

# 1 Euclid's algorithm

- We say that  $a$  divides  $b$ , denoted by  $a \mid b$ , if an element  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  exists such that  $ak = b$ .
- Recall the Euclid's algorithm for finding the greatest common divisor of natural numbers  $a_0$  and  $a_1$ : We set  $(u_0, v_0) = (1, 0)$ ,  $(u_1, v_1) = (0, 1)$  and  $i = 1$  and then until  $a_i > 0$  we compute  $a_{i+1} = (a_{i-1}) \bmod a_i$ ,  $q_i := (a_{i-1}) \operatorname{div} a_i$  and then values  $(u_{i+1}, v_{i+1}) = (u_{i-1}, v_{i-1}) - q_i(u_i, v_i)$  and  $i = i + 1$ . The output is  $a_{i-1} = \gcd(a_0, a_1)$  and the Bézout coefficients  $u_{i-1}, v_{i-1}$  satisfying  $\gcd(a_0, a_1) = u_{i-1}a_0 + v_{i-1}a_1$ .

## 1.1. Using the Euclid's algorithm

- (a) find  $\gcd(37, 10)$  and the corresponding Bézout coefficients,
- (b) calculate  $10^{-1}$  in the field  $\mathbb{Z}_{37}$ .

## 1.2. Using the Euclid's algorithm

- (a) compute  $\gcd(1023, 96)$  and the corresponding Bézout coefficients,
- (b) find  $\operatorname{lcm}(1023, 96)$  and its prime decomposition,
- (c) find some integer solution to the equation  $1023x + 96y = 18$ .

## 1.3. Find inverse elements $27^{-1}$ , $2^{-1}$ , $8^{-1}$ in the field $\mathbb{Z}_{41}$ .

## 1.4. Calculate the greatest common divisor and the corresponding Bézout coefficients

- (a)  $\gcd(2^{92} - 1, 2^{31} - 1)$ ,
- (b)  $\gcd(2k + 1, 3k + 1)$  for arbitrary  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ .

## 1.5. Find all the integer solutions or prove that there aren't any of the equations

- (a)  $3x + 4y = 1$ ,
- (b)  $3x + 4y = 5$ ,
- (c)  $18x + 24y = 6$ ,
- (d)  $18x + 24y = 5$ ,
- (e)  $18x + 24y = 12$ .

We say that  $a$  is congruent to  $b$  modulo  $m$ , denoted by  $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$  if  $m \mid (a - b)$ .

We will prove soon that for any  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $b \neq 0$  there exist unique  $k, r \in \mathbb{Z}$ , such that

$$a = bk + r \quad \wedge \quad 0 \leq r < |b|$$

## 1.6. Let $m$ be a natural number

- (a) Prove that the congruence modulo  $m$  is an equivalence relation.
- (b) Prove that  $a \equiv b$  if and only if  $a$  and  $b$  have the same remainder after dividing by  $m$ .
- (c) Count the number of equivalence classes with respect to  $m$ .