

Assignment

1. Is 1729 a Carmichael Number?

⇒ We know,

1729 is a composite number.

$$1729 = 7 \times 13 \times 19$$

Here,

$$\text{Each } p|1729 \rightarrow (p-1)$$

1728:

$$* 7-1 = 6 \text{ and } 6|1728$$

$$* 13-1 = 12 \text{ and } 12|1728$$

$$* 19-1 = 18 \text{ and } 18|1728$$

∴ Yes 1729 is a Carmichael number.

2. Primitive root of \mathbb{Z}_{23} ?

\Rightarrow The power of 5 modulo 23 generate all nonzero elements of \mathbb{Z}_{23} :

$$5^1 = 5 \pmod{23}$$

$$5^2 = 2 \pmod{23}$$

$$5^3 = 3 \pmod{23}$$

$$5^4 = 4 \pmod{23}$$

$$5^5 = 5 \pmod{23}$$

$$\text{Similarly... } 5^{22} = 1 \pmod{23}$$

$\therefore 5$ is the primitive root of modulo 23.

3. Is $(\mathbb{Z}_{11}, +, \cdot)$ a ring?

$\Rightarrow 11$ is prime number and \mathbb{Z}_{11} is field
and it satisfies

i) commutative under both addition,
multiplication.

ii) Associative

iii) Has additive and multiplicative
identity.

So, yes $(\mathbb{Z}_{11}, +, \cdot)$ is a ring.

4. Are $(\mathbb{Z}_{37}, +)$, $(\mathbb{Z}_{35}, \times)$ abelian?

\Rightarrow Here,

$(\mathbb{Z}_{37}, +) \rightarrow$ Yes, it's abelian.

$(\mathbb{Z}_{35}, \times) \rightarrow$ No, all elements invertible.

5. $GF(2^3)$ Polynomial?

⇒ Let, α be a root of the polynomial $f(x)$ in $GF(2^3)$.

Irreducible polynomial, $f(x)$ has

$$f(x) = x^3 + x + 1$$

Field: $GF(2^3) = \{0, 1, \alpha, \alpha + 1, \alpha^2, \alpha^2 + 1, \alpha^2 + \alpha, \alpha^2 + \alpha + 1\}$

So,

$$(\alpha + 1)(\alpha^2 + \alpha) \equiv 1 \pmod{x^3 + x + 1}$$

$$(\alpha + 1)(\alpha^2 + \alpha) = 1 \text{ in } GF(2^3).$$

$$(\alpha + 1) \rightarrow \alpha^2 + \alpha$$

$$(\alpha^2 + \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha + 1$$