

1. 設 $P(n)$ 為 $2^n < n!$

基礎步驟: $P(4)$ 為真, 因為 $2^4 = 16 < 4! = 24$

歸納步驟: 假設 $P(k)$ 為真, 當 k 為任意大於等於 4 的固定整數
證明 $P(k+1)$ 為真,

$$2^{k+1} = 2 \cdot 2^k$$

$$< 2 \cdot k! \quad (\text{根據歸納假設})$$

$$< (k+1)k!$$

$$= (k+1)! \quad \text{這樣便完成了歸納步驟}$$

因此, $2^n < n!$ 成立, 當 n 為任意大於等於 4 的固定整數

2. a) 基礎步驟

b) $P(2)$ 成立, 因為 $2! = 2 < 2^2 = 4$

c) 歸納步驟: 假設 $P(k)$ 為真, $k! < k^k$, 當 k 為任意大於 1 的固定整數

d) 證明 $P(k+1)$ 為真

$$e) (k+1)! = (k+1)k!$$

$$< (k+1)k^k \quad (\text{根據歸納假設})$$

$$< (k+1)(k+1)^k$$

$$= (k+1)^{k+1}$$

f) 因此, $n! < n^n$ 成立, 當 n 為任意大於 1 的固定整數

$$3. a) 644 = 2 \cdot 322 + 0$$

$$322 = 2 \cdot 161 + 0$$

$$161 = 2 \cdot 80 + 1$$

$$80 = 2 \cdot 40 + 0$$

$$40 = 2 \cdot 20 + 0$$

$$20 = 2 \cdot 10 + 0$$

$$10 = 2 \cdot 5 + 0$$

$$5 = 2 \cdot 2 + 1$$

$$2 = 2 \cdot 1 + 0$$

$$1 = 2 \cdot 0 + 1$$

$$(644)_{10} = (10 \ 1000 \ 0100)_2$$

1010000100

110054809 易讀

4. b) $i=0$ $a_0=0$ $X=1$ $\text{power} = 11^2 \bmod 645 = 121$
 $i=1$ $a_1=0$ $X=1$ $\text{power} = 121^2 \bmod 645 = 451$
 $i=2$ $a_2=1$ $X=1 \cdot 451 \bmod 645 = 451$ $\text{power} = 451^2 \bmod 645 = 226$
 $i=3$ $a_3=0$ $X=451$ $\text{power} = 226^2 \bmod 645 = 121$
 $i=4$ $a_4=0$ $X=451$ $\text{power} = 121^2 \bmod 645 = 451$
 $i=5$ $a_5=0$ $X=451$ $\text{power} = 451^2 \bmod 645 = 226$
 $i=6$ $a_6=0$ $X=451$ $\text{power} = 226^2 \bmod 645 = 121$
 $i=7$ $a_7=1$ $X=451 \cdot 121 \bmod 645 = 391$ $\text{power} = 121^2 \bmod 645 = 451$
 $i=8$ $a_8=0$ $X=391$ $\text{power} = 451^2 \bmod 645 = 226$
 $i=9$ $a_9=1$ $X=391 \cdot 226 \bmod 645 = 1$

$$\begin{array}{r} 121 \quad 645 \overline{) 14641} \quad 451 \\ \underline{121} \quad \quad \quad 451 \\ 242 \quad \quad \quad 1741 \\ \underline{121} \quad \quad \quad 1290 \\ 14641 \quad \quad \quad 451 \quad 203401 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 121 \quad 645 \overline{) 14641} \quad 451 \\ \underline{121} \quad \quad \quad 451 \\ 242 \quad \quad \quad 1741 \\ \underline{121} \quad \quad \quad 1290 \\ 14641 \quad \quad \quad 451 \quad 203401 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 121 \quad 645 \overline{) 14641} \quad 451 \\ \underline{121} \quad \quad \quad 451 \\ 242 \quad \quad \quad 1741 \\ \underline{121} \quad \quad \quad 1290 \\ 14641 \quad \quad \quad 451 \quad 203401 \end{array}$$

5. c) $11^2 \bmod 645 = (11^1 \bmod 645)^2 \bmod 645 = 11^2 \bmod 645 = 121$
 $11^4 \bmod 645 = (121 \bmod 645)^2 \bmod 645 = 121^2 \bmod 645 = 451$
 $11^8 \bmod 645 = (451 \bmod 645)^2 \bmod 645 = 451^2 \bmod 645 = 226$
 $11^{16} \bmod 645 = (226 \bmod 645)^2 \bmod 645 = 226^2 \bmod 645 = 121$
 $11^{32} \bmod 645 = (121 \bmod 645)^2 \bmod 645 = 121^2 \bmod 645 = 451$
 $11^{64} \bmod 645 = (451 \bmod 645)^2 \bmod 645 = 451^2 \bmod 645 = 226$
 $11^{128} \bmod 645 = (226 \bmod 645)^2 \bmod 645 = 226^2 \bmod 645 = 121$
 $11^{256} \bmod 645 = (121 \bmod 645)^2 \bmod 645 = 121^2 \bmod 645 = 451$
 $11^{512} \bmod 645 = (451 \bmod 645)^2 \bmod 645 = 451^2 \bmod 645 = 226$

$$\begin{array}{r} 137 \\ 645 \overline{) 88366} \\ \underline{645} \\ 2381 \\ \underline{1935} \\ 4516 \\ \underline{4515} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 137 \\ 645 \overline{) 88366} \\ \underline{645} \\ 2381 \\ \underline{1935} \\ 4516 \\ \underline{4515} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 226 \\ 121 \\ \underline{1226} \\ 452 \\ 226 \\ \underline{27346} \end{array}$$

6. d) $11^{644} \bmod 645 = (11^{512} \bmod 645) \cdot (11^{128} \bmod 645) \cdot (11^4 \bmod 645)$
 $= [(226 \cdot 121) \bmod 645] \cdot (11^4 \bmod 645)$
 $= (27346 \bmod 645) \cdot (11^4 \bmod 645)$
 $= (256 \cdot 451) \bmod 645$
 $= 115456 \bmod 645$
 $= 1$

$$\begin{array}{r} 179 \\ 645 \overline{) 115456} \\ \underline{645} \\ 5095 \\ \underline{4515} \\ 5806 \\ \underline{5805} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 645 \overline{) 27346} \\ \underline{2580} \\ 1546 \\ \underline{1290} \\ 256 \end{array}$$

17.

- a) finite, $X = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\} \Rightarrow \text{size} = 9$
 b) finite, 因為集合有四個元素, $\text{size} = 2^4 = 16$
 c) infinite
 d) finite, $|A| = 5, |B| = 3 \Rightarrow \text{size} = 5 \times 3 = 15$
 e) finite, $9x^2 = 1$, 沒有正整數解 $\text{size} = 0$
 f) finite, 因為集合有三個元素, $\text{size} = 2^3 = 8$
 g) finite, $|A| = 3, |B| = 0, A \times B = \emptyset \Rightarrow \text{size} = 0$
 h) finite, $4x^2 = 8, x^2 = 2$, 沒有正整數解 $\text{size} = 0$
 i) finite, $x^2 = 2$ 沒有整數解, $\text{size} = 0$
 j) finite, 因為集合有兩個元素, $\text{size} = 2^2 = 4$
 k) infinite
 l) finite, $|S| = 3, |T| = 5 \Rightarrow \text{size} = 3 \times 5 = 15$
 m) finite, $X = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\} \Rightarrow \text{size} = 5$

8.

$$23^{1002} = (23^{40})^{25} \cdot 23^2 = 1^{25} \cdot 529 = 529 \equiv 37 \pmod{41}$$

$$23^2 \pmod{41} = 529 \pmod{41} = 37$$

$$23^4 \pmod{41} = (37 \pmod{41})^2 \pmod{41} = 16$$

$$23^8 \pmod{41} = (16 \pmod{41})^2 \pmod{41} = 10$$

$$23^{16} \pmod{41} = (10 \pmod{41})^2 \pmod{41} = 18$$

$$23^{32} \pmod{41} = (18 \pmod{41})^2 \pmod{41} = 37$$

$$23^{40} \pmod{41} = (23^{32} \pmod{41}) \cdot (23^8 \pmod{41}) = (37 \cdot 10) \pmod{41} = 1$$

$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 4 \overline{) 324} \\ \underline{287} \\ 37 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ \underline{144} \\ 18 \\ \underline{324} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 16 \\ \underline{166} \\ 256 \\ 41 \overline{) 1369} \\ \underline{123} \\ 139 \\ \underline{123} \\ 16 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 41 \overline{) 529} \\ \underline{41} \\ 119 \\ \underline{82} \\ 37 \\ \underline{37} \\ 0 \end{array}$
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$$9. a) 3^{302} = (3^4)^{75} \cdot 3^2 = 1^{75} \cdot 9 = 9 \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$$

$$b) 3^{302} = (3^6)^{50} \cdot 3^2 = 1^{50} \cdot 9 = 9 \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$$

$$c) 3^{302} = (3^{10})^{30} \cdot 3^2 = 1^{30} \cdot 9 = 9 \equiv 9 \pmod{11}$$

$$d) \text{ Let } m = 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 = 385$$

$$M_1 = \frac{385}{5} = 77 \quad y_1 = 3 \text{ is an inverse of } M_1 = 77 \pmod{5} \text{ since } 77 \cdot 3 \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$

$$M_2 = \frac{385}{7} = 55 \quad y_2 = 6 \text{ is an inverse of } M_2 = 55 \pmod{7} \text{ since } 55 \cdot 6 = 330 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$M_3 = \frac{385}{11} = 35 \quad y_3 = 6 \text{ is an inverse of } M_3 = 35 \pmod{11} \text{ since } 35 \cdot 6 = 210 \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$$

$$\text{Hence, } x = 4 \cdot 77 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 55 \cdot 6 + 9 \cdot 35 \cdot 6 = 3474 \equiv 9 \pmod{385}$$

10. 用歐幾里德演算法, 先算出 $\gcd(34, 89) = 1$

$$89 = 2 \cdot 34 + 21$$

$$34 = 1 \cdot 21 + 13$$

$$21 = 1 \cdot 13 + 8$$

$$13 = 1 \cdot 8 + 5$$

$$8 = 1 \cdot 5 + 3$$

$$5 = 1 \cdot 3 + 2$$

$$3 = 1 \cdot 2 + 1$$

反轉步驟, 算出結果是 1 的線性組合

$$1 = 3 - 2$$

$$= 3 - (5 - 3) = 2 \cdot 3 - 5$$

$$= 2 \cdot (8 - 5) - 5 = 2 \cdot 8 - 3 \cdot 5$$

$$= 2 \cdot 8 - 3(13 - 8) = 5 \cdot 8 - 3 \cdot 13$$

$$= 5 \cdot (21 - 13) - 3 \cdot 13 = 5 \cdot 21 - 8 \cdot 13$$

$$= 5 \cdot 21 - 8(34 - 21) = 13 \cdot 21 - 8 \cdot 34$$

$$= 13 \cdot (89 - 2 \cdot 34) - 8 \cdot 34 = 13 \cdot 89 - 34 \cdot 34$$

因此 $s = -34$, $34 \pmod{89}$ 的其中一個數論倒數為 -34 , 也可寫為 55

11. 用歐幾里德演算法, 先算出 $\gcd(144, 233) = 1$

反轉步驟, 算出結果是 1 的線性組合

$$233 = 1 \cdot 144 + 89$$

$$144 = 1 \cdot 89 + 55$$

$$89 = 1 \cdot 55 + 34$$

$$55 = 1 \cdot 34 + 21$$

$$34 = 1 \cdot 21 + 13$$

$$21 = 1 \cdot 13 + 8$$

$$13 = 1 \cdot 8 + 5$$

$$8 = 1 \cdot 5 + 3$$

$$5 = 1 \cdot 3 + 2$$

$$3 = 1 \cdot 2 + 1$$

$$1 = 3 - 2$$

$$= 3 - (5 - 3) = 2 \cdot 3 - 5$$

$$= 2 \cdot (8 - 5) - 5 = 2 \cdot 8 - 3 \cdot 5$$

$$= 2 \cdot 8 - 3(13 - 8) = 5 \cdot 8 - 3 \cdot 13$$

$$= 5 \cdot 21 - 8(34 - 21) = 13 \cdot 21 - 8 \cdot 34$$

$$= 13(55 - 34) - 8 \cdot 34 = 13 \cdot 55 - 21 \cdot 34$$

$$= 13 \cdot 55 - 21(89 - 55) = 34 \cdot 55 - 21 \cdot 89$$

$$= 34(144 - 89) - 21 \cdot 89 = 34 \cdot 144 - 55 \cdot 89$$

$$= 34 \cdot 144 - 55(233 - 144)$$

$$= 89 \cdot 144 - 55 \cdot 233$$

$$\text{因此 } s = 89, 144 \pmod{233}$$

$$\text{其中一個數論倒數}$$

$$\text{為 } 89$$

12 根據第10題的計算 $\gcd(34, 89) = 1$, 55 為 34 modulo 89 的一個數論倒數

$$34x \equiv 77 \pmod{89}, \text{兩邊同乘 } 55, 55 \cdot 34x \equiv 55 \cdot 77 \pmod{89}$$

$$1870x \equiv 4235 \pmod{89}$$

因為 $1870 \equiv 1 \pmod{89}$, 而 $4235 \equiv 52 \pmod{89}$,

若 x 是一個解的話, $x \equiv 4235 \equiv 52 \pmod{89}$

確認每個 $x \equiv 52 \pmod{89}$ 都是解, 假設 $x \equiv 52 \pmod{89}$

$$34x \equiv 34 \cdot 52 = 1768 \equiv 77 \pmod{89}$$

可以發現所有 x 都符合同餘, $x \equiv 52 \pmod{89}$, $x = 52, 141, 230, \dots$ 和 $-37, -126$

13. 根據第11題的計算 $\gcd(144, 233) = 1$, 89 為 144 modulo 233 的一個數論倒數

$$144x \equiv 4 \pmod{233}, \text{兩邊同乘 } 89, 89 \cdot 144x \equiv 89 \cdot 4 \pmod{233}$$

$$12816x \equiv 356 \pmod{233}$$

因為 $12816 \equiv 1 \pmod{233}$, 而 $356 \equiv 123 \pmod{233}$

若 x 是一個解的話, $x \equiv 356 \equiv 123 \pmod{233}$

確認每個 $x \equiv 123 \pmod{233}$ 都是解, 假設 $x \equiv 123 \pmod{233}$

$$144x \equiv 144 \cdot 123 = 17712 \equiv 4 \pmod{233}$$

可以發現所有 x 都符合同餘, $x \equiv 123 \pmod{233}$,

$$x = 123, 356, 589, \dots \text{ 和 } -110, -343, \dots$$

14.

$$i=0 \quad a_0 = 1 \quad x = 19 \cdot 1 \pmod{2537} = 19 \quad \text{power} = 19^2 \pmod{2537} = 361$$

$$i=1 \quad a_1 = 0 \quad x = 19 \quad \text{power} = 361^2 \pmod{2537} = 934$$

$$i=2 \quad a_2 = 1 \quad x = 19 \cdot 934 \pmod{2537} = 2524 \quad \text{power} = 934^2 \pmod{2537} = 2165$$

$$i=3 \quad a_3 = 1 \quad x = 2524 \cdot 2165 \pmod{2537} = 2299$$

$$\text{return } x = 2299 = 19^{13} \pmod{2537}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2537 \overline{) 5464460} \\ \underline{5074} \\ 3904 \\ \underline{2537} \\ 13676 \\ \underline{12685} \\ 9910 \\ \underline{7611} \\ 2299 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2524 \\ \underline{2165} \\ 15144 \\ \underline{2524} \\ 5048 \\ \underline{5464460} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2537 \overline{) 117746} \\ \underline{10221} \\ 2524 \\ \underline{343} \\ 2537 \overline{) 1072356} \\ \underline{11611} \\ 11123 \\ \underline{10148} \\ 9776 \\ \underline{7611} \\ 2165 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 934 \\ \underline{19} \\ 8906 \\ \underline{934} \\ 17746 \\ \underline{1} \\ 17712 \\ \underline{144} \\ 432 \\ \underline{288} \\ 144 \\ \underline{17712} \end{array}$$

15. $i=0 \quad a_0=1 \quad X=1900 \cdot 1 \bmod 2537=1900 \quad \text{power}=1900^2 \bmod 2537=2386$
 $i=1 \quad a_1=0 \quad X=1900 \quad \text{power}=2386^2 \bmod 2537=2505$
 $i=2 \quad a_2=1 \quad X=1900 \cdot 2505 \bmod 2537=88 \quad \text{power}=2505^2 \bmod 2537=1024$
 $i=3 \quad a_3=1 \quad X=88 \cdot 1024 \bmod 2537=1317$

return $X=1317=1900^3 \bmod 2537$

16. $i=0 \quad a_0=1 \quad X=210 \cdot 1 \bmod 2537=210 \quad \text{power}=210^2 \bmod 2537=971$
 $i=1 \quad a_1=0 \quad X=210 \quad \text{power}=971^2 \bmod 2537=1614$
 $i=2 \quad a_2=1 \quad X=210 \cdot 1614 \bmod 2537=1519 \quad \text{power}=1614^2 \bmod 2537=2034$
 $i=3 \quad a_3=1 \quad X=1519 \cdot 2034 \bmod 2537=2117$

17. 將 ATTACK 轉為數字表示 00 19 19 00 02 10

$n=43 \cdot 59=2537$, 將轉換後的數字 4 位為一組

因為 $2525 < 2537 < 252525$

第一組 0019 密文 $C=(0019)^3 \bmod 2537=2299$ (根據第14題)

第二組 1900 密文 $C=(1900)^3 \bmod 2537=1317$ (根據第15題)

第三組 0210 密文 $C=(0210)^3 \bmod 2537=2117$ (根據第16題)

因此 ATTACK 經 RSA 加密後為 2299 1317 2117

18. $X \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \quad a_1=2 \quad m_1=3$

$X \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \quad a_2=1 \quad m_2=4 \quad m=m_1 \cdot m_2 \cdot m_3=60$

$X \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \quad a_3=3 \quad m_3=5$

$M_1 = \frac{m_1 \cdot m_2 \cdot m_3}{m_1} = 20 \quad M_2 = \frac{m_1 \cdot m_2 \cdot m_3}{m_2} = 15 \quad M_3 = \frac{m_1 \cdot m_2 \cdot m_3}{m_3} = 12$

inverse y_1 of M_1 modulo $m_1=2 \quad 70 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$

inverse y_2 of M_2 modulo $m_2=4 \quad 45 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$

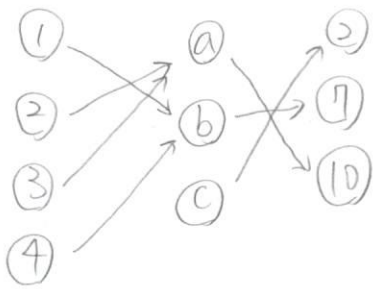
inverse y_3 of M_3 modulo $m_3=5 \quad 36 \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$

$X = a_1 M_1 y_1 + a_2 M_2 y_2 + a_3 M_3 y_3 = 80 + 45 + 108 = 233 \equiv 53 \pmod{60}$

$\begin{array}{r} 2537 \overline{) 190112} \\ \underline{7611} \\ 14002 \\ \underline{12685} \\ 1317 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1024 \\ \underline{88} \\ 8192 \\ \underline{5192} \\ 90112 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2386 \\ \underline{2386} \\ 14316 \\ \underline{19088} \\ 7158 \\ \underline{4792} \\ 5692996 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2537 \overline{) 1922} \\ \underline{10730} \\ 10148 \\ \underline{5820} \\ 5074 \\ \underline{7460} \\ 5074 \\ \underline{2386} \\ 2293 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 2537 \overline{) 1519} \\ \underline{18306} \\ 2034 \\ \underline{10190} \\ 2034 \\ \underline{3029646} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2034 \\ \underline{1519} \\ 18306 \\ \underline{2034} \\ 10190 \\ \underline{2034} \\ 3029646 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2537 \overline{) 1519} \\ \underline{18306} \\ 2034 \\ \underline{10190} \\ 2034 \\ \underline{3029646} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2537 \overline{) 1519} \\ \underline{18306} \\ 2034 \\ \underline{10190} \\ 2034 \\ \underline{3029646} \end{array}$

19. a) $f \circ g$

$$A \xrightarrow{g} B \xrightarrow{f} C$$

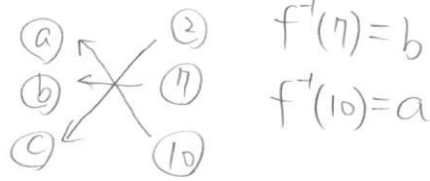


$$f \circ g: A \rightarrow C$$

$$\{(1, 2), (2, 7), (3, 10), (4, 2)\}$$

b) f^{-1}

$$B \leftarrow C \quad f^{-1}(2) = c$$



$$f^{-1}(7) = b$$

$$f^{-1}(10) = a$$

20. $[P \wedge (P \rightarrow Q)] \rightarrow P \equiv \neg[P \wedge (P \rightarrow Q)] \vee P$ by the conditional-disjunction equivalence

$$\equiv [\neg P \vee \neg(P \rightarrow Q)] \vee P \text{ by a De Morgan's law}$$

$$\equiv (\neg P \vee Q) \vee \neg(P \rightarrow Q) \text{ by commutativity and associativity}$$

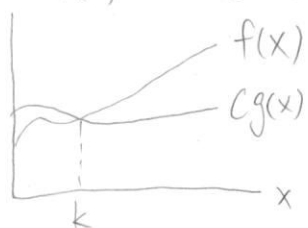
$$\equiv (\neg P \vee Q) \vee \neg(\neg P \vee Q) \text{ by the conditional-disjunction equivalence}$$

$$\equiv \top \text{ by a negation law}$$

21.

Step		Reason
1	$\neg t$	Hypothesis
2	$s \rightarrow t$	Hypothesis
3	$\neg s$	Modus tollens using (1) and (2)
4	$(\neg r \vee \neg f) \rightarrow (s \wedge l)$	Hypothesis
5	$(\neg(s \wedge l) \rightarrow \neg(\neg r \vee \neg f))$	contrapositive of (4)
6	$(\neg s \vee \neg l) \rightarrow (r \wedge f)$	De Morgan's law and double negative
7	$\neg s \vee \neg l$	Addition, using (3)
8	$r \wedge f$	Modus ponens using (6) and (7)
9	r	simplification using (8)

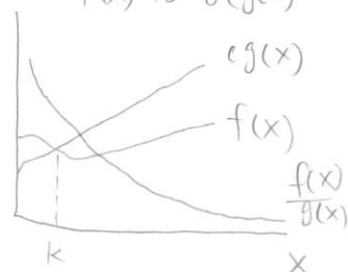
22 a) $f(x) \in \Omega(g(x))$



b) $f(x) \in O(g(x))$

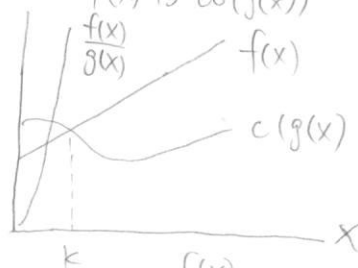


23 a) $f(x)$ is $o(g(x))$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$$

b) $f(x)$ is $\omega(g(x))$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \infty$$

24. 基礎步驟:

 $l(1) = i(1) + 1$, 零個內部節點時, 1個葉子

遞迴步驟:

完整二元樹時每個內部節點皆有2個葉子. 每個向下分支皆

葉子, 而多一個內部節點, 多 $(2-1)$ 片葉子

$$l(k) = l(k-1) + (2-1)$$

25. $A_1 \times A_2 \times A_3 = \{$ (竈門炭治郎, 鱗滝左近次, 吾峠呼世晴),

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