

Teorema cinese del resto

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Siano $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r \in \mathbb{Z} \geq 0$, a due a due coprimi ovvero che presi a caso n_i, n_j essi sono coprimi tra di loro, e siano $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_r \in \mathbb{Z}$. Il sistema di

congruenze lineari $\begin{cases} x \equiv b_1 \pmod{n_1} \\ x \equiv b_2 \pmod{n_2} \\ \vdots \\ x \equiv b_r \pmod{n_r} \end{cases}$ ammette soluzione. Date 2 soluzioni

c, c' , allora $c \equiv c' \pmod{\prod_{i=1}^r n_i}$.

1 Osservazione

Questo teorema da solo una condizione **sufficiente** e non necessaria affinché il sistema ammetta soluzione. Può quindi esistere un sistema di congruenze dove $\forall i, j | i \neq j$ non è vero che n_i, n_j siano coprimi ma abbia comunque soluzione.

2 Esercizi

Algoritmo generico

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv b_1 \pmod{n_1} \\ x \equiv b_2 \pmod{n_2} \\ x \equiv b_3 \pmod{n_3} \\ \vdots \\ x \equiv b_r \pmod{n_r} \end{cases}$$

① $\forall i, j \ (n_i, n_j) = 1 \text{ con } i \neq j$

③ $N_i \cdot y_i \equiv 1 \pmod{n_i}$

② $N = \prod_{i=1}^r n_i, \quad N_i = \prod_{X=1, X \neq i}^r n_x$

④ $x = \sum_{i=1}^r N_i b_i y_i + Nk, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 4 \pmod{11} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{12} \\ x \equiv 5 \pmod{17} \end{cases}$$

$$(11, 12) = 1, \quad (12, 17) = 1, \quad (17, 11) = 1$$

$$N = 11 \cdot 12 \cdot 17 = 2244$$

$$N_1 = 12 \cdot 17 = 204$$

$$N_2 = 11 \cdot 17 = 187$$

$$N_3 = 11 \cdot 12 = 132$$

$$204 y_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{11} \Rightarrow 6 y_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{11} \Rightarrow y_1 = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 204 \overline{) 11} \\ 99 \\ \hline 11 \\ 99 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

$$11 \mid 6y_1 - 1$$

$$187 y_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{12} \Rightarrow 7 y_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{12} \Rightarrow y_2 = 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 187 \overline{) 12} \\ 67 \\ \hline 7 \end{array}$$

$$7x + 12y = 1$$

$$12 = 7 \cdot 1 + 5$$

$$7 = 5 \cdot 1 + 2$$

$$5 = 2 \cdot 2 + 1$$

$$2 = 2 \cdot 1 + 0$$

$$5 = a \cdot b$$

$$2 = 2b - a$$

$$1 = 3a - 5b$$

$$c = -5$$

$$c' = -5 + 12k = 7 \quad (k=1)$$

(i meglio avere $y_1 > 0$
per questo prendo c' invece di c)

$$132 y_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{17} \Rightarrow 13 y_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{17} \Rightarrow y_3 = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 132 \overline{) 17} \\ 13 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \overline{) 132} \\ 68 \\ \hline 64 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

$$13x + 17y = 1$$

$$17 = 13 + 4$$

$$13 = 4 \cdot 3 + 1$$

$$4 = 1 \cdot 4 + 0$$

$$1 = a \cdot b$$

$$1 = 4b - 3a$$

$$c = 4$$

$$x = 207(4(2)) + 187(3(7)) + 132(5(7))$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 207 \cdot \\ \hline 8 \\ 1632 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 187 \cdot \\ \hline 21 \\ 187 \\ \hline 3927 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 132 \cdot \\ \hline 20 \\ 2640 \end{array}$$

$$= 1632 + 3927 + 2640 = 8199 + 2244K, K \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1632+ \\ 3927 \\ \hline 5559+ \\ 2640 \\ \hline 8199 \end{array}$$

La più piccola soluzione ≥ 0 è

$$\begin{array}{r} 8199- \\ 2244 \cdot \\ \hline -3 \\ 98499- \\ 6732 \\ \hline 1467 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 2 \pmod{22} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{13} \\ x \equiv 4 \pmod{7} \end{cases}$$

$$N = 22 \cdot 13 \cdot 7 = 2002$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 22 \cdot \\ 13 \\ \hline 66 \\ 220 \\ \hline 286 \cdot \\ 7 \\ \hline 2002 \end{array}$$

$$N_1 = 13 \cdot 7 = 91$$

$$N_2 = 22 \cdot 7 = 154$$

$$N_3 = 22 \cdot 13 = 286$$

$$N_1 y_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{n_1} \Rightarrow 91 y_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{22} \Rightarrow 3 y_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{22} \Rightarrow y_1 = 15$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 91 \overline{) 22} \\ \underline{3} \\ 4 \end{array}$$

$$3x + 22y = 1$$

$$22 = 3 \cdot 7 + 1$$

$$3 = 1 \cdot 3 + 0$$

$$1 = a \cdot 7 + b$$

$$1 = -2$$

$$x' = -2 + \frac{22}{1} k = 15$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 22 \cdot \\ \hline 2 \\ 15 \end{array}$$

$$N_2 y_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{n_2} \Rightarrow 154 y_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{13} \Rightarrow 11 y_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{13} \Rightarrow y_2 = 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 154 \overline{) 13} \\ \underline{27} \\ 11 \end{array}$$

$$11x + 13y = 1$$

$$13 = 11 + 2$$

$$11 = 2 \cdot 5 + 1$$

$$2 = 1 \cdot 2 + 0$$

$$1 = a \cdot b$$

$$1 = b \cdot 5(a \cdot b) = 6b - 5a$$

$$1 = 6$$

$$N_3 y_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{7} \Leftrightarrow 286 y_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{7} \Leftrightarrow 6 y_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{7} \Leftrightarrow y_3 = 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 286 \overline{) 7} \\ 6 \end{array}$$

$$6x + 7y = 1$$

$$x = 6 + t \quad y = -1 - t$$

$$6 = 1 \cdot 6 + 0 \cdot 7 \quad x = 1$$

$$x = -1 + \frac{7}{6}k = 6$$

$$X = N_1 b_1 y_1 + N_2 b_2 y_2 + N_3 b_3 y_3 + N_k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$= 91(2(15)) + 154(3(6)) + 286(7(6)) + 2002k$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 91 \cdot \\ 30 \\ \hline 2730 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 154 \cdot \\ 18 \\ \hline 2772 \\ 1540 \\ \hline 2972 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 286 \cdot \\ 24 \\ \hline 6864 \\ 1144 \\ \hline 6864 \end{array}$$

$$= 2730 + 2772 + 6864 + 2002k$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2730 + \\ 2772 \\ \hline 5502 \end{array}$$

$$5502 +$$

$$6864$$

$$\hline 12366$$

$$= 12366 + 2002k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2002 \cdot \\ 6 \\ \hline 12012 \end{array}$$

$$\hline 12012$$

$$12366 -$$

$$12012$$

$$\hline 354$$

con $k = -6$ si ha la minima soluzione $\Rightarrow x =$

