

TP 3

Exercice 1

```
> restart;
> with(numtheory):
> racines:=proc(p::prime,m::posint)
>   local L;
>   L:=convert(divisors(p^m-1),list)[2..-1];
>   return select(n->order(p,n)=m,L)
> end proc:
```



```
> p:=5;                                p := 5          (1)
> m:=6;                                m := 6          (2)
> p^m;                                 15625         (3)
> N:=racines(p,m);
N := [7, 9, 14, 18, 21, 28, 36, 42, 56, 63, 72, 84, 93, 126, 168, 186, 217, 248, 252, 279, 372,
      434, 504, 558, 651, 744, 868, 1116, 1302, 1736, 1953, 2232, 2604, 3906, 5208, 7812,
      15624]
> F:=map(n->iquo(phi(n),m),N);
F := [1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 4, 6, 4, 4, 10, 6, 8, 10, 30, 20, 12, 30, 20, 30, 24, 30, 60, 40, 60, 60,
      60, 120, 180, 120, 120, 180, 240, 360, 720]          (5)
> add(n,n in F); # nombre de corps finis distincts (mais tous
      isomorphes entre eux) de cardinal 15625
      2580          (6)
```

Exercice 2

```
> n:=N[19];
n := 252          (7)
> F[19];
12              (8)
> Phi:=cyclotomic(n,X);
Φ := 1 + X6 - X18 - X24 + X36 - X48 - X54 + X66 + X72          (9)
```

```
> d:=iquo(phi(n),m); # modulo p F se factorise en 12 facteurs tous
      de degré 6
d := 12          (10)
> FF:=Factors(Phi) mod p;
FF := [1, [[X6 + 3 X5 + 3 X4 + 2 X2 + 3 X + 4, 1], [X6 + X5 + 3 X4 + X3 + 2 X2 + X + 4, 1],
      [X6 + 4 X5 + 2 X4 + 3 X2 + 4 X + 4, 1], [X6 + X5 + 2 X4 + 3 X2 + X + 4, 1], [X6 + 4 X4
      + 4 X3 + X2 + 4, 1], [X6 + 4 X5 + 2 X4 + X3 + 3 X2 + 4 X + 4, 1], [X6 + X5 + 4 X3 + X
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+ 4, 1], [X6 + 2 X5 + 3 X4 + 2 X2 + 2 X + 4, 1], [X6 + X5 + 2 X4 + 4 X3 + 3 X2 + X
+ 4, 1], [X6 + 4 X5 + 3 X4 + 4 X3 + 2 X2 + 4 X + 4, 1], [X6 + 4 X4 + X3 + X2 + 4, 1],
[X6 + 4 X5 + X3 + 4 X + 4, 1]]]

> LFF:=map(F->F[1],FF[2]);
LFF:=[X6 + 3 X5 + 3 X4 + 2 X2 + 3 X + 4, X6 + X5 + 3 X4 + 2 X2 + X + 4, X6 + 4 X5
+ 2 X4 + 3 X2 + 4 X + 4, X6 + X5 + 2 X4 + 3 X2 + X + 4, X6 + 4 X4 + 4 X3 + X2 + 4, X6
+ 4 X5 + 2 X4 + X3 + 3 X2 + 4 X + 4, X6 + X5 + 4 X3 + X + 4, X6 + 2 X5 + 3 X4 + 2 X2
+ 2 X + 4, X6 + X5 + 2 X4 + 4 X3 + 3 X2 + X + 4, X6 + 4 X5 + 3 X4 + 4 X3 + 2 X2 + 4 X
+ 4, X6 + 4 X4 + X3 + X2 + 4, X6 + 4 X5 + X3 + 4 X + 4] (12)
> P:=LFF[4]; # on choisit l'un des facteurs irréductibles de F mod p
P:=X6 + X5 + 2 X4 + 3 X2 + X + 4 (13)
> alias(x=RootOf(P,X) mod p); # définit l'élément primitif x de K=F_p[x]$ x (14)
> Power(x,6) mod p;
4 x5 + 3 x4 + 2 x2 + 4 x + 1 (15)
> Power(x,n) mod p;Power(x,n/2) mod p; # x est bien d'ordre 256
1
4 (16)

> d:= trunc(sqrt(n));
d:=15 (17)
> n_sur_d:=iquo(n,d);
n_sur_d:=16 (18)
> U:=[seq(Power(x,r) mod p, r=0..d-1)];
U:=[1, x, x2, x3, x4, x5, 4 x5 + 3 x4 + 2 x2 + 4 x + 1, 4 x5 + 2 x4 + 2 x3 + 2 x2 + 2 x + 4, 3 x5
+ 4 x4 + 2 x3 + 4, x5 + x4 + x2 + x + 3, 3 x4 + x3 + 3 x2 + 2 x + 1, 3 x5 + x4 + 3 x3 + 2 x2
+ x, 3 x5 + 2 x4 + 2 x3 + 2 x2 + 2 x + 3, 4 x5 + x4 + 2 x3 + 3 x2 + 3, 2 x5 + 4 x4 + 3 x3
+ 3 x2 + 4 x + 4] (19)
> y:=Power(x,n-d) mod p;
y:=3 x4 + x2 + 4 x (20)
> V:=[seq(Power(y,q) mod p, q=0..n_sur_d)];
V:=[1, 3 x4 + x2 + 4 x, x3 + 3 x2 + 4 x + 2, x5 + x4 + 2 x3 + 2 x2 + 1, 3 x3, 4 x5 + 3 x3 + 3 x2
+ 3 x + 1, x5 + x4 + x3 + x2 + 2 x + 3, x5 + x4 + 3 x2, x5 + 2 x4 + 3 x2 + x + 4, x5 + 4 x4
+ 2 x3 + 3 x2 + x + 2, x5 + 3 x4 + x3 + 2 x2 + 3 x + 2, 3 x4 + 2 x3 + x2 + x + 4, 2 x5 + 2 x4
+ 2 x2 + 2 x + 1, 2 x4 + x3 + x2 + 3 x + 1, 3 x5 + 3 x4 + 4 x2 + 1, 3 x5 + 4 x4 + 2 x + 2,
3 x5 + 2 x4 + 2 x3 + 2 x2 + 2 x + 3] (21)
> z1:=x^5+2*x^2+x+3;
z1:=x5 + 2 x2 + x + 3 (22)

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```

> for v in V do
>     zz:=evala(z1*v) mod p;
>     if member(zz,U,'r') then
>         member(v,V,'q');q:=q-1;r:=r-1;
>         break;
>     end if;
> end do;
> k:=q*d+r;
> q,r,k,evalb(z1=Power(x,k) mod p);
8, 3, 123, true

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(23)

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> z2:=3*x^4+3*x^3+x^2+2*x+4;
z2 :=  $3x^4 + 3x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 4$ 

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(24)

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> unassign('q','r');
> for v in V do
>     zz:=evala(z2*v) mod p;
>     if member(zz,U,'r') then
>         member(v,V,'q');q:=q-1;r:=r-1;
>         break;
>     end if;
> end do;
> k:=q*d+r;
> q,r,k;
q, r, 15 q + r

```

(25)