

ASSIGNMENT #10 SOLUTIONS

1: $5 \equiv 5 \pmod{13}$, $5 \cdot 2 = 10 \equiv 10 \pmod{13}$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \cdot 2^2 &\equiv 10 \cdot 2 \pmod{13} \\ &\equiv 20 \pmod{13} \\ &\equiv 7 \pmod{13} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \cdot 2^3 &\equiv 7 \cdot 2 \pmod{13} \\ &\equiv 14 \pmod{13} \\ &\equiv 1 \pmod{13} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \cdot 2^4 &\equiv 1 \cdot 2 \pmod{13} \\ &\equiv 2 \pmod{13} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \cdot 2^5 &\equiv 2 \cdot 2 \pmod{13} \\ &\equiv 4 \pmod{13} \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow 5, 10, 7, 1, 2, 4

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MULTIPLER OF 17: -51, -34, -17, 0, 17, 34, 51

$$4 \equiv 4 \pmod{17}$$

$$4 \cdot 10 = 40 \equiv 6 \pmod{17}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \cdot 10^2 &\equiv 6 \cdot 10 \pmod{17} \\ &\equiv 60 \pmod{17} \\ &\equiv 9 \pmod{17} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \cdot 10^3 &\equiv 9 \cdot 10 \pmod{17} \\ &\equiv -8 \cdot -7 \pmod{17} \\ &\equiv 56 \pmod{17} \\ &\equiv 5 \pmod{17} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \cdot 10^4 &\equiv 5 \cdot 10 \pmod{17} \\ &\equiv 50 \pmod{17} \\ &\equiv 16 \pmod{17} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \cdot 10^5 &\equiv 16 \cdot 10 \pmod{17} \\ &\equiv -1 \cdot -7 \pmod{17} \\ &\equiv 7 \pmod{17} \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow 4, 6, 9, 5, 16, 7

$10^2 = 25 = 10 \pmod{15}$, so FOR ANY $a \in \mathbb{N}$ $10^a \equiv 10 \pmod{15}$

$$7 \equiv 7 \pmod{15} \quad 7 \cdot 10 = 70 = 10 + 60 \\ \equiv 10 \pmod{15}$$

SO FOR ALL ALL $a \in \mathbb{N}$, $7 \cdot 10^a \equiv 7 \cdot 10 \pmod{15} \\ \equiv 10 \pmod{15}$

\Rightarrow $7, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10$

MULTIPLES OF 23: -92, -69, -46, -23, 0, 23, 46, 69, 92

$$3 \equiv 3 \pmod{23} \quad 3 \cdot 11 = 33 = 10 \pmod{23} \quad 3 \cdot 11^2 \equiv 10 \cdot 11 \pmod{23} \\ \equiv 110 \pmod{23} \\ \equiv 18 \pmod{23}$$

$$3 \cdot 11^3 \equiv 18 \cdot 11 \pmod{23} \quad 3 \cdot 11^4 \equiv 14 \cdot 11 \pmod{23} \quad 3 \cdot 11^5 \equiv 16 \cdot 11 \pmod{23} \\ \equiv -5 \cdot 11 \pmod{23} \quad \equiv -9 \cdot 11 \pmod{23} \quad \equiv -7 \cdot 11 \pmod{23} \\ \equiv -55 \pmod{23} \quad \equiv -99 \pmod{23} \quad \equiv -77 \pmod{23} \\ \equiv 14 \pmod{23} \quad \equiv -7 \pmod{23} \quad \equiv -8 \pmod{23} \\ \quad \quad \quad \equiv 16 \pmod{23} \quad \equiv 15 \pmod{23}$$

⇒ 3, 10, 18, 14, 16, 15

MULTIPLES OF 137: -548, -411, -274, -137, 0, 137, 274, 411, 548

8 ≡ 8 mod 137 8 · 13 = 104 ≡ 104 mod 137

NOTE 548 · 2 = 1096 ALSO A MULTIPLE OF 137

$$\begin{aligned}
8 \cdot 13^2 &\equiv 104 \cdot 13 \pmod{137} \\
&\equiv 104 \cdot 10 + 104 \cdot 3 \pmod{137} \\
&\equiv 1040 + 312 \pmod{137} \\
&\equiv -56 + 38 \pmod{137} \\
&\equiv -18 \pmod{137} \\
&\equiv 119 \pmod{137}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
8 \cdot 13^3 &\equiv 119 \cdot 13 \pmod{137} \equiv -18 \cdot 13 \pmod{137} \\
&\equiv -18 \cdot 10 + (-18) \cdot 3 \pmod{137} \\
&\equiv -180 - 54 \pmod{137} \\
&\equiv -43 - 54 \pmod{137} \equiv -97 \pmod{137} \\
&\equiv \boxed{40 \pmod{137}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
8 \cdot 13^4 &= 40 \cdot 13 \pmod{137} \\
&= 40 \cdot 10 + 40 \cdot 3 \pmod{137} \\
&= 400 + 120 \pmod{137} \\
&= -11 + (-17) \pmod{137} \\
&= -28 \pmod{137} \\
&= 109 \pmod{137}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
8 \cdot 13^5 &= 109 \cdot 13 \pmod{137} \\
&= (-28)(13) \pmod{137} \\
&= (-28)(10) + (-28)(3) \pmod{137} \\
&= (-280) + (-84) \pmod{137} \\
&= -6 + (-84) \pmod{137} \\
&= -90 \pmod{137} \\
&= 47 \pmod{137}
\end{aligned}$$

⇒

8, 104, 119, 40, 109, 47

Ideas in Mathematics
Math 170, Spring 2016
Assignment 10, part 1

1. **Linear congruence generators (LCG)** generate pseudo-random numbers using modular arithmetic. For a fixed multiplier a , modulus m , and initial "seed" s , each "random" number is generated from the previous one using the recursive relation $x_{n+1} = ax_n \pmod{m}$; the first number is the seed, $x_0 = s$. For the given a , m , and s , compute x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 , and x_5 .

- $a = 3, m = 7, s = 4$ 4, 5, 1, 3, 2, 6

- $a = 2, m = 13, s = 5$

- $a = 10, m = 17, s = 4$

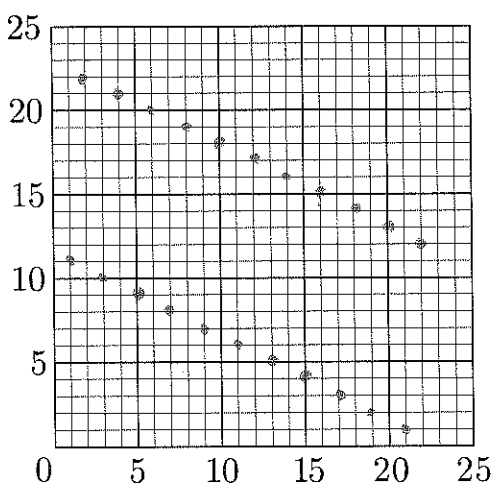
- $a = 10, m = 15, s = 7$

- $a = 11, m = 23, s = 3$

- $a = 13, m = 137, s = 8$

2. **Spectral test.** Consider an LCG with $a = 11$ and $m = 23$. Choose any seed $0 < s < m$ and calculate all x_i . Then, on the graph below, plot all pairs of points $(x_0, x_1), (x_1, x_2), \dots, (x_{m-1}, x_0)$.

ANSWER
IS
INDEPENDENT
OF CHOICE
OF SEED



4. NEED TO FIGURE OUT $365 \pmod 7$

$$365 \equiv 365 - 350 \pmod 7 \equiv 15 \pmod 7$$

$$\equiv 1 \pmod 7$$

SO EACH YEAR, THE DAY SHIFTS BY

1

⇒ APRIL 18 2017 IS TUESDAY

" " 2020 IS FRIDAY

" " 2050 IS SUNDAY

SINCE $30 \equiv 2 \pmod 7$

" " 2100 IS MONDAY

SINCE $50 \equiv 1 \pmod 7$

" " 3000 IS FRIDAY

SINCE $900 \equiv 200 \pmod 7 \equiv 60 \pmod 7$

$$\equiv 4 \pmod 7$$

5: THERE ARE MANY WAYS TO DO
THIS. THE EASIEST IS PROBABLY
DIVIDING THE OUTPUT OF THE
LCC BY m .