

Modular Arithmetic

Ian Ludden

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- Recall the definition of congruence modulo n and equivalence classes (\mathbb{Z}_n).
- Compare elements of \mathbb{Z}_n .
- Perform modular arithmetic (efficiently) by hand.

Definition

Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n > 1$.

Congruence modulo n

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For $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, we say that a **is congruent to b modulo n** if $n \mid (a - b)$.

$$\exists m \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (a-b) = m \cdot n$$

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$$a - b = \overline{kn}$$

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"mod"

equivalence

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Examples

- $3 \equiv 13 \pmod{2}$ $3 - 13 = -10$ and $2 \mid (-10)$

$$13 \% 2 == 1$$

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- $3 \equiv 13 \pmod{2}$

- $-4 \not\equiv 4 \pmod{6}$

$$(-4 - 4) = -8$$

$$6 \nmid (-8)$$

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- $3 \equiv 13 \pmod{2}$
- $-4 \not\equiv 4 \pmod{6}$
- $-4 \equiv 24 \pmod{7}$

$$-4 - 24 = -28$$

$$7 \mid (-28)$$

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- $[1] = \{1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, -4, -9, \dots\}$

$$\curvearrowright (-4) = 5(-1) + (1)$$

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- $[3] = \{-12, 33, 8, 3, -2, \dots\}$

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- $[3] = \{-12, 33, 8, 3, -2, \dots\}$
- $[4] = \{-6, -1, 4, 9, \dots\}$
- $[-7] = \{-7, -2, 3, 8, \dots\} = [3]$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$a \in [b] \leftrightarrow [a] = [b]$$

Definition

For a fixed integer $n > 1$, the collection of sets $\{[0], [1], \dots, [n-1]\}$ along with the following rules for arithmetic is called **the integers modulo n** , written \mathbb{Z}_n .

$\mathbb{Z}, +, /$

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Rules

Addition: $[a] + [b] = [a + b]$

$$[1] + [3] = [1+3] = [4]$$

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Addition: $[a] + [b] = [a + b]$

Multiplication: $[a] \cdot [b] = [a \cdot b]$

$n=5$

$$[1] \cdot [4] = [1 \cdot 4] = [4]$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccccc} \textcircled{-5} & \textcircled{-4} & \textcircled{-3} & -2 & -1 & \textcircled{0} & \textcircled{1} & \textcircled{2} & 3 & 4 & \textcircled{5} & \textcircled{6} & \textcircled{7} & \dots \end{array}$$

$$[0] = [5] = [-105]$$

\uparrow 0's family \uparrow 5's family \uparrow -105's family

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Fix $n = 7$.

$$a = b + kn$$

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Examples

Fix $n = 7$.

- $[3] + [5] = [8] = [1]$
- $[2] - [4] = [-2] = [5]$

$$\begin{aligned} [2] + [-4] &= [2 + (-4)] \\ &= [-2] \end{aligned}$$

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• $[3] + [5] = [8] = [1]$

• $[2] - [4] = [-2] = [5]$

• $[4] \cdot [3] = [12] = [5]$

• $[51] \cdot [-4] = [2] \cdot [3] = [6]$

-204
 210

$[49+2]$

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Multiplication: $[a] \cdot [b] = [a \cdot b]$

$$x^4 = x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x$$

$$[6] \cdot [6] \cdot [6] \cdot [6] \cdot \dots \cdot [6]$$

Examples

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- $[3] + [5] = [8] = [1]$
- $[2] - [4] = [-2] = [5]$
- $[4] \cdot [3] = [12] = [5]$

$$(-1)^{2k} = 1 \quad (-1)^{2k+1} = -1$$

- $[51] \cdot [-4] = [2] \cdot [3] = [6]$
- $[6]^{173} = [-1]^{173} = [(-1)^{173}] = [-1] = [6]$

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