Aritmetica in Zn

 $(Z_n,+,\cdot)$ -inel comutativ $(Z_n,+)$ grup comutativ (Z_n,\cdot) monoid comutativ (Z_n,\cdot) monoid comutativ

La mu sice element ett inv. fatade.

Zn = resturile positile la impartirea au n

Zn = {0,1,2,-.., n-1}

 $\mathcal{E}_{x}: (Z_{7}, +, \cdot), Z_{7} = \{0,1,2,3,4,5,6\}$ 2 + 4 = 6(-7)(6 + 11) = 6(-7) 23 + 25 = 13 etc

 $2 = \frac{1}{7} \times +2 \times \times \times = \frac{2}{9}, \frac{16}{23}, \frac{3}{1}$ $6 = \frac{1}{7} \times +6 \times \times = \frac{4}{11}, \frac{18}{25}, \frac{25}{11}$ $6 = \frac{1}{7} \times +6 \times \times = \frac{1}{11}$

Pl XEZn votez un - X simetrial fața de + = epousul lai X M: - X = y (=) X+y = 0 peleur nuntr.

4y: 5 - 3 = y = 3 + y = 0 = y = 45 = 4u: -3 = 0 - 3 = 7 - 3 = 4

Notez u x 1 similar fata de , = inversal laix.

Pt cā (Zn,·) monoid =) x nu exista pt vice x.

Det: X = y(=) X y = 1, elen neutra

 $\frac{2}{3}$: $\frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{7}{7}$, $\frac{3}{3}$ = $\frac{7}{3}$ (=) $\frac{3}{9}$ = $\frac{1}{3}$ = $\frac{7}{9}$ = $\frac{7}{9}$

 $G^{-1} = y(=) \ 6 \cdot y = 1 =) \ y = 6 \ p^{+} \ ca^{-} 6 \cdot 6 = 36 = 35 + 1 = 1$ Not. $U(Z_{n}) = \frac{1}{2} \times EZ_{n} | exista^{-} x^{-} \frac{1}{2} = uni + a t^{-}$ Teoruma: In $Z_{n} = \frac{1}{2} \times EZ_{n} | cum d(x, n) = 1$ $= \frac{1}{2} U(Z_{n}) = \frac{1}{2} \times EZ_{n} | cum d(x, n) = 1 \frac{1}{2}$ In particular, daia in ver prim = $\frac{1}{2} U(Z_{n}) = \frac{1}{2} U(Z_{$

Emati de gradul I î
$$2n$$
 $5x+1=3$ în 211
 $5x=3-1=2$ $1.5^{-1}=9$
 $9.5.x=2.9$
 $1.x=18=7$ 21×27

2)
$$6x+5=2$$
 in 210
 $6x=2-5=-3=7|.6^{1}$

NU EXISTA

It is unual $c(6,10)=2+1$

Regolv prin invercasi

 $x = 0.6 = 2.8 = 4.6 = 2.8 = 4.6$
 $6x = 0.6 = 2.8 = 4.6 = 2.8 = 4.6$

2) lc. lu au sol.

3)
$$hx+7=2$$
 in Z_{10}
 $hx=2-7=-5=5$ | $\cdot 4^{-1}$ NUEXISTA
 \times 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 hx 0 4 8 2 6 0 4 8 2 6
=) m an pol,

$$\mathcal{L}_{x}: \eta 2x^{2} - 5x + 1 = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{7}$$

$$\Delta = (-5)^2 - 4.1.2 = 25 - P = 17 = 3$$

-18c. un are pol.

2)
$$\chi^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$
 in Z_g

$$|au \sqrt{1}=1=) \times_1 = (5+1) \cdot 2^{-1} = 6.5 = 30 = 3$$

Data Luam √1=8=) ×1 = (5+8)-2 = 13.5=4.5=20=2 × 2 = (5-8) · 2 - (-3) · 5 = -15 = -9-6 =-6-3 Ex: 4x+x+5=2 in Z10

 $4x^{2}+x+3=0$ $\sqrt{2}_{10}$ \sqrt

3/3 m 210? NU => m are orl.

Sisteme limiare (2x2)

soul mi aversaboil

obs: Daia det (mat. sist.) = 0 >) rezolv più incención

Altfel, pot aplica reducere som substitutie.

 $\sum_{x} \begin{cases} 3x + y = 2 \\ 2x - 5y = 1 \end{cases} = \mathbb{Z}_{7}$

 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$; let A = -15 - 2 = -17 = -14 - 3 = -3 = 4 or.

2.6-59=1 $5y = 11 = 4/.5^{-1} = 3$ y = 12 = 5

Reduction $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ -51 \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 3x + 4 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1.5 \\ 2x - 54 \end{vmatrix} = 1$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ -51 \end{pmatrix} = 1$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ -$ X= 30 = 6.

Substitutil: 3x + y = 2 = 7y = 2-3x 2x - 5y = 1 $2 \times -5(2-3x) = 1$ 9x - 10 + 15x = 1

$$2x - 5(2-3x) = 1$$

$$2x - 10 + 15x = 1$$

$$17x = 11 = 3x = 4 = x = 6$$

$$y = 2-3.6 = -16$$

$$= -19-2=-2=5$$

Inverse matriceale

În R, matricea M eta inversabilă (=) det M +0. În Zn, matricea M eta inversabilă (=) există (det M)

$$\mathcal{E}_{x}: A=\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{U}_{2}(Z_{5})$$

det
$$A = 8+3=11=1$$
 or = exista A^{-1}
 $A \rightarrow A^{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -(\\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow A^{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3\\ +1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
 $A^{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} det A \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot A^{\dagger} = 1 \cdot A^{\dagger} = A^{\dagger}$

Number: $A \cdot A^{\prime} = A^{-1} \cdot A = I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0\\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$