

## Tutorial Sheet 5

Announced on: Jan 31 (Wed)

1. Based on Problem 9.60 in [LLM17].

In this problem, we will prove the *Chinese remainder theorem* which says that if one knows the remainders obtained by dividing an integer  $x$  by several integers, then one can determine uniquely the remainder of the division of  $x$  by the product of these integers under the condition that the divisors are pairwise coprime.<sup>1</sup>

Formally, let  $a > 1$  and  $b > 1$  be coprime. The *Chinese remainder theorem* states that for all integers  $m$  and  $n$ , there is an integer  $x$  such that

$$x \equiv m \pmod{a} \tag{1}$$

$$x \equiv n \pmod{b} \tag{2}$$

and  $x$  is unique up to congruence modulo  $ab$ . That is, any  $x'$  that satisfies [Equations \(1\) and \(2\)](#) must also satisfy

$$x' \equiv x \pmod{ab}.$$

- a) Prove that for any integers  $m$  and  $n$ , there exists some  $x$  that simultaneously satisfies [Equations \(1\) and \(2\)](#).

- b) Prove that

$$x \equiv 0 \pmod{a} \wedge x \equiv 0 \pmod{b} \implies x \equiv 0 \pmod{ab}.$$

- c) Prove that

$$x \equiv x' \pmod{a} \wedge x \equiv x' \pmod{b} \implies x \equiv x' \pmod{ab}.$$

- d) With the help of parts (a), (b), and (c), prove the statement of Chinese remainder theorem.

2. Based on Problem 9.82 in [LLM17].

In this problem, we will implement the RSA scheme on a small scale.

- a) Generating the public and private keys.

- Choose two distinct primes numbers  $p$  and  $q$  in the range  $10 - 40$ , and let  $n = pq$ .
- Choose a small odd number  $e$  that is relatively prime to  $\phi(n)$ .

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<sup>1</sup>The problem appears in the work of Chinese mathematician Sun-tzu, who asked “There are certain things whose number is unknown. If we count them by threes, we have two left over; by fives, we have three left over; and by sevens, two are left over. How many things are there?” [Wik].

- Find  $d$ , the inverse of  $e$  modulo  $\phi(n)$ . Explain the method you used to compute  $d$ .
- b) Encode each of the numbers in the set  $\{2, 7, 11, 13\}$  separately as your message  $m$  (thus, you will send four different messages).
- c) In each case, decrypt the message and verify whether or not you received the original message  $m$ .

## References

- [LLM17] Eric Lehman, Tom Leighton, and Albert R Meyer. *Mathematics for Computer Science*. 2017. URL: <https://courses.csail.mit.edu/6.042/spring18/mcs.pdf>.
- [Wik] Wikipedia article on “Chinese Remainder Theorem” (Accessed: Feb 2023). URL: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese\\_remainder\\_theorem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_remainder_theorem).