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IT-24635

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$$a) \quad x \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, x \equiv 2 \pmod{5}, x \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$$

1. Start with first two congruences:

Let  $x = 3a + 1$ . Substitute into the second congruence,

$$3a + 1 \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3a \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$

The inverse of 3 module 5 is 2, so:

$$a \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 5b + 2$$

$$\text{Then } x = 3(5b + 2) + 1 = 15b + 7$$

2. Now use third congruence

$$15b + 7 \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$$

Since  $15 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$  &  $7 \equiv 0 \pmod{7}$  then

$$\text{simplifies to, } b \equiv 3 \pmod{7} \Rightarrow b = 7c + 3$$

$$\text{Then, } x = 15(7c + 3) + 7 = 105c + 52$$

$$x \equiv 52 \pmod{105} \Rightarrow 52 \quad \underline{\text{Ans!}}$$

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b)  $x \equiv 5 \pmod{11}$ ,  $x \equiv 14 \pmod{29}$ ,  $x \equiv 15 \pmod{31}$

1. combine the first two congruence,

$x = 11a + 5$ , substitute into the second congruence

$$11a + 5 \equiv 14 \pmod{29}$$

$$11a \equiv 9 \pmod{29}$$

The inverse of 11 module 29

That means we want  $11x = 1 \pmod{29}$

$$\therefore 11 \cdot 8 = 1 \pmod{29}$$

So the inverse is 8. Multiply both sides

$$a = 9 \times 8 = 72 \equiv 14 \pmod{29}$$

$$a = 29b + 14$$

Substitute back :

$$x = 11(29b + 14) + 5 = 319b + 159$$

$$\text{So } x \equiv 159 \pmod{319}$$

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2. Combine with third congruence,

$$\text{We have, } 319b + 159 \equiv 15 \pmod{31}$$

$$319 \equiv 9 \pmod{31} \text{ \& } 159 \equiv 4 \pmod{31}$$

$$\therefore \text{ so : } 9b + 4 \equiv 15 \pmod{31} \Rightarrow 9b \equiv 11 \pmod{31}$$

Find the inverse of 9 module 31!

$$9 \times 7 = 63 \equiv 1 \pmod{31}$$

So the inverse is 7. Multiply both sides!

$$b \equiv 11 \times 7 = 77 \equiv 15 \pmod{31} \Rightarrow b = 31c + 15$$

Substitute back,

$$x = 319(31c + 15) + 159$$

$$= 9889c + 4944$$

$$\therefore x = 4944 \pmod{9889} \Rightarrow 4944 \text{ Ans!}$$

c)  $x \equiv 5 \pmod{6}, x \equiv 4 \pmod{11}, x \equiv 3 \pmod{17}$

1. combine the first two congruence,

$x = 6a + 5$ . Substitute into the second congruence

(P.T.O.)

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$$6a + 5 = 4 \pmod{11}$$

$$6a \equiv -1 \equiv 10 \pmod{11}$$

The inverse of 6 module 11 is 2

$$\text{Since } 6 \times 2 = 12 \equiv 1 \pmod{11} :$$

$$a = 2 \times 10 = 20 \equiv 9 \pmod{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 11b + 9$$

$$\text{Then } x = 6(11b + 9) + 5 = 66b + 59$$

2. Now use the 3<sup>rd</sup> congruence,  $66b + 59 \equiv 3 \pmod{17}$

$$\text{Reduce mod 17, } 66b \equiv 15 \pmod{17}, 59 \equiv 8 \pmod{17}$$

$$\text{So, } 15b + 8 \equiv 3 \pmod{17} \Rightarrow 15b \equiv -5 \equiv 12 \pmod{17}$$

The inverse of 15 mod 17 is 8 (since  $15 \times 8 = 120$ )

$$\therefore 15 \times 8 = 120 \equiv 1 \pmod{17} :$$

$$b = 8 \times 12 = 96 \equiv 11 \pmod{17} \Rightarrow b = 17c + 11$$

$$\text{Then, } x = 66(17c + 11) + 59 = 1122c + 785$$

$$\therefore x \equiv 785 \pmod{1122}$$

$$\Rightarrow 785 \text{ Ans.}$$