

Pr. 5.1 (i) $x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{30}$

\swarrow čísla ⁴
2 · 3 · 5

$$x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \implies x \equiv 1$$

$$x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \implies x \equiv \pm 1$$

$$x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \implies x \equiv \pm 1$$

\Rightarrow celkem 4 řešení

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------|
| $x \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ | \implies | $x = 2y + 1$ |
| $x \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{3}$ | | \swarrow |
| $x \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{5}$ | | \swarrow |

$$2y + 1 \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{3} \quad | -2$$

$$2y + 1 \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{5} \quad | -3$$

$$y \equiv -2 \pm 2 \pmod{3}$$

$$y \equiv -3 \pm 3 \pmod{5}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 y \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \\
 y \equiv 2 \pmod{5}
 \end{cases}$$

$\rightarrow y = 3k - 1 \pmod{5}$ atd.

$$y \in \{0, 5, 9, 14\} \pmod{15}$$

$$x \Rightarrow y + 1 \in \{1, 11, 19, 29\} \pmod{30}$$

(ii) $x^3 + x + 3 \equiv 0 \pmod{25}$

"Hensel's lemma" $\equiv 5^2$

• $x^3 + x + 3 \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$

primnyj nyj počet $(1) \cancel{4} \cancel{2} \cancel{3} \cancel{0}$

\hookrightarrow jedino reseni

$$x = 5y + 1$$

• $(5y + 1)^3 + (5y + 1) + 3 \equiv 0 \pmod{25}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cancel{(5y)^3} + 3\cancel{(5y)^2} + 3 \cdot 5y + 1 + 5y + 1 + 3 \\ & \equiv 20y + 5 \equiv 0 \pmod{25} \end{aligned}$$

$$4y + 1 \equiv 5$$

$$-y \equiv -1 \pmod{5}$$

$$y \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$

$$y = 5k + 1$$

$$x = 5(5k + 1) + 1$$

$$= 25k + 5 + 1$$

$$\equiv 6 \pmod{25}$$

Zaïres : $x \equiv 6 \pmod{25}$

$$5.1 \text{ (iii)} \quad 5x^2 + x + 8 \equiv 0 \pmod{11/2}$$

$$5^{\varphi(11)} = 5^{10} \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$$

$$5 \cdot 5^9 \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$$

$$\rightarrow -x^2 + 2x + 16 \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 16 \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$$

$$(x-1)^2 - 1 - 16 \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$$

$$y = x-1 \rightarrow \boxed{y^2 \equiv 6 \pmod{11}}$$

Kritérium pro existencí:

$$d = (2, \varphi(11)) = (2, 10) = 2$$

ma' všichni



$$6^{\frac{\varphi(11)}{d}} \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$$

$$6^{\frac{10}{2}} = 6^5 = 6 \cdot 36^2 \equiv$$

$$\equiv 6 \cdot 3^2 = 3 \cdot 18$$

$$\equiv 3 \cdot 7 \equiv -1 \pmod{11}$$

\Rightarrow nemó van

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Jimab : $5x^2 + x + 8 \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$

$$45x^2 + 9x + 72 \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$$

$$x^2 + (9+11)x - 5 \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$$

$$x^2 + 20x - 5 \equiv 0$$

$$\underbrace{(x+10)^2} - 100 - 5 \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$$

$$y = x + 10 \quad \dots$$

Legendre's symbol:

$$\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) \begin{cases} 1 & p \nmid a, x^2 \equiv a \pmod{p} \\ & \text{má řešení} \\ 0 & p \mid a \\ -1 & p \nmid a, x^2 \equiv a \pmod{p} \\ & \text{nemá řešení} \end{cases}$$

$$a \in \mathbb{Z}$$

p *→ liché*
 p prvočísló

$$p-1 = \varphi(p) \\ z = (z, \varphi(p))$$

$$\bullet \left(\frac{a}{p}\right) \equiv a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \pmod{p}$$

$$\bullet \left(\frac{a \cdot b}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{p}\right) \left(\frac{b}{p}\right)$$

$$\bullet \left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \pm \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)$$

p, q *liché*
prvočísla

p > q $\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \left(\frac{q}{p}\right) (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2} \cdot \frac{q-1}{2}}$

Nejjednodušší čitatel

$$\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{-1}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p^2-1}{8}}$$

$$1987 \equiv \quad \text{mod } 101$$

$$19-101 = -1919$$

Pr. 5.2: $\left(\frac{101}{1987}\right) = \left(\frac{1987}{101}\right) = \left(\frac{68}{101}\right)$

$$= \underbrace{\left(\frac{2}{101}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{2}{101}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{17}{101}\right)}_{=1} \left. \begin{array}{l} 68 = 4 \cdot 17 \\ 101 \equiv -1 \pmod{17} \\ 6 \cdot 17 = 102 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \left(\frac{101}{17}\right) = \left(\frac{-1}{17}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{17-1}{2}} = 1$$

$$x^2 \equiv 101 \pmod{1987}$$

no solution

$$\left(\frac{-35}{97}\right) = \left(\frac{5}{97}\right) \left(\frac{7}{97}\right) \left(\frac{-1}{97}\right)$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{97-1}{2}} \left(\frac{97}{5}\right) \left(\frac{97}{7}\right) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) \left(\frac{-1}{7}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{5^2-1}{8}} \cdot (-1)^{\frac{7-1}{2}} = (-1)(-1) = 1$$

$\left(\frac{-23}{85}\right)$ — Jacobiho symbol
 (zobecnjuje Legendrin symbol)

Př. 5.3 (i) $x^2 \equiv 5 \pmod{227}$

↓
 prvočísel

• kvadratická

$$5 \frac{\varphi(227)}{2} = 5 \frac{226}{2} \equiv 5^{113} \pmod{227}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} d = (2, \varphi(227)) = \\ = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$\equiv 1 \Rightarrow$ má řešení

.....

• Legendrin symbol

$$\left(\frac{5}{227}\right) = \left(\frac{227}{5}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = (-1)^3 = -1$$

\Rightarrow nemá řešení

$$(ii) \quad x^2 \equiv 5 \pmod{29} \quad \rightarrow \text{primitive}$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{29}\right) = \left(\frac{29}{5}\right) = \left(\frac{-1}{5}\right) =$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{5-1}{2}} = 1 \quad \text{not a square}$$

$$(iii) \quad x^2 \equiv 38 \pmod{65}$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \parallel$$

$$\quad \quad \quad 5 \cdot 13$$

$$x^2 \equiv 38 \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$$

$$x^2 \equiv 38 \equiv -1 \pmod{13}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} x^2 \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \\ x^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{13} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = \left(\frac{5}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{3-1}{2}} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{not a square}$$

$$(ii) x^7 - 23 \equiv 0 \pmod{77}$$

$$x^7 \equiv 23 \pmod{77}$$

$$\parallel \\ 7 \cdot 11$$

$$x^7 \equiv 23 \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$$

$$x^7 \equiv 23 \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$$

→ mô' v' as' em' ±1

$$\left(\frac{2}{7} \right) = (-1)^{\frac{7^2-1}{8}} = (-1)^6 = +1$$

mô' v' as' em'

• Mô' v' as' em'

• totô' v' as' em' jê $x \equiv \pm 3 \pmod{7}$

$$\Rightarrow x \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{11}$$

$$\therefore x \equiv \pm 3 \pmod{7}$$

$$x \in \{10, 32, 45, 67\} \pmod{77}$$

Spec. prop.: $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \wedge \left(\frac{a}{p} \right) = 1$

$$x^2 \equiv a \pmod{p} \quad \text{mô' v' as' em'}$$

$$x = \pm a^{\frac{p+1}{4}}$$

$$x^2 = a^{\frac{p+1}{2}} = \underbrace{a^{\frac{p-1}{2}}}_{=1} \cdot a$$

Robinnio kryptosystém

- Alice zvolí dvě velká prvočísla P, q t.č.

$$P, q \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$$

$M := Pq$ veřejný klíč

čvojice (P, q) soukromý klíč

š: frovní přímý M (posílá Bob)

$$C := M^2 \pmod{n}$$

des: frovní (převládá Alice)

řešíme

$$\begin{cases} x^2 \equiv C \pmod{P} \\ x^2 \equiv C \pmod{q} \end{cases}$$

$$x \equiv \pm C^{\frac{p+1}{4}} \pmod{p}$$

$$y \equiv \pm C^{\frac{q+1}{4}} \pmod{q}$$

→ 4 Verfahren (12 nich

se typere to "5 myslapdr")