

ENIGE (SAK)REKENAARS TOEGELAAT



University of Stellenbosch
Toegepaste Wiskunde 314

Semestertoets 1a

24 Maart 2004 om 19:30

Time: 90 min **Full marks:** 60

Vul asseblief in / *Please complete:*

Vir kantoorgebruik / *For official use*

Van (blokletters) / <i>Surname (capitals)</i>										
MEMO										
Volle Voorname / <i>Full First Names</i>										
US-nommer / <i>US Number</i>										
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Vraag Question	Punte Marks	Nasiener Marker
1	/10	H Botha
2	/25	H Botha
3	/11	JH van Vuuren
4	/14	JH van Vuuren
Totaal		

Eksaminatore / Examiners: Prof JH van Vuuren & Dr PJP Grobler

Lees asseblief die volgende reëls en voorskrifte, en teken dan die onderstaande verklaring:

- (1) Kommunikasie tussen kandidate word nie in die eksamenlokaal toegelaat nie.
- (2) Hulpmiddels (insluitende blankopapier, boeke, geskrifte en elektroniese apparaat) word nie in die eksamenlokaal toegelaat nie, tensy die gebruik van spesifieke items uitdruklik toegelaat of voorgeskryf is.
- (3) Geen dele van hierdie vraestel/antwoordstel mag verwyder word nie.
- (4) Ekstra tyd word nie toegestaan aan kandidate wat laat kom nie.
- (5) Kandidate word nie toegelaat om die eksamenlokaal binne die eerste 45 minute van die eksamensessie te verlaat nie.
- (6) Antwoorde moet in ink direk op hierdie vraestel/antwoordstel ingevul word.
- (7) Hierdie vraestel/antwoordstel moet aan 'n opsiener oorhandig word voordat u die eksamenlokaal verlaat.

Please read the following rules and instructions, and then sign the declaration below:

- (1) *Communication between candidates is not allowed.*
- (2) *Supporting material (including blank paper, books, notes and electronic equipment) is not allowed in the examination room, unless the use of particular items is expressly allowed or prescribed.*
- (3) *No parts of this question/answer paper may be removed.*
- (4) *Latecomers are not allowed extra time.*
- (5) *Candidates are not allowed to leave the examination room within the first 45 minutes of the examination session.*
- (6) *Answers must be supplied in ink directly on this question/answer paper.*
- (7) *Before leaving the examination room candidates must hand this question/answer paper to an invigilator.*

<p>VERKLARING / DECLARATION</p> <p>Hiermee verklaar ek dat ek die bogenoemde eksamenreëls sal gehoorsaam en dat die inligting op hierdie bladsy verstrek, korrek is. / <i>I hereby declare that I will abide by the above examination rules and that the particulars supplied on this front cover are correct.</i></p>	<p>HANDTEKENING / SIGNATURE</p>
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- (1) (a) Definieer volledig wat met die konsep van 'n groep (\mathcal{G}, \bullet) bedoel word. / Carefully define what is meant by the notion of a group (\mathcal{G}, \bullet) . [4]

in Binêre operasie \bullet en in nie-lee versameling \mathcal{G} vorm 'n groep indien

$$\text{i) } a \bullet b \in \mathcal{G} \quad \forall a, b \in \mathcal{G}$$

$$\text{ii) } a \bullet (b \bullet c) = (a \bullet b) \bullet c \quad \forall a, b, c \in \mathcal{G}$$

$$\text{iii) } \text{daar 'n element } \varepsilon \in \mathcal{G} \text{ bestaan sodat } a \bullet \varepsilon = \varepsilon \bullet a \quad \forall a \in \mathcal{G}$$

$$\text{iv) } \text{daar vir elke } a \in \mathcal{G} \text{ 'n } a^{-1} \in \mathcal{G} \text{ bestaan sodat}$$

$$a \bullet a^{-1} = a^{-1} \bullet a = \varepsilon$$

- (b) Vorm $(\mathbb{Z}_m, +)$ 'n groep (waar $+$ m -modulêre optelling aandui)? Motiveer. / Does $(\mathbb{Z}_m, +)$ form a group (where $+$ denotes m -modular addition)? Motivate. [1]

Ja, dit voldoen aan die voorwaardes in (a).
 $+$ is beslis assosiatief en \mathbb{Z}_m is geslote onder m -modulêre optelling.

$$\varepsilon = 0$$

$$a^{-1} = m - a \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_m, a \neq 0 \text{ en } 0^{-1} = 0$$

- (c) Vorm (\mathbb{Z}_m, \times) 'n groep (waar \times m -modulêre vermenigvuldiging aandui) indien m priem is? Motiveer. / Does (\mathbb{Z}_m, \times) form a group (where \times denotes m -modular multiplication) if m is prime? Motivate. [1]

Nee, $0 \in \mathbb{Z}_m$ en 0^{-1} bestaan nie,
 al is m priem

- (d) Bevestig dat $(\{1, 3, 5, 7\}, \times)$ 'n groep vorm (waar ' \times ' 8-modulêre vermenigvuldiging aandui), deur 'n vermenigvuldigingstabel op te stel. Skryf die inverse van elke groep-element direk vanuit die tabel neer. / Verify that $(\{1, 3, 5, 7\}, \times)$ forms a group (where ' \times ' denotes 8-modular multiplication), by constructing a multiplication table. Write down the inverse of each group element directly from the table. [4]

' \times ' is heelstas assosiatief

$$E = 1$$

\times	1	3	5	7
1	1	3	5	7
3	3	1	7	5
5	5	7	1	3
7	7	5	3	1

Mit boestrande tabel volg dit dat $\{1, 3, 5, 7\}$ geslote is onder ' \times '.

Elke element in $\{1, 3, 5, 7\}$ is self-inverteerend.

- (2) (a) Gee 'n nodige en voldoende voorwaarde vir die bestaan van 'n multiplikatiewe inverse van 'n element a in die ring $(\mathbb{Z}_m, \times, +)$. / Give a necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of a multiplicative inverse to an element A in the ring $(\mathbb{Z}_m, \times, +)$.

[2]

$$\text{ggd}(a, m) = 1$$

- (b) Gebruik die Gewysigde Euklidiese Algoritme om elk van die volgende modulêre inverses te bereken. Vul u antwoorde in die onderstaande tabelle in. / Use the Revised Euclidean Algorithm to calculate each of the following modular inverses. Fill in your answers in the tables below.

[4]

i. $4^{-1} \pmod{15}$

i	p_i	q_i	r_i	s_i	x_i	y_i
0	15	4	3	3	0	1
1	4	3	1	1	1	-3
2	3	1	0	3	-3	4
3	1	0				
4						
5						
6						

$$4^{-1} \equiv 4 \pmod{15}$$

ii. $4^{-1} \pmod{60}$

i	p_i	q_i	r_i	s_i	x_i	y_i
0						
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

$$4^{-1} \pmod{60} \nexists, \text{ want } \text{ggd}(4, 60) = 4 \neq 1$$

(c) Bewys die volgende stelling: / *Prove the following theorem:*

[7]

Die lineêre kongruensie / *The linear congruence*

$$ax \equiv y \pmod{m}$$

besit oplossings $x \in \mathbb{Z}_m$ as en slegs as $d = \text{ggd}(a, m)$ 'n deler is van y . As d wel 'n deler is van y , dan besit die kongruensie presies d oplossings, en hulle is: / *possesses solutions $x \in \mathbb{Z}_m$ if and only if $d = \text{ggd}(a, m)$ is a divisor of y . If d is indeed a divisor of y , then the congruence possesses exactly d solutions, and they are:*

$$x = \left(\frac{a}{d}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{d}\right) + k \left(\frac{m}{d}\right), \quad 0 \leq k \leq d-1.$$

Sien bladsy 31 van die klasnotas

- (d) Vind alle oplossings $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{60}$ tot die lineêre kongruensie / Find all solutions $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{60}$ to the linear congruence

$$16x \equiv 24 \pmod{60}$$

Wys u werking volledig. / Show all your working.

[4]

$\text{ggd}(16, 60) = 4$ wat 'n deler is van 24

Dus besit die kongruensie 4 verskillende oplossings in \mathbb{Z}_{60}

Die oplossings is — moet mod 15 bereken word
— sien 2(b)(i)

$$x = \left(\frac{16}{4}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{24}{4}\right) + k \left(\frac{60}{4}\right), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$= 4 \times 6 + 15k, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$= 24, 39, 54, 69$$

$$\equiv 24, 39, 54 \pmod{60}$$

(e) Bewys, vanuit eerste beginsels, dat / *Prove, from first principles, that*

$$|\mathbb{Z}_m^*| = \prod_{i=1}^k (p_i^{e_i} - p_i^{e_i-1})$$

indien m se priemfaktoriserings gegee word deur / *if the prime factorisation of m is given by*

$$m = \prod_{i=1}^k p_i^{e_i}, \quad e_i > 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, k.$$

U mag, sonder bewys aanvaar dat $\phi(ab) = \phi(a)\phi(b)$ indien a en b relatief priem is (waar ϕ die beroemde Euler-funksie is), maar alle ander resultate wat u gebruik, moet ook bewys word. / *You may use, without proof, the result that $\phi(ab) = \phi(a)\phi(b)$ if a and b are relatively prime (where ϕ is the famous Euler function), but all other results that you use, must also be proved.* [5]

Lemma: $\phi(p_i^{e_i}) = p_i^{e_i} - p_i^{e_i-1}$ vir enige priem p_i

Bewys: Omdat p_i priem is, is die enigste getalle in die interval $[1, \dots, p_i^{e_i}]$ wat nie relatief priem t.o.v. $p_i^{e_i}$ is nie, die veelvoude van p_i

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \phi(p_i^{e_i}) &= p_i^{e_i} - |\{m, 2m, 3m, \dots, p_i^{e_i-1} p_i\}| \\ &= p_i^{e_i} - p_i^{e_i-1} \end{aligned}$$

Nou is $|\mathbb{Z}_m^*| = \phi(m)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \phi\left(\prod_{i=1}^k p_i^{e_i}\right) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^k \phi(p_i^{e_i}) \quad [\text{want } p_i^{e_i}, p_j^{e_j} \text{ is relatief priem vir } i \neq j] \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^k (p_i^{e_i} - p_i^{e_i-1}) \quad [\text{mit die Lemma}] \end{aligned}$$

(f) Bereken $\phi(120)$. / *Compute $\phi(120)$.*

[2]

$$\begin{aligned} 120 &= 2^3 \times 3^1 \times 5^1 \\ \Rightarrow \phi(120) &= (2^3 - 2^2)(3^1 - 3^0)(5^1 - 5^0) \\ &= (8 - 4)(3 - 1)(5 - 1) \\ &= 32 \end{aligned}$$

- (3) (a) Laat \mathcal{Z}_m^n die versameling van alle $n \times n$ matrikse wees met inskrywings in \mathbb{Z}_m . Gee 'n nodige en voldoende voorwaarde vir die bestaan van 'n inverse tot 'n matriks $\mathbf{X} \in \mathcal{Z}_m^n$, wat self weer 'n element van \mathcal{Z}_m^n is. / Let \mathcal{Z}_m^n be the set of all $n \times n$ matrices with entries in the set \mathbb{Z}_m . Give a necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of a multiplicative inverse to a matrix $\mathbf{X} \in \mathcal{Z}_m^n$, which is itself again an element of \mathcal{Z}_m^n . [2]

$$\text{ggd}(|\mathbf{X}|, m) = 1$$

- (b) Laat $\mathcal{Z}_m^{n,*}$ die versameling van alle $n \times n$ matrikse met inskrywings in \mathbb{Z}_m wees, wat multiplikatiwe inverses in dieselfde versameling besit. Vorm $(\mathcal{Z}_m^{n,*}, \times, +)$ 'n ring? Motiveer. / Let $\mathcal{Z}_m^{n,*}$ be the set of all $n \times n$ matrices with entries in \mathbb{Z}_m that have multiplicative inverses in the same set. Does $(\mathcal{Z}_m^{n,*}, \times, +)$ form a ring? Motivate. [3]

Nee, die versameling $\mathcal{Z}_m^{n,*}$ is nie geslote onder '+' nie (wel onder ' \times ').

- (c) Bereken die 26-modulêre inverse van die matriks / Compute the 26-modular inverse of the matrix

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 13 & 8 \\ 18 & 8 & 13 \\ 25 & 20 & 17 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Wys u werking volledig. / Show all your working.

[6]

$|X| = 535 \equiv 15 \pmod{26}$, sodat $X^{-1} \pmod{26}$ bestaan.

Die toegevoegde van X word gegee deur

$$X^* = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 13 \\ 20 & 17 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 13 & 8 \\ 20 & 17 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 13 & 8 \\ 8 & 13 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} 18 & 13 \\ 25 & 17 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ 25 & 17 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ 18 & 13 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 18 & 8 \\ 25 & 20 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 8 & 13 \\ 25 & 20 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 13 \\ 18 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -124 & -61 & 105 \\ 19 & -64 & 40 \\ 160 & 165 & -170 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\equiv \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 17 & 1 \\ 19 & 14 & 14 \\ 4 & 9 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26}$$

Dus is $X^{-1} = (15)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 17 & 1 \\ 19 & 14 & 14 \\ 4 & 9 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 42 & 119 & 7 \\ 133 & 98 & 98 \\ 28 & 63 & 84 \end{bmatrix} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 15 & 7 \\ 3 & 20 & 20 \\ 2 & 11 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26}$$

- (4) (a) Bereken die inverse van die permutasie $\pi^* = [4, 1, 5, 3, 2, 6]$. / Compute the inverse of the permutation $\pi^* = [4, 1, 5, 3, 2, 6]$. [2]

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 5 & 3 & 2 & 6 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c} 4 & 1 & 5 & 3 & 2 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 2 & 5 & 4 & 1 & 3 & 6 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore (\pi^*)^{-1} = [2, 5, 4, 1, 3, 6]$$

- (b) Die kriptoteks NWSEHHWAELLTEHMEREGEAATI is met behulp van die kolomtransposisie stelsel C_{26}^{6, π^*} gevorm. Wat is die ooreenstemmende skoonteks? / The ciphertext NWSEHHWAELLTEHMEREGEAATI was formed by means of the columnar transposition C_{26}^{6, π^*} . What is the corresponding plaintext? [3]

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline N & W & S & E & H & H \\ W & A & E & L & L & T \\ E & H & M & E & R & E \\ G & E & A & A & T & I \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c} 2 & 5 & 4 & 1 & 3 & 6 \\ \hline w & h & e & n & s & h \\ a & l & l & w & e & t \\ h & r & e & e & m & e \\ e & t & a & g & a & i \end{array}$$

Skoonteks is dus "whenshallwethreemeetagain"
of tenel "when shall we three meet again".

- (c) Definieer wat bedoel word met 'n permutasiematriks. / Define what is meant by a permutation matrix. [1]

'n Matriks met presies een 1 in elke ry en in elke kolom; die ander inskrywings is almal 0

- (d) Skryf neer die permutasiematriks wat met die permutasie π^* in (a) ooreenstem. / Write down the permutation matrix corresponding to the permutation π^* in (a). [1]

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (e) Bewys dat die inverse P^{-1} van elke permutasiematriks P weer 'n permutasiematriks is. [Wenk: Ondersoek die transponent P^T .] / Prove that the inverse P^{-1} of any permutation matrix P is again a permutation matrix. [Hint: Investigate the transposed matrix P^T .] [7]

Laat $P = [p_{ij}]$ 'n $n \times n$ permutasiematriks wees met $p_{i,k_i} = 1$ die nie-nul element in ry i .

Dan is die (enigste) nie-nul element in die i -te kolom van P^T die element $p_{k_i,i}^T = p_{i,k_i} = 1$.

Dus word die (i,j) -te inskrywing van PP^T gegee deur

$$\sum_{l=1}^n p_{i,l} p_{l,j}^T = \sum_{l=1}^n p_{i,l} p_{j,l} = p_{i,k_i} p_{j,k_i}$$

(aangesien $p_{i,l} = 0$, tensy $l = k_i$). Maar nou is $p_{j,k_i} = 0$, tensy $j = i$, sodat die (i,j) -te inskrywing van PP^T gegee word deur

$$\begin{cases} 1, & \text{as } j = i \\ 0, & \text{as } j \neq i \end{cases}$$

wat impliseer dat $PP^T = I$. Dit volg soortgelyk dat $P^TP = I$, sodat $P^T = P^{-1}$.