Tema 1 : Preliminares y Teoria de números

1 Números enteras

- Elemento neutro => Suma el número o

 Produdo el número 1
 - · Elemento opresto => a+a=o; a=-a
 - Elemento inverso \implies a. a' = 1 , $a = \frac{1}{a}$ si $a \neq 0$

2. Azitmética entera

División euclidea → n Lm n=m.q+z 00 < z < lm |

١٥٥١

$$N = -17 \quad m = -3 \qquad \Longrightarrow -17 \quad \lfloor -3 \qquad -17 = (-3).5 \quad -2 \quad | \qquad \qquad \\ -2 \quad 5 \qquad \qquad -17 = (-3).5 \quad -2 \quad +3 \quad +3 \quad \\ Sumaz \quad y \quad zestar \quad el \quad divisae \qquad \Longrightarrow -17 = (-3).5 \quad +1 \quad +3 \quad \\ -17 = (-3).5 \quad +1 \quad +1 \quad \\ \boxed{-17 = (-3).6 \quad +1}$$

· Sistemas de numeración posicionales

3 Algordono de Euclides de la companya del companya del companya de la companya d

• Identidad de Bezout => mcd (n,m) = n.a + m.b

$$\begin{pmatrix} t^{36} \\ t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - 5 \begin{pmatrix} z^{6} \\ 0 \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ t \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D=d.q+2 \implies z=D-d.q$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 26 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - 4 \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix}$$

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4. Ecuaciones dispanticas
          Del. [n.x+m.y=k] donde n,m,k e Z
                                               X, y EZ
          Tiene soluciones 31 mod (n,m) | k
          X = X_0 + \left(\frac{m}{d}\right)q y = y_0 - \left(\frac{n}{d}\right)q q \in \mathbb{Z}
        10,0,1
         14x + 21 y = 70
         1 mcd (14,71) = 7
                                                            Z1 14

1 → 7= Z1-14.1
          7170 => trene soluciones entezas
                                                            14 17
          70 = 7. 10
| multiplicat | T. de Bézout => 7= 21.1-14.1
          7.10 = (-14.1 + 21.1)10, 70 = -14.10 + 21.10
          70 = 14. (-10) + 21.10
        3 Sols. particulares => [x0 = -10] [y0 = 10
| Zeslaz | \( \mathbb{Q} \) Sols. generales \implies 14x + 21 y = 70
                                14(-10) + 21.(10) = 70
                                14(x+10) + 21(y-10) = 0
         Dinder pa el med
          2(x+10) + 3(y-10) = 0
          -2(x+10) = -3(y-10)
          \frac{Z(x+10)}{2} = -y+10
```

ke Z

•
$$S_1 k = \frac{x+10}{3}$$
 $k = 3k-10$

· Zk = -y + 10 ; [y = -Zk + 10

$$k \leq \frac{456}{13} \propto 35'07...$$

$$y = -1748 + 50 k$$

$$-1748 + 50 k > 0$$

$$50 k > 1748$$

$$k > \frac{1748}{50} \approx 34'96...$$

5 Azitmética modulaz

a,b, m & Z, m>1

a es conquente con b módilo m si (a-b) es milliplo de m

$$a \equiv b \pmod{m}$$

$$a = mk + b$$

$$a = mk + b$$

$$a \equiv b \pmod{m} \longrightarrow a \lfloor m \rfloor b \lfloor m \rfloor$$

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$$+ a \equiv b \pmod{m} \implies b \equiv a \pmod{m}$$

+
$$a \equiv a \pmod{m}$$

+ $a \equiv b \pmod{m} \implies b \equiv a \pmod{m}$
+ $a \equiv b \pmod{m} \implies b \equiv a \pmod{m} \implies a \equiv c \pmod{m}$

-> Simplificaz al resto

10,01

$$Z \equiv 6 \pmod{z} \longrightarrow Z \stackrel{|Z|}{\longrightarrow} Z \equiv 0 \pmod{z}$$

$$-432 \equiv ? \pmod{200} \longrightarrow -432 \ \boxed{-437 \equiv 168 \pmod{200}}$$

· a, b, c, d, m & Z

 $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$ $c \equiv d \pmod{m}$

mys

- $+ a c \equiv b d \pmod{m}$ $+ ac \equiv bd \pmod{m}$

 - · Suma, zesta, producto en Zm

1001

•
$$[35]_{13} \cdot [35]_{13} = [35.35]_{12} = [22^2]_{13} = [92]_{13} = [81]_{13} = [3]_{13}$$

131

•
$$[795^{25}]_{11} = [3^{25}]_{11} = [3.3^{24}]_{11} = [3.(3^{6})^{12}]_{11} = [3.(-2)^{12}]_{11} =$$

(mod 11) (mod 11) (mod 11)

€ 15 = 4 (mod 11) € 25 = 3 (mod 11)

$$= [3.(2^{4})^{3}]_{LL} = [3.5^{3}]_{H} = [4.3]_{LL} = [4.3]_{LL} = [4]_{LL}$$

· Congruencias lineales (zesolución de ecs.)

a, b e Z, m>1

 $a.x = b \pmod{m}$ a.x + m.y = b

Ec. disjantica !!

Si mad (a,m) divide a b -> Ecuación (mas) him it harries small there in

solución

Ec. diojantica
$$\longrightarrow$$
 9x + 15y = 12

$$*6 = 15 + 9(-1)$$

Sols. portuutares :
$$x = 8$$
 , $y = -4$

Sols. generales 8
$$x = 8 + \frac{15}{3}k = 8 + 5k$$

 $y = -4 - \frac{9}{3}k = -4 - 3k$

· Inversos modulares

$$| O_{1}O_{1} | 6 \times \equiv 1 \pmod{17}$$

$$mcd(6.17) = 1 \implies (a close [6]_{17} + tiene inverso$$

$$\bigcirc$$
 61 + 6(-2)(-1) = 18

1

$$6x + 44 \equiv 2 \mod (17)$$

$$[6x+14]_{47} = [2]_{47}$$
 $[6x]_{47} = [2-14]_{47}$ $[6x]_{47} = [-12]_{47}$

$$[6x]_{17} = [5]_{17}$$

· Multiplicames pa el inverso de [6] 17 → [3] 17

· Criterios de dinsbilidad

$$[12473]_3 = [1+2+4+7+3]_3 = [1+2+1+1+0]_3 = [5]_3 = [2]_3$$

12473 no es múltiplo de 3

· Teorema de Euler

Si med
$$(a,m) = 1 \implies a^{\phi(m)} = 1 \pmod{m}$$

$$\left[a^{\phi(m)-1}\right]_{m} = \left[a\right]_{m}^{-1}$$

· Simplyicamos la congruencia :

$$10x = 14 + 24k$$
 $5x = 7 + 42k \implies [5x = 7 \pmod{12}]$

$$mcd(S, 12) = 1$$
 $podenos$ zerolverla utilizando inversos

 $12 \frac{S}{2}$
 $12 \frac{S}{2}$
 $12 \frac{S}{2}$
 $13 \frac{S}{2}$

$$[SX]_{12} = [7]_{12}$$
 $[X]_{12} = [S]_{12}^{-t} \cdot [7]_{12}$

• Eulez
$$\Rightarrow \phi(12) = \phi(2^2.3) = (2^2.2^4)(3^4.3^\circ) = 2.2 = 4$$

$$[X]_{12} = [5^{4-1}]_{12} \cdot [7]_{12} = [5^3]_{12} \cdot [7]_{12} = [1.5]_{12} \cdot$$

· Sistemas de congruencias lineales

$$\begin{cases} X \equiv a \pmod{m_{\ell}} \\ X \equiv b \pmod{m_{\ell}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Tiene solución si } d \mid a - b \mid \\ mcd (m_{\ell}, m_{\ell}) = d \end{cases}$$

Solverion
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $\times = \frac{b.s.ml + a.t.ml}{d} \mod \left(\frac{ml.ml}{d}\right)$

$$X \equiv 0 \mod 28$$

$$100 \boxed{28}$$

$$28 \boxed{16}$$

$$16 \boxed{12}$$

$$12 \boxed{4}$$

$$10 \boxed{3}$$

$$X \equiv 16 \mod 100$$

$$4 = 16 + 12(-1)$$

$$4 = 100 + 28(-3) + (28 + 16(-1))(-1)$$

$$4 = 100 + 28(-3) + (28)(-1) + (100 + 28(-3))(-1)(-1)$$

$$4 = 100 + 28(-3) + (28)(-1) + (100 + 28(-3))(-1)(-1)$$

$$x \equiv \frac{16.72.(-7) + 0.100.2}{4} \mod \left(\frac{28.100}{4}\right)$$
 $x \equiv -784 \mod 700$

- Método sustitución :

4 = 100 (2) + 28 (-7)

$$Te.1 \Rightarrow 100 + 16 = 0 \mod 78$$
 $x = 100 (7k + 6)$
 $x = 100 (7k + 6)$
 $x = 100 (7k + 6)$
 $x = 700 k + 616$
 $x = 700 k + 616$

$$x = 400(7k + 6) + 16$$

+ Comprobar que hay solución
$$\implies$$
 $\binom{mcd (me, mz)}{a-b}$ $\binom{mcd (me, ms)}{a-c}$ $\binom{mcd (mz, ms)}{b-c}$

• Czeterios de divisibilidad
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $10^{\circ} = z_{i}$ (m) m1(a) 40

$$10^{\circ} = 1 (6)$$
 $10^{\circ} = 1 (6)$
 $10^{\circ} = 4 (6)$
 $10^{\circ} = 4 (6)$
 $10^{\circ} = 4 (6)$

$$10^2 = 4(6)$$
 \Rightarrow $61(a)_{10} \Rightarrow 61(a_0 + 4(a_1 + a_2 ...))$

$$10^3 = 4(6)$$

"Un na es diusible pa 6 si la sima de su último digito más 4 veces la de los siguentes es divisible por 6 11

Importante :

$$\begin{cases} \{4x \equiv 3 \pmod{15}\} \\ X-Z \equiv 0 \pmod{35} \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} Simply | Caz | \\ Simply | Caz | \\$$

· Operador sumatorio

$$\sum_{i=m}^{n} i = m + (m+1)+... + n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} i = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 10$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (zi-1) = 1+3+5+...+n \qquad \left| \sum_{i=1}^{30} z = z.10 \right|$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} i = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 10.$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{30} z = 7.10$$

· Factoriales y números combinatorios

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$$

$$\binom{n}{0} = \binom{n}{n} = 1$$

$$\binom{n}{0} = \binom{n}{n} = 1$$

$$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$$

$$\binom{n}{0} = \binom{n}{n} = 1$$

$$\binom{10}{7} = \frac{10!}{7! \ 3!} = \frac{10.9.8.7!}{7! \ 3!} = \frac{10.9.8}{3.2} = \boxed{170}$$

$$= \left| \frac{-63}{28} \right|$$

$$(x+y)^3 = (\frac{3}{6})x^3 + (\frac{3}{4})x^2y + (\frac{3}{2})xy^2 + (\frac{3}{3})y^3 = x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$$

$$x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$$

Principio de inducción caso base + hipótesis de inducción paso inductivo

$$1 + 2 + 3 + ... + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

1) Caso base

$$\boxed{n=1} \implies 1 = \frac{1(3+1)}{2}, 1=1$$

2) Paso indudivo

Suponemas que es aerto para
$$n=k$$
 \Rightarrow 1+2+...+ $k=\frac{k(k+1)}{2}$

Demoshamos que es cierla para n=k+1 \Rightarrow $1+2+...+k+(k+1)=\frac{k(k+1)}{2}+(k+1)$

$$= \frac{k(k+1) + 2(k+1)}{2} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$$

Por lo tanto, la igualdad P(n) es válida para todo n>1

1) Caso base

$$\boxed{n=5} \implies z^5 > 5^2 + 5 \qquad 32 > 30$$

2) Paso inductivo

Suponemos q es cierlo pora
$$n=k$$
 \Rightarrow $(zk) > k^2 + k$

Demostramos que es cierla para n=k+1 \Rightarrow $z^{k+1} > (k+1)^2 + (k+1)^4$

$$z^{k+1} = (z^k) \cdot z > (k^2 + k) \cdot z = zk^2 + zk =$$

$$= k^2 + (k^2) + zk$$

· /a que k>2 => k2> 2k = k+k > k+2

Pa 6 tanto, zn > n2+n para ton n > 5

$$(k+1)^2 + (k+1) = k^2 + 1 + 2k + k + 1 = k^2 + 2k + k + 2$$