

Eigenschap:  $S \subset \mathbb{N}$ ,  $S \neq \emptyset$ , dan heeft  $S$  een kleinste element  
 Gevolg: Als  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $b \neq 0$ , dan  $\exists!$   $q, r$  met  $a = q \cdot b + r$ ,  $0 \leq r < |b|$   
 Vbd:  $a=18, b=7$ :  $18 = 2 \cdot 7 + 4$

Bewijs:  $S = \{a - qb \mid q \in \mathbb{Z}, a - qb \geq 0\}$ , merk op  $S \neq \emptyset$ ,  $r = \min(x \in S)$   
 $r \in S \Rightarrow r \geq 0$ . stel  $b > 0$  en  $r \leq b$   
 dan  $0 \leq r - b = a - qb - b = a - b(q+1) \in S$   
 maar  $1 - b > r$   $\nexists$

Uniciteit: stel  $a = q_1 b + r_1$ ,  $0 \leq r_1 < |b|$   
 $a = q_2 b + r_2$ ,  $0 \leq r_2 < |b|$ ,  $r_1 \geq r_2$   
 $\Rightarrow (q_2 - q_1)b = r_1 - r_2 \Rightarrow b$  deelt  $r_1 - r_2$   $0 \leq r_1 - r_2 < |b|$   
 $\Rightarrow r_1 - r_2 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = r_2 \Rightarrow q_1 - q_2 = 0$

Gevolg 2<sup>o</sup>: Als  $\text{ggd}(a, b) = d$ , dan  $\exists x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ :  $ax + by = d$ ,  $a, b \neq 0$

Vbd:  $a=12, b=15, d=3$ :  $3 = -1 \cdot 12 + 1 \cdot 15$

Bewijs:  $S = \{ax + by \mid ax + by \geq 1, x, y \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ , definieer  $d = \min(Z \in S)$

(i)  $d$  deelt  $a$  en  $b$ , stel  $d$  deelt niet  $a$ ,  $a = qd + r$ ,  $0 < r < d$

$$r = a - qd = a - q(ax + by)$$

$$= a(1 - qx) - qby \quad \nexists \text{ dus } d \text{ deelt } a \text{ en zo ook } b$$

stel  $g$  deelt  $a$  en  $b$ ,  $d = ax + by \Rightarrow g$  deelt  $d$

Vraag:  $x$  en  $y$  uniek? Nee!

Hoe te berekenen? Euclidisch algoritme

Eigenschap:  $p$  deelt  $a, b$ ,  $p$  priemgetal, dan  $pl a$  of  $pl b$

Bewijs: stel  $p \nmid a$ , dan  $\text{ggd}(p, a) = 1$  en dus  $1 = ax + py$

$$b = abx + bpy, \quad plab \text{ en } plbpy \Rightarrow plb$$

Eigenschap:  $\mathbb{Z}_3 = \{[0], [1], [2]\}$

$$[0] = \{3k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{0, 3, -3, 6, -6, \dots\}$$

$$[1] = \{1 + 3k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{1, -2, 4, 7, \dots\}$$

$$[2] = \{2 + 3k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{2, -1, 5, -4, \dots\}$$

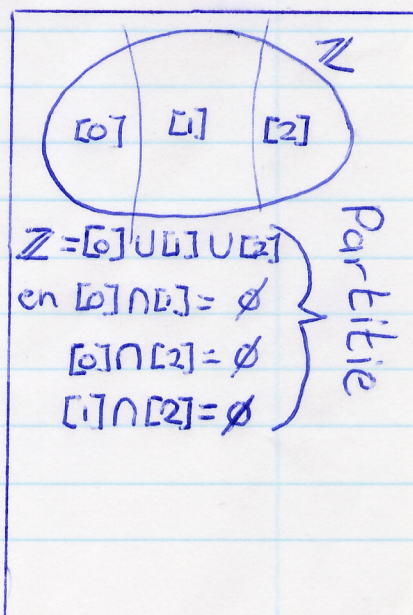
$$[3] = \{3 + 3k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} = [0]$$

partitie: opdeling van een verzameling in disjuncte deelverzamelingen

$\leftrightarrow$  equivalentierelatie

notatie: in  $\mathbb{Z}_3$ :  $a \sim b \Leftrightarrow 3 \mid a - b$

$\sim$  heet equivalentierelatie op  $X$  indien



$\forall x \in X: x \sim x$  reflexiviteit

$\forall x, y \in X: x \sim y \Rightarrow y \sim x$  symmetrie

$\forall x, y, z \in X: x \sim y, y \sim z \Rightarrow x \sim z$  transitiviteit

$[0]$ : equivalentieklasse met representant 0

$\sim$  op  $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$

$$(a,b) \sim (c,d) \Leftrightarrow ad=bc$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

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partitie

- $[0] = \{0\}$
- $[1] = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$
- $[2] = \{2, 4, 6, \dots\}$
- $[3] = \{3, 6, 9, \dots\}$
- $[4] = \{4, 8, 12, \dots\}$