

NUMBER THEORY AND CRYPTOGRAPHY

Due in class on Friday, November 3rd, or on Tuesday, November 7th, at 12:05 pm.

1. Finding p and q using n and $\phi(n)$.
 - (a) Given n and $\phi(n)$, show how you can find p and q if you know that $n = pq$. Write your answer in the form of a quadratic equation whose solutions are p and q .
 - (b) Let $n = pq = 64777$ and $\phi(n) = 64260$. Use your result from (a) to find p and q with the help of a calculator.
2. We denote by \mathbb{Z}_n the additive group of the ring $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ of integers modulo n . This group is cyclic.
 - (a) Find all generators of \mathbb{Z}_{10} .
 - (b) Prove that a number $a \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ generates \mathbb{Z}_n if and only if $\gcd(a, n) = 1$.
3. Prove that
 - (a) $(\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z})^* \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$;
 - (b) $(\mathbb{Z}/16\mathbb{Z})^* \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$.
4. Prove Legendre's theorem from the theory of continued fractions: Let $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\gcd(p, q) = 1$. If $\left| x - \frac{p}{q} \right| < \frac{1}{2q^2}$, then $\frac{p}{q}$ is a convergent for x .