13426 Eurati, sistème, matrice in Zn CAESAR AFIN $Sx: 2x+5=3 i Z_{7} = 2x=-2=)x=-1=6$ 1x=3-5=-2=5 2x=5 ~ 27 | 4=2-1 2.4.x=5.4 =1X=20=6 =1x=6 8x: 5x+2=1 à Z10 5x=1-2=-1=9 | 51 Nu Exista = Z10! Tessens a est inversabil à Zn (=> cmmdc (a, n)=1 5x=9 Rezolván prin inchasí $\frac{\times 0.123456789}{5\times 0.505050559}$ =) Ec.m. and solution $5x = \begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 1 & \lambda & Z_{7} \\ 5x - y = 2 \end{cases}$ Matricea sistemului $A=\begin{pmatrix}2&3\\5&-1\end{pmatrix}\in\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{Z}_7)$ $del A = -2 - 15 = -17 = -14 - 3 = -3 = 4 \in U(Z_{7})$ =1 stst. etc (ramer =) one sol. unico

E.de gradul
$$\bar{L}$$

So: $\chi^2 + 3\chi - 1 = 0$ in Z_5
 $\alpha = 1$; $b = 3$; $c = -1$
 $\Delta = b^2 + 4\alpha c = 9 + 4 = 13 = 3$
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 $x_3 = (5+10) \cdot 2^7 = 15 \cdot 6 = 4 \cdot 6 = 2$ $x_4 = (5-10) \cdot 2^7 = -5 \cdot 6 = -30 = -22 - 8 = -8 = 3$

$$S_7$$
. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_3(Z_5)$ $A = ?$. data enista

$$\det A = 2 + 1 + 1 = 4 \in U(Z_5) \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$(\det A)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4$$

$$(1 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4$$

$$A \longrightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & +1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & +1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{A} = (det A)^{-1} \cdot A^{+} = 4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & -4 \\ -8 & 8 & -8 \\ 4 & 4 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$S_{4}$$
: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in M_{3}(Z_{7}) A^{7} = ?$

dans exists

 $dut A = -2 - 4 = -6 = 1 \in U(Z_2) = 3A^{-1}$ $dut A_1^{-1} = 1^{-1} = 1$

$$A \to A^{+} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \to A^{+} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & -4 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Logarithmel discret - DIFFIE-HELLMAN

Sr. log32 i Z7

$$l_{32} = x(=) 3^{2} = 2 \text{ in } Z_{3} = 1 \times 2$$

3. log32 i Z11 log32 = XEJ 3x=2 in Z11 Jol1: Calabez paterile hai 3 mod 11

n 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

3 mod 11 1 3 9 5 4 1 3 9 5 4 1

2) ord3 = 5 is Zn 1 kg 2 m ex.h Teorema hi Lagrange et grupmi G grup finit en n elemente, g & G =) ordg/n Lu particular, gn=e, el neutru. Multiplicativ, buran u $Z_n^* = 7 \# Z_n = m-1$ Sol2: Solutia 3 = 2 n Z1, etc sol. 3 = 11K+2 MK+2=12,13,24,35,46,57,---Court puteri ale lui 3 (dacé exists)