

$$m^{ed} = m^{1+k(P-1)(q-1)} = m \cdot m^{k(P-1)(q-1)}$$

ר

show give a base a such that $P \nmid a$ and $a^{P-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{P}$ (Fermat's little theorem)
 $a \in \mathbb{Z}_P^*$ then $P \mid a^{P-1} - 1$
 $a^{P-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{P}$

Let m be an integer n - r (i.e., $m \in \mathbb{Z}_P^*$)
 $m^{k(q-1)(p-1)} = (m^{p-1})^{k(q-1)} = 1^{k(q-1)} \pmod{P} = 1 \pmod{P}$
 $Pq \mid m^{k(q-1)(p-1)} - 1$ then $m^{k(q-1)(p-1)} \equiv 1 \pmod{Pq}$
 $\blacksquare m^{ed} = m \pmod{N} \Leftarrow m^{k(q-1)(p-1)} \equiv 1 \pmod{N}$
Proof:

1. The first part is easy - we can choose a such that $a \in \mathbb{Z}_P^*$ and $a \in \mathbb{Z}_Q^*$ (e.g., $a=2$)
 2. The second part is harder. Let $d = e^{-1} \pmod{\phi(N)}$. We have $ed \equiv 1 \pmod{\phi(N)}$.
 Let $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}_N^*$ such that $x + y \equiv 1 \pmod{N}$. Then $x \equiv -y \pmod{N}$.
 Then $x^e + y^e \equiv x^e - (-y)^e \pmod{N}$.
 If e is odd, $x^e + y^e \equiv x^e - y^e \pmod{N}$.
 If e is even, $x^e + y^e \equiv x^e + y^e \pmod{N}$.
 In both cases, $x^e + y^e \equiv 1 \pmod{N}$.
 Then $x^{ed} + y^{ed} \equiv (x^e)^d + (y^e)^d \equiv 1^d + 1^d \equiv 2 \pmod{N}$.
 But $x^{ed} + y^{ed} \equiv (x + y)^{ed} \equiv 1^{ed} \equiv 1 \pmod{N}$.
 This is a contradiction unless $N \mid 1$, which is impossible.
 Therefore, $x^{ed} \equiv x \pmod{N}$.

Let $N = pq$ be the product of two primes p and q . Let A, B be integers such that $A \equiv B \pmod{N}$.
 Then $A^e \equiv B^e \pmod{N}$.
 Let x, y be integers such that $x + y \equiv 1 \pmod{N}$. Then $x^e + y^e \equiv 1 \pmod{N}$.
 Let $d = e^{-1} \pmod{\phi(N)}$. Then $x^{ed} \equiv x \pmod{N}$ and $y^{ed} \equiv y \pmod{N}$.
 Therefore, $(x + y)^{ed} \equiv x^{ed} + y^{ed} \equiv x + y \equiv 1 \pmod{N}$.
 But $(x + y)^{ed} \equiv 1^{ed} \equiv 1 \pmod{N}$.
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 Then $A^e \equiv B^e \pmod{N}$.
 Let x, y be integers such that $x + y \equiv 1 \pmod{N}$. Then $x^e + y^e \equiv 1 \pmod{N}$.
 Let $d = e^{-1} \pmod{\phi(N)}$. Then $x^{ed} \equiv x \pmod{N}$ and $y^{ed} \equiv y \pmod{N}$.
 Therefore, $(x + y)^{ed} \equiv x^{ed} + y^{ed} \equiv x + y \equiv 1 \pmod{N}$.
 But $(x + y)^{ed} \equiv 1^{ed} \equiv 1 \pmod{N}$.
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