## ETF and Enlar's Theorem 15:26

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ETF
$$\Phi(n) = n * \Pi \left( 1 - \frac{1}{p} \right) \quad p \Rightarrow \text{ all prime factors of } n$$

$$\Phi(5) = 5\left( 1 - \frac{1}{5} \right) = 4 \quad (\text{distinct})$$

$$\Phi(6) = 6\left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) = 2$$

Eular's Theorem

$$a^b \equiv a^b \mod \phi(n)$$
 $a \equiv b \mod (n) \implies a\% n = b$ 
 $a^b \% n = (a^b\% \Phi(n))\% n$ 

$$\frac{\int (a^{b}\% m) = (a^{b}\% \phi(m))\%m}{\int f n \text{ is prime}} \phi(n) = ETF$$

$$\phi(n) = n(1-\frac{1}{n}) = n-1$$

$$\phi(n) = n(1-\frac{1}{5}) = n-1$$

 $a^{b}$ %  $M = a^{b}$ %  $\phi(M)$  %  $M \rightarrow M$  is not prime  $a^{b}$ %  $M = a^{b}$ % (M-1)%  $M \rightarrow M$  is prime

Q. 
$$50^{64}$$
 % M SinExp again!  
=  $50^{6432}$  % M -1)  
=  $50^{6432}$  % M -1)