

Homework Number: 03

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- 1.) Show whether or not the set of remainders \mathbb{Z}_{21} forms a group with the modulo addition operator. Then show whether or not \mathbb{Z}_{21} forms a group with the modulo multiplication operator.

\mathbb{Z}_{21} does form a group with the binary operator of addition. It is associative, has an identity element of 0, and each element has an additive inverse. The inverse of an element i is $(21 - i)$. For example the inverse of 12 is $(21-12) = 9$. $12+9 = 0$ in \mathbb{Z}_{21}

\mathbb{Z}_{21} also forms a group with the binary operator of multiplication. It is associative, has an identity element of 1, and each element other than 0 has a multiplicative inverse. The MI of an element i can be found using the extended Euclidean algorithm.

- 2.) The identity element for unsigned integers under the gcd operator is 1, and the inverse for any i in W is 1 because $\gcd(i,1) = 1$ which is the identity element so W is a group under the gcd operator.

- 3.) $\gcd(21609, 18432) = \gcd(18432, 21609 \% 18432) = \gcd(18432, 3177)$
 $\gcd(18432, 3177) = \gcd(3177, 18432 \% 3177) = \gcd(3177, 2547)$
 $\gcd(3177, 2547) = \gcd(2547, 3177 \% 2547) = \gcd(2547, 630)$
 $\gcd(2547, 630) = \gcd(630, 2547 \% 630) = \gcd(630, 27)$
 $\gcd(630, 27) = \gcd(27, 630 \% 27) = \gcd(27, 9)$
 $\gcd(27, 9) = \gcd(9, 27 \% 9) = \gcd(9, 0) = 9$

$$\gcd(21609, 18432) = 9$$

- 4.) $\gcd(35, 24)$
 $\gcd(35, 24) \quad 24 = 1x24 + 0x35$
 $\gcd(24, 11) \quad 11 = -1x24 + 1x35$
 $\gcd(11, 2) \quad 2 = 1x24 - 2(-1x24 + 1x35)$
 $\quad 2 = 1x24 + 2x24 - 2x35$
 $\quad 2 = 3x24 - 2x35$
 $\gcd(2, 1) \quad 1 = 11 - 5x2$
 $\quad 1 = -1x24 + 1x35 - 5(3x24 - 2x35)$
 $\quad 1 = -16x24 + 11x35$

Multiplicative inverse is -16

$$-16 \% 35 = 19$$

Multiplicative inverse is 19

5.)

a. $6x = 3 \text{ in mod } 23$

3 is not a multiple of 6, so add 23 to 3 until it is a multiple of 6

26 no

49 no

72 yes, $6 \cdot 12 = 72$

$X = 12$

b. $7x = 11 \text{ in mod } 13$

11 is not a multiple of 7, so add 13 to 11 until it is a multiple of 7

24 no

37 no

50 no

63 yes, $7 \cdot 9 = 63$

$X = 9$

c. $5x = 7 \text{ in mod } 11$

7 is not a multiple of 5, so add 11 to 7 until it is a multiple of 5

18 no

29 no

40 yes, $5 \cdot 8 = 40$

$X = 8$