

Jan 28th

About Fermat's Little Theorem :

If  $\gcd(a, p) = 1$  then  $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$

prime case

If  $\gcd(a, n) = 1$  then  $a^{\varphi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$   
 $\varphi(n) = \# \{k < n : \gcd(k, n) = 1\}$

general case

$$10^{10} \pmod{11}$$

Note:  $\gcd(10, 11) = 1$ , 11 is prime

$$10^{10} \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$$

$$10^{10^{10}} \pmod{11}$$

$$10^{10^9 \cdot 10} \equiv (10^{10})^{10^9} \equiv 1^{10^9} \equiv 1 \pmod{11} \quad !!!$$

$$\underline{10^5 \pmod{11}}$$

compute  $5^5 = 10k + n$

compute  $5^5 \pmod{10}$

$$5^2 \equiv 25 \equiv 5 \pmod{10}$$

$$5^5 \equiv (5^2)^2 \cdot 5 \equiv 5^2 \cdot 5 \equiv 5 \cdot 5 \equiv 5 \pmod{10}$$

$$5^5 \equiv 5 \pmod{10}$$

$$10^{5^5} \equiv 10^{10k+5} \equiv 10^5 \pmod{11} \equiv (-1)^5 \equiv -1 \pmod{11} \equiv 10 \pmod{11}$$

Problem Set III

#1.

$$a^{p^{p-1}} \pmod{p} \quad ? \equiv a^{k(p-1)+1} \equiv a^1 \pmod{p} \equiv a$$

$$\equiv p^{p-1} \pmod{p-1}$$

$$\equiv (p-1+1)^{p-1} \pmod{p-1}$$

$$\equiv 1^{p-1} \pmod{p-1}$$

$$\equiv 1$$

$$p^{p-1} \equiv k(p-1)+1$$

Want:  $p^{p-1} \pmod{p} \equiv (p-1+1)^{p-1} \equiv 1^{p-1}$

$$a^{p^{p-1}} \equiv a^{k(p-1)+1} \equiv (a^{p-1})^k \cdot a^1$$

$$\equiv 1^k \cdot a^1 \pmod{p}$$

$$\equiv a \pmod{p}$$

↓ Fermat

Wilson's Theorem

$p$  is prime  $\Leftrightarrow (p-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$

$$(5-1)! \equiv 4!$$

$$\equiv 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \pmod{5}$$

$$\equiv 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 4$$

$$\equiv 4$$

so 5 is prime!

$$\text{compute } (12!)^{6!} \pmod{13} \equiv (12)^{6!} \equiv (13-1)^{6!} \equiv (-1)^{6!} \equiv 1 \pmod{13}$$

Another problem from PS:

$$1+2+2^2+\dots+2^{219} \pmod{13}$$

every 12 is a cycle

$$219 = k \cdot 12 + r$$

n	$2^n \pmod{13}$
1	2
2	4
⋮	⋮

not an appropriate method

$$1+x+x^2+\dots+x^n = X$$

$$(1-x)(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^n) = (1-x)X$$

$$1+x+x^2+\dots+x^n - x - x^2 - \dots - x^n - x^{n+1} = (1-x)X$$

$$X = \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x}$$

$$\text{So } 1+2+2^2+\dots+2^{219} = \frac{1-2^{220}}{1-2} = 2^{220} - 1$$

$$2^{220} - 1 \pmod{13} \equiv (2^4)^{55} - 1 \pmod{13} \equiv 2 \pmod{13}$$

If  $2^{ab} + 1$  and  $b$  odd consider  $2^{ab} + 1 \pmod{2^a + 1} \equiv (2^a)^b + 1 \equiv (2^a + 1 - 1)^b + 1$

$$2^a + 1 \mid 2^{ab} + 1 \text{ if } b \text{ is odd}$$

$$1 \leq 2^a + 1 < 2^{ab} + 1$$

$$\equiv (-1)^b + 1$$

$$\equiv -1 + 1$$

$$\equiv 0$$

