

第五章课后习题

P196-197. 习题 (1), (3), (7), (11), (13), (16)

(1) $2^{\text{ord}_{13} 2} \equiv 1 \pmod{13}$

$2^1 \equiv 2 \quad 2^4 \equiv 3$

$2^2 \equiv 4 \quad 2^5 \equiv 6$

$2^3 \equiv 8 \quad 2^6 \equiv 12 \equiv -1 \pmod{13}$

$\therefore \text{ord}_{13} 2 = 12$

同理得 $\text{ord}_{13} 5 = 4$

$\therefore (\text{ord}_{13} 2, \text{ord}_{13} 5) = (12, 4) = 4$

\therefore 不能使用 $\text{ord}_m(a \cdot b) = \text{ord}_m(a) \cdot \text{ord}_m(b)$

求 $\text{ord}_{13} 10$

$10^2 \equiv 100 \equiv 9$

$10^3 \equiv 90 \equiv -1$

$\therefore \text{ord}_{13} 10 = 6$

(13) 求模 81 的原根.

$\therefore 81 = 3^4$

$\therefore \phi(81) = [\phi(3)]^4 = 16 = \frac{2^4}{3^1}$

不能这么用

$\phi(81) = 54 = 2 \times \frac{3^3}{3^1} \times \frac{3^3}{3^2}$

$\therefore \phi(m)/q_1 = 8$

马金之证 $a^8 \not\equiv 1 \pmod{81}$

对 2, 3, ... 逐一马金之证
81 的简化剩余系

$\phi(m)/2 = 27$

$\phi(m)/3 = 14$

$2^8 \equiv 256 \equiv 13 \not\equiv 1 \pmod{81}$

$\therefore 2$ 为 81 的一个原根 \leftarrow 最后得到

$\therefore 2^0, 2, 2^2, \dots, \frac{2^{\varphi(m)} - 1}{2^{s_3}}$ 构成一个简化剩余系.

对于 2^r , 若 $(\gamma, \varphi(m)) = 1$, 则 2^r 为原根

个数 $\varphi(\varphi(m)) \uparrow$, 遍历 $0 \sim s_3$ 找.

(7) 设 $m \geq 1$ 为整, $(a, m) = 1$, 若 $\text{ord}_m(a) = st$, 求证 $\text{ord}_m(a^s) = t$

? 证明: 已知 $a^{st} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$

又 $(a, m) = 1$

$\therefore st \mid \varphi(m)$, st 为满足最小值

即 $(st, \varphi(m)) = st \uparrow$

\therefore 证得 $\text{ord}_m(a^s) = t$

(11) 求模 113 的原根.

$\varphi(113) = 112$ - 113 为素数

$112 = 2^4 \times 7$

$\therefore \varphi(112) / 2 = 56$

$\varphi(112) / 7 = 16$

$\begin{matrix} 1024 \\ 1008 \end{matrix}$

对于 2, 3, 5, 6, 7... 判断

$2^{56} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{112}$

$2^4 \equiv 16$

$2^{16} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{112}$

$2^8 \equiv 32$

$2^{16} \equiv 16 \pmod{112}$

$\therefore 2$ 为其的一个原根

$\therefore 2^0, 2, 2^1, 2^2, \dots, 2^{111}$ 为其一个简化剩余系

对于如上 2^r , 若 $(r, 112) = 1$, 则 2^r 为一个原根

$(112 = 2^4 \times 7)$

$\therefore 2, 2^3, 2^5, 2^7, 2^9, 2^{11} \dots \pmod{112}$

(13) 同(11)

★(16) 解同余式 $x^{22} \equiv 5 \pmod{41}$ → 指标.

找 41 的一个原根 → 为查指标表作准备

$$\varphi(41) = 40 = 2^3 \times 5$$

$$40/2 = 20, 40/5 = 8$$

从 2, 3, 5, 6, 7... 中找

$$2^{20} \equiv 1$$

$$3^{20} \not\equiv 1$$

$$2^8 \not\equiv 1 \pmod{41}$$

$$3^8 \equiv 1 \pmod{41}$$

... 6 为一个原根.

② 查指标表.

$$\text{ind } 5 = 22 \quad \text{即 } 6^{22} \equiv 5 \pmod{41} \quad x^{22} \equiv 5 \pmod{41}$$

$$\text{设 } x = 6^y \quad \text{有 } 6^{22y} \equiv 6^{22} \pmod{41}$$

$$\therefore 22y \equiv 22 \pmod{\varphi(41)}$$

$$22y \equiv 22 \pmod{40}$$

③ 解同余式.

$$(22, 40) = 2 \mid 22 \text{ 有解}$$

$$\frac{22}{2} = 11, \quad \frac{40}{2} = 20$$

$$\text{求解 } 11y_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{20}$$

$$y_0 \equiv 11 \pmod{20}$$

$$\therefore \text{特解 } y_1 \equiv \frac{22}{2} \cdot 11 \equiv 1 \pmod{20}$$

$$\therefore \text{解为 } y \equiv 1, 21 \pmod{40}$$

④ 得 X

$$\therefore X = 6^y \quad \therefore X \equiv 6 \pmod{41} \text{ 或 } X \equiv 6^{21} \equiv 35 \pmod{41}$$

例: 求 $X^5 \equiv 9 \pmod{41}$ \uparrow 类似题目

$$\text{ind}_6 9 = 30$$

$$\therefore (\mathbb{S}, 40) = 5 \mid 30 \quad \therefore \text{有解}$$

$$\therefore 6^{30} \equiv 9 \pmod{41}$$

$$\text{设 } X \equiv 6^y \pmod{41}$$

$$\text{则有 } 6^{5y} \equiv 6^{30} \pmod{41}$$

$$\text{即 } 5y \equiv 30 \pmod{40}$$

$$(\mathbb{S}, 40) = 5 \mid 30, \text{有解}$$

$$\therefore y \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$$

$$\therefore \text{特解 } y_1 \equiv \frac{30}{5} \equiv 6 \pmod{8}$$

$$\therefore y \equiv 6, 14, 22, 30, 38 \pmod{40}$$

$$\therefore X \equiv 6^6, 6^{14}, \dots \pmod{41}$$