It looks like you are referring to a linear congruential generator (LCG) of the form:

Xk+1=(a⋅Xk+b)mod  nX\_{k+1} = (a \cdot X\_k + b) \mod nXk+1​=(a⋅Xk​+b)modn

Given:

* a=12a = 12a=12
* b=5b = 5b=5
* n=100n = 100n=100
* Seed X0=92X\_0 = 92X0​=92

Let's generate the next five numbers:

1. X1=(12×92+5)mod  100X\_1 = (12 \times 92 + 5) \mod 100X1​=(12×92+5)mod100  
   X1=(1109)mod  100=9X\_1 = (1109) \mod 100 = 9X1​=(1109)mod100=9
2. X2=(12×9+5)mod  100X\_2 = (12 \times 9 + 5) \mod 100X2​=(12×9+5)mod100  
   X2=(113)mod  100=13X\_2 = (113) \mod 100 = 13X2​=(113)mod100=13
3. X3=(12×13+5)mod  100X\_3 = (12 \times 13 + 5) \mod 100X3​=(12×13+5)mod100  
   X3=(161)mod  100=61X\_3 = (161) \mod 100 = 61X3​=(161)mod100=61
4. X4=(12×61+5)mod  100X\_4 = (12 \times 61 + 5) \mod 100X4​=(12×61+5)mod100  
   X4=(737)mod  100=37X\_4 = (737) \mod 100 = 37X4​=(737)mod100=37
5. X5=(12×37+5)mod  100X\_5 = (12 \times 37 + 5) \mod 100X5​=(12×37+5)mod100  
   X5=(449)mod  100=49X\_5 = (449) \mod 100 = 49X5​=(449)mod100=49

Thus, the next five nmbers generated are: **9, 13, 61, 37, 49**.