

1341a

Ecuații de gradul I în \mathbb{Z}_n

Ex 1) $5x + 3 = 1 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_7$

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

$$5x = 5 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_7 \quad | \cdot 5^{-1} = 3$$

$$3 \cdot 5 \cdot x = 5 \cdot 3 \Rightarrow \underline{x = 1}$$

Ex 2 : $4x + 5 = 3 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{10}$

$$4x = 3 - 5 = -2 = 8 \quad | \cdot 4^{-1} \quad \text{NU există}$$

$(4, 10) = 2 \neq 1$

Teoremă x este inversabil în $\mathbb{Z}_n \Leftrightarrow \text{cmmdc}(x, n) = 1$

$$4x = 8$$

Rezolv prin încercări

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x = 2 \\ \underline{x = 7} \end{array}$$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4x mod 10	0	4	8	2	6	0	4	8	2	6

Sisteme liniare

Ex : $\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 1 \\ 5x - 3y = 2 \end{cases} \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{11}$

Matricea coeficienilor: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{Z}_{11})$

$$\det A = -9 - 10 = -19 = -11 - 8 = -8 = 3 \in U(\mathbb{Z}_{11})$$

\Rightarrow Sist. Cramer \Rightarrow solutie unica.

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 1 \\ 5x - 3y = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 5x = 2 + 3y \mid \cdot 5^{-1} = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 9(2 + 3y) = 18 + 27y = 7 + 5y$$

$$3(7 + 5y) + 2y = 1$$

$$21 + 15y + 2y = 1$$

$$10 + 6y = 1 \Rightarrow 6y = -9 = 2 \mid \cdot 6^{-1} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = 4} \quad x = 7 + 5 \cdot 4 = 27 = 5$$
$$\boxed{x = 5}$$

Ex: $\begin{cases} 3x + y = 4 \\ 2x + 2y = 3 \end{cases} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{Z}_{10}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; \det A = 6 - 2 = 4 \notin U(\mathbb{Z}_{10})$$

\Rightarrow sist. NU este Cramer

$$\begin{cases} 3x+y=4 \\ 2x+2y=3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 6x+2y=8 \\ 2x+2y=3 \end{cases}$$

(-)

$$4x=5 \quad | \cdot 4^{-1} \text{ nu exista}$$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4x mod 10	0	4	8	2	6	0	4	8	2	6

$4x=5$ nu are sol. in \mathbb{Z}_{10} .

$$\Rightarrow S = \emptyset$$

Ec. de gradul al II-lea

$$\text{Ex: } 3x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_7$$

$$a=3; b=-2; c=1$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = -8 = -7 - 1 = -1 = 6$$

$\exists \sqrt{6}$ in \mathbb{Z}_7 ?

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
x^2 mod 7	0	1	4	2	2	4	1

$\Rightarrow \nexists \sqrt{\Delta} \Rightarrow$ nu avem sol.

$$\underline{\text{Ex:}} \quad 5x^2 + 3x + 2 = 4 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{Z}_{11}$$

$$5x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$a=5; b=3; c=-2$$

$$\sqrt{a} = b \Leftrightarrow$$

$$a = b^2$$

$$\Delta = 9 + 40 = 49 = 7^2 + 5 = 5$$

$$\exists \sqrt{5} \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{11}?$$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$x^2 \text{ mod } 11$	0	1	4	9	5			5			

$$\sqrt{5} \in \{4, 7\}$$

$$x_1 = (-b + \sqrt{\Delta}) \cdot (2a)^{-1} = (-3 + 4) \cdot 10^{-1} = 1 \cdot 10^{-1} = 10$$

$$x_2 = (-b - \sqrt{\Delta}) \cdot (2a)^{-1} = (-3 - 4) \cdot 10^{-1} = -7 \cdot 10^{-1} = 4 \cdot 10$$

$$x_3 = (-3 + 7) \cdot 10^{-1} = 4 \cdot 10 = 40 = 7 \quad \text{--- } 40 = 3 \cdot 11 + 7 = 7$$

$$x_4 = (-3 - 7) \cdot 10^{-1} = -10 \cdot 10^{-1} = 1 \cdot 10^{-1} = 10$$



NU E NECESAR

Logaritmi în \mathbb{Z}_n

Def: $\log_a b = c \Leftrightarrow a^c = b$ ($a \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{Z}_n$)

Ex: $\log_3 5 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$ $\log_3 5 = a \Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{3^a = 5 \pmod{7}}}$

a	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...		
$3^a \pmod{7}$	1	3	2	6	4	5	1	3	2	6	4	5	...

$$3^3 = 3^2 \cdot 3 = 2 \cdot 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^5 = 5 \pmod{7}$$

$$3^4 = 3^3 \cdot 3 = 6 \cdot 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_3 5 = 5 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$$

Teorema lui Lagrange pt grupuri

G grup, $\#G = n$ \rightarrow cel mai mic t al $g^t = e$

$\forall g \in G$, $\text{ord } g \mid n$

În particular, $g^n = e, \forall g \in G$.

Dacă lucrăm multiplicativ $\Rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_n^*, \cdot)$ grup

$$\# \mathbb{Z}_n^* = n-1 \Rightarrow g^{n-1} = 1, \forall g \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$$

$$\text{Ex: } \log_3 2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{11} \quad 3^a = 2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}$$

a	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$3^a \pmod{11}$	1	3	9	5	4	1	3	9	5	4	1

$$\text{ord } 3 = 5 \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}$$

2) $\log_3 2$ nu exista in \mathbb{Z}_{11} .

Inverse matriceale $M_3(\mathbb{Z}_n)$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_5)$$

$$A^{-1} = ?$$

daca exista

Teorema: A este inversabila in $M_n(\mathbb{Z}_t)$

$$(\Rightarrow) \det A \in U(\mathbb{Z}_t)$$

$$\det A = 4 - 2 + 1 = 3 \in U(\mathbb{Z}_5)$$

$$(\det A)^{-1} = 3^{-1} = 2$$

$(-1)^{\text{linie} + \text{colana}}$

$$A \rightarrow A^t = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & +1 & 1 \\ +1 & 2 & +2 \\ 4 & +2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1} \cdot A^* = 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 8 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_5)$$

Obs: $A \cdot A^{-1} = A^{-1} \cdot A = I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Ex: $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_7)$

$$\det A = 1 + 4 = 5 \in U(\mathbb{Z}_7) \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

$$(\det A)^{-1} = 5^{-1} = 3$$

$$A \rightarrow A^t = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A^* = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1} \cdot A^* = 3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 6 \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 18 & 15 & 6 \\ 15 & 3 & 18 \\ 15 & 9 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_7).$$