



武汉大学

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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 $x = a_1 + s \frac{m_1}{(m_1, m_2)} = a_1 + s_0 \frac{m_1}{(m_1, m_2)} + k \frac{m_1 m_2}{(m_1, m_2)^2} = a_1 + s' \frac{m_1}{(m_1, m_2)}$
 $x = a_2 + t \frac{m_2}{(m_1, m_2)} = a_2 + t_0 \frac{m_2}{(m_1, m_2)} + k \frac{m_1 m_2}{(m_1, m_2)^2} = a_2 + t' \frac{m_2}{(m_1, m_2)}$



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 $x_2 \equiv 1 + 3t_1 = 4 \pmod{9}$

再用 $x = 4 + 9t_2$ 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 $f(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{243}$

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

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

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

~~即 $2 + 74t_4 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$~~

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

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

解得 ~~$t_4 \equiv 58 \pmod{243}$~~

$$\text{代入得 } x = 22 + 81 \cdot 2 = 182 \pmod{243}$$

$$t_4 \equiv$$

