

$$a) a \equiv a \pmod{n} \text{ car } n/0 \text{ et } a-a=0. \square$$

$$b) a \equiv b \pmod{n} \Leftrightarrow n \mid (a-b)$$

$$\stackrel{4.2.1 c)}{\Leftrightarrow} n \mid -(a-b)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n \mid (b-a)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b \equiv a \pmod{n} \quad \square$$

$$c) \left. \begin{array}{l} a \equiv b \pmod{n} \\ b \equiv c \pmod{n} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} n \mid (a-b) \\ \text{et } n \mid (b-c) \end{array}$$

$$\stackrel{4.2.1 d)}{\Rightarrow} n \mid [(a-b) + (b-c)]$$

$$\Rightarrow n \mid (a-c) \Rightarrow a \equiv c \pmod{n} \quad \square$$

$$d) a = q \cdot n + r \Rightarrow a - r = qn$$

$$\Rightarrow n \mid a - r \Rightarrow a \equiv r \pmod{n} \quad \square$$

$$e) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a = q \cdot n + r \\ b = q' \cdot n + r \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a - b = (q - q') \cdot n$$

←

$$\Rightarrow n \mid (a - b)$$

$$\Rightarrow a \equiv b \pmod{n}$$

$$a \equiv b \pmod{n} \Rightarrow a - b = z \cdot n$$

$$\Rightarrow a = b + z \cdot n$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \underbrace{q}_{\substack{\in [0; n[ \\ \downarrow}} \cdot n + r + z \cdot n$$

$$\Rightarrow a = (q + z) \cdot n + r$$

L'unicité de l'écriture  $a = q' \cdot n + r$

avec  $r \in [0; n[$  implique

$$a \bmod n = b \bmod n$$

⇒

$$f) \begin{cases} a \equiv c \pmod{n} \\ b \equiv d \pmod{n} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n \mid (a-c) \\ n \mid (b-d) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow n \mid [(a-c) + (b-d)]$$

$$\Rightarrow n \mid [(a+b) - (c+d)]$$

$$\Rightarrow a+b \equiv c+d \pmod{n}$$

Cela règle le cas de l'addition. Voyons  
ce qui est de la multiplication:

$$a - c = n \cdot y \quad a = c + ny$$

$$b - d = n \cdot y' \quad b = d + ny'$$

$$ab - cd = (c + ny) \cdot (d + ny') - cd$$

$$= \cancel{cd} + \underbrace{cny'} + \underbrace{dny} + \underbrace{n^2yy'} - \cancel{cd}$$

$$= n \underbrace{(cy' + dy + nyy')}_{\in \mathbb{Z}}$$

Et donc,  $2b \equiv cd \pmod{n}$

□