

1. Find the **multiplicative inverse** of each nonzero element in \mathbb{Z}_7 . (10%)
2. The purpose of this problem is to set an upper bound on the number of iterations of the **Euclidean algorithm**.
 - (a) Suppose that $m = qn + r$ with integers $q \geq 1$ and $0 \leq r < n$. Show that $m/2 > r$. (5%)
 - (b) Let a_i be the value of a in the Euclidean algorithm after the i th iteration (see Figure 2.2 of the textbook or the lecture slide). Show that $a_{i+2} < a_i/2$. (5%)
 - (c) Show that if m, n , and N are integers with $(1 \leq m, n \leq 2^N)$, then the Euclidean algorithm takes at most $2N$ steps to find $\gcd(m, n)$. (5%)
3. Using the **extended Euclidean algorithm**, find the multiplicative inverse of
 - (a) $135 \bmod 61$ (10%)
 - (b) $7465 \bmod 2464$ (10%)
4. Use **Euler's theorem** to find a number a between 0 and 92 with a congruent to 7^{1013} modulo 93. (You should not need to use any brute-force searching.) (10%)
5. Use **Euler's theorem** to find a number a between 0 and 9 such that a is congruent to 9^{101} modulo 10. (10%)