Introduction to Cryptography (462) Homework 02 T.J. Borrelli

Due: Thursday, September 21st, 2017 at 2pm

- Be sure to put your NAME and Section number on the first page.
- If you upload your submission to the myCourses dropbox, I will only accept .pdf format and only the last thing you submit will be accepted.
- This homework is related to Chapter 1 in the Paar and Pelzl book.
- 1. (2 Points) Compute the following without a calculator (difficulty: easy):
 - (a) $15 \cdot 29 \mod 13$
 - (b) $2 \cdot 29 \mod 13$
 - (c) $2 \cdot 3 \mod 13$
 - (d) $-11 \cdot 3 \mod 13$

The results should be given in the range from $0, 1, \ldots,$ mod-1. Briefly describe the relationship between the different parts of the problem.

- 2. (3 Points) Compute the following without a calculator (difficulty: moderate):
 - (a) $1/5 \mod 13$
 - (b) $1/5 \mod 7$
 - (c) $3 \cdot 2/5 \mod 7$

3. **(6 Points)**

(a) We consider the ring \mathbb{Z}_4 . Construct a table which describes the addition of all elements in the ring with each other.

+	0	1	2	3
0	0	1	2	3
1	1	2		
2				
3				

- (b) Construct the multiplication table for \mathbb{Z}_4 .
- (c) Construct the addition and multiplication tables for \mathbb{Z}_5 .
- (d) Construct the addition and multiplication tables for \mathbb{Z}_6 .
- (e) There are elements in \mathbb{Z}_4 and \mathbb{Z}_6 without a multiplicative inverse. Which elements are those? Why does a multiplicative inverse exists for all nonzero elements in \mathbb{Z}_5 .
- 4. (3 Points) What is the multiplicative inverse of 5 in \mathbb{Z}_{11} , \mathbb{Z}_{12} , and \mathbb{Z}_{13} ? You can do a trial-and-error search using a calculator or write a short program (you do not need to turn in the program here).
- 5. (4 Points) Compute the following without a calculator:
 - (a) $3^2 \mod 13$
 - (b) $7^2 \mod 13$
 - (c) $3^{10} \mod 13$
 - (d) $7^{100} \mod 13$
- 6. (1 Point) Discrete Log. Solve for x. (It's ok to use a calculator, trial-and-error or a short program):

 $7^x = 11 \mod 13$

- 7. (4 Points) Find all integers n between $0 \le n < m$ that are relatively prime to m for m = 4, 5, 9, 26. We denote the *number* of integers n which fulfill the condition by $\phi(m)$. For example, $\phi(3) = 2$. This function is called "Euler's phi function" and we will see more about it later on. What is $\phi(m)$ for m = 4, 5, 9, 26?
- 8. (3 Points) Using an Affine Cipher with key parameters: a = 7, b = 22. Decrypt the text below:

falszztysyjzyjkywjrztyjztyynaryjkyswarztyegyyj