Aritmetica in Zn $Z_{n} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$ a={ nr. intragicare dan restul a la impartirea en n} a = {nk+a, k e Z} Ex: Z= 20,1,2,3,4,5,6} 0 = multipli de 7 = {0,7,14,21,28,--} U [-7,-14,-21,-28, ---] 1={7K+1 | KEZY=41,8,15,22,29,--} 2 in Z₇ = {2,9,16,23,--}

Studura algebrico a Zn: (Zn,t,.) ivel comutativ D(Zn, +) grup com.

el neutrn: 0

sinchial hi a & Zn eTr-a

z opusul hi a + (Zn-10),) monoid countativ el-neutra 1 me ovice element ett s'inctrizabil frata de ... U(Zn)= 1x EZn | x etc simetingabrilfta de "} Daca XEU(Zn), x s.n. unitate
Simetial hi x f.de., se nofeaza X
(inversul)

Forena:
$$U(Z_n) = \frac{1}{2} \times EZ_n | \text{cmmdc}(x, n) = \frac{1}{2}$$
 $E_X : Z_8 = \frac{1}{4}0,1,2,3,4,5,6,74$
 $(Z_8,+) | \text{grap combition}$
 $(Z_8-10), \text{monoid combition}$
 $2+3=2+3=5$
 $5+7=12=4$
 $-3=? | \text{opusul lini} 3 = \text{Simetrial finition de} + \frac{1}{4}$
 $-3=a(=) | \alpha+3=0=)a=5$
 $U(Z_8) = \frac{1}{4} \times EZ_8 | \text{cmmdc}(x,8)=1$
 $=\frac{1}{4},3,5,7$
 $=\frac{1}{4}$
 $=\frac{1}{4}$

$$1'=1; 5'=5 \text{ pt } ca 5:5=25=1 \text{ in } Z_8$$

$$7'=7 \text{ pt } ca 7:7=49=1 \text{ in } Z_8$$

1.
$$2x+5=3$$
 in $Z_{11}=\{0,1,2,...,10\}$

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

$$X=-1=10$$
 SA42x=9 $|.2=6$

$$6.2.\times = 9.6$$

 $1 \times = 54 = 44 + 10 = 10 = x$

$$2.5x + 3 = 1 \approx Z_{13}$$

$$5x = -2 = 11 \cdot 5$$

$$x = 11.5^{-1} = 11.8 = 88 = 78 + 10 = 10$$

= $(-2).(-5) = 10$

3.
$$3x + 5 = 1 \hat{\lambda} Z_{17}$$

 $3x = -4 \cdot 3^{-1} = 1 \times = -4 \cdot 3^{-1} = -4 \cdot 6$
 $= 1 \times = -24 = -17 - 7 = -7 = 10$

1)
$$\chi^{2} - 3\chi + 1 = 0$$
 û Z_{7}
 $\Delta = 9 - 4 = 5$
 $\sqrt{5}$ û $Z_{7} = 7$

$$VS=a (=) a^{2}=5 \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{7}$$

$$1^{2}=1; 2^{2}=4; 3^{2}=2; 5^{2}=4; 6=1; 0=0$$

$$=1 VS \text{ in exista in } \mathbb{Z}_{7}=) \text{ echim are sel.}$$

$$2) \times -5 \times +6 = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{13}$$

$$\Delta = 25-24=1$$

$$VS=\sqrt{1}=\begin{cases} 1,12 \\ = 6.7: 42=39+3=3 \end{cases}$$

$$x_{1}=(5+1)\cdot 2^{7}=4\cdot 7=28=26+2=2$$

$$x_{3}=15\cdot 1)\cdot 2^{7}$$

$$x_{4}=(5+1)\cdot 2^{7}$$

Inverse matricall A E M3 (Zn) et inversabilia (=) detA & U(Zn) (=) cumbe (detA,Zn)=1 Ex: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{U}_3(\mathbb{Z}_7)$ $A^7 = ?$ lace existe $\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 12 - 2 = 10 = 3$ $\lim_{x \to \infty} 2x$ $3^{1} \times 7 = 5$ $A \rightarrow A^{+} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & \rho & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A^{+} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -5 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A^{*} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 5 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 10 & 10 \\ 0 & -10 & 0 \\ 10 & 10 & -15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1}$$

Obs:
$$A \cdot A^{-1} = A^{-1} \cdot A = J_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3x + 2y = 1$$

$$5x - y = 3$$

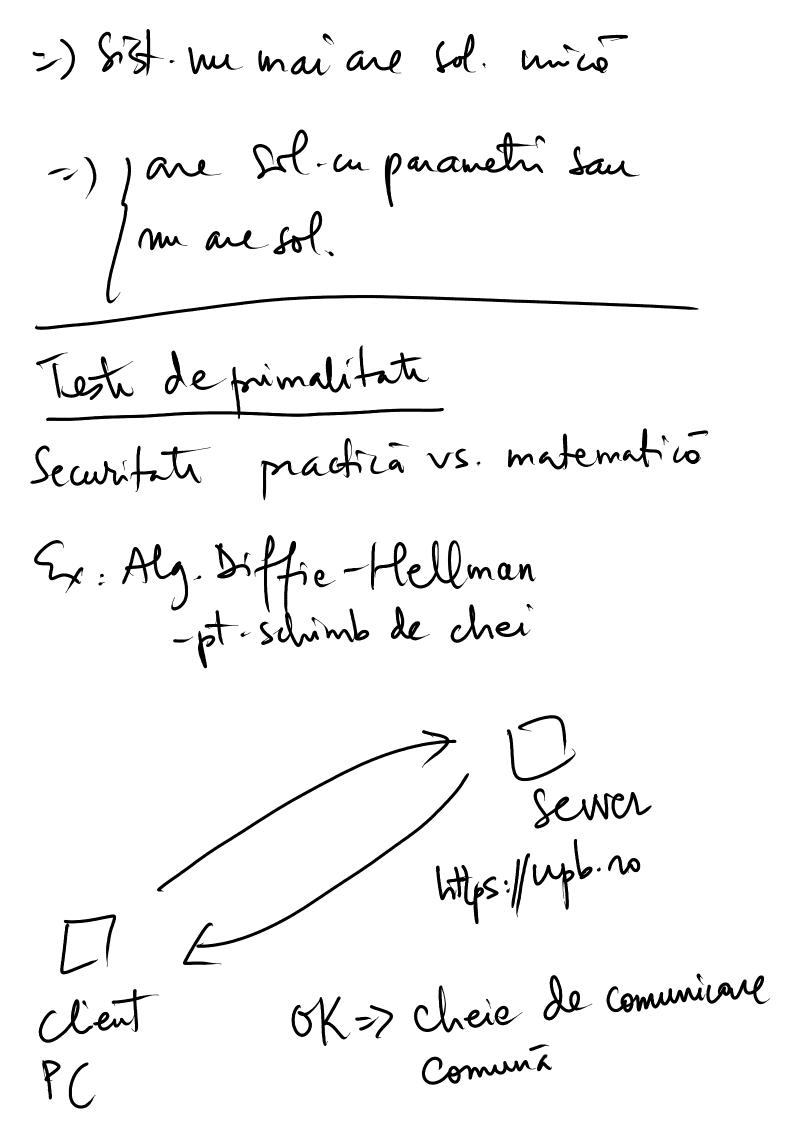
$$y = 5x - 3$$

$$=)$$
 $3x + 2(5x-3) = L$

$$3 \times +10 \times -6 = 1$$

$$= 3 > 24(0,4)$$

in 72 det A = 14=0



M=20 = 2.5 n=13517329 2 5

Nu exsta:

INPUT -> Fizzz -> Wr-prim

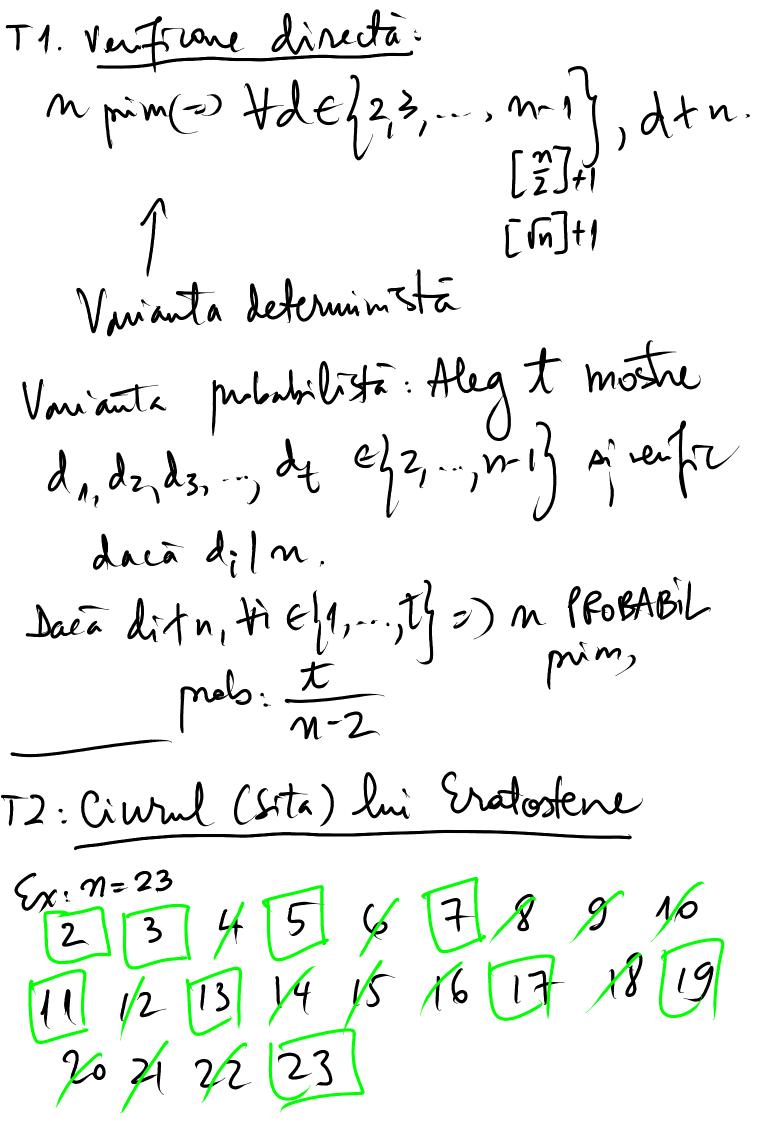
Ref: Jpoteza lui Riemann (~ 1850)

T: N -> N, T(x) = al x-lea m. prim Mi T(n) = 1 nos Inn

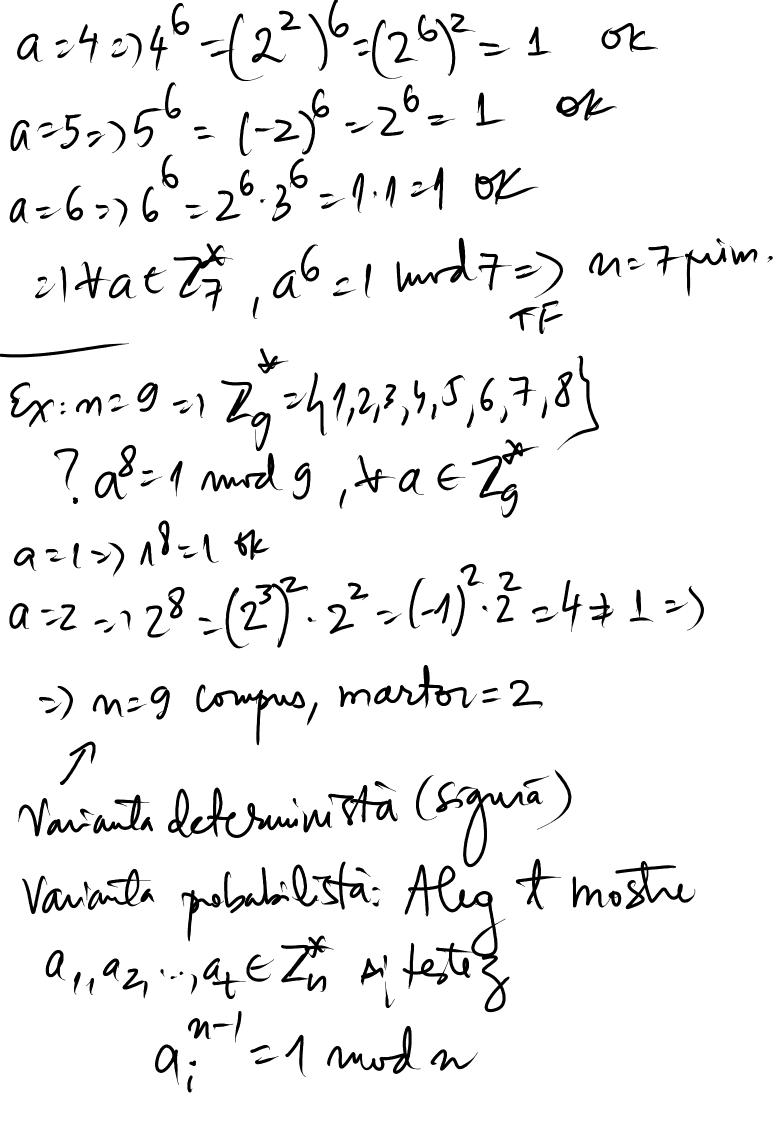
Test de primalitate

1) Signe : Déterministe : ivefrients de la computational

2) Probabiliste: eficiente



m : M= 25 2345678916 11 12 13 1/4 15 1/6 17 18 19 2/ 2/ 23 24 25 STOP =725 Compus 13: Format Teorema: $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_n^* daea n prim 2)$ $=)\alpha^{n-1}=1\tilde{n}Z_{n}^{*}$ $(a^{n-1}=1 \mod n)$ Ex: M=7 => Z7 = 11,23,4,5,6} ? tat2, a6=1 md7 0=1=)16=1 ox a227) 2=64 =63+1 tR (23)36=(32)3=232827+121 #



Simbolul Jacobi n, b EN, nimpan (b) 2 dans m/b

1 dans beste patrat in Zn

-1 in rust $\begin{cases} 2x : \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{5}{2} \\ n = 7 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 3 \\ 7 \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \begin{cases} 3 \\ 7 \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \begin{cases} 3 \\ 7 \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \begin{cases} 3 \\ 7 \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \begin{cases} 3 \\ 7 \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \begin{cases} 3 \\ 7 \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \begin{cases} 3 \\ 7 \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \begin{cases} 3 \\ 7 \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \begin{cases} 3 \\ 7 \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \begin{cases} 3 \\ 7 \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \begin{cases} 3 \\ 7 \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \begin{cases} 3 \\ 7 \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \begin{cases} 3 \\ 7 \end{cases} = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$ 77 = 112,3,4,5,6} PP(Z7)=11,4,21 \$3 => (3)=-1 $\frac{5}{2}$: $\left(\frac{20}{5}\right)$ $\frac{5}{m=5}$ 5/20=>(20)=0 7十十一)(学)和 $SX: \left(\frac{71}{7}\right) b_{2}71$ m=7PP(Z7) = 41,2,43

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} = 1. \text{ pt } (a \ 1 = P \ i \ 2 \frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{4} = 1. \text{ pt } (a \ 1 = P \ i \ 2 \frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} = 1.$$

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$$\frac$$

$$b=1=) b^{3}=1$$

$$(\frac{1}{7})=1 p^{+(x)} \wedge epp(Z_{7}^{2})$$

$$b=2=) 2^{3}=1$$

$$(\frac{2}{7})=1 p^{+(x)} + 2epp(Z_{7}^{2})$$

$$b=3=) 3^{3}=2+=-1=6$$

$$(\frac{3}{7})=-1 p^{+(x)} + 3epp(Z_{7}^{2})$$

$$b=4=) 4^{3}=(2^{2})^{3}=(2^{3})^{2}=1$$

$$(\frac{1}{7})=1 p^{+(x)} + 4epp(Z_{7}^{2})$$

$$b=5=15^{3}=5^{2}-5=25\cdot5=4\cdot5=20=-1$$

$$(\frac{5}{7})=-1 p^{+(x)} + 5epp(Z_{7}^{2})$$

$$b=6=) 6^{3}=2^{3}\cdot3=1 \cdot (-1)=-1$$

$$(\frac{6}{7})=-1 p^{+(x)} + \frac{7}{1}6$$

Ex: n=9=)7629, $b^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} ?$ 69 = (=) mod 9 b=1=) 14=1 $1(\frac{1}{4})=1$ PP(2g)=\1,4,0,7 27=16=7 (2)e20,1,-13=20,1,8} b=2 >12t=16=7 of may compus, 2 martor Vananta determinista Var probabilista: Alegt motur

51, 12 CZn Aj sa tedez

52 = (bi) mod n Hielmit)