\
&\mathcal{L}_{1}A = 17 = 6 \in \mathcal{U}(Z_{1}); \quad 6^{-1} = 2 \Rightarrow (dut A)^{-1} = 2 \\
&\mathcal{L}_{1}A = 17 = 6 \in \mathcal{U}(Z_{1}); \quad 6^{-1} = 2 \Rightarrow (dut A)^{-1} = 2 \\
&\mathcal{L}_{1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A^{*} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & +5 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\
&\mathcal{L}_{2}A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -6 & 4 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 10 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{2}A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 10 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Verificate: A.A-I-A-IZ.