

NAME (Printed): _____

Math 330-3 Number Systems Fall 2022 Quiz 10 Feingold

SHOW ALL WORK NECESSARY TO JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS.

Def: For any $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ define $U(n) = \{[a]_n \in \mathbb{Z}_n \mid \gcd(a, n) = 1\}$ and let $\phi(n) = |U(n)|$ be the number of equivalence classes in $U(n)$. Example: $U(8) = \{[1]_8, [3]_8, [5]_8, [7]_8\}$ so $\phi(8) = 4$.

Th: $U(n)$ is a finite group under multiplication mod n , with identity element $[1]_n$.

Th: (Fermat's Little Th) For p prime and $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $\gcd(a, p) = 1$, we have $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$.

Th: (Euler's Theorem) For $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ and $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $\gcd(a, n) = 1$, we have $a^{\phi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$.

Use these results to efficiently answer the following questions. Do not just take powers until you find the smallest power that gives the equivalence class of 1.

1. (10 points) Find the unique integer c , $1 \leq c < 13$ such that $3^{4370} \equiv c \pmod{13}$.

2. (10 points) Find the unique integer d , $1 \leq d < 20$ such that $7^{1950} \equiv d \pmod{20}$.

Math 330-3 Number Systems Fall 2022 Quiz 10 Solutions Feingold

Def: For any $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ define $U(n) = \{[a]_n \in \mathbb{Z}_n \mid \gcd(a, n) = 1\}$ and let $\phi(n) = |U(n)|$ be the number of equivalence classes in $U(n)$. Example: $U(8) = \{[1]_8, [3]_8, [5]_8, [7]_8\}$ so $\phi(8) = 4$.

Th: $U(n)$ is a finite group under multiplication mod n , with identity element $[1]_n$.

Th: (Fermat's Little Th) For p prime and $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $\gcd(a, p) = 1$, we have $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$.

Th: (Euler's Theorem) For $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ and $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $\gcd(a, n) = 1$, we have $a^{\phi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$.

Use these results to efficiently answer the following questions. Do not just take powers until you find the smallest power that gives the equivalence class of 1.

1. (10 points) Find the unique integer c , $1 \leq c < 13$ such that $3^{4370} \equiv c \pmod{13}$.
-

Solution: Since 13 is prime and $\gcd(3, 13) = 1$, Fermat's Little Theorem says $3^{12} \equiv 1 \pmod{13}$. By simple arithmetic, $4370 = (12)(364) + 2$ so

$$3^{4370} = (3^{12})^{364} 3^2 \equiv 1^{364} 3^2 \equiv 9 \pmod{13} \quad \text{gives} \quad c = 9.$$

2. (10 points) Find the unique integer d , $1 \leq d < 20$ such that $7^{1950} \equiv d \pmod{20}$.
-

Solution: Since $\gcd(7, 20) = 1$, Euler's Theorem says $7^{\phi(20)} \equiv 1 \pmod{20}$. We check that $U(20)$ consists of the eight equivalence classes mod 20 of the numbers 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19, so $\phi(20) = 8$ so $7^8 \equiv 1 \pmod{20}$. By simple arithmetic, $1950 = (8)(243) + 6$ so

$$7^{1950} = (7^8)^{243} 7^6 \equiv 1^{243} 7^6 \equiv 7^6 \pmod{20}.$$

We also know that $7^2 = 49 \equiv 9 \pmod{20}$ so $7^3 \equiv (9)(7) = 63 \equiv 3 \pmod{20}$, so $7^6 = (7^3)^2 \equiv 3^2 \equiv 9 \pmod{20}$ so $d = 9$.
