

A Book of Abstract Algebra | (2nd Edition)



Chapter 23, Problem 4EA



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Problem

Solve the following quadratic congruences. (If there is no solution, write “none.”)

(a) $6x^2 \equiv 9 \pmod{15}$

(b) $60x^2 \equiv 18 \pmod{24}$

(c) $30x^2 \equiv 18 \pmod{24}$

(d) $4(x + 1)^2 \equiv 14 \pmod{10}$

(e) $4x^2 - 2x + 2 \equiv 0 \pmod{6}$

(f) $3x^2 - 6x + 6 \equiv 0 \pmod{15}$

Step-by-step solution

Step 1 of 6

(a)

Consider the congruence equation

$$6x^2 \equiv 9 \pmod{15}$$

Take $x^2 = y$ then $6y \equiv 9 \pmod{15}$

Use the result, the congruence $ax \equiv b \pmod{n}$ has a solution if and only if $\gcd(a, n) \mid b$ to solve the given equation.

The congruence equation $6y \equiv 9 \pmod{15}$ has a solution modulo 15 because

$$\gcd(6, 15) = 3 \text{ and } 3 \mid 9.$$

The solution of congruence equation $6y \equiv 9 \pmod{15}$ is same as the solution of

$$2y \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \left(\text{since } \frac{6}{3}y \equiv \frac{9}{3} \pmod{\frac{15}{3}} \right).$$

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Step 2 of 6

The congruence equation $2y \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$ is equivalent to $\overline{2}y = \overline{3}$ in Z_5 .

$$\overline{y} = (\overline{2})^{-1} \overline{3} \text{ in } Z_5$$

$$\overline{y} = \overline{33} \text{ in } Z_5$$

$$\overline{y} = \overline{4} \text{ in } Z_5$$

The solution of the congruence equation $6y \equiv 9 \pmod{15}$ is $\boxed{y \equiv 4 \pmod{5}}$.

Therefore, the solution of congruence equation $6x^2 \equiv 9 \pmod{15}$ is same as the solution of $x^2 \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$

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Step 3 of 6

The congruence equation $x^2 \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$ is equivalent to $(\overline{x})^2 = \overline{4}$ in Z_5 .

Need to find the values for x in Z_5 such that $(\overline{x})^2 = 4$ in Z_5

So the solutions are $\overline{x} = \overline{2}$ and $\overline{x} = \overline{3}$.

Verify that

$$\begin{aligned}(\bar{2})^2 &= (\bar{2})(\bar{2}) \\ &= \bar{4} \text{ in } Z_5\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\bar{3})^2 &= (\bar{3})(\bar{3}) \\ &= \bar{9} \\ &= \bar{4} \text{ in } Z_5\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the solutions of the congruence equation $6x^2 \equiv 9 \pmod{15}$ are

$$\boxed{x \equiv 2 \pmod{5} \text{ and } x \equiv 3 \pmod{5}}.$$

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Step 4 of 6

(b)

Consider the congruence equation

$$60x^2 \equiv 18 \pmod{24}$$

Take $x^2 = y$ then $60y \equiv 18 \pmod{24}$

Use the result, the congruence $ax \equiv b \pmod{n}$ has a solution if and only if $\gcd(a, n) \mid b$ to solve the equation.

By the result the congruence equation $60y \equiv 18 \pmod{24}$ has no solution since $\gcd(60, 24) = 12$ and $12 \nmid 18$.

Therefore, the congruence equation $60x^2 \equiv 18 \pmod{24}$ has the solution.

Hence, the solution is none.

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Step 5 of 6

(c)

Consider the congruence equation

$$30x^2 \equiv 18 \pmod{24}$$

Take $x^2 = y$ then $30y \equiv 18 \pmod{24}$

Use the result, the congruence $ax \equiv b \pmod{n}$ has a solution if and only if $\gcd(a, n) \mid b$ to solve the equation.

The congruence equation $30x^2 \equiv 18 \pmod{24}$ has a solution modulo 24 because

$$\gcd(30, 24) = 6 \text{ and } 6 \mid 18.$$

The solution of congruence equation $30y \equiv 18 \pmod{24}$ is same as the solution of

$$5y \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \left(\text{since } \frac{30}{6}y \equiv \frac{18}{6} \pmod{\frac{24}{6}} \right).$$

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Step 6 of 6

The congruence equation $y \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ is equivalent to $\overline{5}y = \overline{3}$ in Z_4 or $\overline{1}y = \overline{3}$ in Z_4 .

$$\overline{y} = (\overline{1})^{-1} \overline{3} \text{ in } Z_4$$

$$\overline{y} = \overline{13} \text{ in } Z_4$$

$$\overline{y} = \overline{3} \text{ in } Z_4$$

The solution of the congruence equation $y \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ is $\boxed{y \equiv 3 \pmod{4}}$.

The solution of congruence equation $30x^2 \equiv 18 \pmod{24}$ is same as the solution of $x^2 \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$

There is no $x \in Z_4 = \{1, 2, 3\}$ such that $\overline{x}^2 \equiv 3 \text{ in } Z_4$

Hence, the quadratic equation $30x^2 \equiv 18 \pmod{24}$ has no solution modulo 24.

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