MA111: Contemporary mathematics

Entrance Slip (due 5 min past the hour):

For each problem give the standard representation of the answer:

- 13 + 15 (mod 20)
- 7 × 7 (mod 6)
- 5 × 5 (mod 21)
- 3² (mod 5)

Schedule:

- HW 3 is due 7am Wednesday, Oct 22nd, 2014
- Exam 2 is in-class on Thursday, Oct 23rd, 2014

Today we practice arithmetic and experiment with key exchange

While we are passing out the worksheet...

- Please turn in your entrance slips. We will do this every non-exam day. Please bring your own 3x5 index cards.
- $13 + 15 \pmod{20}$ is $28 \equiv 8 \pmod{20}$
- $7 \times 7 \pmod{6}$ is $49 \equiv 1 \pmod{6}$

Easier: $7 \equiv 1 \pmod{6}$, so this is just $1 \times 1 \pmod{6}$

- $5 \times 5 \pmod{21}$ is $25 \equiv 4 \pmod{21}$
- $3^2 \pmod{5}$ is 9 (mod 5)

plaintext (plain message, "can you keep a secret") ciphertext (hidden version, "DEP ZUA LIIQ E TIDSIV") **encryption** (how to convert plaintext to ciphertext) **decryption** (the reverse, cipher to plain) **cipher** (both encryption and decryption methods)

key (a small secret that lets you change the cipher)

numbers (are used to represent consonants and vowels)

shift cipher (use addition and subtraction with wrap around)

Old words: modular arithmetic

- equivalent numbers (mod N): two numbers that differ by a multiple of N
- **standard representative:** the unique number between 1 and *N* equivalent to it
- zero: any number equivalent to 0
- zero divisor: a nonzero number that can be multiplied by a nonzero number to get zero
- **one:** any number equivalent to 1
- **unit:** a nonzero number that can be multiplied by a nonzero number to get one
- multiplication cipher: take the plaintext and multiply it by the key
- good keys are units. bad keys are zeroes and zero divisors

• This is kind of hard. You may work in groups.

It is like #4 on the worksheet.

• You hear one partner say 9 (mod 11)

and the other partner says 7 (mod 11).

• What number will they say together?