

YAKOBI SIMVOLI VA UNING AMALIY TADBIQLARI HAQIDA

Sharipov Ozod Odilovich

Navoiy davlar universiteti magistranti,

e-mail: ozodsharipov1023@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Eyler mezoni va Yakobi simvolining amaliy tadbqiq etish jarayonidagi qiyinchiliklar va ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari ko'rib chiqilgan. Eyler mezoniga asoslangan holda kvadratik chegirmalar va nohegirmalarni aniqlashning nazariy jihatlari bayon etilgan. Shuningdek Yakobi simvolining asosiy xossalari, uni hisoblashda qulayligi, ba'zi bir kamchiliklari va Gauss lemmasi asosida olingan natijalar keng muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Eyler mezoni, Yakobi simvoli, kvadratik chegirma, kvadratik nohegirma, Gauss lemmasi, tub sonlar, modulli arifmetika.

Eyler mezoni va Yakobi simvoli nazariy matematikaning muhim qismlaridan biri bo'lib, ularning amaliy tadbqiqi raqamli texnologiyalar, shifrlash algoritmlari va primal arifmetikada keng qo'llaniladi. Eyler mezoni va Yakobi simvoli yuqori darajadagi hisoblashlar va tahlillarni talab qiladigan zamonaviy matematik va texnologik jarayonlar uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

1-teorema (Eyler mezoni). Agar a son p modul bo'yicha kvadratik chegirma bo'lsa, u holda

$$a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \quad (1)$$

taqqoslama, a son p modul bo'yicha nohegirma bo'lganda esa,

$$a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv -1 \pmod{p} \quad (2)$$

taqqoslama o'rinli bo'ladi.

Isbot. Ferma teoremasiga ko'ra

$$a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}, \quad \left(a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} - 1\right) \left(a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} + 1\right) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

Ikkinchi taqqoslamalarning chap tomonidagi ko'paytuvchilardan bittasigina p ga bo'linadi. Bu ikkita ko'paytuvchilar bir vaqtda p ga bo'linmaydi, aks holda, ularning ayirmasi 2 ham p ga bo'linadigan bo'lar edi, lekin p toq tub son bo'lganligi uchun $(2, p) = 1$.

Shu sababli (1) va (2) taqqoslamalarining bittasigina bajariladi. Haqiqatdan, bunday holda har bir a kvadratik chegirma uchun x ning $(x, p) = 1$ shartini qanoatlantiradigan shunday qiymat mavjudki, bu qiymat uchun

$$a \equiv x^2 \pmod{p} \quad (3)$$

taqqoslama bajariladi. Bundan esa $a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv (x^2)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \pmod{p}$ yoki

$$a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv x^{p-1} \pmod{p} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

kelib chiqadi, demak, a son (1) taqqoslamani qanoatlantiradi. Shu bilan birga, (1) taqqoslamaning barcha yechimlari kvadratik chegirmalardan iborat, chunki taqqoslama $\frac{p-1}{2}$ darajali bo'lganligi uchun $\frac{p-1}{2}$ dan ortiq yechimga ega bo'lmaydi. Shuning uchun kvadrat nochegirmalar (2) taqqoslamani qanoatlantiradi.

Lejandr simvolini hisoblashda suratini tub ko'paytuvchilarga ajratish eng katta qiyinchilik tug'diradi, surat yetarlicha katta bo'lgan holda ko'paytuvchilarga ajratish masalasi amalda bajarilmay qolishi mumkin. Maxraj toq tarkibli son bo'lgan holda Lejandr simvoli Yakobi simvoli deyiladi. Undan ko'paytuvchilarga ajratishdan qutilish uchun foydalaniladi.¹⁷

Tarif. Faraz qilaylik $P = p_1 p_2 \dots p_s$ berilgan bo'lsin. Bunda p_i toq tub sonlar bo'lib, ularning orasida tenglari ham bo'lishi mumkin. Yakobi simvoli $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$ quyidagi

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{p_1}\right) \left(\frac{a}{p_2}\right) \dots \left(\frac{a}{p_s}\right)$$

tenglik bilan aniqlanadi, bunda $\left(\frac{a}{p_i}\right)$ ($i=1, \dots, s$) -Lejandr simvolidir.

Ta'rifga ko'ra, Lejandr simvoli $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right)$ Yakobi simvolining xususiy holi bo'lib, undan $P = p$ bo'lganda kelib chiqadi. Shunday qilib, tub modul $P = p$ uchun

$$x^2 \equiv a \pmod{p}$$

taqqoslama yechimga ega bo'lmasa, (-1) ga teng bo'ladi. Shu bilan birga, Yakobi simvoli $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right)$ tarkibiy modul uchun $x^2 \equiv a \pmod{p}$ taqqoslama yechimga ega bo'lmasa ham $(+1)$ ga teng bo'lishi mumkin.

Masalan, $x^2 \equiv 2 \pmod{15}$ taqqoslama yechimga ega emas, lekin Yakobi simvoli

$$\left(\frac{2}{15}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = (-1) \cdot (-1)^3 = +1$$

ga teng bo'ladi.

Yakobi simvolining xossalari Lejandr simvolining xossalariga o'xshash bo'lib, bu xossalarni o'rganishda har gal p orqali ixtiyoriy toq sonni belgilab, $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right)$ Yakobi simvolida $(a, p) = 1$ deb olamiz.

1-xossa. Agar $a \equiv a_1 \pmod{p}$ bo'lsa, u holda

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \left(\frac{a_1}{p}\right).$$

Isbot. Haqiqatdan, Yakobi simvolining ta'rifiga va Lejandr simvolining 1-xossasiga ko'ra

$$\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{p_1}\right) \left(\frac{a}{p_2}\right) \dots \left(\frac{a}{p_s}\right) = \left(\frac{a_1}{p_1}\right) \left(\frac{a_1}{p_2}\right) \dots \left(\frac{a_1}{p_s}\right) = \left(\frac{a_1}{p}\right).$$

chunki a son p modul bo'yicha a_1 bilan taqqoslanuvchi bo'lsa, u holda u p sonning bo'luvchilari $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_s$ modullar bilan ham taqqoslanuvchi bo'ladi.

¹⁷ Isroilov, M.I., Soliyeev, A.S. (2003). *Sonlar Nazariyasi*. Toshkent: Fan nashriyoti.

2-xossa. $\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) = 1$

Isbot. Haqiqatdan,

$$\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{p_1}\right) \left(\frac{a}{p_2}\right) \dots \left(\frac{a}{p_s}\right) = 1.$$

3-xossa. $\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}}$

$$\left(\frac{-1}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{-1}{p_1}\right) \left(\frac{-1}{p_2}\right) \dots \left(\frac{-1}{p_s}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p_1-1}{2} + \frac{p_2-1}{2} + \dots + \frac{p_s-1}{2}}. \quad (4)$$

Lekin,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{p-1}{2} &= \frac{p_1 p_2 \dots p_s - 1}{2} = \frac{(1+2 \cdot \frac{p_1-1}{2})(1+2 \cdot \frac{p_2-1}{2}) \dots (1+2 \cdot \frac{p_s-1}{2}) - 1}{2} \\ &= \frac{p_1-1}{2} + \frac{p_2-1}{2} + \dots + \frac{p_s-1}{2} + 2N \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

(4) va (5) dan

$$\left(\frac{-1}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}}$$

kelib chiqadi.

4-xossa. $\left(\frac{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{a_1}{p}\right) \left(\frac{a_2}{p}\right) \dots \left(\frac{a_n}{p}\right)$

Isbot. Haqiqatdan,

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n}{p}\right) &= \left(\frac{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n}{p_1}\right) \dots \left(\frac{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n}{p_s}\right) = \left(\frac{a_1}{p}\right) \left(\frac{a_2}{p}\right) \dots \left(\frac{a_n}{p}\right) \dots \left(\frac{a_1}{p_s}\right) \left(\frac{a_2}{p_s}\right) \dots \left(\frac{a_n}{p_s}\right) = \left(\frac{a_1}{p}\right) \left(\frac{a_2}{p}\right) \dots \left(\frac{a_n}{p}\right) \\ &\dots \left(\frac{a_n}{p}\right) \text{ tenglik o'rinli.} \end{aligned}$$

Xususiyl holda, $\left(\frac{ab^2}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{p}\right)$ bo'ladi.

5-xossa. $\left(\frac{2}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p^2-1}{8}}$

Isbot. Haqiqatdan, Yakobi simvolining ta'rif va Lejandr simvolining 5-xossasidan

$$\left(\frac{2}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{p_1}\right) \left(\frac{2}{p_2}\right) \dots \left(\frac{2}{p_s}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p_1^2-1}{8} + \frac{p_2^2-1}{8} + \dots + \frac{p_s^2-1}{8}} \quad (6)$$

hosil bo'ladi.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lekin, } \frac{p^2-1}{8} &= \frac{p_1^2 p_2^2 \dots p_s^2 - 1}{8} = \frac{(1+8 \cdot \frac{p_1^2-1}{8})(1+8 \cdot \frac{p_2^2-1}{8}) \dots (1+8 \cdot \frac{p_s^2-1}{8}) - 1}{8} = \frac{p_1^2-1}{8} + \frac{p_2^2-1}{8} + \dots + \frac{p_s^2-1}{8} + 2N. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Bu yerda 5-xossa (6) va (7) dan kelib chiqadi.

5-teorema. (Kvadratik chegirmalarning o'zarolik qonuni). Faraz qilaylik, P va Q o'zaro tub va toq sonlar bo'lsin. U holda,

$$\left(\frac{Q}{P}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{P-1}{2} \cdot \frac{Q-1}{2}} = \left(\frac{P}{Q}\right) \quad (8)$$

bo'ladi.

Isbot. Faraz qilaylik, $Q = q_1 q_2 \dots q_r$ bo'lib, q_i tub sonlar (ular orasida tenglari ham bo'lishi mumkin) bo'lsin. U holda Yakobi simvolining ta'rif va Lejandr simvolining 4-xossasiga ko'ra,

$$\left(\frac{Q}{P}\right) = \left(\frac{Q}{P_1}\right) \left(\frac{Q}{Q_2}\right) \dots \left(\frac{Q}{P_s}\right) = \prod_{k=1}^s \prod_{m=1}^r \left(\frac{q_m}{p_k}\right) = (-1)^{\sum_{k=1}^s \sum_{m=1}^r \frac{p_k-1}{2} \cdot \frac{q_m-1}{2}} \prod_{k=1}^s \prod_{m=1}^r \left(\frac{p_k}{q_m}\right) = (-1)^{(\sum_{k=1}^s \frac{p_k-1}{2})(\sum_{m=1}^r \frac{q_m-1}{2})} \cdot \left(\frac{P}{Q}\right) \quad (9)$$

hosil bo'ladi.

Biz 3-xossaning isboti jarayonida

$$\frac{p-1}{2} = \sum_{k=1}^s \frac{p_k-1}{2} + 2N, \quad \frac{Q-1}{2} = \sum_{m=1}^r \frac{q_m-1}{2} + 2N_1 \quad (10)$$

tengliklarni o'rinli bo'lishini ko'rgan edik. (9) va (10) tengliklardan (6) kelib chiqadi. Tub modullar uchun Yakobi simvolining xossalaridan foydalanib, Lejandr simvolini tezroq hisoblash mumkin.

Endi Yakobi simvoli bo'yicha quyidagi taqqoslamalarning yechimining mavjud yoki mavjud emasligini aniqlaylik:

$$1. \quad x^2 \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \quad (11)$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{3^2-1}{8}} = -1$$

$$2. \quad x^2 \equiv 2 \pmod{5} \quad (12)$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{5^2-1}{8}} = -1$$

$$3. \quad x^2 \equiv 2 \pmod{3 \cdot 5} \quad (13)$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3 \cdot 5}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = (-1)(-1) = 1$$

Agar e'tibor qilsak $a \not\equiv b \pmod{m}$ $x^2 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$ va $x^2 \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$ taqqoslamalar yechimga ega emas, Lekin $x^2 \equiv 2 \pmod{15}$ yechimga ega, ya'ni,

$$a \not\equiv b \pmod{m_1}, a \not\equiv b \pmod{m_2} \quad a \equiv b \pmod{m_1 m_2}.$$

Bu esa taqqoslamalarning xossasiga ziddir. Xatolik qayerda ekanligini aniqlash quyidagi algoritm yordamida amalga oshiriladi:

$$\left(\frac{a}{p_1 p_2 \dots p_k}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{p_1}\right) \left(\frac{a}{p_2}\right) \dots \left(\frac{a}{p_k}\right) \quad (14)$$

Bu simvollarni navbat bilan hisoblaymiz.

Birinchi $\left(\frac{a}{p_1}\right)$ agar bu simvol 1 ga teng bo'lsa jarayonni davom ettiramiz agar (-1) ga teng bo'lsa, jarayon to'xtatiladi hamda $x^2 \equiv a \pmod{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k}$ yechimga ega emas. Xuddi shu narsani keying simvollarni hisoblashga qo'llaymiz.

Misol: $x^2 \equiv 2 \pmod{3 \cdot 15}$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = -1 \text{ edi, demak taqqoslama yechimga ega emas.}$$

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR:

1. Isroilov, M.I., & Soliyeev, A.S. (2003). *Sonlar Nazariyasi*. Toshkent: Fan nashriyoti.
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