

$$(*) \quad mx \equiv a \pmod{n} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 1 \pmod{13} \\ x \equiv 4 \pmod{15} \end{cases}$$

$$x = 1 + 13k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$1 + 13k \equiv 4 \pmod{15}$$

$$13k \equiv 3 \pmod{15} \quad | \cdot 7$$

$$k \equiv 21 \equiv 6 \pmod{15}$$

$$k = 6 + 15l, \quad l \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = 1 + 13(6 + 15l) = \boxed{79} + \boxed{13 \cdot 15}l, \quad l \in \mathbb{Z}$$

	e	t
15		0
13	1	1
2	6	-1
1	2	$\boxed{-7} = 13^{-1} \pmod{15}$
0		

Tu. (Chińska twierdzenie o resztach)

$$m, n \geq 2, \quad \text{NWD}(m, n) = 1$$

$\Rightarrow$  Dla dowolnych  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$  istnieje dokładnie jedno rozwiązanie  $x_0$  układu

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv a \pmod{m} \\ x \equiv b \pmod{n} \end{cases}$$

$n$  bierze  $\{0, 1, \dots, m \cdot n - 1\}$ . Każde rozwiązanie  $x \in \mathbb{Z}$  tego układu jest postaci:

$$x = \boxed{x_0} + \boxed{m \cdot n}k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Tu. (CTR)

$$n_1, \dots, n_k \geq 2, \quad \bigwedge_{i,j \in \{1, \dots, k\}} \text{NWD}(n_i, n_j) = 1.$$

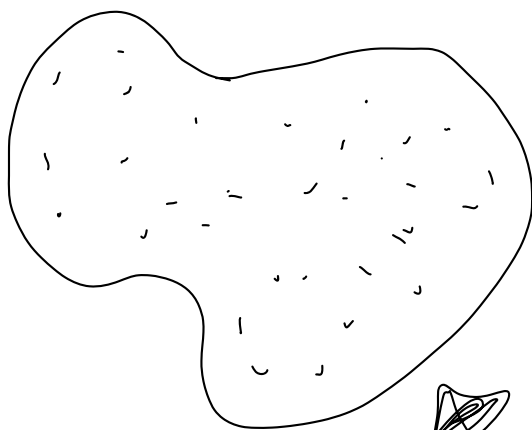
$$\implies \text{NWD}(n_1, \dots, n_k) = 1$$

$\Rightarrow$  Dla dowolnych  $a_1, \dots, a_k \in \mathbb{Z}$  istnieje dokładnie jedno rozwiązanie  $x_0$  modulo

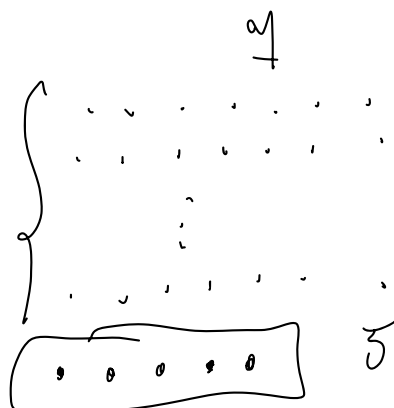
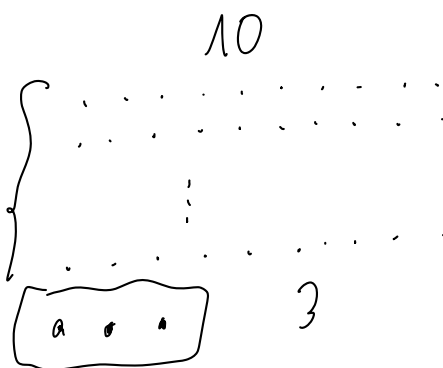
$$\begin{cases} x \equiv a_1 \pmod{n_1} \\ \vdots \\ x \equiv a_k \pmod{n_k} \end{cases}$$

w zbiorze  $\{0, 1, \dots, n_1 \dots n_k - 1\}$ . Każde inne rozwiązanie  $x$  jest postaci

$$x = x_0 + n_1 \dots n_k \cdot l, \quad l \in \mathbb{Z}.$$



mod 10.7



$$a \in \mathbb{Z}_m = \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\} \quad \text{NWD}(m, n) = 1$$

$$b \in \mathbb{Z}_n = \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$$

$$(a, b) \in \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n \xrightarrow{\text{CTR}} \text{korrespondenz zu } \mathbb{Z}_{m \cdot n} \\ \{0, 1, \dots, mn-1\}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv a \pmod{m} \\ x \equiv b \pmod{n} \end{cases} \iff x \in \mathbb{Z}_{mn}$$

$$79 \in \mathbb{Z}_{13 \cdot 15} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 79 \equiv 1 \pmod{13} \\ 79 \equiv 4 \pmod{15} \end{cases}$$

$$79 \in \mathbb{Z}_{13 \cdot 15} \xleftarrow{\text{CTR}} (1, 4) \in \mathbb{Z}_{13} \times \mathbb{Z}_{15}$$

$$\#\mathbb{Z}_{mn} = \#\mathbb{Z}_m \cdot \#\mathbb{Z}_n$$

$$m = 5, n = 7$$

0	(0, 0)
1	(1, 1)
2	(2, 2)
3	(3, 3)
4	(4, 4)
5	(0, 5)
6	(1, 6)
7	(2, 0)
8	(3, 1)
9	(4, 2)
...	...
34	(4, 6)

$$(3, 2)$$

$$(4, 5)$$

zwei ~~reine~~ per.

$$(3, 3) + (1, 6) = (4, 9) \equiv (4, 2) \pmod{5} \pmod{7}$$

3      6
9

$$\mathbb{Z}_{m \cdot n} \cong \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n$$

$$x, y \in \mathbb{Z}_{m \cdot n} \rightsquigarrow \begin{matrix} x \sim (a, b) \\ y \sim (c, d) \end{matrix}$$

$$x + y = ?$$

$$(a, b) + (c, d) = (e, f)$$

$$x + y = (e, f) = z \leftarrow$$

int    3 bits    111

$\{0, 1, \dots, 7\}$

10110101

5, 7     $\mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_7$

$2 \times \text{int} \rightsquigarrow \{0, 1, \dots, 34\}$

$$|\mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_6 \times \mathbb{Z}_7| \sim (a, b, c)$$



$$\mathbb{Z}_{5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7}$$

$$30 \cdot 7 = 210 \rightarrow$$

$\{0, \dots, 209\}$

int    32 bit



128 bit

RNS (residue number system)

