Quiz-3 Cryptography and Network Security

[Total marks - 20]

[Instructions: Please upload your answers in Microsoft Teams by 19/10/2020. Your Roll No. and Name must be mentioned. No marks will be awarded without detailed solution.]

- 1. [4 mark] Perform the modular exponentiation $17^{1236} \pmod{47}$ using
 - (a) Fast Modular Exponentiation,
 - (b) Fermat's little theorem.

(Write your answer as an integer in $\{1, 2, \dots, m-1\}$, if you are working modulo m.)

2. [2 mark] Use Euler's theorem to compute the modular exponentiation $2^{22970} \pmod{25}$.

(Write your answer as an integer in $\{1, 2, \dots, m-1\}$, if you are working modulo m.)

- 3. [3 mark] Compute each of the following orders, if they exist:
 - $(a) \text{ ord}_{11}(3),$
 - $(b) \text{ ord}_{21}(6),$
 - $(c) \text{ ord}_{304}(21).$
- 4. [5 mark] For n = 81, do the following:
 - (a) Determine whether there are any primitive roots mod n = 81; if so, how many will there be?
 - (b) If there are primitive roots mod n = 81, find the smallest one.

(c) If there are primitive roots, use the one you found in (b) to construct another.

5. [2 mark]

- (a) Use the **prime number theorem** to estimate the number of 1000-bit primes. This will be the number of primes between 2^{999} and 2^{1000} .
- (b) If we randomly pick a 1000-bit odd integer, estimate the probability that it will be prime.
- 6. [4 mark] Find all solutions for each of the following congruences (use extended Euclidean algorithm):
 - (a) $6x \equiv 28 \pmod{776}$,
 - (b) $15x \equiv 21 \pmod{1940}$.

