

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Mathematics for Computer Science
MIT 6.042J/18.062J

Congruences: arithmetic (mod n)



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congruence.1

6	9	13	7
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Congruence mod n

Def: $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$
iff $n|(a - b)$

example: $30 \equiv 12 \pmod{9}$
since

9 divides $(30 - 12)$



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congruence.2

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
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Congruence mod n

example:

$$66666663 \equiv 788253 \pmod{10}$$

WHY?

$$\begin{array}{r} 66666663 \\ - 788253 \\ \hline \text{XXXXXX}0 \end{array}$$



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congruence.3

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
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Remainder Lemma

$a \equiv b \pmod{n}$

iff

$\text{rem}(a,n) = \text{rem}(b,n)$

example: $30 \equiv 12 \pmod{9}$

since

$\text{rem}(30,9) = 3 = \text{rem}(12,9)$



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congruence.4

6	9	13	7
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Remainder Lemma

$$a \equiv b \pmod{n}$$

iff

$$\text{rem}(a,n) = \text{rem}(b,n)$$

abbreviate: $r_{b,n}$



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congruence.5

6	9	13	7
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proof: (\Leftarrow)

$$a = q_a n + r_{a,n}$$

$$b = q_b n + r_{b,n}$$

if rem's are =, then

$$a - b = (q_a - q_b)n \text{ so } n|(a - b)$$



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congruence.6

6	9	13	7
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proof: (\Rightarrow)

$$a = q_a n + r_{a,n}$$

$$b = q_b n + r_{b,n}$$

conversely,

$n|(a - b)$ means



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congruence.9

6	9	13	7
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proof: (only if)

$$|--| < n$$

$$n|((q_a - q_b)n + (r_{a,n} - r_{b,n}))$$

$$n|$$

so

$$n|$$

$$\text{IMPLIES } r_{a,n} = r_{b,n}$$



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congruence.10

6	9	13	7
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Remainder Lemma

$$a \equiv b \pmod{n}$$

iff

$$\text{rem}(a,n) = \text{rem}(b,n)$$

QED



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congruence.11

6	9	13	7
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Corollaries

symmetric

$$a \equiv b \pmod{n} \text{ implies } b \equiv a \pmod{n}$$

transitive

$$a \equiv b \text{ & } b \equiv c \pmod{n} \text{ implies } a \equiv c \pmod{n}$$



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congruence.12

6	9	13	7
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Remainder arithmetic

Corollary:

$$a \equiv \text{rem}(a,n) \pmod{n}$$

pf: $0 \leq r_{a,n} < n$, so

$$r_{a,n} = \text{rem}(r_{a,n},n)$$



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congruence.13

6	9	13	7
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Congruence mod n

If $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$, then

$$a+c \equiv b+c \pmod{n}$$

pf: $n \mid (a-b)$ implies

$$n \mid ((a+c) - (b+c))$$



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congruence.14

6	9	13	7
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Congruence mod n

If $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$, then

$$a \cdot c \equiv b \cdot c \pmod{n}$$

pf: $n \mid (a - b)$ implies

$$n \mid (a - b) \cdot c, \text{ and so}$$

$$n \mid ((a \cdot c) - (b \cdot c))$$



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congruence.16

6	9	13	7
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Congruence mod n

Corollary:

If $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$ &

$$c \equiv d \pmod{n},$$

then $a \cdot c \equiv b \cdot d \pmod{n}$



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congruence.17

6	9	13	7
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Congruence mod n

Cor: If $a \equiv a' \pmod{n}$,
then replacing a by a'
in any arithmetic
formula gives an

$$\equiv \pmod{n} \text{ formula}$$



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congruence.18

6	9	13	7
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Congruence mod n

So arithmetic \pmod{n}
a lot like ordinary
arithmetic



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congruence.19

6	9	13	7
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Remainder arithmetic
important: congruence &
 $a \equiv \text{rem}(a,n) \pmod{n}$
keeps \pmod{n} arithmetic
in the remainder range
 $[0,n)$



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congruence.20

6	9	13	7
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Remainder arithmetic
example: $287^9 \equiv ? \pmod{4}$
 $287^9 \equiv 3^9$ since $r_{287,4} = 3$
 $= ((3^2)^2)^2 \cdot 3$
 $\equiv (1^2)^2 \cdot 3$ since $r_{9,4} = 1$
 $= 3 \pmod{4}$



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congruence.21