

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad 342 &= 181 + 161 & 1 &= 160 - 8 \cdot 20 = 160 - 8(181 - 161) = \\
 181 &= 161 + 20 & &= -8 \cdot 181 + 9 \cdot 161 = -8 \cdot 181 + 9(342 - 181) \\
 160 &= 8 \cdot 20 + \underbrace{1}_{\text{gcd}} & &= \underbrace{9}_s \cdot 342 - \underbrace{17}_t \cdot 181
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Suppose k is a common divisor of a and b .

Then $\exists a', b'$ $a = a'k$, $b = b'k$. Bézout \Rightarrow

$$\exists s, t \quad \text{gcd}(a, b) = sa + tb = sa'k + tb'k = (sa' + tb')k \quad \checkmark$$

3. Suppose \exists natural m, n with $3^{1/5} = \frac{m}{n}$, i.e. $3n^5 = m^5$ (*)

Expand m and n as products of primes and let

j, k be the multiplicities of 3 in m, n .

From (*) we get $1 + 5k = 5j$, but $5 \nmid 1 \quad \checkmark$

4. Basis: $n=1 \quad \phi(x) = \phi(x) \quad \checkmark$

Inductive step: Let $n > 1$ and assume $\phi(x^{n-1}) = \phi(x)^{n-1}$.

$$\text{Then } \phi(x^n) = \phi(x^{n-1}x) = \phi(x^{n-1})\phi(x) = \phi(x)^{n-1}\phi(x) = \phi(x)^n \quad \checkmark$$

$$5. \quad e = \phi(e) = \phi(xx^{-1}) = \phi(x)\phi(x^{-1}) \quad \therefore \phi(x)^{-1} = \phi(x^{-1})$$

$$n=0: \phi(x^0) = \phi(e) = e = \phi(x)^0 \quad \checkmark$$

$n = -k, k > 0$: By above problem $\phi(x^k) = \phi(x)^k$, so

$$\phi(x^n) = \phi(x^{-k}) = \phi((x^k)^{-1}) = \phi(x^k)^{-1} = (\phi(x)^k)^{-1} = \phi(x)^{-k} = \phi(x)^n \quad \checkmark$$

$$6. \quad \phi: R \rightarrow R \quad \phi(x) = ax$$

$$\text{Hom: } \phi(x+y) = a(x+y) = ax+ay = \phi(x) + \phi(y)$$

Suppose ϕ is 1-1.

If $a=0$, then $\forall x \quad \phi(x)=0$ ($\ker \phi = R$) \therefore

If a is a zero div. $\exists x \neq 0, ax=0,$

so $x \in \ker \phi$, so $\ker \phi$ is nontrivial \therefore

Now suppose ϕ is not 1-1, then $\ker \phi$

is nontrivial, so $\exists x \neq 0, \phi(x)=0,$

i.e. $ax=0. \therefore a$ is zero or zero div. \square

7. Since ϕ is a self-map on a finite set,

ϕ is injective $\Leftrightarrow \phi$ is surjective.

If ϕ is surjective, $\exists x \quad \phi(x)=1$, i.e. $ax=1$, so
 a is a unit.

Conversely, suppose a is a unit. Let $y \in R$.

Then $\phi(a^{-1}y) = a a^{-1}y = y. \therefore \phi$ is surjective.

\therefore Every nonzero element of R is either a unit
or a zero divisor.

$$8. \quad \gcd(a, m) = 1 \Rightarrow a^{\phi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m} \quad (\text{Gen. Fermat (Euler)})$$

$$ed \equiv 1 \pmod{\phi(m)} \Rightarrow ed = 1 + k\phi(m) \text{ for some } k$$

$$(a^e)^d = a^{ed} = a^{1+k\phi(m)} = a \cdot (a^{\phi(m)})^k \equiv a \cdot 1^k \equiv a \pmod{m} \quad \square$$

$$9. \quad \langle 11 \rangle = \{ 11, 21, 31, 41, 1 \} \quad \text{order } 1$$

$$\text{Lagrange} \Rightarrow \text{index} = \frac{|U(50)|}{5} = \frac{\varphi(2 \cdot 5^2)}{5} = \frac{25-5}{5} = 4$$

$$3 \langle 11 \rangle = \{ 33, 13, 43, 23, 3 \} \quad \text{order } 4$$

$$7 \langle 11 \rangle = \{ 27, 47, 17, 37, 7 \} \quad \text{order } 4$$

$$9 \langle 11 \rangle = \{ 49, 39, 29, 19, 9 \} \quad \text{order } 2$$

$$10. \quad 5x \equiv 2 \pmod{13} \Rightarrow 5x \equiv 15 \pmod{13} \Rightarrow x \equiv 3 \pmod{13}$$

$$2x \equiv 4 \pmod{46} \Rightarrow$$

$$x \equiv 2 \pmod{23}$$

$$x \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$$

$$m = 13 \cdot 23 \cdot 5 = 1495$$

m_i	$M_i = \frac{m}{m_i}$	$M_i \pmod{m_i}$	$M_i^{-1} \pmod{m_i}$	a_i	$M_i M_i^{-1} a_i \pmod{m}$
13	115	11	6	3	2070
23	65	19	17	2	2210
5	299	4	4	3	3588
					1888
					$\rightarrow 393$

$$x \equiv 393 \pmod{1495}$$



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(%i1) load("dg")$

(%i2) ext_euclid(342,181);
(%o2) [9, -17, 1]

(%i3) m:50;
      totient(m);
      create_list(create_list(mod(k*11^i,m),i,1,5),k,[1,3,7,9]);
      create_list(create_list(mod(%[k]^i,m),i,1,4),k,2,4);

(%o3) 50
(%o4) 20
(%o5) [[11, 21, 31, 41, 1], [33, 13, 43, 23, 3], [27, 47, 17, 37, 7], [49, 39, 29, 19, 9]]
(%o6) [[ [33, 13, 43, 23, 3], [39, 19, 49, 29, 9], [37, 47, 7, 17, 27], [21, 11, 1, 41, 31] ],
      [ [27, 47, 17, 37, 7], [29, 9, 39, 19, 49], [33, 23, 13, 3, 43], [41, 31, 21, 11, 1] ], [ [49, 39, 29, 19, 9], [1, 21, 41, 11, 31], [49, 19, 39, 9, 29], [1, 41, 31, 21, 11] ] ]

(%i7) mods:[13,46/2,5];
      rems:[mod(inv_mod(5,mods[1])*2,mods[1]),4/2,3];
      m:prod(mods[i],i,1,3);
      M:create_list(m/mods[i],i,1,3);
      create_list(mod(M[i],mods[i]),i,1,3);
      create_list(inv_mod(M[i],mods[i]),i,1,3);
      create_list(M[i]*%[i]*rems[i],i,1,3);
      create_list(mod(%[i],m),i,1,3);
      sum(%[i],i,1,3);
      x:mod(%,m);

(%o7) [13, 23, 5]
(%o8) [3, 2, 3]
(%o9) 1495
(%o10) [115, 65, 299]
(%o11) [11, 19, 4]
(%o12) [6, 17, 4]
(%o13) [2070, 2210, 3588]
(%o14) [575, 715, 598]
(%o15) 1888
(%o16) 393

(%i17) chinese(rems,mods);
      [mod(5*x,13),mod(2*x,46),mod(x,5)];

(%o17) 393
(%o18) [2, 4, 3]
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