CS/MATH111 ASSIGNMENT 2

Problem 1: Wilson's theorem says that a number N is prime if and only if $(N-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{N}$.

(a) If p is prime, then every number $1 \leq x < p$ is invertible (has an inverse) modulo p. Which of these numbers are their own inverse?

(b) Prove, that if p is prime, then $(p-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$. Hint: If x_1 ($1 \leq x_1 < p$) is not its own multiplicative inverse, then there exists x_2 ($1 \leq x_2 < p$), such that $x_1 x_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, and such x_2 is unique.

(c) Show that if N is not prime, then $(N-1)! \not\equiv -1 \pmod{N}$ (Hint: Consider $gcd((N-1)!, N)$.)

(d) What is the major disadvantage of Wilson's theorem when it comes to testing for primality?

Problem 2:

Alice's RSA public key is $P = (e, n) = (23, 55)$. Bob sends Alice the message by encoding it as follows. First he assigns numbers to characters: A is 2, B is 3, ..., Z is 27, and blank is 28. Then he uses RSA to encode each number separately.

Bob's encoded message is:

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51      12      51      39      31      21
14      10      20      17       7      25
14      26      33      52      15       7
27      51       7      49       8      15
51       7       8      25       7      25
10      49      18      52      51       7
 8      25       7      18      26      25
25      10      27      52      51       7
27      33      21       7      20      26
21       7      25      10      49      18
52      51      39
```

Decode Bob's message. Notice that you don't have Bob's secrete key, so you need to "break" RSA to decrypt his message.

For the solution, you need to provide the following:

- (a) Describe step by step how you arrived at the solution.
- (b) Show your work (the computation) for the first three numbers in the message.
- (c) Give Bob's message in plaintext (also, what does it mean and who said it?).
- (d) Show (attach) your code or computations for the remaining numbers. The code can be written in any programming language. If all computations are done by hand, please attach your work as well.

Suggestion: this can be solved by hand, but it will probably be faster to write a short program.

Problem 3: (a) Compute $11^{-1} \pmod{19}$ by enumerating multiples. Show your work.

(b) Compute $11^{-5} \pmod{19}$ using Fermat's Little Theorem. Show your work.

(c) Use Fermat's Little Theorem to compute $5^{1209640} \pmod{7}$. Show your work.

(d) Find an integer x, $0 \leq x \leq 40$, that satisfies $31x = 3 \pmod{41}$. Show your work.

Submission. To submit the homework, you need to upload the pdf file into Gradescope (only one copy per group!) and ilearn (individually) .

Reminders. Remember that only LaTeX papers are accepted.