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Math 116 HW1 1) a) b) & 2) a) b)

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In [1]: shift_system = ShiftCryptosystem(AlphabeticStrings())
            message = "A page of history is worth a volume of logic"
plaintext = shift_system.encoding(message)
print("plaintext:", plaintext)
            key = 11
encode = shift_system(key)
           ciphertext = encode(plaintext)
print("ciphertext:", ciphertext)
            plaintext: APAGEOFHISTORYISWORTHAVOLUMEOFLOGIC
            ciphertext: LALRPZQSTDEZCJTDHZCESLGZWFXPZQWZRTN
In [2]: shift_system = ShiftCryptosystem(AlphabeticStrings())
            message = "AOLYLHYLUVZLJYLAZILAALYAOHUAOLZLJYLAZAOHALCLYFIVKFNBLZZLZ"
ciphertext = shift_system.encoding(message)
            print("ciphertext:", ciphertext)
            key = 7
decode = shift_system(shift_system.inverse_key(key))
            print("plaintext:", decode(ciphertext))
            ciphertext: AOLYLHYLUVZLJYLAZILAALYAOHUAOLZLJYLAZAOHALCLYFIVKFNBLZZLZ
            plaintext: THEREARENOSECRETSBETTERTHANTHESECRETSTHATEVERYBODYGUESSES
In [3]: shift_system = SubstitutionCryptosystem(AlphabeticStrings())
    message = "The gold is hidden in the garden"
    plaintext = shift_system.encoding(message)
    print("plaintext:", plaintext)
    key = shift_system.encoding("SCJAXUFBQKTPRWEZHVLIGYDNMO")
    ciphertext = shift_system.enciphering(key, plaintext)
    print("ciphertext:", ciphertext)
            plaintext: THEGOLDISHIDDENINTHEGARDEN
            ciphertext: IBXFEPAQLBQAAXWQWIBXFSVAXW
In [4]: shift_system = SubstitutionCryptosystem(AlphabeticStrings())
           print("plaintext:", plaintext)
            ciphertext: IBXLXJVXIZSLLDEVAQLLDEVAUQLB
            plaintext: THESECRETPASSWORDISSWORDFISH
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3) a) Using a calculator,

$$a/b = 14.98387487 / 76348$$

 ≈ 19625.75951
 $\Rightarrow 9 = 19625, r = a - b \cdot 9 = 57987$

b)
$$a/b = 4536772793/9784537$$
 ≈ 463.6686225

Take only the decimal part and multiply it by b:

4)
$$gcd(291, 252)$$

= $gcd(39, 252) = gcd(39, 14)$
= $gcd(3, 18) = \boxed{3}$

$$\begin{cases}
291 = 252 - 1 + 39 \\
252 = 39 \cdot 6 + 18 \\
39 = 18 \cdot 2 + 3 \\
18 = 3 \cdot 6 + 10
\end{cases}$$

$$291u + 252v = 9cd(291, 252) = 3$$

 $3 = 39 - 18 \cdot 2$
 $18 = 252 \cdot 1 - 39 \cdot 6$

$$39 = 291 \cdot 1 - 252 \cdot 1$$

$$3 = (291 - 252) - (252 - (291 - 252) \cdot 6) \cdot 2$$

$$= 291 \cdot 13 - 252 \cdot 15$$

=) u=13, v = -15 is a solution

In [5]: xgcd(291,252)
Out[5]: (3, 13, -15)

This confirms our answers above that 291(13) + 252(-15) = 3

5) a) We let d = g(d(a, b)). We have that $d(a) = a = d\alpha$, $b = d\beta$ for some integers $d(\beta)$.

Thus, we have: $au+bv=ddu+d\beta v=d(au+\beta v)=1$ Since d(a)=0 d=g(d(a)b)=1 b) No, we can have

1. $u + 3 \cdot v = 6$, where $u = 3 \cdot k \cdot v = 1$ is a solution gcd (a,b) = 9 cd $(1,3) = 1 \neq 6$ By what we've shown in part a), in an +bv = f, -9 cd -ab +bv.

c) we have (u,, v,1 & (u2, v2) are solutions

au, +bv, =1 & auz +bvz=1

subtract the above two:

a (u, -u2) +b(v, -v2)=0

a a (u,-u2) = b(v2-v1)

from part a), we have ged (a,b) =1

=> a | v2-v1 & b | u,-u2

= alvz-v, & bluz-u, J

d) We let 9= ged (a,b)

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Nov, ne have (no, vo) is one particular sol.

By part c), me have & [(u-u0)

By part c) again, we have $\frac{9}{9}|V-V_0|$

 $11 \cdot 11 = 121 = 24 \pmod{97}$ $24 \cdot 24 \cdot 11 = 6336 = \boxed{31} \pmod{97}$ $42 \cdot 77 \cdot 31 = (00254 = \boxed{53} \pmod{97}$

7) a) x = 23-17 = [6] (mod 37)

b) x = 19-42 = -23 = [28 (mod 51)

c) plugging in x from 0 to 10, we get our modulo list is

do,1,4,9,5,3,3,5,9,4,16

So, only works when x=15 or 6

d) Our modulo 1 ist is 0, 1, 4, 9, 4, 19 0, 1, 4, 9, 3, 12, 10, 10, 12, 3, 9, 4, 19 So, there are no colutions for $x^2 \equiv 2$ (mod 13)

e) modulo list: d0,1,4,1,0,1,4,19 => x=1,3,5,7

f) modulo list: 49.0,6,0,10,9,3,9,0,4,56 $\Rightarrow x = [1,3,8]$

g)
$$x = 2 \pmod{7} \le 34$$

 $x = 2,9,16,23,30$
Now, we check if these are $\equiv 1 \pmod{5}$
 $2 = 2 \pmod{5} \times 9 = 4 \pmod{5} \times 16 = 1 \pmod{5} \times 16 = 1 \pmod{5} \times 16 = 1 \pmod{5} \times 16 = 16 \pmod{5} \times 16 \pmod{$

8) a) We have that

2. [inverse] = 1 (mod m)

So, if the inverse
$$\overline{y}$$
 [mH] (aninteger):

 $2 \cdot {\binom{m+1}{2}} = m+1 = 1 \pmod{m}$

b) $b \cdot [inverse] = 1 \pmod{m}$
 $m=1 \pmod{b} \rightarrow m-1 \pmod{m}$
 $m=1 \pmod{b} \rightarrow m-1 \pmod{m}$
 $m=1 \pmod{m} \rightarrow m-1 \pmod{m}$

But, 1-m is regative so, we add m, resulting in