



Course > Week 2 > Sums o... > Proble...

## Problem (5-6)

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### Problem 5

1/1 point (graded)

Assume that integers  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  satisfy the following:

$$2^5 \equiv A \pmod{5} \quad 0 \leq A \leq 4$$

$$5^{12} \equiv B \pmod{7} \quad 0 \leq B \leq 6$$

$$6! \equiv C \pmod{7} \quad 0 \leq C \leq 6$$

Find  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$ .

$A =$

✓ Answer: 2

$B =$

✓ Answer: 1

$C =$

✓ Answer: 6

Submit

You have used 2 of 2 attempts

❗ Answers are displayed within the problem

### Problem 6

1/1 point (graded)

What is the name of the theorem which implies there are at most  $D$  elements  $1 \leq A \leq P-1$  satisfying  $A^D \equiv 1 \pmod{P}$ ?

☐ Laplace's Theorem☒ Lagrange's Theorem ✓☐ Legendre's Theorem☐ Wilson's Theorem[Submit](#)

You have used 1 of 2 attempts

**i** Answers are displayed within the problem

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