



Module 12 : Number Theory III (?q=onlinecourse/course/43606)

Number Theory Exercise Part III

- **วิชชาภัทร จินดาภัก** previously submitted answers to this quiz/test on 04-Nov-2023 @ 03:26:38 and obtained **11** correct answers out of **12**.
- This test/quiz can be taken many times.
- Correct answers will NOT be revealed after submission.

$\phi(n)$ is euler function

$\lambda(n)$ is Carmichael function

1 from

$$x \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$$

$$x \equiv 5 \pmod{7}$$

$$x \equiv 7 \pmod{11}$$

From previous attempt

x can be described as $A+B \times k$ if k is integer A, B is constant and positive integer find B

385

77

105

55

2 which following statement is true ?

1. if $x = 2^p - 1$ and p is prime number then x is prime number

2. $2^{2^n} + 1$ for n that is integer is always prime number

From previous attempt

1, 2

1

2

There is no right statement

3 which following statement is true ?

1. if p is prime then $\phi(p) = p - 1$

2. Let m, n be a positive integer and $\gcd(m, n) = 1$ then $\phi(mn) = \phi(m) \times \phi(n)$

3. if p is prime then $\phi(p^n) = p^n - p^{n-1}$

1, 2, 3

1, 2

1, 3

2, 3

4 find $\phi(7)$

0

2

4

6

5 find $\phi(15)$

14

8

From previous attempt

From previous attempt

From previous attempt

10

0

6 *find $\phi(729)$*

243

486

728

729

*From previous attempt*7 *find $\phi(10000)$*

1000

4000

5000

9999

*From previous attempt*8 *which following statement is true ?*1. *Let a be a positive integer and p is prime number then $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod p$* 2. *Let a, n be positive integer which $\gcd(a, n) = 1$ then $a^{\phi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod n$* 3. *Let a, n be positive integer which $\gcd(a, n) = 1$ then $a^{\lambda(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod n$*

2,3

1, 2, 3

3

1

From previous attempt

9 *find $5^6 \bmod 7$*

0

1

5

6

From previous attempt

10 *find $10^{25} \bmod 35$*

0

1

10

34

From previous attempt

11 *(in this question "The RSA example" is refer to the RSA example on page 46 of NUMBER THEORY FOR EVERY PART file (in material download))*

from the RSA example find public key N, k from this situation when you use $p = 5, q = 7, m = 7, k'(\text{private key}) = 5, \lambda(35) = 12$

$N = 35, k = 17$

$N = 12, k = 35$

$N = 35, k = 12$

$N = 17, k = 7$

From previous attempt

12 *if public key $N = 15, k = 7$ and private key $k' = 3$*

1. encrypt the number 2

2. decrypt the number 5

7, 5

7, 2

From previous attempt

8,5

8,3

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