

Chinese Remainder Theorem :-

Chinese Remainder Theorem States that there always exists an 'x' that satisfies the given congruence.

Chinese Remainder Theorem :-

$$\begin{aligned}x &\equiv a_1 \pmod{m_1} \\x &\equiv a_2 \pmod{m_2} \\x &\equiv a_3 \pmod{m_3}\end{aligned}$$

if we want to find the value of x then the condition is \rightarrow GCD of m_1, m_2, m_3 they all should be co-prime to each other.

$$\gcd(m_1, m_2) = \gcd(m_2, m_3) =$$

$$\gcd(m_3, m_1) = 1$$

\therefore i.e., all coprime.

$$x = \left(M_1 x_1 a_1 + M_2 x_2 a_2 + M_3 x_3 a_3 + \dots + M_n x_n a_n \right) \pmod{M}$$

$$M = m_1 * m_2 * m_3 \dots m_n$$

$$M_i = \frac{M}{m_i}$$

$$\text{eg., } M_1 = \frac{M}{m_1} = \frac{\cancel{m_1} m_2 m_3}{\cancel{m_1}} = m_2 m_3$$

$$M_1 = m_2 m_3$$

Sim

$$M_2 = \cancel{m_1} m_3$$

$$M_3 = m_1 m_2$$

To calculate (x_i)

$$M_i x_i \equiv 1 \pmod{m_i}$$

$$\text{e.g., } M_1 x_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{m_1}$$

General form :-

$$x = a_1 \pmod{m_1}$$

$$x = a_2 \pmod{m_2}$$

\vdots

$$x = a_n \pmod{m_n}$$

1) Find out common modulus M ,

$$M = m_1 \times m_2 \times m_3 \times \dots \times m_n$$

2) Find : $M_1 = \frac{M}{m_1}$ $M_2 = \frac{M}{m_2}$

3) Find out inverse $M_1^{-1}, M_2^{-1}, \dots, M_n^{-1}$

With respect to $m_1, m_2, m_3, \dots, m_n$

4)
$$x = \left((a_1 * M_1 * M_1^{-1}) + \right. \\ \left. (a_2 * M_2 * M_2^{-1}) + \dots \right. \\ \left. (a_n * M_n * M_n^{-1}) \right) \pmod{M}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &\equiv 4 \pmod{11} \\ x &\equiv 5 \pmod{7} \\ x &\equiv 6 \pmod{13} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 &= 11 & a_1 &= 4 \\ m_2 &= 7 & a_2 &= 5 \\ m_3 &= 13 & a_3 &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

common Modulus $M =$

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow M = m_1 * m_2 * m_3 = 11 * 7 * 13$$

$$\boxed{M = 1001}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \rightarrow M_1 &= \frac{M}{m_1} & M_2 &= \frac{M}{m_2} & M_3 &= \frac{M}{m_3} \\ &= \frac{1001}{11} & &= \frac{1001}{7} & &= \frac{1001}{13} \\ &= 91 & &= 143 & &= 77 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{M_1 = 91}$$

$$\boxed{M_2 = 143}$$

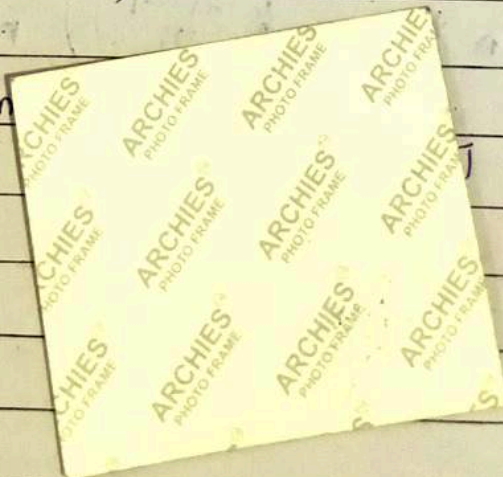
$$\boxed{M_3 = 77}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \rightarrow M^{-1} &= 91^{-1} \pmod{m_1} \\ &= 91^{-1} \pmod{11} \end{aligned}$$

Eulerian Theorem

$$(x * 91) \pmod{11} = 1$$

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④



$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 23 \overline{) 51} \\ \underline{46} \\ 51 \\ \underline{46} \\ 51 \\ \underline{46} \\ 51 \\ \underline{46} \\ 51 \end{array}$$

$$M_1^{-1} = 91^{-1} \pmod{11} \Rightarrow 4$$

$$M_2^{-1} = 143^{-1} \pmod{7} \Rightarrow 5$$

$$M_3^{-1} = 77^{-1} \pmod{13} \Rightarrow 12$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 2 \\ \hline 46 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 26 \\ \hline 42 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \rightarrow x = \left((4 * 91 * 4) + (5 * 143 * 5) + (6 * 77 * 12) \right) \pmod{1001}$$

$$\boxed{x = 565}$$

we have got $\boxed{565}$

$$565 \pmod{11} \Rightarrow 4$$

$$565 \pmod{7} \Rightarrow 5$$

$$565 \pmod{13} \Rightarrow 6$$

$$143 \pmod{7}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \overline{) 143} \\ \underline{14} \\ 30 \\ \underline{28} \\ 2 \end{array}$$

$$g_1^{-1} \cdot x \cdot g_1 = 1 \pmod{4}$$

$$1 \times 91 = 91 \pmod{4}$$

$$4 \times 91$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 4 \overline{) 91} \\ \underline{8} \\ 11 \end{array}$$

$$7 \overline{) 143}$$