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## Problem (5-6)

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### Problem 5

1.0/1.0 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  $C$ .

$A =$

2

✓ Answer: 2

$B =$

1

✓ Answer: 1

$C =$

6

✓ Answer: 6

2

1

6

Submit

You have used 2 of 2 attempts

**i** Answers are displayed within the problem

### Problem 6

1.0/1.0 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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