

Başka bir yorum
Tarih: 8/10/2014

$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$ v okupasını denkisi:

$$\alpha = v \cdot n + r$$

$$0 \leq r < v$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \square \cup \square \cup \square \cup \square \\ \square \end{array} \quad \mathbb{Z}_v = \{0, 1, \dots, v-1\}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \{0, v, 2v, \dots\} \\ \{v+1, v+2, \dots\} \end{array} = \{0 \pmod{v}, 1 \pmod{v}, \dots, (v-1) \pmod{v}\}$$

$$= \{[0]_v, [1]_v, \dots, [v-1]_v\}$$

$\{v+r, v+r\}$ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_v deki
bu ve bu iki modül

$\Sigma_{k=1}^r \text{ if } r=1, \mathbb{Z}_1 = \{0\} \simeq \{0 \pmod{1}\} = \{[0]_1\}$

$$\text{if } r=2, \mathbb{Z}_2 = \{0 \pmod{2}, 1 \pmod{2}\}$$

($v=3$, $\mathbb{Z}_3 = \{0 \pmod{3}, 1 \pmod{3}, 2 \pmod{3}\}$)

Topluluksız \mathbb{Z}_v

$$\alpha \pmod{v} + \beta \pmod{v} = (\alpha + \beta) \pmod{v}$$

$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_v$ ($\alpha + \beta = v \cdot n + r$, $0 \leq r < v$)
 $(\alpha + \beta) \pmod{v} = r \pmod{v}$

$$\begin{array}{c} w \in (\alpha + \beta) \pmod{v} \Rightarrow w \equiv r \pmod{v} \\ w \not\in v \pmod{v} \Rightarrow w \in (\alpha + \beta) \pmod{v} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} w \in (\alpha + \beta) \pmod{v} \Rightarrow w \equiv r \pmod{v} \\ w \not\in v \pmod{v} \Rightarrow w \equiv r - v \pmod{v} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} w \in (\alpha + \beta) \pmod{v} \Rightarrow w \equiv r \pmod{v} \\ w \not\in v \pmod{v} \Rightarrow w \equiv r - v \pmod{v} \\ \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta \pmod{v} = r \pmod{v} \\ \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta \pmod{v} = (\alpha + \beta) \pmod{v} \end{array}$$

Örneğin $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_v$ $\alpha + \beta \pmod{v} = (\alpha + \beta) \pmod{v}$
öyledir. $\alpha + \beta \pmod{v} = (\alpha + \beta) \pmod{v}$ \mathbb{Z}_v deki modüllerin topluluğu
 $(\mathbb{Z}_v, +)$ bir kümeye bir topluluğu mevcut

$0 \pmod{v}$ tam ve tek modül (trivial)
 $1 \pmod{v}$ tek modül (trivial)

Örnek $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_v$ $\alpha + \beta \pmod{v} = (\alpha + \beta) \pmod{v}$
 $\alpha \neq \beta$ olursa $\alpha + \beta \pmod{v} \neq (\alpha + \beta) \pmod{v}$

$v=4$	\mathbb{Z}_4
	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4/5 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4/5 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ \hline 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 3 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 4 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 5 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$
	$\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$
	$\{1, 2, 3\}$

\mathbb{Z}_4	\times	$\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$	$\{1, 2, 3\}$
0	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4/5 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4/5 \\ \hline 2 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 3 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 4 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ \hline 5 & 0 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$	$\{1, 2, 3\}$
1	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4/5 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 4 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$	$\{1, 2, 3\}$
2	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4/5 \\ \hline 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 4 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 0 \\ \hline 5 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$	$\{1, 2, 3\}$
3	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4/5 \\ \hline 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 3 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 4 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 5 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$	$\{1, 2, 3\}$

Tiparim Av v oklopoton berasus kon $MKD(\alpha, \nu) = 1$
zurc zo $\alpha \text{(mod)} \mathbb{Z}_\nu$ ihan dengspelitno

Alos Esat' $MKD(\alpha, \nu) = 1$ zan unipexxar $k, \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$ ts'e
 $k\alpha + \lambda\nu = 1 \Rightarrow$
 $(k\alpha + \lambda\nu)(\text{mod} \nu) = 1 \text{ (mod} \nu)$
 $\Rightarrow [k(\text{mod} \nu) + \lambda(\text{mod} \nu)] = 1 \text{ (mod} \nu)$
 $\Rightarrow [k(\text{mod} \nu)][1 \text{ (mod} \nu)] + [\lambda(\text{mod} \nu)][1 \text{ (mod} \nu)] = 1 \text{ (mod} \nu)$
 $\Rightarrow [k(\text{mod} \nu)][\alpha \text{ (mod} \nu)] = 1 \text{ (mod} \nu) \text{ sra}$
 $\alpha \text{ (mod} \nu) \text{ amap.}$

Tiparim Esaw $\alpha \text{ (mod)} \mathbb{Z}_\nu$ coraspelitno
Toz $MKD(\alpha, \nu) = 1$

Alos Esat' $\alpha \text{ (mod} \nu)$ darsat' $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $k \text{ (mod} \nu)$ ts'e
 $\alpha \text{ (mod} \nu), k \text{ (mod} \nu) = 1 \text{ (mod} \nu)$
 $\rightarrow \forall | \alpha - k \rightarrow \alpha - k = \lambda \nu, \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha(k + \lambda\nu) = 1$
 $\alpha\nu \mid d = MKD(\alpha, \nu) \rightarrow d \mid \alpha \rightarrow d \mid \alpha\nu$
 $\rightarrow d \mid 1 \rightarrow d = 1 \rightarrow d \mid \nu \rightarrow d \mid \nu$

Opcionis To n'yap'oz tw xkspelitno kon loren $\{\beta_1, \dots, \nu - 1\}$
 $\{\beta_i \mid MKD(\alpha, \beta_i) = 1\}$ ovop'fam rym dengspelitno

Euler bnp $\psi(\nu)$
 $\psi(1) = 1, \psi(2) = 1, \psi(3) = 2, \psi(4) = 2$
 $\psi(5) = 4$

Tiparim $\psi(\nu) = \nu - 1$ p n'p'yan
Naray'yan gvo \mathbb{Z}_ν

Avn'p'yan xixi $\nu \text{ (mod} \nu), 2 \text{ (mod} \nu), 3 \text{ (mod} \nu)$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &\rightarrow 4 \cdot 1 = 4 \\ 2 &\rightarrow 4 \cdot 2 = 1 \\ 3 &\sim 4 \cdot 3 = 5 \\ 4 &\sim 4 \cdot 4 = 2 \\ 5 &\sim 4 \cdot 5 = 6 \\ 6 &\sim 4 \cdot 6 = 3 \\ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 &= 4^6 \text{ (mod} \nu) \sim 4^6 \text{ (mod} \nu) = 1 \text{ (mod} \nu) \\ 6 \text{ (mod} \nu) &\Leftrightarrow 7 \cdot 4^5 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Ewipim Av $\alpha \text{ (mod)} \mathbb{Z}_\nu$ odintsov ts'e
 $\alpha \text{ (mod} \nu) \cdot x \text{ (mod} \nu) = \alpha \text{ (mod} \nu) \cdot y \text{ (mod} \nu) \Rightarrow$
 $x \text{ (mod} \nu) = y \text{ (mod} \nu)$

Alo $\exists X \text{ (mod} \nu): \alpha \cdot k = 1 \text{ (mod} \nu)$
 $\bullet k \cdot x \text{ (mod} \nu) = k \cdot y \text{ (mod} \nu) \Rightarrow x = y \text{ (mod} \nu)$

(M) -Ewipim Fermat Av p n'p'yan \mathbb{Z}_p ts'e

$$p \mid a^{p-1} - a$$

Ewipim Euler v sochku oklopou $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_p$, $MKD(\alpha, p) = 1$
 $\forall \nu \mid \alpha^{-1}$

Alos Dem'yanov(Fermat)

a) Av $\alpha \text{ (mod} p) \in \mathbb{Z}_p$, p n'p'yan ray $\alpha \text{ (mod} p)$ odintsov ts'e
 $\alpha \text{ (mod} p) \cdot x \text{ (mod} p) = \alpha \text{ (mod} p) \cdot y \text{ (mod} p) \Rightarrow$
 $x \text{ (mod} p) = y \text{ (mod} p)$ exa i'p'yan dengspelitno

b) Av $\alpha \text{ (mod} p), \beta \text{ (mod} p)$ odintsov ts'e
 $\alpha \beta \text{ (mod} p)$ dengspelitno

Alos

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1 \text{ (mod} p) \sim \alpha \text{ (mod} p)}{(\frac{1}{p-1} \text{ (mod} p) \sim \alpha \text{ (mod} p))} &\sim \frac{\alpha \cdot (p-1) \text{ (mod} p)}{(\frac{1}{p-1} \text{ (mod} p) \sim \alpha \text{ (mod} p))} \\ \frac{1 \text{ (mod} p) \sim \alpha \text{ (mod} p)}{(\frac{1}{p-1} \text{ (mod} p) \sim \alpha \text{ (mod} p))} &\sim \frac{1 \text{ (mod} p)}{(\frac{1}{p-1} \text{ (mod} p) \sim \alpha \text{ (mod} p))} \\ \frac{1 \text{ (mod} p)}{(\frac{1}{p-1} \text{ (mod} p) \sim \alpha \text{ (mod} p))} &\sim \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{p-1} \text{ (mod} p) \sim \alpha \text{ (mod} p))} \\ \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{p-1} \text{ (mod} p) \sim \alpha \text{ (mod} p))} &\sim \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{p-1} \text{ (mod} p) \sim \alpha \text{ (mod} p))} \end{aligned}$$