

第三章课后习题

P121-123. 习题(1), (3), (17)

P123. 习题(16), (18), (23), (24)

(1) ① $3x \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$

直接检验, 得 $x \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$

X 不能这么草率

② $6x \equiv 3 \pmod{9}$ 等价于 $2x \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$

重写.

直接检验, 得 $x \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$

① $\because (3, 7) = 1 \mid 2$

\therefore 有解.

令 $a=3, b=2, m=7$

$$\frac{a}{(a,m)} = 3, \frac{b}{(a,m)} = 2, \frac{m}{(a,m)} = 7$$

求 x_0 , 有 $\frac{a}{(a,m)} x_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{\frac{m}{(a,m)}}$

即 $3x_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$, 得 $x_0 \equiv 5 \pmod{7}$

\therefore 特解 $x_1 \equiv x_0 \cdot \frac{b}{(a,m)} \equiv 5 \cdot 2 \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$

$\therefore ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$ 的解为 $x \equiv 3 + 7t \pmod{77}$

② $6x \equiv 3 \pmod{9}$

$\because (6, 9) = 3 \mid 3$

\therefore 有解

令 $a=6, b=3, m=9$

$$\frac{a}{(a,m)} = 2, \frac{b}{(a,m)} = 1, \frac{m}{(a,m)} = 3$$

求 x_0 , 有 $\frac{a}{(a,m)} x_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{\frac{m}{(a,m)}}$

即 $2x_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$, $x_0 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$

\therefore 特解 $x_1 \equiv x_0 \cdot \frac{b}{(a,m)} \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$

$\therefore ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$ 的解为 $(2 + 3t) \pmod{9}$

$$\textcircled{2} 17x \equiv 14 \pmod{21}$$

$$\therefore (17, 21) = 1 \mid 14$$

\therefore 有解

$$\text{求 } x_0, \text{ 满足 } 17x_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{21}$$

$$\text{得 } x_0 \equiv 5 \pmod{21}$$

$$\therefore \text{特解 } x_1 \equiv 5 \cdot \frac{b}{(a, m)} \equiv 5 \times 14 \equiv 7 \pmod{21}$$

$$\therefore 17x \equiv 14 \pmod{21} \text{ 解为 } 7 \pmod{21}$$

$$\textcircled{4} 15x \equiv 9 \pmod{25}$$

$$\therefore (15, 25) = 5 \nmid 9$$

\therefore 无解

$$\textcircled{3} m_1=5, m_2=6, m_3=7, m_4=11 \text{ 互素}$$

$$M = m_1 \cdot m_2 \cdot m_3 \cdot m_4 = 2310$$

$$M_1 = \frac{M}{m_1} = 462$$

$$M_2 = \frac{M}{m_2} = 385$$

$$M_3 = \frac{M}{m_3} = 330$$

$$M_4 = \frac{M}{m_4} = 210$$

$$\text{求解} \begin{cases} M_1 M_1' \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \\ M_2 M_2' \equiv 1 \pmod{6} \\ M_3 M_3' \equiv 1 \pmod{7} \\ M_4 M_4' \equiv 1 \pmod{11} \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} M_1' \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \\ M_2' \equiv 1 \pmod{6} \\ M_3' \equiv 1 \pmod{7} \\ M_4' \equiv 1 \pmod{11} \end{cases}$$

$$462 M_1' \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$

$$2 M_1' \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$

$$385$$

$$6$$

$$2) M_2' \equiv 1 \pmod{6}$$

$$M_1'$$

$$\therefore \text{解 } x \equiv 462 \times 3 b_1 + 385 \times 1 b_2 + 330 \times 1 b_3 + 210 \times 1 b_4$$

(7) 注意跟 (1) 的不同

$$\textcircled{1} 5x \equiv 3 \pmod{14}$$

$$\therefore (5, 14) = 1 \mid 3 \therefore \text{有解}$$

$$\varphi(14) = \varphi(2) \cdot \varphi(7) = 1 \times 6 = 6$$

$$\therefore \text{由欧拉定理得 } 5^{\varphi(14)} = 5^6 \equiv 1 \pmod{14}$$

$$\therefore x_0 \equiv 5^5 \times 3 \equiv 9 \pmod{14}$$

$$\textcircled{2} (4, 15) = 1 \mid 17$$

\therefore 有唯一解

$$\therefore \varphi(15) = \varphi(3) \varphi(5) = 2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$\therefore 4^8 \equiv 1 \pmod{15}$$

$$\therefore X = 4^7 x \equiv 7/4 \equiv 28/16 \equiv 13/1 \equiv 13 \pmod{15}$$

注意这个化简

② 思路

$$(16) \text{ ① } \begin{cases} x+y=1 \pmod{7} & a. \\ 2x+y=1 \pmod{7} & b. \end{cases}$$

$$2b: 4x+2y \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$$

$$2b-a: 3x \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$\text{解得 } x \equiv 5 \pmod{7}$$

$$\text{代入 } b: y+3 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$\text{解得 } y \equiv 5 \pmod{7}$$

$$\text{② } \begin{cases} x+3y=1 \pmod{7} & a. \\ 3x+4y=2 \pmod{7} & b. \end{cases}$$

$$3a: 3x+9y \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$$

$$3a-b: 5y \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$\text{解得 } y \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$$

$$\text{代入 } a: x+2 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$\text{解得 } x \equiv 6 \pmod{7}$$

$$(17) 3 \cdot 12^{13} \pmod{667}$$

$$13 = 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^0$$

$$\therefore n_0 = 1, a_0 \equiv 3 \cdot 12, b_1: 3 \cdot 12^2 \equiv \underline{\quad} \pmod{667}$$

$$n_1 = 0, a_1 = a_0 = 3 \cdot 12 \quad \dots \text{手算还是太慢了}$$

故发现 $667 = 23 \times 29$

$$\text{等价于 } \begin{cases} 3 \cdot 12^{13} \equiv b_1 \pmod{23} \\ 3 \cdot 12^{13} \equiv b_2 \pmod{29} \end{cases}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{求解得 } \begin{cases} b_1 = 8 \\ b_2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{求 } \begin{cases} X \equiv 8 \pmod{23} \\ X \equiv 4 \pmod{29} \end{cases} \text{ 得 } X \equiv 468 \pmod{667}$$

$$(18) 1309 = 7 \times 11 \times 17$$

$$\therefore \varphi(1309) = \varphi(7) \varphi(11) \varphi(17) = 6 \times 10 \times 16 = 960$$

$$\therefore 2^{\varphi(1309)} \equiv 2^{960} \equiv 1 \pmod{1309}$$

$$\therefore 2^{1000000} = \text{X 也不好算}$$

$$\text{等价于 } \begin{cases} 2^{1000000} \equiv b_1 \pmod{7} \\ 2^{1000000} \equiv b_2 \pmod{11} \\ 2^{1000000} \equiv b_3 \pmod{17} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{又: } \begin{cases} 2^6 \equiv 1 \pmod{7} \\ 2^{10} \equiv 1 \pmod{11} \\ 2^{16} \equiv 1 \pmod{17} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } X \equiv 562 \pmod{1309}$$

$$(23) f(x) = 3x^{14} + 4x^{13} + 2x^{11} + x^9 + x^6 + x^2 + 12x^2 + x \equiv 0 \pmod{7}$$

$$\text{由费马小定理得 } x^7 - x \equiv 0 \pmod{7}$$

$$Y_0(x) = f(x) - 3x^7(x^7 - x) = 14x^{13} + 2x^{11} + x^9 + 13x^8 + x^6 + x^3 + 12x^2 + x$$

$$Y_1(x) = Y_0(x) - 14x^6(x^7 - x) \dots$$

$$\text{最终得 } Y(x) = x(x^9 + 2x^7 + 2x^7 + 15x + 6) \equiv 0 \pmod{7}$$

$$\text{直接枚举 } 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3 \text{ 得解为 } X \equiv 0, 6 \pmod{7}$$

$$(24) f(x) \equiv x^4 + 7x + 4 \equiv 0 \pmod{243}$$

$$243 = 3^5$$

$$\text{求解 } f(x) = x^4 + 7x + 4 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$$

$$\text{得特解为 } X \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

$$f'(x) \equiv 4x^3 + 7 \equiv -1 \pmod{3}$$

$$f'(x) \equiv -1 \pmod{3}$$

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} f(x_1) = 1^4 + 7 \cdot 1 + 4 = 12 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x_2) = 4^4 + 7 \cdot 4 + 4 = 238$$

$$f(x_3) = 22^4 + 7 \cdot 22 + 4 = 234414$$

$$f(x_4) = 234414$$

$$\text{得, } f(x) \equiv x^4 + 7x + 4 \equiv 0 \pmod{243}$$

$$\text{白的解为 } x_5 \equiv 184 \pmod{243}$$