



武汉大学

WUHAN UNIVERSITY

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信息安全基第一次作业 - 冯尔宁 - 2022 302181149

13. 证明: 设形如 $4k+3$ 的素数有无穷多个, 这些素数为 p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n ,

现考虑: $N = 4(p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdot \dots \cdot p_n) - 1$ 显然 N 除以 4 余数为 3, 因而它必然也是 $4k+3$ 的数. 由于 p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n 均为形如 $4k+3$ 的数, 故它们的乘积也必然可表示为形如 $4k+3$ 的数.

则 N 可表示为 $N = (4k+3)M + R$, 其中 M 为一个整数, R 为 N 除以形如 $4k+3$ 的素数的乘积后的余数. 又 N 除以形如 $4k+3$ 的素数的乘积后余数也为 3, 故 $N = (4k+3)M + 3$

所以 N 不能被任何形如 $4k+3$ 的素数整除, 则 N 也为素数,

又 $N > p_i (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$, 故假设不成立, 则形如 $4k+3$ 的数有无穷多个.

17. $(11110001110101)_2 = \text{0xF78F5}$

$(1011101001110)_2 = \text{0x2F4E}$

18. $(ABCD EFA)_{16} = (1010 1011 1100 1101 1110 1111 1010)_2$

$(DEFA EDA)_{16} = (1101 1110 1111 1010 1100 1110 1101 1010)_2$

$(9A0AB)_{16} = (1001 1010 0000 1010 1011)_2$

28. $(20785, 44350) = 5$

$44350 = 2 \times 20785 + 2780$

$20785 = 7 \times 2780 + 1325$

$2780 = 2 \times 1325 + 130$

$1325 = 10 \times 130 + 25$

1705546 $130 = 5 \times 25 + 5$

$25 = 5 \times 5 + 0$



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扫描全能王 创建

$$32. \textcircled{1} (1613, 3589) = 1 = 3 - 2 \times 1$$

$$3589 = 2 \times 1613 + 363 = 3 - (38 - 12 \times 3) = 13 \times 3 - 38$$

$$1613 = 4 \times 363 + 161 = 13 \times (41 - 38) - 38$$

$$363 = 2 \times 161 + 41$$

$$161 = 3 \times 41 + 38$$

$$41 = 1 \times 38 + 3$$

$$38 = 12 \times 3 + 2$$

$$3 = 2 \times 1 + 1$$

$$1 = 1 \times 1 + 0$$

$$= 13 \times 41 - 14 \times 38$$

$$= 13 \times 41 - 14 \times (161 - 3 \times 41)$$

$$= 13 \times 41 - 161 \times 14 + 42 \times 41$$

$$= 55 \times 41 - 161 \times 14$$

$$= 55 \times (363 - 2 \times 161) - 161 \times 14$$

$$= 55 \times 363 - 124 \times 161$$

$$= \dots = 55 \times 363 - 124 \times (1613 - 4 \times 363)$$

$$= (55 + 496) \times 363 - 124 \times 1613$$

$$= 551 \times 363 - 124 \times 1613$$

$$= 551 \times (3589 - 2 \times 1613) - 124 \times 1613$$

$$= 551 \times 3589 - 1226 \times 1613$$

$$1213 = \div 1226, t = -551$$

$$\textcircled{2} (2947, 3772) = 1 = 4 - 3 = 4 - (115 - 28 \times 4) = 29 \times 4 - 115$$

$$3772 = 2947 + 825$$

$$2947 = 825 \times 3 + 472$$

$$825 = 472 + 353$$

$$472 = 353 + 119$$

$$353 = 2 \times 119 + 115$$

$$119 = 115 + 4$$

$$115 = 28 \times 4 + 3$$

$$4 = 3 + 1$$

$$1 = 1 + 0$$

$$= 29 \times (119 - 115) - 115 = 29 \times 119 - 30 \times 115$$

$$= 29 \times 119 - 30 \times (353 - 2 \times 119)$$

$$= 89 \times 119 - 30 \times 353 = 89 \times (472 - 353) - 30 \times 353$$

$$= 89 \times 472 - 119 \times 353 = 89 \times 472 - 119 \times (825 - 472)$$

$$= 208 \times 472 - 119 \times 825 = 208 \times (2947 - 3 \times 825) - 119 \times 825$$

$$= 208 \times 2947 - 743 \times 825$$

$$= 208 \times 2947 - 743 \times (3772 - 2947)$$

$$= 951 \times 2947 - 743 \times 3772$$

$$2113 = 951, t = -743$$





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$$50. \quad \textcircled{4} [132, 253] = \frac{132 \times 253}{(132, 253)} = \frac{132 \times 253}{11} = 3036$$

$$(132, 253) = 11$$

$$253 = 132 + 121$$

$$132 = 121 + 11$$

$$121 = 11 \times 11 + 0$$

54.

前 54 Mersenne 数 2, 3, 5, 7, 13.



(2) 证明: $\because m-1 \equiv -1 \pmod{m}$

$$\therefore (m-1)^2 \equiv (-1)^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$$

即 $0^2, 1^2, \dots, (m-1)^2$ 一定是模 m 的完全剩余系

(6)

$$\because 2^3 = 8 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$20030509 = 6676836 \times 3 + 1$$

$$\therefore 2^{20030509} = (2^3)^{6676836} \cdot 2 \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$$

故 $2^{20030509}$ 是星期二

$$(8) \because a^2 \equiv b^2 \pmod{n}$$

$$\therefore n \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$\text{即 } n \mid (a-b)(a+b) \text{ 又 } n \nmid a-b, n \nmid a+b$$

$$\text{又 } n = pq, \text{ 则 } pq \mid (a-b)(a+b), \text{ 又 } p, q \text{ 均为素数}$$

$$\text{则 } p \mid (a-b) \text{ 或 } p \mid (a+b) \text{ 故有 } (n, a-b) = (pq, a-b) > 1$$

$$\text{则有 } q \mid (a-b) \text{ 或 } q \mid (a+b) \text{ 以及 } (n, a+b) = (pq, a+b) > 1$$

$$(24) \quad 3^{6000000} \pmod{7}$$

$$\text{由欧拉定理, } 3^6 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$\text{故 } 3^{6000000} = (3^6)^{1000000} \cdot 3^4 \equiv 81 \equiv 4 \pmod{7}$$

$$(25) \quad 137^{113} \pmod{227}$$

$$113 = (1110001)_2, a=1, b=137, m=227$$

$$n_0=1, a_0=a \times b = 137, b_1=b^2 \equiv 155, \pmod{227}$$

$$n_1=0, a_1=137, b_2=b_1^2 \equiv 190, \pmod{227}$$

$$n_2=0, a_2=137, b_3=b_2^2 \equiv 7, \pmod{227}$$

$$n_3=0, a_3=137, b_4=b_3^2 \equiv 49, \pmod{227}$$

$$n_4=1, a_4=130, b_5=131, \pmod{227}$$

$$n_5=1, a_5=5, b_6=136, \pmod{227}$$

$$n_6=1, a_6=226.$$

$$\text{故原式} = 226 \pmod{227}$$



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信安数基第3次作业 - 学号 - 202230210119

1. $17x \equiv 14 \pmod{21}$

$\because (17, 21) = 1$, 先计算 $17x \equiv 1 \pmod{21}$, 利用欧几里得算法,

$$21 = 17 \times 1 + 4$$

$$17 = 4 \times 4 + 1$$

解得一个特解 $x_0 \equiv 5 \pmod{21}$

$$1 = 17 - 4 \times 4 = 17 - 4 \times (21 - 17) = 5 \times 17 - 4 \times 21$$

则原方程有一个特解

$$x_0' \equiv 14x_0 \pmod{21} \equiv 14 \times 5 \pmod{21} \equiv 7 \pmod{21}$$

则原方程的所有解为 $x = 7 + t \times 21 \pmod{21}$, 当 $t=0$ 时, 解为 $x=7$

10. 证明: 同余方程组 $\begin{cases} x \equiv a_1 \pmod{m_1} \\ x \equiv a_2 \pmod{m_2} \end{cases}$ 有解当且仅当 $(m_1, m_2) \mid (a_1 - a_2)$

并证明若有解, 该解模 (m_1, m_2) 是唯一的.

证明: (1) 设 $\begin{cases} x \equiv a_1 \pmod{m_1} \\ x \equiv a_2 \pmod{m_2} \end{cases}$ 有解, 故 $\begin{cases} x = a_1 + sm_1 \\ x = a_2 + tm_2 \end{cases}$ ① ②

①-②有 $a_1 - a_2 + sm_1 - tm_2 = 0$ 故有 $sm_1 - tm_2 = a_2 - a_1$ ③

由贝祖公式的判定条件, 若上述方程有解, 则有 $(m_1, m_2) \mid (a_1 - a_2)$

(2) 由③ $\frac{sm_1}{(m_1, m_2)} - \frac{tm_2}{(m_1, m_2)} = \frac{a_2 - a_1}{(m_1, m_2)}$ ④ 可化简为

此式 $\left(\frac{m_1}{(m_1, m_2)}, \frac{m_2}{(m_1, m_2)}\right)$ 互素 $s' \frac{m_1}{(m_1, m_2)} - t' \frac{m_2}{(m_1, m_2)} = 1$ ⑤

解上述二元一次不定方程可得一组特解 $\begin{cases} s = s_0 \\ t = t_0 \end{cases}$

从而该方程有一组通解 $\begin{cases} s = s_0 + k \frac{m_2}{(m_1, m_2)} \\ t = t_0 + k \frac{m_1}{(m_1, m_2)} \end{cases}$ 将通解代入①②

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则该解模 (m_1, m_2) 是唯一的 $x \equiv a_1 + s_0 m_1 \pmod{(m_1, m_2)}$
 $x \equiv a_2 + t_0 m_2 \pmod{(m_1, m_2)}$



扫描全能王 创建

$$181123 \ x \equiv 1 \pmod{140};$$

原式可化为同余方程组 $\begin{cases} 23x \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ 23x \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \\ 23x \equiv 1 \pmod{7} \end{cases}$ 采用中国剩余定理

$$m = 4 \times 5 \times 7 = 140$$

$$m_1 = 5 \times 7 = 35, m_2 = 4 \times 7 = 28, m_3 = 4 \times 5 = 20$$

又 $m_i' \cdot m_i \equiv 1 \pmod{m_i}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} m_1' = 3 \pmod{4} \\ m_2' = 2 \pmod{5} \\ m_3' = 6 \pmod{7} \end{cases}$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \\ x \equiv 2 \pmod{5} \\ x \equiv 4 \pmod{7} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } x \equiv 3 \times 35 \times 3 + 2 \times 28 \times 2 + 4 \times 20 \times 6 \equiv 67 \pmod{140}$$

$$11) \quad 17x \equiv 229 \pmod{1540}$$

原式可化为同余方程组 $\begin{cases} 17x \equiv 4 \pmod{5} \\ 17x \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ 17x \equiv 5 \pmod{7} \\ 17x \equiv 9 \pmod{11} \end{cases}$

$$m_1 = 4 \times 7 \times 11 = 308$$

$$m_2 = 5 \times 7 \times 11 = 385$$

$$m_3 = 5 \times 4 \times 11 = 220$$

$$m_4 = 5 \times 4 \times 7 = 140$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_1' &\equiv 2 \pmod{5} \\ m_2' &\equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ m_3' &\equiv 5 \pmod{7} \\ m_4' &\equiv 7 \pmod{11} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 2 \pmod{5} \\ x \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ x \equiv 4 \pmod{7} \\ x \equiv 7 \pmod{11} \end{cases}$$

中国剩余定理

$$\begin{aligned} x &\equiv 2 \times 308 \times 2 + 1 \times 385 \times 1 \\ &\quad + 4 \times 220 \times 5 + 7 \times 140 \times 7 \\ &\equiv 557 \pmod{1540} \end{aligned}$$

$$23. \quad 3x^{14} + 4x^{13} + 2x^{11} + x^9 + x^6 + x^3 + 12x^2 + x \equiv 0 \pmod{7}$$

原式可化为 $r(x) = x^6 + 2x^5 + 2x^3 + 5x^2 + 5x \equiv 0 \pmod{7}$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^7 - x \\ \underline{3x^{14} + 4x^{13} + 2x^{11} + x^9 + x^6 + x^3 + 12x^2 + x} \\ 3x^{14} - 3x^8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x^{13} + 2x^{11} + x^9 + x^6 + x^3 \\ \underline{4x^{13} - 4x^7} \end{array}$$

$$2x^{11} + x^9 + 3x^8 + x^7 + x^6$$

$$\underline{2x^{11} - 2x^5}$$

$$x^9 + 3x^8 + 4x^7 + x^6 + 2x^5$$

$$\underline{x^9 - x^3}$$

$$3x^8 + 4x^7 + x^6 + 2x^5 + 2x^3$$

$$\underline{3x^8 - 3x^2}$$

$$4x^7 + x^6 + 2x^5 + 2x^3 + 5x^2 + x$$

$$r(0) = 0 \pmod{7}$$

$$r(1) = 4 \pmod{7}$$

$$r(2) = 4 \pmod{7}$$

$$r(3) = 5 \pmod{7}$$

$$r(4) = 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$r(5) = 6 \pmod{7}$$

$$r(6) = 0 \pmod{7}$$

故原式的解为 $x \equiv 0, 6 \pmod{7}$



$$24. f(x) \equiv x^4 + 7x + 4 \equiv 0 \pmod{243}$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 + 7 \pmod{243}$$

直接验算 $f(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ 有解 $x_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$

以 $x = 1 + 3t_1$ 代入 $f(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{9}$ 可得

$$f(1) + 3t_1 f'(1) \equiv 0 \pmod{9}$$

$$\because f(1) \equiv 3 \pmod{9}, f'(1) \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$$

故继续同余式可写成 $3 + 3t_1 \cdot 2 \equiv 0 \pmod{9}$

$$\text{即 } 2t_1 \equiv -1 \pmod{3} \quad t_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

故 $f(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{9}$ 解为 $x_2 \equiv 1 + 3t_1 = 4 \pmod{9}$

再以 $x = 4 + 9t_2$ 代入 $f(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{27}$ 得

$$f(4) + 9t_2 f'(4) \equiv 0 \pmod{27}$$

$$f(4) \equiv 18 \pmod{27} \quad f'(4) \equiv 20 \pmod{27}$$

故继续同余式可写成 $18 + 9t_2 \cdot 20 \equiv 0 \pmod{27}$

$$\text{即 } 20t_2 \equiv -2 \pmod{3}$$

$$t_2 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$$

13) 同式 $f(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{27}$ 解为 $x_3 = 4 + 9t_2 \equiv 22 \pmod{27}$

再以 $x = 22 + 27t_3$ 代入 $f(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{81}$ 得

$$f(22) + 27t_3 f'(22) \equiv 0 \pmod{81}$$

$$f(22) \equiv 0 \pmod{81}, f'(22) \equiv 74 \pmod{81}$$

即 $27t_3 \cdot 74 \equiv 0 \pmod{81}$

$$74t_3 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$$

$$t_3 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$$

$$x_4 = 22 \pmod{81}$$

再以 $x = 22 + 81t_4$ 代入 $f(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{243}$

$$f(22) = 162 \pmod{243}, f'(22) \equiv 74 \pmod{243}$$

$$\text{即 } 162 + 81t_4 \cdot 74 \equiv 0 \pmod{243}$$

$$\text{即 } 2 + 74t_4 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$$

$$\text{即 } 2 + 74t_4 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$$

$$t_4 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$$

解得 $t_4 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$

$$\text{代入得 } x = 22 + 81 \cdot 2 = 184 \pmod{243}$$

$$t_4 \equiv$$





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信息安全第4次作业 - 冯尔宁 - 2022302181149

(4) : $2: y^2 = x^3 - 2x + 3 \pmod{7}$

$x=0, y^2=3 \pmod{7}$, 无解; $x=1, y^2=2 \pmod{7}$, $y=3, 4 \pmod{7}$

$x=2, y^2=0 \pmod{7}, y=0 \pmod{7}$; $x=3, y^2=3 \pmod{7}$, 无解

$x=4, y^2=3 \pmod{7}$, 无解; $x=5, y^2=6 \pmod{7}$, 无解

$x=6, y^2=4 \pmod{7}, y=2, 5 \pmod{7}$

共有5个点 分别是 $(0, 3), (0, 4), (6, 2), (6, 5), (2, 0)$

(10) 求解同余式 $x^2 \equiv 79 \pmod{105}$

$x^2 \equiv 79 \pmod{105} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 \equiv 79 \pmod{5} \equiv 4 \pmod{5} \\ x^2 \equiv 79 \pmod{3} \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \\ x^2 \equiv 79 \pmod{7} \equiv 2 \pmod{7} \end{cases}$

~~$x^2 \equiv 79 \pmod{105}$~~

$M_1 = 21, M_2 = 35, M_3 = 15$

$x = x_1 = \pm 2 \pmod{5}$

$M'_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{5}, M'_2 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}, M'_3 \equiv 4 \pmod{7}$

$x = x_2 = \pm 1 \pmod{5}$

$x = x_3 = \pm 3 \pmod{7}$

由中国剩余定理, 原方程解为 $x \equiv b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + b_3 x_3 \pmod{105}$

$x_1 \equiv 2x_2 + 1x_3 + 3x_6 \pmod{105} \equiv 82 \pmod{105}$

$x_2 \equiv 2x_2 + 1x_3 - 3x_6 \pmod{105} \equiv 37 \pmod{105}$

$x_3 \equiv 2x_2 - 70 + 3x_6 \pmod{105} \equiv 47 \pmod{105}$

$x_4 \equiv 2x_2 - 70 - 3x_6 \pmod{105} \equiv 2 \pmod{105}$

$x_5 \equiv -2x_2 + 70 + 3x_6 \pmod{105} \equiv 103 \pmod{105}$

$x_6 \equiv -2x_2 - 70 + 3x_6 \pmod{105} \equiv 68 \pmod{105}$

$x_7 \equiv -2x_2 + 70 - 3x_6 \pmod{105} \equiv 58 \pmod{105}$

$x_8 \equiv -2x_2 - 70 - 3x_6 \pmod{105} \equiv 23 \pmod{105}$

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扫描全能王 创建

$$20. \left(\frac{151}{373} \right) = (-1)^{\frac{151^2-1}{2} \cdot \frac{373^2-1}{2}} = (-1)^{\frac{22501-1}{2} \cdot \frac{138049-1}{2}} = (-1)^{(11250)(69024)} = 1 \times \left(\frac{373}{151} \right) = \left(\frac{71}{151} \right)$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{151^2-1}{2} \cdot \frac{71^2-1}{2}} = (-1)^{\frac{22501-1}{2} \cdot \frac{5041-1}{2}} = (-1)^{11250 \cdot 2520} = 1 \times \left(\frac{151}{71} \right) = \left(\frac{7}{71} \right) = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{911}{2003} \right) = (-1)^{\frac{911^2-1}{2} \cdot \frac{2003^2-1}{2}} = (-1)^{\frac{829821-1}{2} \cdot \frac{4012009-1}{2}} = (-1)^{414910 \cdot 2006004} = 1 \times \left(\frac{2003}{911} \right) = \left(\frac{181}{911} \right) = (-1)^{\frac{181^2-1}{2} \cdot \frac{911^2-1}{2}} = \left(\frac{6}{181} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{181} \right) \left(\frac{3}{181} \right) = (-1)^{\frac{181^2-1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-1)^{\frac{181^2-1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = (-1)^{\frac{181^2-1}{2}} = (-1)^{16290} = -1$$

$$\left(\frac{37}{200723} \right) = \left(\frac{200723}{37} \right) (-1)^{\frac{37^2-1}{2} \cdot \frac{200723^2-1}{2}} = \left(\frac{200723}{37} \right) (-1)^{(36 \times 19) \times 100362 \times 200722}$$

$$= \left(\frac{9}{37} \right) = (-1)^{\frac{9^2-1}{2} \cdot \frac{37^2-1}{2}} = (-1)^{4 \cdot 672} = 1 \times \left(\frac{13}{9} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{9} \right) = (-1)^{\frac{1^2-1}{2} \cdot \frac{9^2-1}{2}} = -1$$

122) ① $x^2 \equiv -2 \pmod{67}$

$$\left(\frac{-2}{67} \right) = \left(\frac{2}{67} \right) \left(\frac{-1}{67} \right) = (-1)^{\frac{67^2-1}{2}} (-1)^{\frac{67-1}{2}} = 1, \text{ 原方程有2个解}$$

② $x^2 \equiv 2 \pmod{67}$ $\left(\frac{2}{67} \right) = (-1)^{\frac{67^2-1}{8}} = -1$, 原方程无解

126) ① $x^2 \equiv 7 \pmod{227}$ $\left(\frac{7}{227} \right) = (-1)^{\frac{227^2-1}{2} \cdot \frac{7^2-1}{2}} \left(\frac{227}{7} \right) = \left(\frac{3}{7} \right) = (-1)^{\frac{7^2-1}{2} \cdot \frac{3^2-1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) = 1$
有解

② $11x^2 \equiv -6 \pmod{91}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 11x^2 \equiv -6 \pmod{7} \\ 11x^2 \equiv -6 \pmod{13} \end{cases}$$

有解

$$\left(\frac{11}{7} \right) = \left(\frac{-6}{7} \right) = 1, \quad \left(\frac{11}{13} \right) = \left(\frac{-6}{13} \right) = \left(\frac{7}{13} \right) = \left(\frac{6}{7} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{7} \right) = 1, \quad \left(\frac{1}{13} \right) = 1$$

129) $p=401, q=281$ 求同余式 (1) $x^2 \equiv 11 \pmod{pq}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 \equiv 11 \pmod{401} \\ x^2 \equiv 11 \pmod{281} \end{cases} \quad \left(\frac{11}{401} \right) = \left(\frac{401}{11} \right) (-1)^{\frac{11^2-1}{2} \cdot \frac{401^2-1}{2}} = \left(\frac{2}{11} \right) = \left(\frac{5}{11} \right) = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{11}{281} \right) = \left(\frac{281}{11} \right) (-1)^{\frac{11^2-1}{2} \cdot \frac{281^2-1}{2}} = (-1)^{\frac{11^2-1}{2}} \left(\frac{2}{11} \right) = (-1)^{\frac{11^2-1}{2}} \left(\frac{5}{11} \right) = (-1)^{\frac{11^2-1}{2}} \cdot 1 = -1$$

故同余式无解





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信息安全第两次作业-冯尔宁-2022 300181149

5. 模47的原根有多少个, 求所有模47的原根.

解: 共有 $\varphi(\varphi(47)) = \varphi(46) = 22$ 个原根

$46 = 2 \times 23$, 即46有两个质因数, 2, 23,

又 $\text{ord}_{47} 2 = 23$, $\text{ord}_{47}^{-1} = 2$,

故 $\text{ord}_{47} 2 = 46$, 故-2是模47的一个原根,

当 $(d, p-1)$ 时, d 遍历模 $p-1=46$ 的简化剩余系:

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39,

41, 43, 45.

$(-2)^1 \equiv -2 \equiv_{45} 45$, $(-2)^3 \equiv -8 \equiv_{39} 39$, $(-2)^5 \equiv -32 \equiv_{15} 15$, $(-2)^7 \equiv -128 \equiv_{13} 13$

$(-2)^9 \equiv 5$, $(-2)^{11} \equiv 20$, $(-2)^{13} \equiv 33$, $(-2)^{15} \equiv 38$, $(-2)^{17} \equiv 11$

$(-2)^{19} \equiv 44$, $(-2)^{21} \equiv 35$, $(-2)^{25} \equiv 43$, $(-2)^{27} \equiv 31$, $(-2)^{29} \equiv 30$

$(-2)^{31} \equiv 26$, $(-2)^{33} \equiv 10$, $(-2)^{35} \equiv 40$, $(-2)^{37} \equiv 19$, $(-2)^{39} \equiv 29$

$(-2)^{41} \equiv 22$, $(-2)^{43} \equiv 41$, $(-2)^{45} \equiv 23$

10. 设 p , $\frac{p-1}{2}$ 都是素数, 设 a 是与 p 互质的正整数, 如果 $a^2 \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ 且 $a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, 则 a 是模 p 的原根.

证明: $\because a^2 \not\equiv 1$ 且 $a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, $(a, p) = 1$

又 $p-1$ 的因子只有 1, 2, $\frac{p-1}{2}$, $p-1$

$\therefore a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ 又 $\varphi(p) = p-1$

$\therefore a$ 与模 p 的原根



$$(17) \quad x^{22} \equiv 29 \pmod{41} \quad \varphi(41) = 40$$

$$\because (22, 40) = 2, \quad \text{ind}_{29} = 7, \quad (7, 2) = 1, \quad \text{故无解}$$

