

(G3)を示す.

$(b, y) = (-ax^{-2}, x^{-1})$ とおけば,

$$(a, x) \cdot (b, y) = (a, x) \cdot (-ax^{-2}, x^{-1}) = (0, 1) = e,$$

$$(b, y) \cdot (a, x) = (-ax^{-2}, x^{-1}) \cdot (a, x) = (0, 1) = e.$$

よって, $(a, x) \cdot (b, y) = (b, y) \cdot (a, x) = e$. *Q.E.D.*

[4]

(1)

(ユークリッドの互除法使用)

$$40 = 5 \times 7 + 5 \cdots \textcircled{1},$$

$$7 = 1 \times 5 + 2 \cdots \textcircled{2},$$

$$5 = 2 \times 2 + 1 \cdots \textcircled{3},$$

$$2 = 2 \times 1,$$

より,

$$\gcd(e, L) = \gcd(7, 40) = 1$$

$$= 5 - 2 \times 2 \quad (\textcircled{3} \text{より})$$

$$= 5 - 2 \times (7 - 1 \times 5) \quad (\textcircled{2} \text{より})$$

$$= 3 \times 5 - 2 \times 7$$

$$= 3 \times (40 - 5 \times 7) - 2 \times 7 \quad (\textcircled{1} \text{より})$$

$$= -17 \times 7 + 3 \times 40 = -17e + 3L.$$

よって, $(s, t) = (-17, 3)$.

(2)

$$d = e^{-1} = 7^{-1} = 7^{\varphi(40)-1} = 7^{15} = (7^2)^7 \times 7 \equiv 9^7 \times 7 = (9^2)^3 \times 9 \times 7 \equiv 1 \times 9 \times 7 = 63 \equiv 23 \pmod{40}.$$

$$(\because \varphi(40) = \varphi(2^3 \times 5) = \varphi(2^3) \times \varphi(5) = 2^2(2-1) \times (5-1) = 16,$$

$$7^2 = 49 \equiv 9 \pmod{40}, \quad 9^2 = 81 \equiv 1 \pmod{40}.)$$

$$\therefore d = 23.$$

(3)

まず, $de \equiv 1 \pmod{L}$ であるので, ある整数 k を用いて,

$$de = kL + 1 \text{ と書ける.}$$

また,

$$\varphi(n) = \varphi(pq) = \varphi(p) \times \varphi(q) = (p-1)(q-1).$$

($\uparrow \because p, q$ は素数)

なので,

$$c^d = x^{de} = x^{kL+1} = x^{k(p-1)(q-1)+1} = x^{k\varphi(n)+1} = x(x^{\varphi(n)})^k \equiv x \pmod{n}.$$

($\uparrow \because$ オイラーの定理より, $x^{\varphi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$)

$\therefore$ 送信メッセージが求まる. *Q.E.D.*