

3-2-25

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$$\begin{array}{r} \text{gcd}(a,b) \mid a \text{ and } \text{gcd}(a,b) \mid b \\ \text{gcd}(a,b) \mid a - b \end{array}$$

$\exists a, b$ gcd of a, b is d \Rightarrow $d \mid a$ and $d \mid b$

$$\underline{sa + tb = d = \text{gcd}(a, b)} \quad (*)$$

gcd - 1 is the smallest positive integer combination of a and b that is a multiple of $\text{gcd}(a, b)$.
gcd(a, b) divides every integer combination of a and b .
gcd(a, b) divides $sa + tb$ for any integers s, t .
gcd(a, b) divides d .
gcd(a, b) divides d .
gcd(a, b) divides d .

$$\frac{sa}{\text{gcd}(a, b)} + \frac{tb}{\text{gcd}(a, b)} = 1 \quad (\#)$$

$$\Rightarrow s \left(\frac{a}{\text{gcd}(a, b)} \right) + t \left(\frac{b}{\text{gcd}(a, b)} \right) = 1$$

$\exists s, t$ integers such that $sa + tb = \text{gcd}(a, b)$.
Let $a' = \frac{a}{\text{gcd}(a, b)}$ and $b' = \frac{b}{\text{gcd}(a, b)}$.
Then a' and b' are coprime.
gcd(a', b') = 1.

$$\text{gcd} \left(\frac{a}{\text{gcd}(a, b)}, \frac{b}{\text{gcd}(a, b)} \right) = 1$$

$$s, t \text{ integers } \exists \text{ such that } sa + tb = \text{gcd}(a, b)$$

$d \mid a$ and $d \mid b$ \Rightarrow $d \mid \text{gcd}(a, b)$

$$s \left(\frac{a}{d} \right) + t \left(\frac{b}{d} \right) = 1$$

" \Rightarrow " $\text{gcd}(a, b) \mid a$ and $\text{gcd}(a, b) \mid b$.
Let $a' = \frac{a}{\text{gcd}(a, b)}$ and $b' = \frac{b}{\text{gcd}(a, b)}$.
Then a' and b' are coprime.
gcd(a', b') = 1.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \exists c \mid ab & \exists c \mid a & \exists c \mid b & \exists c \mid ab & \exists c \mid a \wedge \exists c \mid b \\ \exists c \mid a & \exists c \mid b & \exists c \mid ab & \exists c \mid a \wedge \exists c \mid b & \exists c \mid a \wedge \exists c \mid b \end{array}$$

$$ab = c \cdot q \rightarrow \exists q \mid ab \iff c \mid ab : \text{proof}$$

$$c \mid b$$

$$\iff \exists q \mid ab$$

$$c \mid a : \text{proof}$$

$$ab = c \cdot q \rightarrow \exists q \mid ab \iff c \mid ab : \text{proof}$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} = q$$

$$\exists q \mid \frac{ab}{c} \iff \exists q \mid ab \wedge c \mid ab$$

$$\exists q \mid \frac{b}{c} \iff \exists q \mid b \wedge c \mid b$$

$$\exists q \mid \frac{b}{c} \iff \exists q \mid b \wedge c \mid b$$

$$\exists q \mid \frac{a}{c} \iff \exists q \mid a \wedge c \mid a$$

$$c \mid a \iff \exists q \mid a$$

$$d = p \cdot n$$

: (n) 1, 1) : 2.2.1

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

$$ab \equiv ac \pmod{m}$$

1.2.10

\Leftarrow

$$ab \equiv ac \pmod{m} \quad \text{if } a \neq 0$$

$$-e \text{ } \exists \text{ } q \text{ } \exists \text{ } "$$

$$ab = ac + qm \Rightarrow a(b - c) = qm \Rightarrow a \mid qm.$$

(*)

$$a \nmid m \Leftarrow \text{if } a \nmid m \text{ then } a \mid q$$

$$q = ak \quad -e \text{ } \exists \text{ } k \text{ } \exists \text{ } \Leftarrow a \mid q \quad \text{if } a \nmid m$$

$$: (*) \rightarrow \text{if } a \nmid m$$

$$a(b - c) = akm$$

$$\Rightarrow b - c = km$$

$$\Rightarrow b = km + c$$

$$\Rightarrow b \equiv c \pmod{m}.$$

\Rightarrow

$$\text{if } a \nmid m \text{ then } b \equiv c \pmod{m} \Rightarrow ab \equiv ac \pmod{m}$$

$$ab \equiv ac \pmod{m} \quad \text{if } a \nmid m$$

$$-e \mid \rightarrow \text{pose} \ni \text{sic } b \equiv c \pmod{m}$$

$$b = g_m + c \quad \Rightarrow \quad ab = ag_m + ac$$

$$\Rightarrow ab = \varphi m + ac$$

$$ab = q_m + ac \quad - e \quad \gamma \quad q (= aq) \quad p \quad q \quad \exists \quad " \quad \zeta$$

$$. \quad ab \equiv ac \pmod{m} \Rightarrow b \equiv c \pmod{m}$$

[illegible]

$$\phi(\phi^n) = p\phi(n) \quad \text{sic} \quad p|n \quad \int^0$$

($n \sim 10^7$ NN pairs, $n \sim 10^3$)

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$\int \dots$

$$r = \frac{p^{e_1} p^{e_2} \dots p^{e_k}}{\int_0^1} \quad (*)$$

$$p \sim \underbrace{p \cdot p}_{p^{e_1+1}} p^{e_2} \dots p^{e_k}$$

[illegible]

$$n/p = \underbrace{p^{e_1+1}}_{\text{red}} p^{e_2} \dots p^{e_k} \quad \text{---} \quad (*)$$

∴ n > 1

$$n = p_1^{e_1} \cdots p_k^{e_k} \Rightarrow \phi(n) = (p_1^{e_1} - p_1^{e_1-1}) \cdots (p_k^{e_k} - p_k^{e_k-1})$$

\Leftarrow (*)1

$$\phi(n) = (p_1^{e_1} - p_1^{e_1-1}) (p_2^{e_2} - p_2^{e_2-1}) \cdots (p_k^{e_k} - p_k^{e_k-1})$$

\Leftarrow (*)2

$$\phi(pn) = (p^{e_1+1} - p^{e_1}) (p_2^{e_2} - p_2^{e_2-1}) \cdots (p_k^{e_k} - p_k^{e_k-1})$$

$p^{e_1+1} - p^{e_1}$
 \downarrow
 p

$$= p (p^{e_1} - p^{e_1-1}) (p_2^{e_2} - p_2^{e_2-1}) \cdots (p_k^{e_k} - p_k^{e_k-1})$$

$$= p \cdot \phi(n)$$

∴ ϕ is multiplicative

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∴ ϕ is multiplicative

$$\phi(pn) = (p-1)\phi(n) \quad \text{if } p \nmid n$$

לדוגמה: $p \nmid n$ - p איננו מחלק n אז $p \nmid \phi(n)$.

$$\phi(pn) = (p-1)\phi(n) \quad (p \nmid n)$$

לדוגמה: $e_k(x) = x^k$ | N זוגי | n זוגי
 $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{26}^{n \times n}$! $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{26}^n$ | $z \in \mathbb{Z}_{26}^n$ | n זוגי

(הוכחה):

$$\gcd(k, 26) = 1 \quad \text{כל } k \text{ זוגי}$$

כל k זוגי $\Rightarrow \gcd(k, 26) = 1$ | n זוגי | $z \in \mathbb{Z}_{26}^n$ | n זוגי

$$d_k(y) = y^k \pmod{26}$$

$k \in \mathbb{Z}_{26}^n$ | n זוגי | $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{26}^n$ | n זוגי
 וההוכחה של $\gcd(k, 26) = 1$ | n זוגי

$$k^{-1} \pmod{26} \in \mathbb{Z}_{26}$$

k^{-1} | n זוגי | $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{26}^n$ | n זוגי
 וההוכחה של $\gcd(k, 26) = 1$ | n זוגי

\exists ההוכחה של $\gcd(k, 26) = 1$ | n זוגי
 $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ ההוכחה של $\gcd(k, 26) = 1$ | n זוגי

10'' 3

$$ab \equiv 1 \pmod{(p-1)(q-1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow ab = t(p-1)(q-1) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow ab - 1 = t(p-1)(q-1).$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{ab-1} = x^{t(p-1)(q-1)} \quad \text{---} (\#)$$

$x^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod p$ since $p \nmid x$ gde $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$x^{ab-1} = \left(x^{t(p-1)} \right)^{(q-1)} \equiv \equiv \equiv 1 \pmod q$$

$$x^{ab-1} = \left(x^{t(q-1)} \right)^{(p-1)} \equiv \equiv \equiv 1 \pmod p$$

$$x^{ab-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{pq} \iff \begin{cases} x^{ab-1} \equiv 1 \pmod p & \text{gde} \\ x^{ab-1} \equiv 1 \pmod q \end{cases}$$

p, q coprime $\nmid x$ gde \exists

$$x \equiv 1 \pmod{pq} \iff \begin{cases} x \equiv 1 \pmod p & \text{gde} \\ x \equiv 1 \pmod q \end{cases}$$

$$-e \text{ } d_2, \dots, d_k \text{ } n = pq \text{ } p, q \text{ } N$$

$$X^{ab-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}.$$

$$: \text{ } p, q \text{ } N \text{ } p \text{ } d_2, \dots, d_k \text{ } 1 \text{ } X - 2 \text{ } d_2, \dots, d_k$$

$$X \cdot X^{ab-1} \equiv X \cdot 1 \pmod{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow X^{ab} \equiv X \pmod{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow (X^b)^a \equiv X \pmod{n}$$

$$, \text{ } d_2, \dots, d_k$$

$$Z \pmod{n} \equiv Y \Leftrightarrow Y \pmod{n} \equiv Z \pmod{n} \Leftrightarrow Y \equiv Z \pmod{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow (X^b)^a \pmod{n} \equiv X \pmod{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{1c}(X^b) \equiv X \pmod{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow d_k(e_k(x)) \equiv X \pmod{n}.$$

$$. \text{ } d'' \text{ } e \text{ } N$$

known / not known \rightarrow known

\rightarrow known \rightarrow known

(known \rightarrow) \rightarrow known

$$e_k(x) = (y_1, y_2) \quad y_1 = \alpha^d \bmod p \quad y_2 = \beta^d x \bmod p$$

(known \rightarrow) \rightarrow known

$$d_k(y_1, y_2) = (y_1^a)^{-1} y_2 \bmod p$$

known α, a, d \rightarrow known p

known / not known \rightarrow known \rightarrow known

$$d_k(e_k(x)) = x \bmod p$$

known $e_k(x) = (y_1, y_2)$ known

$$y_1 = \alpha^d \bmod p$$

$$y_2 = x \beta^d \bmod p$$

\rightarrow

$$d_k(e_k(x)) = (y_1^a)^{-1} y_2 \bmod p$$

$$= \left((\alpha^d \bmod p)^a \right)^{-1} (x \beta^d \bmod p) \bmod p$$

$$= \left((\alpha^{da} \bmod p)^{-1} (x \beta^d \bmod p) \bmod p \right)$$

$$(a \bmod m)^{-1} \bmod m = \bar{a} \bmod m \quad : (a \in \mathbb{N}) \text{ 'of}$$

dr 7 J

$$= \left((\alpha^{da})^{-1} \bmod p \right) (x \beta^d \bmod p) \bmod p$$

$$(a \bmod m)(b \bmod m) = ab \bmod m \quad : (a, b \in \mathbb{N}) \text{ 'of}$$

(16-1 de 821, 2 anu 11)

$$= (\alpha^{da})^{-1} x \beta^d \bmod p.$$

$$\text{dr 7 J 511} \quad \beta = \alpha^a \bmod p \quad \text{'3 J} \quad \text{'102}$$

$$d_k(e_k(x)) = (\alpha^{da})^{-1} x (\alpha^a \bmod p)^d \bmod p$$

$$= (\alpha^{da})^{-1} x \alpha^{ad} \bmod p$$

$$= x \bmod p$$

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