

## №1

а)

$$\begin{aligned}
 1001_{10} &= 512_{10} + 256_{10} + 128_{10} + 64_{10} + 32_{10} + 8_{10} + 1_{10} = \\
 &= 2_{10}^9 + 2_{10}^8 + 2_{10}^7 + 2_{10}^6 + 2_{10}^5 + 2_{10}^3 + 2_{10}^0 = \\
 &= 1000000000_2 + 100000000_2 + 10000000_2 + 1000000_2 + 100000_2 + 1000_2 + 1_2 = \\
 &= 1111101001_2
 \end{aligned}$$

б)

$$\begin{aligned}
 2017_{10} &= 1024_{10} + 512_{10} + 256_{10} + 128_{10} + 64_{10} + 32_{10} + 1_{10} = \\
 &= 2_{10}^{10} + 2_{10}^9 + 2_{10}^8 + 2_{10}^7 + 2_{10}^6 + 2_{10}^5 + 2_{10}^0 = \\
 &= 10000000000_2 + 1000000000_2 + 100000000_2 + 10000000_2 + 1000000_2 + 100000_2 + 1_2 = \\
 &= 11111100001_2
 \end{aligned}$$

## №2

+	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5	10
2	2	3	4	5	10	11
3	3	4	5	10	11	12
4	4	5	10	11	12	13
5	5	10	11	12	13	14

·	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	0	2	4	10	12	14
3	0	3	10	13	20	23
4	0	4	12	20	24	32
5	0	5	14	23	32	41

## №3

Ну ладно, Вы сами попросили. Ассоциативность сложения:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (0+0)+0 &= 0+0=0=0+0=0+(0+0) \\
 (0+0)+1 &= 0+1=1=0+1=0+(0+1) \\
 (0+0)+2 &= 0+2=2=0+2=0+(0+2) \\
 (0+1)+0 &= 1+0=1=0+1=0+(1+0) \\
 (0+1)+1 &= 1+1=2=0+2=0+(1+1) \\
 (0+1)+2 &= 1+2=0=0+0=0+(1+2) \\
 (0+2)+0 &= 2+0=2=0+2=0+(2+0) \\
 (0+2)+1 &= 2+1=0=0+0=0+(2+1) \\
 (0+2)+2 &= 2+2=1=0+1=0+(2+2) \\
 (1+0)+0 &= 1+0=1=1+0=1+(0+0) \\
 (1+0)+1 &= 1+1=2=1+1=1+(0+1) \\
 (1+0)+2 &= 1+2=0=1+2=1+(0+2) \\
 (1+1)+0 &= 2+0=2=1+1=1+(1+0) \\
 (1+1)+1 &= 2+1=0=1+2=1+(1+1) \\
 (1+1)+2 &= 2+2=1=1+0=1+(1+2) \\
 (1+2)+0 &= 0+0=0=1+2=1+(2+0) \\
 (1+2)+1 &= 0+1=1=1+0=1+(2+1) \\
 (1+2)+2 &= 0+2=2=1+1=1+(2+2) \\
 (2+0)+0 &= 2+0=2=2+0=2+(0+0) \\
 (2+0)+1 &= 2+1=0=2+1=2+(0+1) \\
 (2+0)+2 &= 2+2=1=2+2=2+(0+2) \\
 (2+1)+0 &= 0+0=0=2+1=2+(1+0) \\
 (2+1)+1 &= 0+1=1=2+2=2+(1+1) \\
 (2+1)+2 &= 0+2=2=2+0=2+(1+2) \\
 (2+2)+0 &= 1+0=1=2+2=2+(2+0) \\
 (2+2)+1 &= 1+1=2=2+0=2+(2+1) \\
 (2+2)+2 &= 1+2=0=2+1=2+(2+2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Ассоциативность умножения:

$$\begin{aligned}
(0 \cdot 0) \cdot 0 &= 0 \cdot 0 = 0 = 0 \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot (0 \cdot 0) \\
(0 \cdot 0) \cdot 1 &= 0 \cdot 1 = 0 = 0 \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot (0 \cdot 1) \\
(0 \cdot 0) \cdot 2 &= 0 \cdot 2 = 0 = 0 \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot (0 \cdot 2) \\
(0 \cdot 1) \cdot 0 &= 0 \cdot 0 = 0 = 0 \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot (1 \cdot 0) \\
(0 \cdot 1) \cdot 1 &= 0 \cdot 1 = 0 = 0 \cdot 1 = 0 \cdot (1 \cdot 1) \\
(0 \cdot 1) \cdot 2 &= 0 \cdot 2 = 0 = 0 \cdot 2 = 0 \cdot (1 \cdot 2) \\
(0 \cdot 2) \cdot 0 &= 0 \cdot 0 = 0 = 0 \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot (2 \cdot 0) \\
(0 \cdot 2) \cdot 1 &= 0 \cdot 1 = 0 = 0 \cdot 2 = 0 \cdot (2 \cdot 1) \\
(0 \cdot 2) \cdot 2 &= 0 \cdot 2 = 0 = 0 \cdot 1 = 0 \cdot (2 \cdot 2) \\
(1 \cdot 0) \cdot 0 &= 0 \cdot 0 = 0 = 1 \cdot 0 = 1 \cdot (0 \cdot 0) \\
(1 \cdot 0) \cdot 1 &= 0 \cdot 1 = 0 = 1 \cdot 0 = 1 \cdot (0 \cdot 1) \\
(1 \cdot 0) \cdot 2 &= 0 \cdot 2 = 0 = 1 \cdot 0 = 1 \cdot (0 \cdot 2) \\
(1 \cdot 1) \cdot 0 &= 1 \cdot 0 = 0 = 1 \cdot 0 = 1 \cdot (1 \cdot 0) \\
(1 \cdot 1) \cdot 1 &= 1 \cdot 1 = 1 = 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot (1 \cdot 1) \\
(1 \cdot 1) \cdot 2 &= 1 \cdot 2 = 2 = 1 \cdot 2 = 1 \cdot (1 \cdot 2) \\
(1 \cdot 2) \cdot 0 &= 2 \cdot 0 = 0 = 1 \cdot 0 = 1 \cdot (2 \cdot 0) \\
(1 \cdot 2) \cdot 1 &= 2 \cdot 1 = 2 = 1 \cdot 2 = 1 \cdot (2 \cdot 1) \\
(1 \cdot 2) \cdot 2 &= 2 \cdot 2 = 1 = 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot (2 \cdot 2) \\
(2 \cdot 0) \cdot 0 &= 0 \cdot 0 = 0 = 2 \cdot 0 = 2 \cdot (0 \cdot 0) \\
(2 \cdot 0) \cdot 1 &= 0 \cdot 1 = 0 = 2 \cdot 0 = 2 \cdot (0 \cdot 1) \\
(2 \cdot 0) \cdot 2 &= 0 \cdot 2 = 0 = 2 \cdot 0 = 2 \cdot (0 \cdot 2) \\
(2 \cdot 1) \cdot 0 &= 2 \cdot 0 = 0 = 2 \cdot 0 = 2 \cdot (1 \cdot 0) \\
(2 \cdot 1) \cdot 1 &= 2 \cdot 1 = 2 = 2 \cdot 1 = 2 \cdot (1 \cdot 1) \\
(2 \cdot 1) \cdot 2 &= 2 \cdot 2 = 1 = 2 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot (1 \cdot 2) \\
(2 \cdot 2) \cdot 0 &= 1 \cdot 0 = 0 = 2 \cdot 0 = 2 \cdot (2 \cdot 0) \\
(2 \cdot 2) \cdot 1 &= 1 \cdot 1 = 1 = 2 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot (2 \cdot 1) \\
(2 \cdot 2) \cdot 2 &= 1 \cdot 2 = 2 = 2 \cdot 1 = 2 \cdot (2 \cdot 2)
\end{aligned}$$

Дистрибутивность сложения относительно умножения:

$$\begin{aligned}
0 \cdot (0 + 0) &= 0 \cdot 0 = 0 = 0 + 0 = 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 \\
0 \cdot (0 + 1) &= 0 \cdot 1 = 0 = 0 + 0 = 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 \\
0 \cdot (0 + 2) &= 0 \cdot 2 = 0 = 0 + 0 = 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 2 \\
0 \cdot (1 + 0) &= 0 \cdot 1 = 0 = 0 + 0 = 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0 \\
0 \cdot (1 + 1) &= 0 \cdot 2 = 0 = 0 + 0 = 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1 \\
0 \cdot (1 + 2) &= 0 \cdot 0 = 0 = 0 + 0 = 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 2 \\
0 \cdot (2 + 0) &= 0 \cdot 2 = 0 = 0 + 0 = 0 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 0 \\
0 \cdot (2 + 1) &= 0 \cdot 0 = 0 = 0 + 0 = 0 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 1 \\
0 \cdot (2 + 2) &= 0 \cdot 1 = 0 = 0 + 0 = 0 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 2 \\
1 \cdot (0 + 0) &= 1 \cdot 0 = 0 = 0 + 0 = 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0 \\
1 \cdot (0 + 1) &= 1 \cdot 1 = 1 = 0 + 1 = 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 \\
1 \cdot (0 + 2) &= 1 \cdot 2 = 2 = 0 + 2 = 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 2 \\
1 \cdot (1 + 0) &= 1 \cdot 1 = 1 = 1 + 0 = 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 \\
1 \cdot (1 + 1) &= 1 \cdot 2 = 2 = 1 + 1 = 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 \\
1 \cdot (1 + 2) &= 1 \cdot 0 = 0 = 1 + 2 = 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 \\
1 \cdot (2 + 0) &= 1 \cdot 2 = 2 = 2 + 0 = 1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 0 \\
1 \cdot (2 + 1) &= 1 \cdot 0 = 0 = 2 + 1 = 1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 1 \\
1 \cdot (2 + 2) &= 1 \cdot 1 = 1 = 2 + 2 = 1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 2 \\
2 \cdot (0 + 0) &= 2 \cdot 0 = 0 = 0 + 0 = 2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 \\
2 \cdot (0 + 1) &= 2 \cdot 1 = 2 = 0 + 2 = 2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 \\
2 \cdot (0 + 2) &= 2 \cdot 2 = 1 = 0 + 1 = 2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 2 \\
2 \cdot (1 + 0) &= 2 \cdot 1 = 2 = 2 + 0 = 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 \\
2 \cdot (1 + 1) &= 2 \cdot 2 = 1 = 2 + 2 = 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 \\
2 \cdot (1 + 2) &= 2 \cdot 0 = 0 = 2 + 1 = 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 \\
2 \cdot (2 + 0) &= 2 \cdot 2 = 1 = 1 + 0 = 2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 0 \\
2 \cdot (2 + 1) &= 2 \cdot 0 = 0 = 1 + 2 = 2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 1 \\
2 \cdot (2 + 2) &= 2 \cdot 1 = 2 = 1 + 1 = 2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 2
\end{aligned}$$

Существование обратного по сложению:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 0 + 0 = 0 & \Rightarrow \quad 0 - 0 = 0 \\
 1 + 1 = 0 & \Rightarrow \quad 0 - 1 = 1 \\
 2 + 2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \quad 0 - 2 = 2 \\
 0 + 1 = 1 & \Rightarrow \quad 1 - 0 = 1 \\
 1 + 2 = 1 & \Rightarrow \quad 1 - 1 = 2 \\
 2 + 0 = 1 & \Rightarrow \quad 1 - 2 = 0 \\
 0 + 2 = 2 & \Rightarrow \quad 2 - 0 = 2 \\
 1 + 0 = 2 & \Rightarrow \quad 2 - 1 = 0 \\
 2 + 1 = 2 & \Rightarrow \quad 2 - 2 = 1
 \end{array}$$

Существование обратного по умножению:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 1 \cdot 0 = 0 & \Rightarrow \quad 0 \div 1 = 0 \\
 2 \cdot 0 = 0 & \Rightarrow \quad 0 \div 2 = 0 \\
 1 \cdot 1 = 1 & \Rightarrow \quad 1 \div 1 = 1 \\
 2 \cdot 2 = 1 & \Rightarrow \quad 1 \div 2 = 2 \\
 1 \cdot 2 = 2 & \Rightarrow \quad 2 \div 1 = 2 \\
 2 \cdot 1 = 2 & \Rightarrow \quad 2 \div 2 = 1
 \end{array}$$

## №4

По малой теореме Ферма:

$$11 - \text{простое, } 3 \not\equiv 11 \Rightarrow 3^{10} \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$$

Поделим  $n$  на 10 с остатком:

$$n = 10q + r, \quad q \in \mathbb{N}, r \in \mathbb{N}, 0 \leq r < 10$$

Тогда:

$$3^n \equiv 3^{10q+r} \equiv (3^{10})^q \cdot 3^r \equiv 1^q \cdot 3^r \equiv 3^r \pmod{11}$$

Ответ в зависимости от  $n$ :

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 n = 10q + 0 & \Rightarrow \quad 3^n \equiv 3^0 \equiv 1 \pmod{11} \\
 n = 10q + 1 & \Rightarrow \quad 3^n \equiv 3^1 \equiv 3 \pmod{11} \\
 n = 10q + 2 & \Rightarrow \quad 3^n \equiv 3^2 \equiv 9 \pmod{11} \\
 n = 10q + 3 & \Rightarrow \quad 3^n \equiv 3^3 \equiv 5 \pmod{11} \\
 n = 10q + 4 & \Rightarrow \quad 3^n \equiv 3^4 \equiv 4 \pmod{11} \\
 n = 10q + 5 & \Rightarrow \quad 3^n \equiv 3^5 \equiv 1 \pmod{11} \\
 n = 10q + 6 & \Rightarrow \quad 3^n \equiv 3^6 \equiv 3 \pmod{11} \\
 n = 10q + 7 & \Rightarrow \quad 3^n \equiv 3^7 \equiv 9 \pmod{11} \\
 n = 10q + 8 & \Rightarrow \quad 3^n \equiv 3^8 \equiv 5 \pmod{11} \\
 n = 10q + 9 & \Rightarrow \quad 3^n \equiv 3^9 \equiv 4 \pmod{11}
 \end{array}$$

## №5

$$100_n = 1 \cdot n^2 + 0 \cdot n^1 + 0 \cdot n^0 = n^2$$

$$24_n = 2 \cdot n^1 + 4 \cdot n^0 = 2n + 4$$

$$32_n = 3 \cdot n^1 + 2 \cdot n^0 = 3n + 2$$

$$100_n = 24_n + 32_n \Rightarrow n^2 = 2n + 4 + 3n + 2 = 5n + 6 \Rightarrow n^2 - 5n - 6 = 0$$

$$n = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-6)}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{5 \pm 7}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n = 6 \\ n = -1 \end{cases}$$

Но  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $4 < n$  т.к. в числах есть цифра 4, значит подходит только  $n = 6$ .