

2) Jedynkowy podzielny przez q^r

$$m = q^n + r \quad , \quad q^r \in \mathbb{Z} \quad , \quad 0 \leq r < n$$

Zerującym, i.e.

$$m = \underline{q^n + r} = \underline{q'^n + r'}$$

$$(q, r), (q', r') \quad 0 \leq r, r' < n$$

$$q^n - q'^n = r' - r$$

$$n(q - q') = r' - r$$

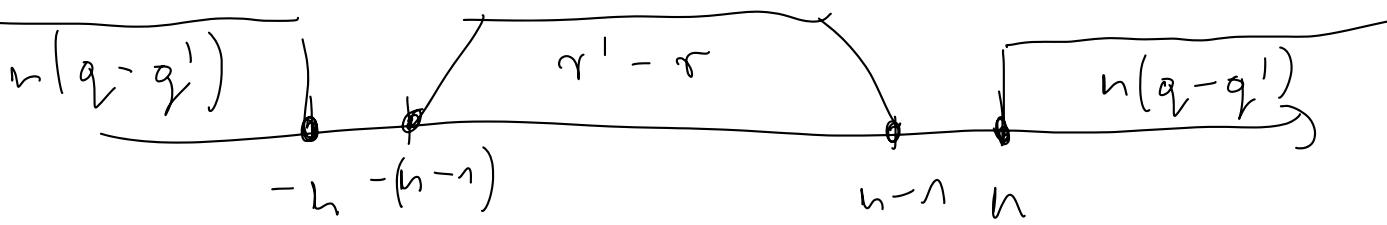
$$\text{I} \quad q = q' : \quad n \cdot 0 = r' - r \\ 0 = r' - r \Rightarrow r = r'$$

$$\text{II} \quad \underline{q \neq q'} \Rightarrow q - q' \neq 0 \quad \wedge \quad q - q' \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$n \cdot \underline{|q - q'|} \geq n \\ \geq 1$$

$$\underline{n(q - q')} = \underline{r' - r} \\ | \uparrow | \geq n - (n-1) \leq n-1$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq r, r' \leq n-1 \\ -(n-1) \leq r' - r \leq n-1 \end{cases}$$



spłyniecie.

$$m = qn + r$$

↓ ↓
ilover resi馻e

$$q \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} m \text{ div } n = m // n$$

$$r \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} m \text{ mod } n = m \% n$$

$$-4 \% 4 = 1$$

$$-4 = (-2) \cdot 4 + 1$$

$$-4 \% 4 = -3$$

$$-4 = (-1) \cdot 4 - 3$$

IN: $m \in \mathbb{N}_0, n \in \mathbb{N}$

OUT: $q, r \in \mathbb{Z}, 0 \leq r < n$

```

 $q \leftarrow 0$ 
 $r \leftarrow m$ 
while  $r \geq n$ 

```

S
$$\begin{cases} q \leftarrow q + 1 \\ r \leftarrow r - n \end{cases}$$

return q, r

17%5

12

27

2

NIEZMIENNIK

$$m = qn + r \wedge r \geq 0$$

1) Czy r sp̄etniaje? TAK

$$r_{\text{nowe}} = r - n < r$$

$r < n$ po skośnicyktu obrotu

$$2) P: m = qn + r \wedge r \geq 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \boxed{m = qn + r \wedge r \geq 0} \wedge \textcircled{r \geq 0}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad m = q_{\text{höve}}n + r_{\text{höve}} \wedge \underline{r_{\text{höve}} \geq 0}$$

$$q_{\text{höve}} = q + 1$$

$$r_{\text{höve}} = r - n$$

$$q_{\text{höve}}n + r_{\text{höve}} = (q+1)n + r - n =$$

$$= qn + \cancel{n} + r - \cancel{n} = qn + r = m$$

$$r_{\text{höve}} = r - n \geq 0.$$

P jest niemnościsliwe ppłli

$$\boxed{m = qn + r \wedge r \geq 0}$$

$$q = 0$$

$$m = 0 \cdot n + m \wedge m \geq 0$$

$$r = m$$

P jest prawidłopred
vefcjalem \wedge ppłlf.

Tw. o niemnościsliwech:

P_0 zdefiniuje P jest prawidłopred over $\rightarrow (r \geq 0)$

$$P \wedge \rightarrow (r \geq 0) \Leftrightarrow \boxed{m = qn + r \wedge r \geq 0 \wedge r < n.}$$

UOLNE, pdy n male, a m duie.

Lerne methods

1) Dientleitersche

2) Metode Newton-Raphson

 $\hookrightarrow n^{-1} \leftarrow$ $\text{NWD}(m, n) \text{, } m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, m \neq 0 \vee n \neq 0$ $\text{NWD}(0, 0) = \text{nirgends}$ 1) $\bigwedge_{m, n \in \mathbb{Z}} 1|m \wedge 1|n$ Liebig m i. n mög prüfungsmethode
auspolung abhängig.2) Punktweise $m \neq 0$ und $n \neq 0$, so auspolung
abhängig fest schaumende wiele.3) Ist nieje retens negligible abhängig m i. n. $\rightarrow \text{NWD}(m, n)$ $\text{gcd}(m, n)$ (m, n)

$$m = 660 \quad n = 525$$

660	2	525	3
330	2	175	5
165	3	35	5
55	5	7	7
11	11	1	
	1		

$$\text{NWD}(660, 525) = 3 \cdot 5 = 15$$

$$19017 \quad 6783$$

$$\boxed{\text{NWD}(m, n)} \stackrel{?}{=} \text{NWD}(m', n') = \dots = \text{NWD}(d, 0) = d$$

\uparrow

$$\boxed{\text{NWD}(m, 1) = 1}$$

$$\boxed{\text{NWD}(m, 0) = m}, \quad \text{wD } m \geq 1$$

$\%, //$

$$\text{NWD}(m, n) = \text{NWD}(m', n') \quad m', n' ?$$

$$1) \underline{d \mid m \wedge d \mid n}$$

$$m = qn + r = \underline{(m \text{ div } n)n + m \text{ mod } n}$$

$$\underline{m \text{ mod } n} = m - \underbrace{(m \text{ div } n)n}_{q}$$

$$d \mid m - (m \text{ div } n)n$$

$//$

$d \mid m \bmod n$

2) $d \mid n \wedge d \mid m \bmod n$

$$m = qn + r = (m \bmod n) + \underbrace{m \bmod n}_{\text{b}} \neq m \bmod n$$

$\Rightarrow d \mid m$

Tr. Euklides & $m \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\text{NWD}(m, n) = \text{NWD}(n, m \bmod n)$$

$$\{ \text{NWD}(m, n) = \text{NWD}(m - n, n) \}$$

$$\underline{d \mid m, n} \Rightarrow d \mid m - n$$

$$m = (m - n) + n \Leftarrow d \mid m - n \wedge d \mid n$$

$$\underline{d \mid m}$$

$$\text{NWD}(660, 525) = \text{NWD}(525, 660 \% 525) =$$

$$= \text{NWD}(525, 135) = \text{NWD}(135, 120) =$$

$$= \text{NWD}(120, 15) = \text{NWD}(15, 0) = \boxed{15}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \overline{d} \\
 660 \\
 525 \\
 \hline
 135 \\
 120 \\
 \hline
 15 \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}
 \quad \leftarrow \text{NWD}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 17017 \\
 6483 \\
 \hline
 3451 \\
 3332 \\
 \hline
 119 \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}
 \quad \leftarrow \text{NWD}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 11 \\
 6283 \\
 \hline
 13566 \\
 17017 \\
 \hline
 3451
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 28 \\
 \cancel{335} : 119 \\
 2380 \\
 \hline
 952 \\
 952 \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 m \quad n \\
 \uparrow \quad \searrow \\
 M \text{ bits} \quad N \text{ bits}
 \end{array}$$

Lösbar Evolusi w alg. Euklidesa

$$\leq M + N + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 m \sim 2^{2000} \\
 n \sim 2^{2000}
 \end{array}$$

4001