

f) Έχει 1 FFD κομμάτια, x ατομα και y αγελάδες. $x, y \in \mathbb{N}$

$$31x + 21y = 1 \text{ FFD}$$

$$(31, 21) = 1$$

$$31x + 21y = 1 = 31(-2) + 21 \cdot 3$$

$$31 = 21 \cdot 1 + 10 \rightarrow 10 = 31 - 21$$

$$21 = 10 \cdot 2 + 1 \rightarrow 1 = 21 - 10 \cdot 2 = 21 - (31 - 21) \cdot 2 = -31 \cdot 2 + 21 \cdot 3$$

$$x = -2 \cdot 1 \text{ FFD} + 21t \quad x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{21t}{21} \geq \frac{2 \cdot 1 \text{ FFD}}{21} \Rightarrow t \geq 2 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ FFD}}{21}$$

$$y = 3 \cdot 1 \text{ FFD} - 31t \quad y \geq 0 \Rightarrow 3 \cdot 1 \text{ FFD} \geq 31t \Rightarrow$$

$$t \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ και } 0 \leq x, y$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 1 \text{ FFD}}{21} \leq t \leq \frac{3 \cdot 1 \text{ FFD}}{31} \Rightarrow$$

$$(2, 71), (30, 40), (51, 2) \text{ Άρα } 162 \leq t \leq 171$$

8) 41 άτομα = $A + \Gamma + \Pi + \tau \alpha \nu \delta \alpha \iota$

$$41 = A + \Gamma + \Pi \Rightarrow \Pi = 41 - A - \Gamma$$

$$400 = 40A + 30\Gamma + \frac{10}{3}\Pi \Rightarrow 400 = 40A + 30\Gamma + \frac{10}{3}(41 - A - \Gamma)$$

$$120 = 12A + 9\Gamma + 41 - A - \Gamma$$

$$79 = 11A + 8\Gamma$$

$$(11, 8) = 1$$

$$11 = 8 \cdot 1 + 3 \rightarrow 3 = 11 - 8$$

$$8 = 3 \cdot 2 + 2 \rightarrow 2 = 8 - 3 \cdot 2$$

$$\rightarrow 3 = 2 \cdot 1 + 1$$

$$1 = 3 - 2 = 3 - 8 + 3 \cdot 2 = -8 + 3 \cdot 3 = -8 + (11 - 8) \cdot 3 = 11 \cdot 3 - 8 \cdot 4$$

$$\text{Άρα } A = 3 \cdot 79 + 8t \geq 0 \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Gamma = (-4) \cdot 79 - 11t \geq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{-3 \cdot 79}{8} \leq \frac{8t}{8} \leq \frac{-4 \cdot 79}{11}$$

$$\frac{-4 \cdot 79}{11} \geq \frac{11t}{11}$$

$$t = -29$$

$$A=5, F=3, T=33$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l|l} 9) & 3x+5y+7z=560 & \rightarrow 9x+15y+21z=1680 \\ & 9x+25y+19z=2920 & 9x+25y+19z=2920 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 3x+5y+7z=560 \oplus \\ \frac{10}{2}y + \frac{28}{2}z = \frac{1240}{2} \\ 5y+14z=620 \xrightarrow{\text{Niveau 2}} \end{array}$$

$$(5, 14) = 1$$

$$14 = 5 \cdot 3 + 1 \rightarrow 1 = 14 - 5 \cdot 3$$

$$5 = 4 \cdot 1 + 1 \rightarrow 1 = 5 - 4 = 5 - 14 + 5 \cdot 3 = 14(-1) + 5 \cdot 3$$

Niveau $\boxed{\begin{array}{l} y = 3 \cdot 620 + 14t \\ z = -620 - 5t \end{array}} \oplus \oplus$

$$3x + 15 \cdot 620 + 70t - 7 \cdot 620 - 35t = 560$$

$$3x + 35t = 560 - 8 \cdot 620 = -4400 \quad \text{Avec 2 niveaux!}$$

$$(3, 35) = 1 \quad 35 = 3 \cdot 12 - 1 \quad \text{Niveau } \boxed{x = 12 \cdot (-4400) + 35k} \rightarrow t = 1 \cdot 4400 - 3k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \oplus \oplus \oplus$$

$$\text{Avec } \oplus \oplus \text{ ou } \oplus \oplus \oplus$$

$$y = 3 \cdot 620 + 14 \cdot 4400 - 42k$$

$$z = -620 - 5 \cdot 4400 + 15k$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\#4. \quad 1) \quad a \equiv b \pmod{m} \Rightarrow \overset{km+0}{a''} \equiv \overset{k'm+0}{b''} \pmod{m} \Rightarrow (a'', m) = (b'', m)$$

$$a - b = km \Rightarrow a = b + km$$

$$\delta = (a, m) = (b + km, m) = (b + km - km, m) = (b, m)$$

2)

⊕	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5	0
2	2	3	4	5	0	1
3	3	4	5	0	1	2
4	4	5	0	1	2	3
5	5	0	1	2	3	4

⊗	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	0	2	4	0	2	4
3	0	3	0	3	0	3
4	0	4	2	0	4	2
5	0	5	4	3	2	1

3) mod 12

$$\{ [1]_{12}, [5]_{12}, [7]_{12}, [11]_{12} \} \rightarrow [1]_{12} = [11]_{12}$$

αντιστρέφουσες

$$[1]_{12}^{-1} = [1]_{12} \quad [5]_{12}^{-1} = [5]_{12} \quad [7]_{12}^{-1} = [7]_{12}$$

8) $2^{2n} = 1 \pmod{3}$

$$2^{2n} = (2^2)^n = 4^n$$

$$4 \pmod{3} = 1 \pmod{3} \Rightarrow 4^n = 1^n \pmod{3} \Rightarrow 2^{2n} = 1 \pmod{3}.$$

$$2^{3n} = 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$2^{3n} = (2^3)^n = 8^n$$

$$8 \pmod{7} = 1 \pmod{7} \Rightarrow 8^n = 1^n \pmod{7} \Rightarrow 2^{3n} = 1 \pmod{7}.$$

a περιττός, $a^2 = 1 \pmod{2^{n+1}}$

$n=1$ $a^2 - 1 = (a-1)(a+1)$ διαπεριττός $\Rightarrow$ το 4.

a περιττός $\Rightarrow a-1, a+1$ άπάρ

$$2k+1$$

$$a-1=2u, a+1=2u+2=2(u+1)$$

Προέκυψε ότι $a^{2^k} \equiv 1 \pmod{2^{k+1}} \Leftrightarrow 2^{k+1} \mid a^{2^k} - 1$
 Πείραξη $a^{2^{k+1}} \equiv 1 \pmod{2^{k+1+1}}$
 $a^{2^{k+1}} = a^{2 \cdot 2^k} = a^{2^k + 2^k} = a^{2^k} \cdot a^{2^k} = (a^{2^k})^2$
 $a^{2^{k+1}} - 1 = (a^{2^k})^2 - 1 = (a^{2^k} - 1)(a^{2^k} + 1) \oplus$
 Διαφέρει από 2^{k+1}

Πείραξη από ένα 2.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a^{2^k} \equiv 1 \pmod{2^{k+1}} \\ 1 \equiv 1 \pmod{2^{k+1}} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a^{2^k} + 1 \equiv 2 \pmod{2^{k+1}}$$

Τότε 2 διαφέρει το $a^{2^k} + 1$

$(a^{2^k} + 1) - 2$ διαφέρει από 2^{k+1} , από αυτό 2.

Άρα το 2 $\mid a^{2^k} + 1$ (από το $\oplus$)

$2 \mid a^{2^k} + 1$ και?

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \mid a^{2^k} + 1 \\ 2^{k+1} \mid a^{2^k} - 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 2^{k+1} \mid (a^{2^k} + 1)(a^{2^k} - 1) = a^{2^{k+1}} - 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$2^{20} \equiv 1 \pmod{41}$$

$$2^5 = 32 \equiv 32 \pmod{41}$$

$$2^{10} \equiv (32)^2 \pmod{41} \equiv$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2^{20} - 1 = (2 - 1)(2^{19} + 2^{18} + \dots + 2^3 + 2 + 1) \\ 2^6 + 2^5 + 2^4 + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2 + 1 \\ 2^6 + 2^4 + 2 = 2 \cdot (2^5 + 2^3 + 1) \end{array} \right\} a^{2^{k+1}} \equiv 1 \pmod{2^{k+2}}$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = a^2 + b^2 \pmod{2}$$

$$a^p + b^p \text{ p πρώτος}$$

$$\oplus (a+b)^p = \sum_{i=0}^p \binom{p}{i} a^{p-i} b^i$$

$$i=0 \binom{p}{0} = 1, i \neq 0, p \Rightarrow \binom{p}{i} \text{ πολλαπλ του } p$$

$$i=p \binom{p}{p} = 1$$

$$\oplus a^p + b^p + p \left(\sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \binom{p}{i} a^{p-i} b^i \right) \equiv a^p + b^p \pmod{p}$$