

Petit théorème de Fermat

p premier

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \gcd(a, p) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

$\textcircled{2}$

$$a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$$

$$48^{322} \pmod{25}$$

$$48 \pmod{25} = 23$$

$$\gcd(23; 25) = 1$$

$$25 = 5 \cdot 5$$

$$\varphi(25) = \varphi(5^2) = 5 \cdot (5-1) = 5 \cdot 4 = 20$$


1 2 3 4 ~~5~~ 6 7 8 9 ~~10~~ 11 12 13 14 ~~15~~ 16 17 18 19 ~~20~~ 21 22 23 24

$$322 = 16 \cdot 20 + 2$$

$$48^{20} \pmod{25} = 1$$

$$48^{16 \cdot 20 + 2} = 48^{16 \cdot 20} \cdot 48^2 = \left(48^{20}\right)^{16} \cdot 48^2$$

$$48 \equiv 23 \pmod{25}$$

$$\left(48^{20}\right)^{16} \cdot 48^2 \pmod{25} = 1 \cdot 23^2 \pmod{25}$$


2.6.12

$$2^{p-1} = 2 \cdot \underbrace{2^{p-2}} \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \quad \text{sr } \gcd(2, p) = 1$$

Inverse de 3 mod 23

$$3^{22} \equiv 1 \pmod{23}$$

$$3 \cdot 3^{21} \equiv 1 \pmod{23}$$

$$3^{21} \pmod{23}$$

$$3^{16+4+1} \pmod{23}$$

$$\underbrace{3 \cdot 12 \cdot 13} \pmod{23}$$

8

mod 23

$$3 \pmod{23}$$

$$3^2 \pmod{23} = 9$$

$$3^4 \pmod{23} = 12$$

$$3^8 \pmod{23} = 6$$

$$3^{16} \pmod{23} = 13$$

$$\varphi(p \cdot q) = (p-1)(q-1)$$

si p, q sont premiers
et que $p \neq q$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{15} = \mathbb{Z}_{3 \cdot 5}$$

$$\varphi(15) = \underbrace{2} \cdot \underbrace{4} = 8$$

1 2 ~~3~~ 4 ~~5~~ ~~6~~ 7 8 ~~9~~ ~~10~~ 11 ~~12~~ 13 14

$$\{1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20\} = \mathbb{Z}_{21}^*$$

$$|\mathbb{Z}_{21}^*| = 12$$

$$2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{21}^* \quad 2^{12} \equiv 1 \pmod{21}$$

$$\{2, 2^2, 4^2, 5^2, 8^2, 10^2, 11^2, 13^2, 16^2, 17^2, 19^2, 20^2\} = \mathbb{Z}_{21}^*$$

commutative

$$2 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 11^2 \cdot 13^2 \cdot 16^2 \cdot 17^2 \cdot 19^2 \cdot 20^2 \equiv 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 10 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 16 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 20 \pmod{21}$$

$$\cancel{1} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{5} \cdot \cancel{8} \cdot \cancel{10} \cdot \cancel{11} \cdot \cancel{13} \cdot \cancel{16} \cdot \cancel{17} \cdot \cancel{19} \cdot \cancel{20} \cdot 2^{12} \equiv \cancel{1} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{5} \cdot \cancel{8} \cdot \cancel{10} \cdot \cancel{11} \cdot \cancel{13} \cdot \cancel{16} \cdot \cancel{17} \cdot \cancel{19} \cdot \cancel{20} \pmod{21}$$

$$2^{12} \equiv 1 \pmod{21}$$

$$1z^2 - \underbrace{3(1+i)}_b \cdot z + \underbrace{6+7i}_c = 0$$

$$a=1 \quad b=-3(1+i) \quad c=6+7i$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 9(1+i)^2 - 4(6+7i) = 9(1+2i-1) - 24 - 28i$$

$$= 18i - 24 - 28i$$

$$z_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \quad z_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$= -24 - 10i$$

1 2 3 4 5 6 ~~7~~ 8 9 10 11 12 13 ~~14~~ ...

$7 \cdot 7^4$

7^5

$$|(a+bi)^2| = |-24-10i|$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = \sqrt{24^2 + 10^2} = \sqrt{26^2} = 26$$

$$a^2 + 2abi + (bi)^2 = -24 - 10i$$

$$a^2 - b^2 + 2abi = -24 - 10i$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = -24$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 26$$

$$2ab = -10$$

$$a = \pm 1$$

$$b = \mp 5$$

$$\omega_1 = 1 - 5i$$

$$\omega_2 = -1 + 5i$$

$$a \in \mathbb{Z}_m \text{ s.t. } \gcd(a; m) = 1$$

Euler

$$a^{\varphi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$$

$$m = 10$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{10}^* = \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$$

$$3^4 \equiv ? \pmod{10}$$

$$9^4 \equiv ? \pmod{10}$$

$$7^4 \equiv ? \pmod{10}$$

$$\varphi(p \cdot q) = (p-1)(q-1)$$

Si p, q premiers

$$\varphi(p^n) = (p-1)p^{n-1} = p^n - p^{n-1}$$

$$\varphi(8) = \varphi(2^3) = 1 \cdot 2^2 = 4$$

$$\{1, 3, 5, 7\} = \mathbb{Z}_8^* \Rightarrow \varphi(8) = |\mathbb{Z}_8^*| = 4$$

1

7

14

7 · 7⁴

$$7^5 - 7^4 = 7^4 (7 - 1)$$

$$\varphi(p^n) = (p-1)p^{n-1} = p^n - p^{n-1}$$

$$48^{322} \pmod{25} = 23^{322} \pmod{25} \quad \varphi(5^2) = (5-1) \cdot 5^{2-1}$$

$$\varphi(25) = 5 \cdot 4 = 20$$

1 2 3 4 ~~5~~ 6 7 8 9 ~~10~~ 11

$$23^{\varphi(25)} = \boxed{23^{20} \equiv 1 \pmod{25}} \quad \text{Euler}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 23^{322} &= 23^{(320+2)} = 23^{\overbrace{16 \cdot 20}^{320}} \cdot 23^2 = (23^{20})^{16} \cdot 23^2 \\ &\equiv 1^{16} \cdot 23^2 \pmod{25} \\ &\equiv 23^2 \pmod{25} \\ &\equiv 4 \pmod{25} \end{aligned}$$