VE475 Homework2

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Ex. 1

1

Since we need to find the inverse of 17 modulo 101, we need to find an integer x, which is $17x \equiv 1 \mod 101$. Therefore, according to extended Euclidean algorithm,

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
101 & = & 17 * 5 + 16 \\
17 & = & 16 + 1
\end{array} \tag{1}$$

Therefore,

$$1 = 17 - 16 = 17 - (101 - 17 * 5) = 17 * 6 - 101$$

Therefore, the inverse of 17 modulo 101 is 6

2

since $12x \equiv 28 \mod 236$,

$$12x + 236y = 28 \Rightarrow 3x + 59y = 7$$

First, we found that x=22 is the only integer solution for this equation when x = 59. Therefore:

$$x = 59n + 22, n \in \mathbb{R}$$

3

since plaintext=m modulo 31, we could know that $x \in [0, 30]$. $c \in [0, 30]$

Therefore, we can decrypt this message.

4

Since $\sqrt{4883} = 69.9 \quad \sqrt{4369} = 66.09$

Therefore, we should consider 1,2,3,5,7,9,11,13,17,19,23,29,31,37,41,43,47,53,59,61,67 Therefore:

$$4883 = 19 * 257 \quad 4369 = 17 * 257$$

5

After calculation, we found that only when p=2, $det(A \mod p)=0$. Therefore, when p is not equal to 2, this equation is not invertible.

6

since p is a prime, and $ab \equiv 0 \mod p$, we know that $ab = np, n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then we prove: the statement "none of a and b is congruent to 0 mod p" is wrong.

If none of a and b is congruent to 0 mod p, which means that $a \neq xp, x \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $b \neq yp, y \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since p is a prime number, $ab \neq mp, m \in \mathbb{Z}$, which is not true. Therefore, there are at least one of a and b is congruent to 0 mod p.

7

since

 $2 \equiv 2 \mod 5 \quad 2^2 \equiv 4 \mod 5 \quad 2^3 \equiv 3 \mod 5 \quad 2^4 \equiv 1 \mod 5 \quad 2^5 \equiv 4 \mod 5$

Therefore,

$$2^{2017} \equiv 1 \mod 5$$

 $2 \equiv 2 \mod 13$ $2^2 \equiv 4 \mod 13$ $2^3 \equiv 8 \mod 13$ $2^4 \equiv 3 \mod 13$ $2^5 \equiv 12 \mod 13$ $2^6 \equiv 9 \mod 13$ $2^7 \equiv 5 \mod 13$ $2^8 \equiv 10 \mod 13$ $2^9 \equiv 7 \mod 13$ $2^{10} \equiv 1 \mod 13$ Therefore,

$$2^{2017} \equiv 7 \mod 5$$

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