



commence modo









Example.





$$31 \equiv 46 \pmod{3}$$

$$31 \equiv 46 \pmod{5}$$

## Definition Congruence

We say that  $a$  is congruent to  $b$  modulo  $m$  if and only if  $m$  divides  $a - b$

# Exercise 4.

# congruence modulo

## Definition Congruence

We say that  $a$  is congruent to  $b$  modulo  $m$  if and only if  $m$  divides  $a - b$

- Whether two integers  $a$  and  $b$  have the same remainder when divided by  $n$
- Notation:  
 $a \equiv b \pmod{m} \leftrightarrow a$  is congruent to  $b$  modulo  $m$   
 $a \not\equiv b \pmod{m} \leftrightarrow a$  is not congruent to  $b$  modulo  $m$
- A congruence modulo asks whether or not  $a$  and  $b$  are in the same equivalence class

### Example.

The numbers 31 and 46 are congruent  $\pmod{3}$  because they differ by a multiple of 3.

We can write this as  $31 \equiv 46 \pmod{3}$

Since the difference between 31 and 46 is 15, then these numbers also differ by a multiple of 5; i.e.,

$$31 \equiv 46 \pmod{5}$$

### Exercise 4.

Find the equivalence classes of  $\pmod{3}$

rules of modular arithmetic

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