

CONGRUENZE: ESEMPI

Note Title

10/25/2017

Determinare le ultime 2 cifre del numero $13^{39^5} = 13^{(39^5)} = n$

$$n \pmod{100}$$

$$\text{Eulero-Fermat} \Rightarrow 13^{\varphi(100)} \equiv 1 \pmod{100}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 13 & 69 & \dots \\ | \equiv 13^{\varphi(100)} & 13 & & \end{array}$$

Il problema si riduce a calcolare

$$39^5 \equiv -1 \pmod{\varphi(100)}$$

$$(-1)^5 \equiv -1 \pmod{40}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Eulero} \\ \implies \\ \text{Fermat} \end{array} \quad 13^{39^5} \equiv 13^{40k-1} \equiv (13^{40})^k \cdot 13^{-1} \pmod{100}$$
$$\equiv 1^k \cdot 13^{-1} \pmod{100}$$

Oss $13^{39} \cdot 13 \equiv 13^{40} \equiv 1 \pmod{100}$

Cioè 13^{39} è un inverso di $13 \pmod{100}$

Proviamo l'inverso!

$$100 = 13 \cdot 7 + 9$$

$$13 = 9 + 4$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 9 - 4 \cdot 2 = 9 - 2 \cdot (13 - 9)$$

$$= 3 \cdot 9 - 13 \cdot 2$$

$$= 3 \cdot (100 - 7 \cdot 13) - 13 \cdot 2$$

$$= 3 \cdot 100 - 23 \cdot 13$$

Mod 100 otteniamo $1 \equiv (-23) \cdot (13) \pmod{100}$

13^{395} termina con le cifre $77 = 100 - 23$

$$12345 = 5 + 4 \cdot 10 + 3 \cdot 10^2 + 2 \cdot 10^3 + 1 \cdot 10^4$$

• $5^{5^{17}} \pmod{13}$

↓
 $5^{17} \pmod{\varphi(13) = 12}$

↓
 $17 \pmod{\varphi(12) = \varphi(4) \varphi(3) = 2 \cdot 2 = 4}$

$$17 = 4 \cdot 4 + 1$$

$$5^{17} \equiv 5^{4 \cdot 4} \cdot 5 \pmod{12}$$

$$\equiv 1^4 \cdot 5 \equiv 5 \pmod{12}$$

Per Eulero-Fermat,

$$5^{5^{17}} \equiv 5^{12k+5} \equiv (1^k) \cdot 5^5 \equiv 5^2 5^2 5 \pmod{13}$$

$$\equiv (-1)(-1)5 \equiv 5$$



$a \equiv b \pmod{m}$ NON IMPLICA

$$2^a \equiv 2^b \pmod{m}$$

• Trovare gli x t.c. $x^x \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$

$$5 \nmid x \quad (x \not\equiv 0 \pmod{5})$$

Può $x \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{5}$? No, perché

$$(\pm 1)^x \equiv \pm 1 \quad \text{e} \quad \pm 1 \not\equiv 3 \pmod{5}$$

Supponiamo $x \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$. Allora stiamo

considerando il sistema
$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 2 \pmod{5} \\ x^x \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \end{cases}$$

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~~$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 2 \pmod{5} \\ x^2 \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \end{cases}$$~~

$$\underbrace{(2+5k)(2+5k) \dots (2+5k)}_{x \text{ volte}} \equiv 2^x \pmod{5}$$

$$(2+5k)(2+5k) \dots (2+5k) \not\equiv (2+5k)^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 2 \pmod{5} \\ 2^x \equiv 2^3 \pmod{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 2 \pmod{5} \\ 2^{x-3} \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ord}_5(2) \mid x-3$$

Calcoliamo $\text{ord}_5(2) = 4 = \varphi(5)$

$$2^0 \equiv 1 \quad 2^1 \equiv 2 \quad 2^2 \equiv 4 \quad 2^3 \equiv 3 \quad 2^4 \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 2 \pmod{5} \\ x-3 \equiv 0 \pmod{(\text{ord}_5(2) = 4)} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \equiv 7 \pmod{20}$$

Manca l'altro caso, $x \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$:

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \\ 3^x \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \\ 3^{x-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \end{cases}$$

\Updownarrow
 $\text{ord}_5(3) \mid x-1$

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \\ x \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \end{cases} \stackrel{\text{TCR}}{=} x \equiv 13 \pmod{20}$$

• Dimostrare "Senza fare conti" che

$$k = \text{ord}_{11}(9) = 5$$

Piccolo Teo Fermat $\Rightarrow k \mid \varphi(11) = 10$

$$k \in \{\cancel{1}, 2, 5, 10\}$$

$$9^5 \equiv 3^{10} \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$$

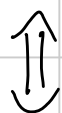
Siccome $9^5 \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$ sappiamo che $k \mid 5$

Dunque $k=1$ o $k=5$, ma $k \neq 1$,

quindi $k=5$

• Determinare le soluzioni di

$$X^3 + 5 \equiv 0 \pmod{7 \cdot 8 \cdot 11}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} &\longrightarrow \begin{cases} X^3 + 5 \equiv 0 \pmod{7} \\ \textcircled{1} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} X^3 + 5 \equiv 0 \pmod{8} \Leftrightarrow X \equiv 3 \pmod{8} \\ \textcircled{2} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} X^3 + 5 \equiv 0 \pmod{11} \Leftrightarrow X \equiv 8 \pmod{11} \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad X \text{ e' dispari} \Rightarrow X^3 \equiv X^{-1} \pmod{8}$$

$$X^{-1} \equiv 3 \pmod{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow X \equiv (3^{-1}) \equiv 3 \pmod{8}$$

Piu' esattamente: $X^3 \equiv X^2 \cdot X \equiv X \pmod{8}$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad X^3 \equiv 6 \pmod{11} \quad (X, 11) = 1$$

Siccome 3 e $\varphi(11) = 10$ sono coprimi,

posso scrivere $1 = 10 - 3 \cdot 3$

$$X^1 \equiv X^{10} \cdot X^{-9} \stackrel{FLT}{\equiv} 1 \cdot (X^3)^{-3} \pmod{11}$$

$$\equiv 6^{-3} \equiv 2^3 \equiv 8 \pmod{11}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x^3 + 5 \equiv 0 \pmod{7}$$

$$x^3 \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$$

$$x = \cancel{0}, \cancel{1}, 2, 3, 4, 5, \cancel{6}$$

$$x^3 \equiv 0, 1, 1, -1, 1, -1, -1 \pmod{7}$$

Morale: • non ci sono soluz. dell'eqz. originaria

- modulo 7, $x^3 \equiv$ qualcosa può avere 0, 1, 3 soluzioni

Novembre 2014

Determinare per quali valori

di a il seguente sistema ha soluzioni

$$\begin{cases} X^{27} \equiv X^2 \pmod{144 = 16 \cdot 9} \\ 10X \equiv a \pmod{25} \\ 2^{X-1} \equiv 4 \pmod{11} \end{cases}$$

e determinabile

Soluzione

$$\begin{cases} X^{27} \equiv X^2 \pmod{16} \\ X^{27} \equiv X^2 \pmod{9} \\ 10X \equiv a \pmod{25} \rightarrow 10X \equiv a(5) \\ 2^{X-1} \equiv 4 \pmod{11} \end{cases}$$

l'osservazione: affinché ci siano soluzioni deve valere $a \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$

$$a = 5K \quad 3^a \text{ eqz diventa } 10X \equiv 5K \pmod{25}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2X \equiv K \pmod{5}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 25 \mid 10X - 5K \\ = 5(2X - K) \end{array}$$

$$\text{Studiamo } 2^{X-1} \equiv 4 \pmod{11}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2^{X-3} \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 10 = \text{ord}_{11}(2) \mid x-3$$

$$2^1 \stackrel{?}{\equiv} 1 \quad (11) \quad \text{NO}$$

$$2^2 \stackrel{?}{\equiv} 1 \quad (11) \quad \text{NO}$$

$$2^5 \stackrel{?}{\equiv} 1 \quad (11) \quad \text{NO}$$

$$2^{10} \stackrel{?}{\equiv} 1 \quad (11) \quad \text{Per il piccolo teo di Fermat, SÌ}$$

Il sistema originario è equivalente a

$$\begin{cases} X^{27} \equiv X^2 \pmod{16} \\ X^{27} \equiv X^2 \pmod{9} \\ 2X \equiv k \pmod{5} \\ X \equiv 3 \pmod{10} \end{cases} \quad \text{dove } k = a/5 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$\rightarrow X \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$
 $\rightarrow X \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$

$$\begin{cases} X \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \\ 2X \equiv k \pmod{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow k \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a \equiv 5 \pmod{25}}$$

La prima eqz. ora da

$$\begin{cases} \cancel{X^2} (X^{25} - 1) \equiv 0 \pmod{16} \\ X \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{e' dispari!}$$

Inoltre x dispari $\Rightarrow X^8 \equiv 1 \pmod{16}$ per
Eulero

$$1 \equiv X^{25} \equiv X^8 X^8 X^8 X \equiv X \pmod{16}$$

Sistema originale (\Leftrightarrow)

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 1 \pmod{16} \\ x^2(x^{25}-1) \equiv 0 \pmod{9} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \\ a \equiv 5 \pmod{25} \end{cases}$$

2 casi: $\circ 3 \mid x$ (e la 2^a eqz. è verificata)

$\circ 3 \nmid x$, nel qual caso

$$1 \equiv x^{25} \equiv (x^6)^4 \cdot x \equiv x \pmod{9}$$

Conclusione Se $a \not\equiv 5 \pmod{25}$ NO SOLUZIONI

Se $a \equiv 5 \pmod{25}$, le soluzioni rispettano

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 1 \pmod{16} \\ x \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \end{cases}$$

\circ

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 1 \pmod{16} \\ x \equiv 1 \pmod{9} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \end{cases}$$



$$x \equiv 33 \pmod{240}$$



$$x \equiv ?? \pmod{720}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 1 \pmod{16} \\ x \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \\ x \equiv 0 \pmod{5} \end{cases},$$

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 0 \pmod{16} \\ x \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \\ x \equiv 0 \pmod{5} \end{cases},$$

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 0 \pmod{16} \\ x \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \\ x \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \end{cases}$$

• Sia p un numero primo tale che

$$2^{2^{30}} \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$$

Quanto vale $\text{ord}_p(2)$?

(p esiste? Congr. $\Leftrightarrow p \mid 2^{2^{30}} + 1$)

$$2^{2^{31}} \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \Rightarrow \text{ord}_p(2) \mid 2^{31}$$

Può essere $\text{ord}_p(2) < 2^{31}$?

$$\parallel$$

Supponiamo $a < 31$. Allora $2^a \mid 2^{30}$.

$$\Rightarrow 2^{2^a} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

\Rightarrow continuando a prendere quadrati,

$$-1 \equiv 2^{2^{30}} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

e questo è assurdo perché $p \neq 2$.