

Chinese Remainder Theorem

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That means there exists r_i and s_i such that $r_i * n_i + s_i * n_{\bar{i}} = 1$.

The numbers r_i and s_i can be found using the GCD algorithm.

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Rewrite the above equation as $s_i * n_{\bar{i}} = 1 \pmod{n_i}$.

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Then $s_i * n_{\bar{i}} = 0 \pmod{n_j}$, $j \neq i$ and we can find x given a system of equations

$$x \pmod{n_1} = a_1$$

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...

$$x \pmod{n_k} = a_k$$

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$$\begin{aligned}x \pmod{n_1} &= a_1 \\x \pmod{n_2} &= a_2 \\&\dots \\x \pmod{n_k} &= a_k\end{aligned}$$

as follows:

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i * s_i * n_{\bar{i}} \pmod{n_1 * n_2 * \dots * n_k}$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned}x \pmod{n_1} &= a_1 * 1 \pmod{n_1} + a_2 * 0 + a_3 * 0 + \dots + a_k * 0 = a_1 \\x \pmod{n_2} &= a_1 * 0 + a_2 * 1 \pmod{n_2} + a_3 * 0 + \dots + a_k * 0 = a_2 \\&\dots \\x \pmod{n_k} &= a_1 * 0 + a_2 * 0 + a_3 * 0 + \dots + a_k * 1 \pmod{n_k} = a_k\end{aligned}$$