

Practical Number 4

Aim: To find all the primitive roots of the group $G = \langle \mathbb{Z}_p^*, * \rangle$

Theory: In the group $G = \langle \mathbb{Z}_n^*, x \rangle$, when the order of an element is the same as $\Phi(n)$ i.e. the order of the group, that element is called the primitive root of the group.

The order of a group, $|G|$ is the number of elements in the group.

The order of an element a in a group, $\text{ord}(a)$, is the smallest integer n such that $a^n = e$. i.e. the order of an element is the order of the cyclic group it generates.

If a subgroup of a group can be generated using the power of an element, the subgroup is called the cyclic group. The term power means repeatedly applying the group operation to the element. Thus, $a^n = a \cdot a \cdot \dots \cdot a$ (n times) where a is an element of the group and \cdot is the operation defined for the group. The set made from this process, discarding the duplicate elements, is referred to as $\langle a \rangle$. Also, $a^0 = e$ where e is the identity element of the group.

Example: Consider the group $G = \langle \mathbb{Z}_7^*, x \rangle$

The order of the group i.e. $\Phi(7) = 6$. $\mathbb{Z}_7^* = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ and the identity element $e = 1$

We now find the cyclic group generated by each of the element of this group

	i = 1	i = 2	i = 3	i = 4	i = 5	i = 6
a = 1	x: 1	x: 1	x: 1	x: 1	x: 1	x: 1
a = 2	x: 2	x: 4	x: 1	x: 2	x: 4	x: 1
a = 3	x: 3	x: 2	x: 6	x: 4	x: 5	x: 1
a = 4	x: 4	x: 2	x: 1	x: 4	x: 2	x: 1
a = 5	x: 5	x: 4	x: 6	x: 2	x: 3	x: 1
a = 6	x: 6	x: 1	x: 6	x: 1	x: 6	x: 1

Since $\text{ord}(3) = \text{ord}(5) = 6$ which is the order of the group, 3 and 5 are the primitive roots of the given group.

It has been proved that the group $G = \langle \mathbb{Z}_n^*, x \rangle$ has a primitive root only if $n = 2, 4, p^t$, or $2p^t$, where p is an odd prime and t is an integer.

If the group has $G = \langle \mathbb{Z}_n^*, x \rangle$ has any primitive root, the number of primitive roots is $\Phi(\Phi(n))$.

The concept of primitive roots is used in many cryptographic algorithms including ElGamal cryptosystem and Diffie-Hellman key exchange algorithm.

Conclusion: The concepts of primitive roots have been understood and the algorithm to find primitive roots has been implemented.