

### 3. Solve it

(a) step 1  $\gcd(122, 17)$

$$= \gcd(17, 122 \bmod 17) = \gcd(17, 3) \quad 122 = 7 \times 17 + 3$$

$$= \gcd(3, 17 \bmod 3) = \gcd(3, 2) \quad 17 = 5 \times 3 + 2$$

$$= \gcd(2, 3 \bmod 2) = \gcd(2, 1) \quad 3 = 1 \times 2 + 1$$

$$= \gcd(1, 2 \bmod 1) = \gcd(1, 0) = 1$$

step 2 rearrange equations

$$1 = 3 - 1 \times 2$$

$$2 = 17 - 5 \times 3$$

$$3 = 122 - 7 \times 17$$

step 3 backward substitute

$$1 = 3 - 1 \times (17 - 5 \times 3)$$

$$= 6 \times 3 - 1 \times 17$$

$$= 6 \times (122 - 7 \times 17) - 1 \times 17$$

$$= 6 \times 122 - 43 \times 17$$

$\therefore 6 \bmod 17 = 6$  is the multiplicative inverse of 122 modulo 17

(b) step 1  $\gcd(67, 43)$

$$= \gcd(43, 67 \bmod 43) = \gcd(43, 24) \quad 67 = 1 \times 43 + 24$$

$$= \gcd(24, 43 \bmod 24) = \gcd(24, 19) \quad 43 = 1 \times 24 + 19$$

$$= \gcd(19, 24 \bmod 19) = \gcd(19, 5) \quad 24 = 1 \times 19 + 5$$

$$= \gcd(5, 19 \bmod 5) = \gcd(5, 4) \quad 19 = 3 \times 5 + 4$$

$$= \gcd(4, 5 \bmod 4) = \gcd(4, 1) \quad 5 = 1 \times 4 + 1$$

$$= \gcd(1, 4 \bmod 1) = \gcd(1, 0) = 1$$

step 2 rearrange

$$1 = 5 - 1 \times 4$$

$$4 = 19 - 3 \times 5$$

$$5 = 24 - 1 \times 19$$

$$19 = 43 - 1 \times 24$$

$$24 = 67 - 1 \times 43$$

step 3 substitute

$$1 = 5 - 1 \times (19 - 3 \times 5)$$

$$= -1 \times 19 + 4 \times (24 - 1 \times 19)$$

$$= 4 \times 24 - 5 \times (43 - 1 \times 24)$$

$$= -5 \times 43 + 9 \times (67 - 1 \times 43)$$

$$\equiv 9 \times 67 - 14 \times 43$$

$\therefore 9 \bmod 43 = 9$  is the multiplicative inverse of 67 modulo 43

step 4 that is  $67 \cdot 9 \equiv 1 \pmod{43}$

by multiplicative property

we have  $67 \cdot 9 \cdot 3 \equiv 3 \pmod{43}$

so any  $x \equiv 9 \cdot 3 \pmod{43}$

$\therefore x = 27 + 43k$  for  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\because 0 \leq x < 43$  (by def of congruency)

$\therefore k = 0 \quad x = 27$  (and divisibility)

$$x = 27$$