

HW2 Written Problem.

1. (a) $(x^5 + 7x + 9)(2x^3 + 9x^2 + 5)$

$$= 2x^8 + 9x^7 + 5x^6 + 14x^6 + 63x^5 + 35x + 18x^3 + 81x^2 + 45$$

$$= 2x^8 + 23x^6 + 81x^3 + 86x^2 + 35x + 45$$

$$= 2x^8 + x^4 + 4x^3 + 9x^2 + 2x + 1 \quad \times$$

(b) $(2x^5 + 3x + 2) \bmod (5x^3 + 4) \text{ over } GF(7) =$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x^2 \\ 5x^3 + 4 \overline{) 2x^5 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 3x + 2} \\ \underline{2x^5} + 24x^2 \\ -24x^2 + 3x + 2 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} = 2 \times 5^{-1} = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$5^{-1} \bmod 7 = 3$$

$$-24x^2 + 3x + 2 = 4x^2 + 3x + 2 \quad \times$$

(c) $\gcd(x^4 + 8x^3 + 7x + 8, 2x^3 + 9x^2 + 10x + 1)$ over $\mathbb{GF}(11)$

$$x^4 + 8x^3 + 7x + 8 = (6x + 10)(2x^3 + 9x^2 + 10x + 1) + (4x^2 + 9)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x+10 \\ 2x^3+9x^2+10x+1 \overline{) x^4+8x^3+0x^2+7x+8} \\ \underline{x^4+10x^3+5x^2+6x} \\ -2x^3-5x^2+x+8 = 9x^3+6x^2+x+8 \\ \underline{9x^3+2x^2+x+10} \\ 4x^2-2 = 4x^2+9 \end{array}$$

$$2^{-1} \bmod 11 = 6$$

$$\frac{9}{2} = 9 \times 2^{-1} = 9 \times 6 = 54 \bmod 11 = 10$$

$$2x^3 + 9x^2 + 10x + 1 = (6x + 5)(4x^2 + 9) + 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x+5 \\ 4x^2+9 \overline{) 2x^3+9x^2+10x+1} \\ \underline{2x^2+10x} \\ 9x^2+1 \\ \underline{9x^2+9} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$2^{-1} \bmod 11 = 6$$

$$\frac{9}{4} = 9 \times 4^{-1} = 9 \times 3 = 27 = 5$$

$$4^{-1} \bmod 11 = 3$$

$$\therefore \gcd[(x^4 + 8x^3 + 7x + 8), (2x^3 + 9x^2 + 10x + 1)] = 4x^2 + 9$$

$$(d) x^4 + x + 1 = (x^3 + x + 1)x + (x^2 + 1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x \\ x^3 + x + 1 \overline{) x^4 + 0 + 0 + x + 1} \\ \underline{x^4 \quad + x^2 + x} \\ -x^2 \quad + 1 = x^2 + 1 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + x + 1 = (x^2 + 1)x + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x \\ x^2 + 1 \overline{) x^3 + 0 + x + 1} \\ \underline{x^3 \quad + x} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$1 = (x^3 + x + 1) - (x^2 + 1)x$$

$$= (x^3 + x + 1) - x[(x^4 + x + 1) - x(x^3 + x + 1)]$$

$$= (x^3 + x + 1) - x(x^4 + x + 1) + x^2(x^3 + x + 1)$$

$$= (x^2 + 1)(x^3 + x + 1) - x(x^4 + x + 1)$$

$$\therefore (x^2 + 1) = (x^3 + x + 1)^{-1} \pmod{x^4 + 2x^2 + 1} \text{ over } GF(2).$$

$$2. (a) x^3 + x + 1$$

Irreducible, because there is no linear factor of the form x or $(x+1)$

$$(b) (x^4 + x^2 + x + 1) = (x+1)(x^3 + x + 1)$$

\therefore reducible

3. Show that $d(x) = a(x)b(x) \bmod (x^4 + 1) = 1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} d_0 \\ d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 & a_3 & a_2 & a_1 \\ a_1 & a_0 & a_3 & a_2 \\ a_2 & a_1 & a_0 & a_3 \\ a_3 & a_2 & a_1 & a_0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 02 & 03 & 01 & 01 \\ 01 & 02 & 03 & 01 \\ 01 & 01 & 02 & 03 \\ 03 & 01 & 01 & 02 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0E \\ 09 \\ 0D \\ 0B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\{\{0E\} \cdot \{02\} \oplus \{09\} \cdot \{03\} \oplus \{0D\} \cdot \{01\} \oplus \{0B\} \cdot \{01\}\} = \{01\}$$

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$$\{\{0E\} \cdot \{03\} \oplus \{09\} \cdot \{01\} \oplus \{0D\} \cdot \{01\} \oplus \{0B\} \cdot \{02\}\} = \{00\}$$