

## Problem 8.1

(a)  $(\mathbb{Z}, \cdot) \rightarrow$  no inverse

(b)  $(\mathbb{R}^n, +) \rightarrow$  yes  
 $i \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -k_1 \\ \vdots \\ -k_n \end{pmatrix}$

(c)  $(\mathbb{R}^n, \cdot) \rightarrow$  no closure

+ "no inverse" for 0  
 $i \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1/k_1 \\ \vdots \\ 1/k_n \end{pmatrix}$

(d)  $[r e^{i\theta}]^n = r^n e^{in\theta} = 1$

$$r_1^n e^{in\theta_1} \cdot r_2^n e^{in\theta_2}$$

Closure ok

$$= (r_1 r_2)^n e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)n}$$

Associativity ok

Identity element ok

$$1^n e^{i0n} = 1$$

Inverse element ok

$$r_1 = 1$$

$$r_1^n e^{in\theta_1} = 1$$

$$r_2^n e^{in\theta_2} = 1$$

$$\underbrace{(r_1 \cdot r_2)}^n e^{in(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} = 1$$

$$1 e^{in(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} = 1$$

⑥ Closure Ok

$$e^{i\theta} \cdot e^{i\theta} = e^{i2\theta}$$

YES

Assoc. Ok

$$\text{Id}_{\text{OK}} e^{i0} = 1$$

Inverse Ok

$$e^{i\theta} \cdot e^{-i\theta} = 1$$

⑦ Closure Ok

NO

$$0 \wedge 1 \in \{0, 1\}$$

Assoc. Ok

Id 1 Ok

Inverse no Ok

g)  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$

Closure. ok

Assoc. ok

Id.  $[1]_5$

Inverse. No

h) Closure ok

Assoc. ok

Id. ok

Inverse ok.

i

Closure. no

Assoc ok

Id no

②

6, \* identity is  $[1]$   
inverse is



$\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}^*$	x	1	2	3	4
1		1	2	3	4
2		2	4	1	3
3		3	1	4	2
4		4	3	2	1

H,  $\otimes$   
is  
✓  $[1]$

$z^4 = 1$		1	$e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}}$	$e^{\pi i}$	$e^{\frac{3\pi i}{2}}$	$e^{\frac{1}{2}k\pi i}$
1		①	$e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}}$	$e^{\pi i}$	$e^{\frac{3\pi i}{2}}$	
$e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}}$		$e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}}$	$e^{\pi i}$	$e^{\frac{3\pi i}{2}}$	1	
$e^{\pi i}$		$e^{\pi i}$	$e^{\frac{3\pi i}{2}}$	1	$e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}}$	
$e^{\frac{3\pi i}{2}}$		$e^{\frac{3\pi i}{2}}$	1	$e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}}$	$e^{\pi i}$	

$$\psi(a * b) = \psi(a) \otimes \psi(b)$$

Match up identities :

G	H
1	1
4	$e^{\pi i}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^4 &= 1 \\ 3^4 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

2, 3 and  $e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}}$  have the same order (4)

$$e^{\frac{3\pi i}{2}} \text{ order } 4$$

$\Rightarrow$  they can be matched

$$\begin{aligned} 2 &\rightarrow e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}} \\ 3 &\rightarrow e^{\frac{3\pi i}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

OR

$$\begin{aligned} 2 &\rightarrow e^{\frac{3\pi i}{2}} \\ 3 &\rightarrow e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

⑥ ~~They do not have the same cardinality~~

They do  
you're dumb  
bro

⑦ order id is  $\infty$

$(Z/Z, f)$ $x(Z/Z, f)$	00	01	10	11
00 → 1	$\infty$	01	10	11
01 → 1	01	$\infty$	11	10
10 → 1	10	11	$\infty$	01
11 → 1	11	10	01	$\infty$



$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}, +$	0	1	2	3
0	0	1	2	3
1	1	2	3	0
2	2	3	0	1
3	3	0	1	2

④ They do not have the same cardinality

# Problem 8.2

18 1  
36 2  
54 3  
72 4  
90 5

108 6  
126 7  
144 8  
162 9  
 $18 = 2 \cdot 3^2$

①

has less nb distinct divisors 6

El	Order
1	1
5	6
7	3
11	6
13	3
17	2

$$\begin{aligned} 13 \cdot 13 &= 130 + 39 \\ &= 169 \\ &= [7]_{18} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7 \cdot 13 &= 7^2 \cdot 1 \\ &= 91 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 17 \cdot 17 &= 170 + 19 \\ &= [8] + [11] \\ &= (19) = (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 11 \cdot 11 &= 121 \end{aligned}$$

$$[13]_{18}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 11 \cdot 13 &= 110 + 33 \\ &= 143 \end{aligned}$$

$$[17]_{18}$$

$$17 \cdot 11 = 170 + 77$$

$$5 \quad 25 \quad 125^2$$

$$7 \quad (49)_{18} = [13]_{18}$$

$$13 \cdot 7 = 7^2 \cdot 1$$

$$= 91$$

$$[97]_{18} = (1)_1$$

②

orders have to be the same  
orders needed

→ same cardinality (could be 6)

1  
6  
3  
6  
3  
2

0 → 1  
1 → 6  
2 → 3  
3 → 2  
4 → 3  
5 → 6

## Problem 8.3

①

$$x [x]^{-1} = [1]_{17}$$

$$y [y]^{-1} = [1]_{121}$$

$$\Rightarrow x [x]^{-1} y [y]^{-1} = [1]$$

②

invertible elements in 17:  $\{1, 2, \dots, 16\}$   $\nearrow 16$

invertible elements in 121:  $\nearrow 11 \cdot 11$

$(1, 2, \dots, 121) \setminus \{11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88, 99, 110\}$

$$16 \cdot (120 - 10) \\ = 16 \cdot 110$$

③ 2 and 13 are coprime

$$\hookrightarrow \phi(13) = 12$$

$$2^{12} \equiv 1 [13]$$

$\Rightarrow$  we try all the divisors of 12, do not work!

④  $\phi(19) = 18$

$$x^{18} \equiv 1 [19]$$

$$x^{-18} \equiv x [19]$$

$x$  can be  $\{0, 1, \dots, 18\}$

## Problem 2.4

- ① Yes, the key is independent of the message
- ②  $c = k + k \bmod m$  (otherwise if  $2m > m$  we know that the key or the plaintext  $> m$ )
- ③