

Exercise 10

$$1) \quad 8,15 \% 17 = 1$$

2) $17 - 8 = 9$

3 Find the number in Z_{17} you can multiply by 11 to give 1.

$18 = 1$ $17 - 18 = 1$ $\begin{array}{cccccccccccc} & +17 & & +17 & & +17 & & & & & & & \\ 18 & 35 & 52 & 69 & 86 & 103 & 120 & 137 & 154 & = & 7.05 \\ 11 & \hline & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & & & & & & & 17 \end{array}$

$18 + 17 = 35 \cdot 17 = \textcircled{1}$ $9.05 - 1 = 0.05$

$0.05 \cdot 17 = \textcircled{1}$

4) No

$$3^4 = 81 \div 17 = 13 \Rightarrow x^2 = 13 \Rightarrow 3,605...$$

~~$3^5 = 243 \div 17 = 5 \Rightarrow x^2 = 5 \Rightarrow 2,236 \dots$~~

~~$$3^x = 729 \Rightarrow 17 = 15 \Rightarrow x^2 = 15 \Rightarrow 3.872$$~~

~~$3^7 = 2186 \cdot 10^7 = 11 \Rightarrow x^2 = 11 \Rightarrow 3,316...$~~

~~$3^8 = 6561 \cdot 0,17 = 16 \Rightarrow x^2 = 16 \Rightarrow 4$~~

$$\begin{array}{r} 9^2 \cdot 0.7 \\ 13 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 10^2 \cdot 0.7 \\ 15 \end{array}$$

No...

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- It will turn out that there is a very useful fact about the powers of any given value in Z_n . To explore this, fill in this table of the various powers of $\alpha = 3$, in Z_{17} . Be sure to do this efficiently by noting that $\alpha^k = \alpha^{k-1} \cdot \alpha$ for $k \geq 1$ —do not compute α^k in Z_{17} using your calculator and then reduce the result mod 17 (this approach will, later, quickly overwhelm your calculator, even for relatively small values of n):

k	$0=1$	$1=3$	$2=9$	$3=27$	$4=81$	$5=243$	$6=729$	$7=2187$	$8=6561$	$9=19683$	$10=59049$
3^k	1	3	9	10	13	5	15	11	16	14	8

k	11 ¹⁷⁷¹⁴⁷ 3	12 ⁵³⁴⁴⁴ 3	13 ¹⁵⁹⁴³²³ 3	14 ⁴⁷⁸²⁷⁰⁹ 3	15 ¹⁴³⁴⁸⁹⁰⁷ 3	16 ⁴³⁰⁴⁶⁷²¹ 3	17 ¹²⁹⁴⁰¹⁶³ 3	18 ³⁸⁷⁹²⁰⁴⁸ 3	19 ¹¹⁶²²⁶⁴⁴⁷ 3	20 ³⁴⁸⁰⁷⁸⁴⁴⁰ 3
3^k	7	4	12	2	6	1	3	9	10	13