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$$(d) 7^{12} \bmod 13$$

By Fermat's little theorem,

$$(11^{12})^k \equiv 1 \pmod{13}, k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$\eta^{12} = \eta^{12 \times 10 + 1}$$

$$7^{12} \bmod 13$$

$$= (7^{12})^{10} 7 \pmod{13}$$

$$= [(7^{12})^{10} \bmod 13] \times (7 \bmod 13) \bmod 13$$

$$= 1 \times 7 \bmod 13 = 7$$

(f)  $\gcd(1529, 14039)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 1390} \\ \underline{1390} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\gcd(1529, 14039) = 139$$

(g)  $\gcd(1111, 0) = 1111$  ✓

2, (a)  $97644_{10} \rightarrow \text{BIN}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 97644 - 0} \\ 2 \overline{) 48822 - 0} \\ 2 \overline{) 24411 - 1} \\ 2 \overline{) 12205 - 1} \\ 2 \overline{) 6102 - 0} \\ 2 \overline{) 3051 - 1} \\ 2 \overline{) 1525 - 1} \\ 2 \overline{) 762 - 0} \\ 2 \overline{) 381 - 1} \\ \quad 190 \end{array}$$

$$= 10111101010100_2$$

(b)  $10 \mid 01 \mid 0101_2 \rightarrow \text{DEC}$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 2^9 & & 2^7 & & 2^5 & 2^4 & 2^3 & & 2^0 & \end{array}$$

$$= 512 + 128 + 32 + 16 + 4 + 1 = 693_{10}$$

(c)  $423_8 \rightarrow \text{BIN}$

$$\frac{4}{8^2} \frac{2}{8^1} \frac{3}{8^0} \Rightarrow 100010011_2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 42 \overline{) 421} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 010 \\ 42 \overline{) 421} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 011 \\ 42 \overline{) 421} \end{array}$$

(d)  $10101010_2 \rightarrow OCT$

$$\begin{array}{cc|cc|cc} 10 & 0 & 10 & 0 & 0_2 & \Rightarrow 5252_8 \\ \hline 5 & 2 & 5 & 2 & & \end{array}$$

(e)  $135AB_{16} \rightarrow OCT$

$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \\ \hline \end{array}$ 
 $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \\ \hline \end{array}$ 
 $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \\ \hline \end{array}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{A} \qquad \qquad \text{B} \\ \hline \boxed{10} \quad \boxed{10} \quad \boxed{1011} \\ \hline 6 \qquad \quad 5 \qquad \quad 3 \end{array}$$

$$135AB_{16} = 232653_8$$

(f) BADFACED<sub>16</sub> → OCT

$B_{11}$   $A_{10}$   $D_3$   $F_{15}$   $A_{10}$   $C_{12}$   
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & & 7 & \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & & 6 & \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & & 7 & \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 7 & & 7 & \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & & 2 & \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & & 6 & \end{bmatrix}$   
 $E_{14}$   $D_{13}$   
 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & & 5 & \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & & 5 & \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{BADFACE}_{16} = 27267726355_8$$



$$(b) 124, 323$$

$$323 = 2 \times 124 + 75$$

$$124 = 1 \times 75 + 49$$

$$75 = 1 \times 49 + 26$$

$$49 = 1 \times 26 + 23$$

$$26 = 1 \times 23 + 3$$

$$23 = 7 \times 3 + 2$$

$$3 = 1 \times 2 + 1$$

$$2 = 2 \times 1 + 0$$

$$\gcd(124, 323) = 1$$

$$1 = 3 - 2$$

$$= 3 - (23 - 7 \times 3)$$

$$= 8 \times 3 - 23$$

$$= 8 \times (26 - 23) - 23$$

$$= 8 \times 26 - 9 \times 23$$

$$= 8 \times 26 - 9 \times (49 - 26)$$

$$= 17 \times 26 - 9 \times 49$$

$$= 17 \times (75 - 49) - 9 \times 49$$

$$= 17 \times 75 - 26 \times 49$$

$$= 17 \times 75 - 26 \times (124 - 75)$$

$$= 43 \times 75 - 26 \times 124$$

$$= 43 \times (323 - 2 \times 124) - 26 \times 124$$

$$= 43 \times 323 - 112 \times 124$$

7.

$$(a) 4x \equiv 5 \pmod{9}$$

$$9 = 2 \times 4 + 1$$

$$4 = 4 \times 1 + 0$$

$$\gcd(4, 9) = 1$$

$$1 = 9 - 2 \times 4$$

$$= 1 \times 9 + (-2) \times 4$$

$$-2 + 9 = 7$$

$$7 \times 4x \equiv 7 \times 5 \pmod{9}$$

$$x \equiv 35 \pmod{9}$$

$$\equiv 8 \pmod{9}$$

$$x = 8 + 9k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(b) 34x \equiv 77 \pmod{89}$$

$$89 = 2 \times 34 + 21$$

$$34 = 1 \times 21 + 13$$

$$21 = 1 \times 13 + 8$$

$$13 = 1 \times 8 + 5$$

$$8 = 1 \times 5 + 3$$

$$5 = 1 \times 3 + 2$$

$$3 = 1 \times 2 + 1$$

$$2 = 2 \times 1 + 0$$

$$1 = 3 - 2$$

$$= 3 - (5 - 3)$$

$$= 2 \times 3 - 1 \times 5$$

$$= 2 \times (8 - 5) - 1 \times 5$$

$$= 2 \times 8 - 3 \times 5$$

$$= 2 \times 8 - 3 \times (13 - 8)$$

$$= 5 \times 8 - 3 \times 13$$

$$= 13 \times 89 + (-34) \times 34$$

$$-34 + 89 = 55$$

$$55 \times 34x \equiv 55 \times 77 \pmod{89}$$

$$x \equiv 52 \pmod{89}$$

$$52 + 89k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

(c)

Ans:  $3+11k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  or

$6+11k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

(c)  $15x^2 + 19x \equiv 5 \pmod{11}$

$$15x^2 + 19x + 6 = 0$$

< Hint:  $15x^2 + 19x + 6 \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$  >

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x \quad \times \quad 3 \\ 3x \quad \times \quad 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(5x+3)(3x+2) = 0$$

$$\underbrace{(5x+3)}_{(1)} \underbrace{(3x+2)}_{(2)} \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$$

①

$$5x+3 \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$$

$$5x + \cancel{3+8} \equiv 0+8 \pmod{11}$$

$$5x \equiv 8 \pmod{11}$$

$$11 = 2 \times 5 + 1 \quad 1 = 11 - 2 \times 5$$

$$5 = 5 \times 1 + 0 \quad = 11 + (-2) \times 5$$

$$\gcd(5, 11) = 1 \quad \text{inverse: } -2+k$$

$$-2 + 11 = 9$$

$$9 \times 5x \equiv 9 \times 8 \pmod{11}$$

$$x \equiv 72 \pmod{11}$$

$$x \equiv 6 \pmod{11}$$

②

$$3x+2 \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$$

$$3x + \cancel{2+9} \equiv 0+9 \pmod{11}$$

$$3x \equiv 9 \pmod{11}$$

$$11 = 3 \times 3 + 2 \quad 1 = 3 - 2$$

$$3 = 1 \times 2 + 1 \quad = 3 - (1 - 3 \times 3)$$

$$2 = 2 \times 1 + 0 \quad = 4 \times 3 - 11$$

$$\gcd(3, 11) = 1 \quad \text{inverse: } 4+k$$

$$4 + 11 = 15$$

$$15 \times 3x \equiv 15 \times 9 \pmod{11}$$

$$x \equiv 135 \pmod{11}$$

$$\equiv 3 \pmod{11}$$

$$\text{Ans: } x = 3 \text{ or } 6$$

$$\text{Ans: } 3+11k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ or } 6+11k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

(d)  $x \equiv 5 \pmod{6}$

$x \equiv 3 \pmod{10}$ , find all solution.

$x \equiv 8 \pmod{15}$

$x = 6t + 5, t \in \mathbb{Z}$

$6t + 5 \equiv 8 \pmod{15}$

$6t \equiv 3 \pmod{15} \rightarrow 2t \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$

$\gcd(6, 15) = 3$

$2t \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$

$$^2 \begin{array}{c|c|c} 6 & 15 & 2 \\ 6 & 12 & \\ 0 & 3 & \end{array}$$

$5 = 2 \times 2 + 1 \quad 1 = 5 - 2 \times 2$

$2 = 2 \times 1 + 0 \quad = 5 + (-2) \times 2$

inverse:  $-2 + k$

$-2 + 5 = 3$

$3 \times 2t \equiv 3 \times 1 \pmod{5}$

$t \equiv 3 \pmod{5}, 5k + 3 = t, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

兩兩一組處理!

$x = 6(5k + 3) + 5$

$= 30k + 23$

$x \equiv 23 \pmod{30}$

$10u + 3 \equiv 23 \pmod{30}$

$10u \equiv 20 \pmod{30} \rightarrow u \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$

$\gcd(10, 30) = 10 \quad u = 3n + 2, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$x = 10(3n + 2) + 3$

$= 30n + 23$

$x \equiv 23 \pmod{30}$

Ans:  $x = 30n + 23, n \in \mathbb{Z}$  ✓

# Homework. 4

5.

$$(a) C_{10}^{19} \times 2^{10} \times (-1)^9 = 92378 \times 1024 \times -1 = -\underline{94595072} \times$$

$$(b) C_8^{17} \times 3^8 \times 2^9 = 24310 \times 6561 \times 512 = \underline{81662929920} \times$$

三个小孩分六个不同的玩具，  
共有幾種分法？

$$3^6 = 729$$

$$10. \quad x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 21$$

where  $x_i, i=1,2,3,4,5$  is a nonnegative integer.

(a)  $x_1 \geq 1$

let  $y_1 = x_1 - 1$

$$y_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 20$$

$$H_{20}^5 = C_{20}^{24} = \frac{24 \times 23 \times 22 \times 21 \times 20}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} = 21 \times 22 \times 23 = 10626$$

(b)  $x_i \geq 2, i=1,2,3,4,5$

let  $y_i = x_i - 2$

$$y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5 = 11$$

$$H_{11}^5 = C_{11}^{15} = \frac{15 \times 14 \times 13 \times 12 \times 11}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} = 1365$$

(c)  $0 \leq x_i \leq 10$

$$\text{Total } H_{21}^5 = C_{21}^{25}$$

$$x_1 \geq 10 =$$

let  $y_1 = x_1 - 10$

$$y_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 10$$

$$H_{10}^5 = C_{10}^{14}$$

$$C_{21}^{25} - C_{10}^{14} = \frac{25 \times 24 \times 23 \times 22 \times 21}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5} - \frac{14 \times 13 \times 12 \times 11}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} = 50 \times 23 \times 11 - 77 \times 13 = 12650 - 1001 = 11649$$

(d)  $0 \leq x_1 \leq 3, 1 \leq x_2 \leq 4, x_3 \geq 15$

1.)  $x_1 \geq 1, x_3 \geq 15$

let  $y_1 = x_1 - 1, y_3 = x_3 - 15$

$$y_1 + x_2 + y_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 5$$

$$H_5^5 = C_5^9 = \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} = 126$$

2.)  $x_1 \geq 4, x_2 \geq 1, x_3 \geq 15$

let  $y_1 = x_1 - 4, y_2 = x_2 - 1, y_3 = x_3 - 15$

$$y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 1$$

$$H_1^5 = C_1^5 = 5$$

3.)  $x_2 \geq 4, x_3 \geq 15$

let  $y_2 = x_2 - 4, y_3 = x_3 - 15$

$$x_1 + y_2 + y_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 2$$

$$H_2^5 = C_2^6 = 15$$

4.)  $x_1 \geq 4, x_2 \geq 4, x_3 \geq 15$

$$4 + 4 + 15 > 21, \text{ no solutions.}$$

$$(1) - (2) - (3) = 126 - 5 - 15 = 106$$

11、

(a)  $a_n = 2a_{n-1} + 3^n$ , find all solution.

let  $a_n = r^n$ ,  $r^n = 2r^{n-1}$ ,  $r = 2 \Rightarrow a_n^{(h)} = \alpha 2^n$

Suppose  $P_n = c3^n$

$$3c = 2c + 3$$

$$c = 3$$

$$c3^n = 2c3^{n-1} + 3^n$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n^{(p)} = 3 \times 3^n = 3^{n+1}$$

$$c = 2c3^{-1} + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \underline{\alpha 2^n + 3^{n+1}} \quad \#$$

$$c = \frac{2c+3}{3}$$

(b)  $a_n = \alpha 2^n + 3^{n+1}$ ,  $a_1 = 5$

$$5 = 2\alpha + 9$$

$$-4 = 2\alpha, \alpha = -2 \quad \#$$

$$a_n = -2 \times 2^n + 3^{n+1}$$

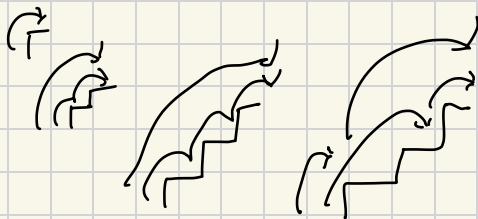
$$= \underline{-2^{n+1} + 3^{n+1}} \quad \#$$

7. 限定爬的梯子 1, 2, 3

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$a_2 = 2$$

$$a_3 = 4$$



$$a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}, \quad n \geq 4$$

$$a_4 = 6, \quad a_5 = 10, \quad a_6 = 16, \quad a_7 = 26, \quad a_8 = 42$$





