

# Príklad 1

a)  $(113, 50)$

$$113 : 50 = 2 \text{ r. } 13 \Rightarrow 13 = 113 - 2 \cdot 50$$

$$50 : 13 = 3 \text{ r. } 11 \Rightarrow 11 = 50 - 3 \cdot 13$$

$$13 : 11 = 1 \text{ r. } 2 \Rightarrow 2 = 13 - 1 \cdot 11$$

$$11 : 2 = 5 \text{ r. } \textcircled{1} \Rightarrow 1 = 11 - 5 \cdot 2$$

$$\text{Zb. } 2 : 1 = 2 \text{ r. } 0$$

$$1 = 11 - 5 \cdot 2$$

$$= 11 - 5(13 - 1 \cdot 11) = -5 \cdot 13 + 6 \cdot 11$$

$$= -5 \cdot 13 + 6(50 - 3 \cdot 13) = 6 \cdot 50 - 23 \cdot 13$$

b)  $(3^{74} - 1, 3^{21} - 1)$

$$(3^{74} - 1) : (3^{21} - 1) = 3^{56} + 3^{35} + 3^{14} - (3^{74} - 3^{56})$$

$$- (3^{56} - 3^{35})$$

$$3^{35} - 1$$

$$3^{35} - 3^{14}$$

$$\textcircled{3^{14} - 1} \text{ r. } 1$$

$$3^7 - 1 = (3^{21} - 1) - 3^7(3^{14} - 1)$$

$$= (3^{21} - 1) - 3^7 \cdot ((3^{74} - 1) - (3^{56} + 3^{35} + 3^{14})) (3^{21} - 1)$$

$$= (3^{21} - 1) [3^{63} + 3^{42} + 3^{21} + 1] - 3^7(3^{74} - 1)$$

$$(3^{21} - 1) : (3^{14} - 1) = 3^7$$

$$3^{21} - 3^7$$

$$\textcircled{3^7 - 1}$$

$$(3^{14} - 1) : (3^7 - 1) = 3^7 + 1$$

$$3^{14} - 3^7$$

$$3^7 - 1$$

## Príklad 2

$$[17]_{78}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 78 : 17 &= 4 \text{ ak } 10 & \Rightarrow 10 &= 78 - 4 \cdot 17 \\ 17 : 10 &= 1 \text{ ak } 7 & \Rightarrow 7 &= 17 - 1 \cdot 10 \\ 10 : 4 &= 2 \text{ ak } 2 & & \\ 4 : 2 &= 2 \text{ ak } 0 & & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= 7 - 2 \cdot (10 - 1 \cdot 17) = 3 \cdot 17 - 2 \cdot 10 = 3(17 - 1 \cdot 10) - 2 \cdot 10 = 3 \cdot 17 - 5 \cdot 10 \\ &= 3 \cdot 17 - 5 \cdot (78 - 4 \cdot 17) = 23 \cdot 17 - 5 \cdot 78 \end{aligned}$$

$$[17]_{78}^{-1} = [23]_{78}$$

## Príklad 3

$$\begin{array}{r} (2^{2k} + 1)(2^k + 1) = 2^k - 1 \\ -(2^{2k} + 2^k) \\ \hline -2^k + 1 \\ -(-2^k - 1) \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline (2^{k+1} + 1) : 2 = 2^{k-1} \\ -2^k \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= (2^k + 1) - 2^{k-1} \cdot 2 \\ &= (2^k + 1) - 2^{k-1} \cdot [(2^{2k} + 1) - (2^k - 1)(2^k + 1)] \\ &= (2^k + 1) \cdot [1 - 2^{k-1}(-2^k - 1)] + \dots \\ &= (2^k + 1) \cdot [1 + 2^{2k-1} - 2^{k-1}] + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$[2^k + 1]_{2^{2k} + 1}^{-1} = [1 + 2^{2k-1} - 2^{k-1}]_{2^{2k} + 1}$$

~~2^{2k-1} - 2^{k-1}~~

Prillad 4.

$$3x \equiv 5 \pmod{17}$$

!  $\cdot 3^{-15}$

$$15x \equiv 25 \pmod{17}$$

$$-2x \equiv 8 \pmod{17} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x \equiv -4 \pmod{17}$$

$$x \equiv 13 \pmod{17}$$

Prillad 5

$$37x \equiv 82 \pmod{105}$$

$$37x \equiv 82 \pmod{3}$$

$$x \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

$$6 + 35s \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

$$2s \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

$$s \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$$

$$s = 2 + 3k$$

$$37x \equiv 82 \pmod{5}$$

$$37 \cdot (6 + 7t) \equiv 82 \pmod{5}$$

$$2(6 + 7t) \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$$

$$6 + 7t \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$

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

$$2t \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$$

$$t \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$$

$$t = 5s$$

$$37x \equiv 82 \pmod{7}$$

$$2x \equiv 5 \pmod{7}$$

$$6x \equiv 1$$

$$x \equiv 6 \pmod{7}$$

$$x = 6 + 7t$$

$$x = 6 + 35s$$

$$x = 6 + 35 \cdot (2 + 3k)$$

$$\boxed{x = 76 + 105k}$$

### Príklad 6

$$x \equiv 10 \pmod{13} \Rightarrow x = 10 + 13k$$

$$x \equiv 3 \pmod{12} \Rightarrow 10 + 13k \equiv 3 \pmod{12}$$

$$x \equiv 0 \pmod{11} \quad \begin{aligned} k &\equiv 5 \pmod{12} \\ k &= 5 + 12s \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 10 + 13(5 + 12s) = 75 + 156s$$

$$75 + 156s \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$$

$$2s \equiv 2 \pmod{11}$$

$$s \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$$

$$s = 1 + 11t$$

$$= 75 + 156(1 + 11t)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{231}} + 1716t$$

### Príklad 4

$$\varphi(435)$$

$$435 = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7^2$$

$$\varphi(435) = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 = 336$$

### Príklad 8

$$13^{11 \cdot 9^7} \equiv x \pmod{10}$$

$$3^{11 \cdot 9^7} \equiv x \pmod{10}$$

$$11^{9^7} \equiv y \pmod{4}$$

$$(-1)^{9^7} \equiv y \pmod{4}$$

$$y \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^3 \equiv x \pmod{10}$$

$$\underline{\underline{x \equiv 7 \pmod{10}}}$$

$$3^1 = 3$$

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$3^3 = 4 \pmod{10}$$

$$3^4 = 1 \pmod{10}$$

⋮

### Príklad 9

$$2^{180} \equiv 1 (37) \quad - \text{MFV}$$

$$3^{180} \equiv 1 (37) \quad - \text{MFV}$$

$$5^{180} \equiv 1 (37) \quad - \text{MFV}$$

$$2^{180} + 3^{180} + 5^{180} \equiv 2 + 3 + 5 \equiv \underline{\underline{10 (37)}}$$

### Príklad 10

$$945 = 3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$$

$$p^{18} \equiv 1 (27) \quad \text{E.V.}$$

$$p^{36} \equiv 1 (27)$$

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$$p^4 \equiv 1 (5)$$

E.V.

$$p^{36} \equiv 1 (5)$$

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$$p^6 \equiv 1 (7)$$

E.V.

$$p^{36} \equiv 1 (7)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} p^{18} \equiv 1 (27) \\ p^{36} \equiv 1 (27) \\ p^4 \equiv 1 (5) \\ p^{36} \equiv 1 (5) \\ p^6 \equiv 1 (7) \\ p^{36} \equiv 1 (7) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow p^{36} \equiv 1 (945)$$

## Příklad 11

$$\varphi(n) = \frac{n}{4}$$

viz cvičení'  $\varphi(n) = \frac{n}{2} \Leftrightarrow n = 2^k$

$$n = 2^k \cdot m, \quad (2, m) = 1$$

$$\varphi(2^k \cdot m) = \frac{2^k \cdot m}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2^{k-1} \cdot \varphi(m) = \frac{2^k \cdot m}{4}$$

$$\varphi(m) = \frac{m}{2} \Rightarrow m = 2^{\alpha} \quad \downarrow \\ (m, 2) = 1 !$$

## Příklad 12

$$\varphi(n) = 6$$

$$n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$$

$$\varphi(n) = (p_1 - 1) \cdot p_1^{\alpha_1 - 1} \cdots (p_k - 1) p_k^{\alpha_k - 1}$$

$$6 = 1 \cdot 6$$

$$(p_1 - 1) = 6 \Rightarrow p_1 = 7 \Rightarrow n = 7$$

$$\cancel{p_1^{\alpha_1 - 1}} = 1 \quad \alpha_1 = 1$$

větší prvočíslo u rozkladu byt  
komič

~~6 = 2 \cdot 3~~

$$6 = 2 \cdot 3$$

$$p_1 - 1 = 2$$

$$p_1 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{n = 9}}$$

$$6 = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 6$$

$$\Rightarrow p_1 - 1 = 1$$

$$p_1 = 2$$

$$p_2 - 1 = 6 \Rightarrow p_2 = 7$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{n = 14}}$$

$$6 = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$$

$$p_1 - 1 = 1$$

$$p_1 = 2$$

$$p_2 - 1 = 2$$

$$\boxed{p_2 = 3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{n = 18}}$$

$$p_1 - 1 = 3 \quad \downarrow$$

Prilad 13

$$2^x = 11 + 7y$$

$$2^x \equiv 11 + 7y \pmod{7}$$

$$2^x \equiv 4 \pmod{7}$$

$$2^1 \equiv 2$$

$$2^2 \equiv 4$$

$$2^3 \equiv 1$$

$$2^4 \equiv 2$$

⋮

$$\Rightarrow x = 2 + 3t$$

$$2^{2+3t} = 11 + 7y$$

$$y = \frac{2^{2+3t} + 11}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( 2 + 3t, \frac{2^{2+3t} + 11}{7} \right), t \in \mathbb{Z}$$