Lecture 8. Outline.

1. Modular Arithmetic.

Lecture 8. Outline.

 Modular Arithmetic. Clock Math!!!

Lecture 8. Outline.

- Modular Arithmetic.
 Clock Math!!!
- Inverses for Modular Arithmetic: Greatest Common Divisor.
- 3. Euclid's GCD Algorithm

If it is 1:00 now.

If it is 1:00 now.
What time is it in 5 hours?

If it is 1:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 6:00!

If it is 1:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 6:00!

What time is it in 15 hours?

If it is 1:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 6:00!

What time is it in 15 hours? 16:00!

If it is 1:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 6:00!

What time is it in 15 hours? 16:00!

Actually 4:00.

If it is 1:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 6:00! What time is it in 15 hours? 16:00! Actually 4:00.

16 is the "same as 4" with respect to a 12 hour clock system.

If it is 1:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 6:00! What time is it in 15 hours? 16:00! Actually 4:00.

16 is the "same as 4" with respect to a 12 hour clock system. Clock time equivalent up to to addition/subtraction of 12.

If it is 1:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 6:00! What time is it in 15 hours? 16:00! Actually 4:00.

16 is the "same as 4" with respect to a 12 hour clock system. Clock time equivalent up to to addition/subtraction of 12.

If it is 1:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 6:00! What time is it in 15 hours? 16:00! Actually 4:00.

16 is the "same as 4" with respect to a 12 hour clock system. Clock time equivalent up to to addition/subtraction of 12.

What time is it in 100 hours?

If it is 1:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 6:00! What time is it in 15 hours? 16:00! Actually 4:00.

16 is the "same as 4" with respect to a 12 hour clock system. Clock time equivalent up to to addition/subtraction of 12.

What time is it in 100 hours? 101:00!

If it is 1:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 6:00! What time is it in 15 hours? 16:00! Actually 4:00.

16 is the "same as 4" with respect to a 12 hour clock system. Clock time equivalent up to to addition/subtraction of 12.

What time is it in 100 hours? 101:00! or 5:00.

If it is 1:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 6:00! What time is it in 15 hours? 16:00! Actually 4:00.

16 is the "same as 4" with respect to a 12 hour clock system. Clock time equivalent up to to addition/subtraction of 12.

What time is it in 100 hours? 101:00! or 5:00.

5 is the same as 101 for a 12 hour clock system.

If it is 1:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 6:00! What time is it in 15 hours? 16:00! Actually 4:00.

16 is the "same as 4" with respect to a 12 hour clock system. Clock time equivalent up to to addition/subtraction of 12.

What time is it in 100 hours? 101:00! or 5:00.

5 is the same as 101 for a 12 hour clock system.

Clock time equivalent up to addition of any integer multiple of 12.

If it is 1:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 6:00! What time is it in 15 hours? 16:00! Actually 4:00.

16 is the "same as 4" with respect to a 12 hour clock system. Clock time equivalent up to to addition/subtraction of 12.

What time is it in 100 hours? 101:00! or 5:00.

5 is the same as 101 for a 12 hour clock system.

Clock time equivalent up to addition of any integer multiple of 12.

If it is 1:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 6:00! What time is it in 15 hours? 16:00! Actually 4:00.

16 is the "same as 4" with respect to a 12 hour clock system. Clock time equivalent up to to addition/subtraction of 12.

What time is it in 100 hours? 101:00! or 5:00.

5 is the same as 101 for a 12 hour clock system.

Clock time equivalent up to addition of any integer multiple of 12.

Custom is only to use the representative in $\{1, ..., 11, 12\}$

Today is Wednesday.

Today is Wednesday.
What day is it a year from now?

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017?

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017? Number days.

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017? Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017? Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017? Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017? Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now.

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017? Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now. day 6

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017? Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017? Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

23 days from now.

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017? Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

23 days from now. day 26

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017? Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

23 days from now. day 26 or day 5, which is Friday!

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017?

Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

23 days from now. day 26 or day 5, which is Friday!

two days are equivalent up to addition/subtraction of multiple of 7.

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017? Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

23 days from now. day 26 or day 5, which is Friday! two days are equivalent up to addition/subtraction of multiple of 7.

9 days from now

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017? Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

23 days from now. day 26 or day 5, which is Friday! two days are equivalent up to addition/subtraction of multiple of 7.

9 days from now is day 5 again, Friday!

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017? Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

23 days from now. day 26 or day 5, which is Friday! two days are equivalent up to addition/subtraction of multiple of 7. 9 days from now is day 5 again, Friday!

What day is it a year from now?

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017? Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, \dots , 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

23 days from now. day 26 or day 5, which is Friday! two days are equivalent up to addition/subtraction of multiple of 7. 9 days from now is day 5 again, Friday!

What day is it a year from now? Next year is not a leap year.

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017? Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

23 days from now. day 26 or day 5, which is Friday!

two days are equivalent up to addition/subtraction of multiple of 7.

9 days from now is day 5 again, Friday!

What day is it a year from now?

Next year is not a leap year. So 365 days from now.

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017? Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

23 days from now. day 26 or day 5, which is Friday! two days are equivalent up to addition/subtraction of multiple of 7. 9 days from now is day 5 again, Friday!

What day is it a year from now?

Next year is not a leap year. So 365 days from now.

Day 3+365 or day 368.

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017?

Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

23 days from now. day 26 or day 5, which is Friday!

two days are equivalent up to addition/subtraction of multiple of 7.

9 days from now is day 5 again, Friday!

What day is it a year from now?

Next year is not a leap year. So 365 days from now.

Day 3+365 or day 368.

Smallest representation:

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017?

Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

23 days from now. day 26 or day 5, which is Friday!

two days are equivalent up to addition/subtraction of multiple of 7.

9 days from now is day 5 again, Friday!

What day is it a year from now?

Next year is not a leap year. So 365 days from now.

Day 3+365 or day 368.

Smallest representation:

subtract 7 until smaller than 7.

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017?

Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, \dots , 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

23 days from now. day 26 or day 5, which is Friday!

two days are equivalent up to addition/subtraction of multiple of 7.

9 days from now is day 5 again, Friday!

What day is it a year from now?

Next year is not a leap year. So 365 days from now.

Day 3+365 or day 368.

Smallest representation:

subtract 7 until smaller than 7.

divide and get remainder.

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017? Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

23 days from now. day 26 or day 5, which is Friday!

two days are equivalent up to addition/subtraction of multiple of 7.

9 days from now is day 5 again, Friday!

What day is it a year from now?

Next year is not a leap year. So 365 days from now.

Day 3+365 or day 368.

Smallest representation:

subtract 7 until smaller than 7.

divide and get remainder.

368/7

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017?

Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

23 days from now. day 26 or day 5, which is Friday!

two days are equivalent up to addition/subtraction of multiple of 7.

9 days from now is day 5 again, Friday!

What day is it a year from now?

Next year is not a leap year. So 365 days from now.

Day 3+365 or day 368.

Smallest representation:

subtract 7 until smaller than 7.

divide and get remainder.

368/7 leaves quotient of 52 and remainder 4.

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017?

Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

23 days from now. day 26 or day 5, which is Friday!

two days are equivalent up to addition/subtraction of multiple of 7.

9 days from now is day 5 again, Friday!

What day is it a year from now?

Next year is not a leap year. So 365 days from now.

Day 3+365 or day 368.

Smallest representation:

subtract 7 until smaller than 7.

divide and get remainder.

368/7 leaves quotient of 52 and remainder 4.

or September 14, 2017 is Day 4, a Thursday.

Today is Wednesday.

What day is it a year from now? on September 14, 2017?

Number days.

0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, ..., 6 for Saturday.

Today: day 3.

3 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

23 days from now. day 26 or day 5, which is Friday!

two days are equivalent up to addition/subtraction of multiple of 7.

9 days from now is day 5 again, Friday!

What day is it a year from now?

Next year is not a leap year. So 365 days from now.

Day 3+365 or day 368.

Smallest representation:

subtract 7 until smaller than 7.

divide and get remainder.

368/7 leaves quotient of 52 and remainder 4.

or September 14, 2017 is Day 4, a Thursday.

80 years from now?

80 years from now? September 14, 2096

80 years from now? September 14, 2096 20 leap years.

80 years from now? September 14, 2096 20 leap years. 366*20 days

80 years from now? September 14, 2096 20 leap years. 366*20 days 60 regular years.

80 years from now? September 14, 2096 20 leap years. 366*20 days 60 regular years. 365*60 days

80 years from now? September 14, 2096 20 leap years. 366*20 days 60 regular years. 365*60 days It is day 3+366*20+365*60.

80 years from now? September 14, 2096 20 leap years. 366*20 days 60 regular years. 365*60 days It is day 3+366*20+365*60. Equivalent to?

80 years from now? September 14, 2096 20 leap years. 366*20 days 60 regular years. 365*60 days It is day 3+366*20+365*60. Equivalent to? Hmm.

80 years from now? September 14, 2096
20 leap years. 366*20 days
60 regular years. 365*60 days
It is day 3+366*20+365*60. Equivalent to?
Hmm.
What is remainder of 366 when dividing by 7?

80 years from now? September 14, 2096 20 leap years. 366*20 days 60 regular years. 365*60 days It is day 3+366*20+365*60. Equivalent to?

Hmm.

What is remainder of 366 when dividing by 7? 2.

80 years from now? September 14, 2096 20 leap years. 366*20 days 60 regular years. 365*60 days It is day 3+366*20+365*60. Equivalent to?

Hmm.

What is remainder of 366 when dividing by 7? 2 What is remainder of 365 when dividing by 7?

80 years from now? September 14, 2096 20 leap years. 366*20 days 60 regular years. 365*60 days It is day 3+366*20+365*60. Equivalent to?

Hmm.

What is remainder of 366 when dividing by 7? 2 What is remainder of 365 when dividing by 7? 1

80 years from now? September 14, 2096 20 leap years. 366*20 days 60 regular years. 365*60 days It is day 3+366*20+365*60. Equivalent to?

Hmm.

What is remainder of 366 when dividing by 7? 2 What is remainder of 365 when dividing by 7? 1

80 years from now? September 14, 2096 20 leap years. 366*20 days 60 regular years. 365*60 days It is day 3+366*20+365*60. Equivalent to?

Hmm.

What is remainder of 366 when dividing by 7? 2. What is remainder of 365 when dividing by 7? 1 Today is day 3.

Get Day: 3 + 20*2 + 60*1

```
80 years from now? September 14, 2096
20 leap years. 366*20 days
60 regular years. 365*60 days
It is day 3+366*20+365*60. Equivalent to?

Hmm.

What is remainder of 366 when dividing by 7?
What is remainder of 365 when dividing by 7?

Today is day 3.
```

Today is day 3.

```
80 years from now? September 14, 2096
20 leap years. 366*20 days
60 regular years. 365*60 days
It is day 3+366*20+365*60. Equivalent to?
Hmm.
What is remainder of 366 when dividing by 7?
What is remainder of 365 when dividing by 7?
```

Get Day: $3 + 20^2 + 60^1 = 103$

```
80 years from now? September 14, 2096
20 leap years. 366*20 days
60 regular years. 365*60 days
It is day 3+366*20+365*60. Equivalent to?
```

Hmm.

What is remainder of 366 when dividing by 7? 2 What is remainder of 365 when dividing by 7? 1 Today is day 3.

Get Day: $3 + 20^2 + 60^1 = 103$ Remainder when dividing by 7?

```
80 years from now? September 14, 2096
 20 leap years. 366*20 days
 60 regular years. 365*60 days
It is day 3+366*20+365*60. Equivalent to?
```

Hmm.

What is remainder of 366 when dividing by 7? What is remainder of 365 when dividing by 7? Today is day 3.

Get Day: $3 + 20^2 + 60^1 = 103$ Remainder when dividing by 7? 5.

```
80 years from now? September 14, 2096
20 leap years. 366*20 days
60 regular years. 365*60 days
It is day 3+366*20+365*60. Equivalent to?
```

Hmm.

What is remainder of 366 when dividing by 7? 2. What is remainder of 365 when dividing by 7? 1 Today is day 3.

Get Day: 3 + 20*2 + 60*1 = 103Remainder when dividing by 7? 5.

Or September 14, 2096 is Friday!

```
80 years from now? September 14, 2096
 20 leap years. 366*20 days
 60 regular years. 365*60 days
It is day 3+366*20+365*60. Equivalent to?
Hmm.
```

What is remainder of 366 when dividing by 7? 2. What is remainder of 365 when dividing by 7? Today is day 3.

Get Day: $3 + 20^2 + 60^1 = 103$ Remainder when dividing by 7? 5. Or September 14, 2096 is Friday!

Further Simplify Calculation:

```
80 years from now? September 14, 2096
 20 leap years. 366*20 days
 60 regular years. 365*60 days
It is day 3+366*20+365*60. Equivalent to?
```

Hmm.

What is remainder of 366 when dividing by 7? 2. What is remainder of 365 when dividing by 7? Today is day 3.

Get Day: $3 + 20^2 + 60^1 = 103$ Remainder when dividing by 7? 5. Or September 14, 2096 is Friday!

Further Simplify Calculation:

20 has remainder 6 when divided by 7.

```
80 years from now? September 14, 2096
 20 leap years. 366*20 days
 60 regular years. 365*60 days
It is day 3+366*20+365*60. Equivalent to?
Hmm.
 What is remainder of 366 when dividing by 7?
                                               2.
 What is remainder of 365 when dividing by 7?
Today is day 3.
  Get Day: 3 + 20^2 + 60^1 = 103
  Remainder when dividing by 7? 5.
  Or September 14, 2096 is Friday!
Further Simplify Calculation:
 20 has remainder 6 when divided by 7.
 60 has remainder 4 when divided by 7.
```

```
80 years from now? September 14, 2096
 20 leap years. 366*20 days
 60 regular years. 365*60 days
It is day 3+366*20+365*60. Equivalent to?
Hmm.
 What is remainder of 366 when dividing by 7?
                                               2.
 What is remainder of 365 when dividing by 7?
Today is day 3.
  Get Day: 3 + 20^2 + 60^1 = 103
  Remainder when dividing by 7? 5.
  Or September 14, 2096 is Friday!
Further Simplify Calculation:
 20 has remainder 6 when divided by 7.
 60 has remainder 4 when divided by 7.
Get Day: 3 + 6^2 + 4^1 = 19.
 Or Day 5. September 14, 2096 is Friday.
```

```
80 years from now? September 14, 2096
 20 leap years. 366*20 days
 60 regular years. 365*60 days
It is day 3+366*20+365*60. Equivalent to?
Hmm.
 What is remainder of 366 when dividing by 7?
                                                2.
 What is remainder of 365 when dividing by 7?
Today is day 3.
  Get Day: 3 + 20^2 + 60^1 = 103
  Remainder when dividing by 7? 5.
  Or September 14, 2096 is Friday!
Further Simplify Calculation:
 20 has remainder 6 when divided by 7.
 60 has remainder 4 when divided by 7.
Get Day: 3 + 6^2 + 4^1 = 19.
 Or Day 5. September 14, 2096 is Friday.
"Reduce" at any time in calculation!
```

Modular Arithmetic: Basics.

x is congruent to y modulo m or " $x \equiv y \pmod{m}$ " if and only if (x - y) is divisible by m.

x is congruent to y modulo m or " $x \equiv y \pmod{m}$ " if and only if (x - y) is divisible by m. ...or x and y have the same remainder w.r.t. m.

x is congruent to y modulo m or " $x \equiv y \pmod{m}$ " if and only if (x - y) is divisible by m. ...or x and y have the same remainder w.r.t. m. ...or x = y + km for some integer k.

x is congruent to y modulo m or " $x \equiv y \pmod{m}$ " if and only if (x - y) is divisible by m. ...or x and y have the same remainder w.r.t. m. ...or x = y + km for some integer k.

x is congruent to y modulo m or " $x \equiv y \pmod{m}$ " if and only if (x-y) is divisible by m. ...or x and y have the same remainder w.r.t. m. ...or x = y + km for some integer k.

Mod 7 equivalence classes:

```
x is congruent to y modulo m or "x \equiv y \pmod{m}" if and only if (x - y) is divisible by m. ...or x and y have the same remainder w.r.t. m. ...or x = y + km for some integer k. Mod 7 equivalence classes: \{\ldots, -7, 0, 7, 14, \ldots\}
```

```
x is congruent to y modulo m or "x \equiv y \pmod{m}" if and only if (x-y) is divisible by m. ...or x and y have the same remainder w.r.t. m. ...or x = y + km for some integer k. Mod 7 equivalence classes: \{\ldots, -7, 0, 7, 14, \ldots\} \{\ldots, -6, 1, 8, 15, \ldots\}
```

```
x is congruent to y modulo m or "x \equiv y \pmod{m}" if and only if (x - y) is divisible by m. ...or x and y have the same remainder w.r.t. m. ...or x = y + km for some integer k. Mod 7 equivalence classes: \{\dots, -7, 0, 7, 14, \dots\} \{\dots, -6, 1, 8, 15, \dots\} ...
```

```
x is congruent to y modulo m or "x \equiv y \pmod{m}" if and only if (x - y) is divisible by m. ...or x and y have the same remainder w.r.t. m. ...or x = y + km for some integer k.
```

Mod 7 equivalence classes:

$$\{\ldots, -7, 0, 7, 14, \ldots\} \quad \{\ldots, -6, 1, 8, 15, \ldots\} \ \ldots$$

Useful Fact: Addition, subtraction, multiplication can be done with any equivalent x and y.

```
x is congruent to y modulo m or "x \equiv y \pmod{m}" if and only if (x - y) is divisible by m. ...or x and y have the same remainder w.r.t. m. ...or x = y + km for some integer k.
```

Mod 7 equivalence classes:

$$\{\ldots, -7, 0, 7, 14, \ldots\} \quad \{\ldots, -6, 1, 8, 15, \ldots\} \ \ldots$$

Useful Fact: Addition, subtraction, multiplication can be done with any equivalent x and y.

```
or " a \equiv c \pmod{m} and b \equiv d \pmod{m}
```

```
x is congruent to y modulo m or "x \equiv y \pmod{m}" if and only if (x - y) is divisible by m. ...or x and y have the same remainder w.r.t. m. ...or x = y + km for some integer k.
```

Mod 7 equivalence classes:

$$\{\ldots, -7, 0, 7, 14, \ldots\} \quad \{\ldots, -6, 1, 8, 15, \ldots\} \ \ldots$$

Useful Fact: Addition, subtraction, multiplication can be done with any equivalent x and y.

```
or " a \equiv c \pmod{m} and b \equiv d \pmod{m}

\implies a + b \equiv c + d \pmod{m} and a \cdot b = c \cdot d \pmod{m}"
```

x is congruent to y modulo m or " $x \equiv y \pmod{m}$ " if and only if (x - y) is divisible by m. ... or x and y have the same remainder w.r.t. m. ... or x = y + km for some integer k.

Mod 7 equivalence classes:

$$\{\ldots, -7, 0, 7, 14, \ldots\} \quad \{\ldots, -6, 1, 8, 15, \ldots\} \ \ldots$$

Useful Fact: Addition, subtraction, multiplication can be done with any equivalent x and y.

```
or " a \equiv c \pmod{m} and b \equiv d \pmod{m}

\implies a + b \equiv c + d \pmod{m} and a \cdot b = c \cdot d \pmod{m}"
```

Proof: If $a \equiv c \pmod{m}$, then a = c + km for some integer k.

x is congruent to y modulo m or " $x \equiv y \pmod{m}$ " if and only if (x - y) is divisible by m. ... or x and y have the same remainder w.r.t. m. ... or x = y + km for some integer k.

Mod 7 equivalence classes:

$$\{\ldots, -7, 0, 7, 14, \ldots\}$$
 $\{\ldots, -6, 1, 8, 15, \ldots\}$...

Useful Fact: Addition, subtraction, multiplication can be done with any equivalent x and y.

```
or " a \equiv c \pmod{m} and b \equiv d \pmod{m}

\implies a + b \equiv c + d \pmod{m} and a \cdot b = c \cdot d \pmod{m}"
```

Proof: If $a \equiv c \pmod{m}$, then a = c + km for some integer k. If $b \equiv d \pmod{m}$, then b = d + jm for some integer j.

x is congruent to y modulo m or " $x \equiv y \pmod{m}$ " if and only if (x - y) is divisible by m. ... or x and y have the same remainder w.r.t. m. ... or x = y + km for some integer k.

Mod 7 equivalence classes:

$$\{\ldots, -7, 0, 7, 14, \ldots\}$$
 $\{\ldots, -6, 1, 8, 15, \ldots\}$...

Useful Fact: Addition, subtraction, multiplication can be done with any equivalent x and y.

or "
$$a \equiv c \pmod{m}$$
 and $b \equiv d \pmod{m}$
 $\implies a + b \equiv c + d \pmod{m}$ and $a \cdot b = c \cdot d \pmod{m}$ "

Proof: If $a \equiv c \pmod{m}$, then a = c + km for some integer k. If $b \equiv d \pmod{m}$, then b = d + jm for some integer j. Therefore,

x is congruent to y modulo m or " $x \equiv y \pmod{m}$ " if and only if (x - y) is divisible by m. ... or x and y have the same remainder w.r.t. m. ... or x = y + km for some integer k.

Mod 7 equivalence classes:

$$\{\ldots, -7, 0, 7, 14, \ldots\}$$
 $\{\ldots, -6, 1, 8, 15, \ldots\}$...

Useful Fact: Addition, subtraction, multiplication can be done with any equivalent x and y.

or "
$$a \equiv c \pmod{m}$$
 and $b \equiv d \pmod{m}$
 $\implies a + b \equiv c + d \pmod{m}$ and $a \cdot b = c \cdot d \pmod{m}$ "

Proof: If $a \equiv c \pmod{m}$, then a = c + km for some integer k. If $b \equiv d \pmod{m}$, then b = d + jm for some integer j. Therefore, a + b = c + d + (k + j)m

x is congruent to y modulo m or " $x \equiv y \pmod{m}$ " if and only if (x - y) is divisible by m. ... or x and y have the same remainder w.r.t. m. ... or x = y + km for some integer k.

Mod 7 equivalence classes:

$$\{\ldots, -7, 0, 7, 14, \ldots\}$$
 $\{\ldots, -6, 1, 8, 15, \ldots\}$...

Useful Fact: Addition, subtraction, multiplication can be done with any equivalent x and y.

or "
$$a \equiv c \pmod{m}$$
 and $b \equiv d \pmod{m}$
 $\implies a + b \equiv c + d \pmod{m}$ and $a \cdot b = c \cdot d \pmod{m}$ "

Proof: If $a \equiv c \pmod{m}$, then a = c + km for some integer k. If $b \equiv d \pmod{m}$, then b = d + jm for some integer j. Therefore, a + b = c + d + (k + j)m and since k + j is integer.

x is congruent to y modulo m or " $x \equiv y \pmod{m}$ " if and only if (x - y) is divisible by m. ... or x and y have the same remainder w.r.t. m. ... or x = y + km for some integer k.

Mod 7 equivalence classes:

$$\{\ldots, -7, 0, 7, 14, \ldots\}$$
 $\{\ldots, -6, 1, 8, 15, \ldots\}$...

Useful Fact: Addition, subtraction, multiplication can be done with any equivalent x and y.

or "
$$a \equiv c \pmod{m}$$
 and $b \equiv d \pmod{m}$
 $\implies a + b \equiv c + d \pmod{m}$ and $a \cdot b = c \cdot d \pmod{m}$ "

Proof: If $a \equiv c \pmod{m}$, then a = c + km for some integer k. If $b \equiv d \pmod{m}$, then b = d + jm for some integer j. Therefore, a + b = c + d + (k + j)m and since k + j is integer. $\implies a + b \equiv c + d \pmod{m}$.

x is congruent to y modulo m or " $x \equiv y \pmod{m}$ " if and only if (x - y) is divisible by m. ...or x and y have the same remainder w.r.t. m. ...or x = y + km for some integer k.

Mod 7 equivalence classes:

$$\{\ldots, -7, 0, 7, 14, \ldots\} \quad \{\ldots, -6, 1, 8, 15, \ldots\} \ \ldots$$

Useful Fact: Addition, subtraction, multiplication can be done with any equivalent *x* and *y*.

or "
$$a \equiv c \pmod{m}$$
 and $b \equiv d \pmod{m}$
 $\implies a + b \equiv c + d \pmod{m}$ and $a \cdot b = c \cdot d \pmod{m}$ "

Proof: If $a \equiv c \pmod{m}$, then a = c + km for some integer k. If $b \equiv d \pmod{m}$, then b = d + jm for some integer j. Therefore, a + b = c + d + (k + j)m and since k + j is integer. $\implies a + b \equiv c + d \pmod{m}$.

x is congruent to y modulo m or " $x \equiv y \pmod{m}$ " if and only if (x - y) is divisible by m. ...or x and y have the same remainder w.r.t. m. ...or x = y + km for some integer k.

Mod 7 equivalence classes:

$$\{\ldots, -7, 0, 7, 14, \ldots\} \quad \{\ldots, -6, 1, 8, 15, \ldots\} \ \ldots$$

Useful Fact: Addition, subtraction, multiplication can be done with any equivalent *x* and *y*.

or "
$$a \equiv c \pmod{m}$$
 and $b \equiv d \pmod{m}$
 $\implies a + b \equiv c + d \pmod{m}$ and $a \cdot b = c \cdot d \pmod{m}$ "

Proof: If $a \equiv c \pmod{m}$, then a = c + km for some integer k. If $b \equiv d \pmod{m}$, then b = d + jm for some integer j. Therefore, a + b = c + d + (k + j)m and since k + j is integer. $\implies a + b \equiv c + d \pmod{m}$.

Can calculate with representative in $\{0, ..., m-1\}$.

```
x \pmod m or \mod (x, m)- remainder of x divided by m in \{0, \ldots, m-1\}.
```

```
x \pmod m or \mod (x, m)- remainder of x divided by m in \{0, \ldots, m-1\}.
```

 $x \pmod m$ or $\mod (x, m)$ - remainder of x divided by m in $\{0, \ldots, m-1\}$.

 $mod(x, m) = x - \lfloor \frac{x}{m} \rfloor m$

```
x \pmod m or \mod (x, m)- remainder of x divided by m in \{0, \ldots, m-1\}.
```

$$\mod(x,m) = x - \lfloor \frac{x}{m} \rfloor m$$

 $\lfloor \frac{x}{m} \rfloor$ is quotient.

```
x\pmod{m} or \mod(x,m)- remainder of x divided by m in \{0,\ldots,m-1\}. \mod(x,m)=x-\lfloor\frac{x}{m}\rfloor m \lfloor\frac{x}{m}\rfloor \text{ is quotient.} \mod(29,12)=29-(\lfloor\frac{29}{12}\rfloor)*12
```

```
x\pmod{m} or \mod(x,m)- remainder of x divided by m in \{0,\ldots,m-1\}. \mod(x,m)=x-\lfloor\frac{x}{m}\rfloor m \lfloor\frac{x}{m}\rfloor \text{ is quotient.} \mod(29,12)=29-(\lfloor\frac{29}{12}\rfloor)*12=29-(2)*12
```

```
x\pmod{m} or \mod(x,m)- remainder of x divided by m in \{0,\ldots,m-1\}. \mod(x,m)=x-\lfloor\frac{x}{m}\rfloor m \lfloor\frac{x}{m}\rfloor \text{ is quotient.} \mod(29,12)=29-(\lfloor\frac{29}{12}\rfloor)*12=29-(2)*12=5
```

```
x\pmod{m} or \mod(x,m)- remainder of x divided by m in \{0,\ldots,m-1\}. \mod(x,m)=x-\lfloor\frac{x}{m}\rfloor m \lfloor\frac{x}{m}\rfloor \text{ is quotient.} \mod(29,12)=29-(\lfloor\frac{29}{12}\rfloor)*12=29-(2)*12=5 Recap:
```

```
x\pmod{m} or \mod(x,m)- remainder of x divided by m in \{0,\ldots,m-1\}. \mod(x,m)=x-\lfloor\frac{x}{m}\rfloor m \lfloor\frac{x}{m}\rfloor \text{ is quotient.} \mod(29,12)=29-(\lfloor\frac{29}{12}\rfloor)*12=29-(2)*12=5 Recap: a\equiv b\pmod{m}.
```

```
x\pmod m or \mod(x,m)- remainder of x divided by m in \{0,\ldots,m-1\}. \mod(x,m)=x-\lfloor\frac{x}{m}\rfloor m \lfloor\frac{x}{m}\rfloor is quotient. \mod(29,12)=29-(\lfloor\frac{29}{12}\rfloor)*12=29-(2)*12=5 Recap: a\equiv b\pmod m. Says two integers a and b are equivalent modulo m.
```

```
x\pmod m or \mod (x,m)- remainder of x divided by m in \{0,\ldots,m-1\}. \mod (x,m)=x-\lfloor \frac{x}{m}\rfloor m \lfloor \frac{x}{m}\rfloor \text{ is quotient.} \mod (29,12)=29-(\lfloor \frac{29}{12}\rfloor)*12=29-(2)*12=5 Recap: a\equiv b\pmod m. Says two integers a and b are equivalent modulo m.
```

Modulus is *m*

Division: multiply by multiplicative inverse.

$$2x = 3 \implies (1/2) \cdot 2x = (1/2)3 \implies x = 3/2.$$

Division: multiply by multiplicative inverse.

$$2x = 3 \implies (1/2) \cdot 2x = (1/2)3 \implies x = 3/2.$$

Multiplicative inverse of x is y where xy = 1;

Division: multiply by multiplicative inverse.

$$2x = 3 \implies (1/2) \cdot 2x = (1/2)3 \implies x = 3/2.$$

Multiplicative inverse of x is y where xy = 1; 1 is multiplicative identity element.

Division: multiply by multiplicative inverse.

$$2x = 3 \implies (1/2) \cdot 2x = (1/2)3 \implies x = 3/2.$$

Multiplicative inverse of x is y where xy = 1; 1 is multiplicative identity element.

In modular arithmetic, 1 is the multiplicative identity element.

Division: multiply by multiplicative inverse.

$$2x = 3 \implies (1/2) \cdot 2x = (1/2)3 \implies x = 3/2.$$

Multiplicative inverse of x is y where xy = 1; 1 is multiplicative identity element.

In modular arithmetic, 1 is the multiplicative identity element.

Multiplicative inverse of $x \mod m$ is $y \mod m$.

Division: multiply by multiplicative inverse.

$$2x = 3 \implies (1/2) \cdot 2x = (1/2)3 \implies x = 3/2.$$

Multiplicative inverse of x is y where xy = 1; 1 is multiplicative identity element.

In modular arithmetic, 1 is the multiplicative identity element.

Multiplicative inverse of $x \mod m$ is $y \mod m$.

For 4 modulo 7 inverse is 2: $2 \cdot 4 \equiv 8 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$.

Division: multiply by multiplicative inverse.

$$2x = 3 \implies (1/2) \cdot 2x = (1/2)3 \implies x = 3/2.$$

Multiplicative inverse of x is y where xy = 1; 1 is multiplicative identity element.

In modular arithmetic, 1 is the multiplicative identity element.

Multiplicative inverse of $x \mod m$ is $y \mod m$.

For 4 modulo 7 inverse is 2: $2 \cdot 4 \equiv 8 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$.

Can solve $4x = 5 \pmod{7}$.

Division: multiply by multiplicative inverse.

$$2x = 3 \implies (1/2) \cdot 2x = (1/2)3 \implies x = 3/2.$$

Multiplicative inverse of x is y where xy = 1; 1 is multiplicative identity element.

In modular arithmetic, 1 is the multiplicative identity element.

Multiplicative inverse of $x \mod m$ is $y \mod m$.

For 4 modulo 7 inverse is 2: $2 \cdot 4 \equiv 8 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$.

Can solve $4x = 5 \pmod{7}$.

 $2 \cdot 4x = 2 \cdot 5 \pmod{7}$

Division: multiply by multiplicative inverse.

$$2x = 3 \implies (1/2) \cdot 2x = (1/2)3 \implies x = 3/2.$$

Multiplicative inverse of x is y where xy = 1; 1 is multiplicative identity element.

In modular arithmetic, 1 is the multiplicative identity element.

Multiplicative inverse of $x \mod m$ is $y \mod m$.

For 4 modulo 7 inverse is 2: $2 \cdot 4 \equiv 8 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$.

Can solve $4x = 5 \pmod{7}$.

 $2\cdot 4x = 2\cdot 5 \pmod{7}$

 $8x = 10 \pmod{7}$

Division: multiply by multiplicative inverse.

$$2x = 3 \implies (1/2) \cdot 2x = (1/2)3 \implies x = 3/2.$$

Multiplicative inverse of x is y where xy = 1; 1 is multiplicative identity element.

In modular arithmetic, 1 is the multiplicative identity element.

Multiplicative inverse of $x \mod m$ is $y \mod m$.

For 4 modulo 7 inverse is 2: $2 \cdot 4 \equiv 8 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$.

Can solve $4x = 5 \pmod{7}$.

 $2 \cdot 4x = 2 \cdot 5 \pmod{7}$

 $8x = 10 \pmod{7}$

 $x = 3 \pmod{7}$

Division: multiply by multiplicative inverse.

$$2x = 3 \implies (1/2) \cdot 2x = (1/2)3 \implies x = 3/2.$$

Multiplicative inverse of x is y where xy = 1; 1 is multiplicative identity element.

In modular arithmetic, 1 is the multiplicative identity element.

Multiplicative inverse of $x \mod m$ is $y \mod m$.

For 4 modulo 7 inverse is 2: $2 \cdot 4 \equiv 8 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$.

Can solve $4x = 5 \pmod{7}$.

 $2\cdot 4x = 2\cdot 5 \pmod{7}$

 $8x = 10 \pmod{7}$

 $x = 3 \pmod{7}$

Check!

Division: multiply by multiplicative inverse.

$$2x = 3 \implies (1/2) \cdot 2x = (1/2)3 \implies x = 3/2.$$

Multiplicative inverse of x is y where xy = 1; 1 is multiplicative identity element.

In modular arithmetic, 1 is the multiplicative identity element.

Multiplicative inverse of $x \mod m$ is $y \mod m$.

For 4 modulo 7 inverse is 2: $2 \cdot 4 \equiv 8 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$.

Can solve $4x = 5 \pmod{7}$.

 $2 \cdot 4x = 2 \cdot 5 \pmod{7}$

 $8x = 10 \pmod{7}$

 $x = 3 \pmod{7}$

Check! $4(3) = 12 = 5 \pmod{7}$.

Division: multiply by multiplicative inverse.

$$2x = 3 \implies (1/2) \cdot 2x = (1/2)3 \implies x = 3/2.$$

Multiplicative inverse of x is y where xy = 1; 1 is multiplicative identity element.

In modular arithmetic, 1 is the multiplicative identity element.

Multiplicative inverse of $x \mod m$ is $y \mod x = 1 \pmod m$.

For 4 modulo 7 inverse is 2: $2 \cdot 4 \equiv 8 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$.

Can solve $4x = 5 \pmod{7}$. $x = 3 \pmod{7}$::: Check! $4(3) = 12 = 5 \pmod{7}$.

Division: multiply by multiplicative inverse.

$$2x = 3 \implies (1/2) \cdot 2x = (1/2)3 \implies x = 3/2.$$

Multiplicative inverse of x is y where xy = 1; 1 is multiplicative identity element.

In modular arithmetic, 1 is the multiplicative identity element.

Multiplicative inverse of $x \mod m$ is $y \mod m$.

For 4 modulo 7 inverse is 2: $2 \cdot 4 \equiv 8 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$.

Can solve $4x = 5 \pmod{7}$.

 $x = 3 \pmod{7}$::: Check! $4(3) = 12 = 5 \pmod{7}$.

For 8 modulo 12: no multiplicative inverse!

Division: multiply by multiplicative inverse.

$$2x = 3 \implies (1/2) \cdot 2x = (1/2)3 \implies x = 3/2.$$

Multiplicative inverse of x is y where xy = 1; 1 is multiplicative identity element.

In modular arithmetic, 1 is the multiplicative identity element.

Multiplicative inverse of $x \mod m$ is $y \mod m$.

For 4 modulo 7 inverse is 2: $2 \cdot 4 \equiv 8 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$.

Can solve $4x = 5 \pmod{7}$.

 $x = 3 \pmod{7}$::: Check! $4(3) = 12 = 5 \pmod{7}$.

For 8 modulo 12: no multiplicative inverse!

"Common factor of 4"

Division: multiply by multiplicative inverse.

$$2x = 3 \implies (1/2) \cdot 2x = (1/2)3 \implies x = 3/2.$$

Multiplicative inverse of x is y where xy = 1; 1 is multiplicative identity element.

In modular arithmetic, 1 is the multiplicative identity element.

Multiplicative inverse of $x \mod m$ is $y \mod m$.

For 4 modulo 7 inverse is 2: $2 \cdot 4 \equiv 8 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$.

Can solve $4x = 5 \pmod{7}$.

 $x = 3 \pmod{7}$::: Check! $4(3) = 12 = 5 \pmod{7}$.

For 8 modulo 12: no multiplicative inverse!

"Common factor of 4" \Longrightarrow

 $8k-12\ell$ is a multiple of four for any ℓ and $k \Longrightarrow$

Division: multiply by multiplicative inverse.

$$2x = 3 \implies (1/2) \cdot 2x = (1/2)3 \implies x = 3/2.$$

Multiplicative inverse of x is y where xy = 1; 1 is multiplicative identity element.

In modular arithmetic, 1 is the multiplicative identity element.

Multiplicative inverse of $x \mod m$ is $y \mod m$.

For 4 modulo 7 inverse is 2: $2 \cdot 4 \equiv 8 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$.

Can solve $4x = 5 \pmod{7}$.

 $x = 3 \pmod{7}$::: Check! $4(3) = 12 = 5 \pmod{7}$.

For 8 modulo 12: no multiplicative inverse!

"Common factor of 4" \Longrightarrow

 $8k - 12\ell$ is a multiple of four for any ℓ and $k \implies 8k \not\equiv 1 \pmod{12}$ for any k.

Thm:

If greatest common divisor of x and m, gcd(x, m), is 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Thm:

If greatest common divisor of x and m, gcd(x, m), is 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof \Longrightarrow : The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $y \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m.

Thm:

If greatest common divisor of x and m, gcd(x, m), is 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof \Longrightarrow : The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $y \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m.

Pigenhole principle: Each of m numbers in S correspond to different one of m equivalence classes modulo m.

Thm:

If greatest common divisor of x and m, gcd(x, m), is 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof \Longrightarrow : The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $y \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m.

Pigenhole principle: Each of m numbers in S correspond to different one of m equivalence classes modulo m.

Thm:

If greatest common divisor of x and m, gcd(x, m), is 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof \Longrightarrow : The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $y \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m.

Pigenhole principle: Each of m numbers in S correspond to different one of m equivalence classes modulo m.

 \implies One must correspond to 1 modulo m.

If not distinct, then $a, b \in \{0, \dots, m-1\}$,

Thm:

If greatest common divisor of x and m, gcd(x, m), is 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

```
Proof \Longrightarrow: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m.
```

Pigenhole principle: Each of m numbers in S correspond to different one of m equivalence classes modulo m.

```
If not distinct, then a,b \in \{0,\ldots,m-1\}, where (ax \equiv bx \pmod m) \Longrightarrow (a-b)x \equiv 0 \pmod m
```

Thm:

If greatest common divisor of x and m, gcd(x, m), is 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

```
Proof \Longrightarrow: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m.
```

Pigenhole principle: Each of m numbers in S correspond to different one of m equivalence classes modulo m.

```
If not distinct, then a,b \in \{0,...,m-1\}, where (ax \equiv bx \pmod m) \Longrightarrow (a-b)x \equiv 0 \pmod m
Or (a-b)x = km for some integer k.
```

Thm:

If greatest common divisor of x and m, gcd(x, m), is 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

```
Proof \Longrightarrow: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m.
```

Pigenhole principle: Each of m numbers in S correspond to different one of m equivalence classes modulo m.

```
If not distinct, then a,b \in \{0,\ldots,m-1\}, where (ax \equiv bx \pmod m) \Longrightarrow (a-b)x \equiv 0 \pmod m
Or (a-b)x = km for some integer k.
acd(x,m) = 1
```

Thm:

If greatest common divisor of x and m, gcd(x, m), is 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

```
Proof \Longrightarrow: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m.
```

Pigenhole principle: Each of m numbers in S correspond to different one of m equivalence classes modulo m.

 \implies One must correspond to 1 modulo m.

```
If not distinct, then a,b \in \{0,\ldots,m-1\}, where (ax \equiv bx \pmod m) \Longrightarrow (a-b)x \equiv 0 \pmod m
Or (a-b)x = km for some integer k.
```

$$gcd(x,m)=1$$

 \implies Prime factorization of m and x do not contain common primes.

Thm:

If greatest common divisor of x and m, gcd(x, m), is 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

```
Proof \Longrightarrow: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m.
```

Pigenhole principle: Each of m numbers in S correspond to different one of m equivalence classes modulo m.

 \implies One must correspond to 1 modulo m.

If not distinct, then
$$a,b \in \{0,\ldots,m-1\}$$
, where $(ax \equiv bx \pmod m) \Longrightarrow (a-b)x \equiv 0 \pmod m$
Or $(a-b)x = km$ for some integer k .

$$gcd(x, m) = 1$$

 \implies Prime factorization of m and x do not contain common primes.

 \implies (a-b) factorization contains all primes in m's factorization.

Thm:

If greatest common divisor of x and m, gcd(x, m), is 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

```
Proof \Longrightarrow: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m.
```

Pigenhole principle: Each of m numbers in S correspond to different one of m equivalence classes modulo m.

 \implies One must correspond to 1 modulo m.

If not distinct, then $a,b \in \{0,...,m-1\}$, where $(ax \equiv bx \pmod m) \Longrightarrow (a-b)x \equiv 0 \pmod m$ Or (a-b)x = km for some integer k.

$$gcd(x,m)=1$$

 \implies Prime factorization of m and x do not contain common primes.

 \implies (a-b) factorization contains all primes in m's factorization.

Thm:

If greatest common divisor of x and m, gcd(x, m), is 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

```
Proof \Longrightarrow: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m.
```

Pigenhole principle: Each of m numbers in S correspond to different one of m equivalence classes modulo m.

 \implies One must correspond to 1 modulo m.

If not distinct, then
$$a,b \in \{0,\ldots,m-1\}$$
, where $(ax \equiv bx \pmod m) \Longrightarrow (a-b)x \equiv 0 \pmod m$
Or $(a-b)x = km$ for some integer k .

$$gcd(x,m)=1$$

 \implies Prime factorization of m and x do not contain common primes.

 \implies (a-b) factorization contains all primes in m's factorization.

$$\implies (a-b) \geq m$$
.

Thm:

If greatest common divisor of x and m, gcd(x, m), is 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

```
Proof \Longrightarrow: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m.
```

Pigenhole principle: Each of m numbers in S correspond to different one of m equivalence classes modulo m.

 \implies One must correspond to 1 modulo m.

If not distinct, then $a,b \in \{0,\ldots,m-1\}$, where $(ax \equiv bx \pmod m) \Longrightarrow (a-b)x \equiv 0 \pmod m$ Or (a-b)x = km for some integer k.

$$gcd(x,m)=1$$

 \implies Prime factorization of m and x do not contain common primes.

 \implies (a-b) factorization contains all primes in m's factorization.

$$\implies$$
 $(a-b) \ge m$. But $a, b \in \{0, ...m-1\}$.

Thm:

If greatest common divisor of x and m, gcd(x, m), is 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

```
Proof \Longrightarrow: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m.
```

Pigenhole principle: Each of m numbers in S correspond to different one of m equivalence classes modulo m.

 \implies One must correspond to 1 modulo m.

If not distinct, then
$$a,b \in \{0,\ldots,m-1\}$$
, where $(ax \equiv bx \pmod m) \Longrightarrow (a-b)x \equiv 0 \pmod m$
Or $(a-b)x = km$ for some integer k .

$$gcd(x,m)=1$$

 \implies Prime factorization of m and x do not contain common primes.

 \implies (a-b) factorization contains all primes in m's factorization.

So (a-b) has to be multiple of m.

 \implies $(a-b) \ge m$. But $a, b \in \{0, ...m-1\}$. Contradiction.

Thm:

If greatest common divisor of x and m, gcd(x, m), is 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

```
Proof \Longrightarrow: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m.
```

Pigenhole principle: Each of m numbers in S correspond to different one of m equivalence classes modulo m.

 \implies One must correspond to 1 modulo m.

If not distinct, then
$$a,b \in \{0,\ldots,m-1\}$$
, where $(ax \equiv bx \pmod m) \Longrightarrow (a-b)x \equiv 0 \pmod m$
Or $(a-b)x = km$ for some integer k .

$$gcd(x,m)=1$$

 \implies Prime factorization of m and x do not contain common primes.

 \implies (a-b) factorization contains all primes in m's factorization.

$$\implies$$
 $(a-b) \ge m$. But $a, b \in \{0, ...m-1\}$. Contradiction.

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof Sketch: The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $y \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m.

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof Sketch: The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $y \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m. ...

For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4...

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

```
Proof Sketch: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m.
```

For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4... S =

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

```
Proof Sketch: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m.
```

For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4... $S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\}$

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof Sketch: The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $y \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m.

For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4... $S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

```
Proof Sketch: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m.
```

For x=4 and m=6. All products of 4... $S=\{0(4),1(4),2(4),3(4),4(4),5(4)\}=\{0,4,8,12,16,20\}$ reducing (mod 6)

```
Proof Sketch: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m. ... For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4... S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\} reducing (mod 6) S = \{0, 4, 2, 0, 4, 2\}
```

```
Proof Sketch: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m. ... For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4... S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\} reducing (mod 6) S = \{0, 4, 2, 0, 4, 2\}
```

```
Proof Sketch: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m. ...

For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4...

S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\} reducing (mod 6)

S = \{0, 4, 2, 0, 4, 2\}
Not distinct.
```

```
Proof Sketch: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m. ...

For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4...

S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\} reducing (mod 6)

S = \{0, 4, 2, 0, 4, 2\}
Not distinct. Common factor 2.
```

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof Sketch: The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $y \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m.

For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4...

 $S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$ reducing (mod 6)

$$S = \{0,4,2,0,4,2\}$$

Not distinct. Common factor 2.

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof Sketch: The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $y \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m. ...

For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4... $S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$

reducing (mod 6)

 $S = \{0,4,2,0,4,2\}$

Not distinct. Common factor 2.

For x = 5 and m = 6.

S =

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof Sketch: The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $y \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m. ...

For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4... $S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$

reducing (mod 6)

$$S = \{0,4,2,0,4,2\}$$

Not distinct. Common factor 2.

$$\textit{S} = \{0(5), 1(5), 2(5), 3(5), 4(5), 5(5)\}$$

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof Sketch: The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $y \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m.

For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4...

 $S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$ reducing (mod 6)

 $S = \{0, 4, 2, 0, 4, 2\}$

Not distinct. Common factor 2.

$$S = \{0(5), 1(5), 2(5), 3(5), 4(5), 5(5)\} = \{0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$$

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof Sketch: The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $y \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m.

For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4...

 $S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$ reducing (mod 6)

 $S = \{0, 4, 2, 0, 4, 2\}$

Not distinct. Common factor 2.

$$S = \{0(5), 1(5), 2(5), 3(5), 4(5), 5(5)\} = \{0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$$

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof Sketch: The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $y \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m.

For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4...

 $S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$ reducing (mod 6)

 $S = \{0,4,2,0,4,2\}$

Not distinct. Common factor 2.

For x = 5 and m = 6.

$$S = \{0(5), 1(5), 2(5), 3(5), 4(5), 5(5)\} = \{0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$$

All distinct,

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

```
Proof Sketch: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m.
```

For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4...

 $S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$ reducing (mod 6)

$$S = \{0,4,2,0,4,2\}$$

Not distinct. Common factor 2.

For x = 5 and m = 6.

$$\mathcal{S} = \{0(5), 1(5), 2(5), 3(5), 4(5), 5(5)\} = \{0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$$

All distinct, contains 1!

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

```
Proof Sketch: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m.
```

For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4...

 $S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$ reducing (mod 6)

$$S = \{0, 4, 2, 0, 4, 2\}$$

Not distinct. Common factor 2.

For x = 5 and m = 6.

$$S = \{0(5), 1(5), 2(5), 3(5), 4(5), 5(5)\} = \{0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$$

All distinct, contains 1! 5 is multiplicative inverse of 5 (mod 6).

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

```
Proof Sketch: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains y \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m. ...
```

For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4... $S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$

reducing (mod 6)

$$S = \{0,4,2,0,4,2\}$$

Not distinct. Common factor 2.

For
$$x = 5$$
 and $m = 6$.

$$S = \{0(5), 1(5), 2(5), 3(5), 4(5), 5(5)\} = \{0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$$

All distinct, contains 1! 5 is multiplicative inverse of 5 (mod 6).

$$5x = 3 \pmod{6}$$

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof Sketch: The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $y \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m.

For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4...

 $S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$ reducing (mod 6)

 $S = \{0, 4, 2, 0, 4, 2\}$

Not distinct. Common factor 2.

For x = 5 and m = 6.

$$S = \{0(5), 1(5), 2(5), 3(5), 4(5), 5(5)\} = \{0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$$

All distinct, contains 1! 5 is multiplicative inverse of 5 (mod 6).

$$5x = 3 \pmod{6}$$
 What is x ?

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof Sketch: The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $y \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m.

For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4...

 $S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$ reducing (mod 6)

$$S = \{0,4,2,0,4,2\}$$

Not distinct. Common factor 2.

For x = 5 and m = 6.

$$S = \{0(5), 1(5), 2(5), 3(5), 4(5), 5(5)\} = \{0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$$

All distinct, contains 1! 5 is multiplicative inverse of 5 (mod 6).

 $5x = 3 \pmod{6}$ What is x? Multiply both sides by 5.

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

```
Proof Sketch: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains
v \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m.
For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4...
 S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}
reducing (mod 6)
 S = \{0,4,2,0,4,2\}
Not distinct. Common factor 2.
For x = 5 and m = 6
 S = \{0(5), 1(5), 2(5), 3(5), 4(5), 5(5)\} = \{0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}
All distinct, contains 1! 5 is multiplicative inverse of 5 (mod 6).
5x = 3 \pmod{6} What is x? Multiply both sides by 5.
x = 15
```

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

```
Proof Sketch: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains
v \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m.
For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4...
 S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}
reducing (mod 6)
 S = \{0,4,2,0,4,2\}
Not distinct. Common factor 2.
For x = 5 and m = 6
 S = \{0(5), 1(5), 2(5), 3(5), 4(5), 5(5)\} = \{0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}
All distinct, contains 1! 5 is multiplicative inverse of 5 (mod 6).
5x = 3 \pmod{6} What is x? Multiply both sides by 5.
x = 15 = 3 \pmod{6}
```

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

```
Proof Sketch: The set S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\} contains
v \equiv 1 \mod m if all distinct modulo m.
For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4...
 S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}
reducing (mod 6)
 S = \{0,4,2,0,4,2\}
Not distinct. Common factor 2.
For x = 5 and m = 6
 S = \{0(5), 1(5), 2(5), 3(5), 4(5), 5(5)\} = \{0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}
All distinct, contains 1! 5 is multiplicative inverse of 5 (mod 6).
5x = 3 \pmod{6} What is x? Multiply both sides by 5.
x = 15 = 3 \pmod{6}
4x = 3 \pmod{6}
```

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof Sketch: The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $v \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m. For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4... $S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$ reducing (mod 6) $S = \{0,4,2,0,4,2\}$ Not distinct. Common factor 2. For x = 5 and m = 6. $S = \{0(5), 1(5), 2(5), 3(5), 4(5), 5(5)\} = \{0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$ All distinct, contains 1! 5 is multiplicative inverse of 5 (mod 6). $5x = 3 \pmod{6}$ What is x? Multiply both sides by 5.

 $4x = 3 \pmod{6}$ No solutions.

 $x = 15 = 3 \pmod{6}$

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof Sketch: The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $v \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m. For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4... $S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$ reducing (mod 6) $S = \{0,4,2,0,4,2\}$ Not distinct. Common factor 2. For x = 5 and m = 6. $S = \{0(5), 1(5), 2(5), 3(5), 4(5), 5(5)\} = \{0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$ All distinct, contains 1! 5 is multiplicative inverse of 5 (mod 6). $5x = 3 \pmod{6}$ What is x? Multiply both sides by 5. $x = 15 = 3 \pmod{6}$ $4x = 3 \pmod{6}$ No solutions. Can't get an odd.

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof Sketch: The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $v \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m. For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4... $S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$ reducing (mod 6) $S = \{0,4,2,0,4,2\}$ Not distinct. Common factor 2. For x = 5 and m = 6. $S = \{0(5), 1(5), 2(5), 3(5), 4(5), 5(5)\} = \{0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$ All distinct, contains 1! 5 is multiplicative inverse of 5 (mod 6). $5x = 3 \pmod{6}$ What is x? Multiply both sides by 5. $x = 15 = 3 \pmod{6}$

 $4x = 3 \pmod{6}$ No solutions. Can't get an odd.

 $4x = 2 \pmod{6}$

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof Sketch: The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $y \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m. ...

For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4... $S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$ reducing (mod 6) $S = \{0, 4, 2, 0, 4, 2\}$ Not distinct. Common factor 2.

For
$$x = 5$$
 and $m = 6$.

$$S = \{0(5), 1(5), 2(5), 3(5), 4(5), 5(5)\} = \{0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$$

All distinct, contains 1! 5 is multiplicative inverse of 5 (mod 6).

 $5x = 3 \pmod{6}$ What is x? Multiply both sides by 5.

$$x = 15 = 3 \pmod{6}$$

 $4x = 3 \pmod{6}$ No solutions. Can't get an odd.

$$4x = 2 \pmod{6}$$
 Two solutions!

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof Sketch: The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $v \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m. For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4... $S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$ reducing (mod 6) $S = \{0,4,2,0,4,2\}$ Not distinct. Common factor 2. For x = 5 and m = 6. $S = \{0(5), 1(5), 2(5), 3(5), 4(5), 5(5)\} = \{0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$ All distinct, contains 1! 5 is multiplicative inverse of 5 (mod 6). $5x = 3 \pmod{6}$ What is x? Multiply both sides by 5. $x = 15 = 3 \pmod{6}$ $4x = 3 \pmod{6}$ No solutions. Can't get an odd. $4x = 2 \pmod{6}$ Two solutions! $x = 2,5 \pmod{6}$

Thm: If gcd(x, m) = 1, then x has a multiplicative inverse modulo m.

Proof Sketch: The set $S = \{0x, 1x, ..., (m-1)x\}$ contains $y \equiv 1 \mod m$ if all distinct modulo m.

•••

For x = 4 and m = 6. All products of 4...

 $S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$

reducing (mod 6)

$$S = \{0,4,2,0,4,2\}$$

Not distinct. Common factor 2.

For x = 5 and m = 6.

$$S = \{0(5), 1(5), 2(5), 3(5), 4(5), 5(5)\} = \{0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$$

All distinct, contains 1! 5 is multiplicative inverse of 5 (mod 6).

 $5x = 3 \pmod{6}$ What is x? Multiply both sides by 5.

$$x = 15 = 3 \pmod{6}$$

 $4x = 3 \pmod{6}$ No solutions. Can't get an odd.

$$4x = 2 \pmod{6}$$
 Two solutions! $x = 2,5 \pmod{6}$

Very different for elements with inverses.

How to find the inverse?

How to find the inverse? How to find **if** x has an inverse modulo m?

How to find the inverse? How to find if x has an inverse modulo m? Find gcd (x, m).

How to find the inverse? How to find if x has an inverse modulo m? Find gcd (x, m). Greater than 1?

How to find the inverse?

How to find if x has an inverse modulo m?

Find gcd(x, m).

Greater than 1? No multiplicative inverse.

Equal to 1?

How to find the inverse? How to find if x has an inverse modulo m? Find gcd (x,m). Greater than 1? No multiplicative inverse.

How to find the inverse?

How to find **if** *x* has an inverse modulo *m*?

Find gcd(x, m).

Greater than 1? No multiplicative inverse.

Equal to 1? Mutliplicative inverse.

How to find the inverse?

How to find if x has an inverse modulo m?

Find gcd(x, m).

Greater than 1? No multiplicative inverse.

Equal to 1? Mutliplicative inverse.

Algorithm:

How to find the inverse?

How to find if x has an inverse modulo m?

Find gcd (x, m).

Greater than 1? No multiplicative inverse.

Equal to 1? Mutliplicative inverse.

Algorithm: Try all numbers up to x to see if it divides both x and m.

How to find the inverse?

How to find if x has an inverse modulo m?

Find gcd (x, m).

Greater than 1? No multiplicative inverse.

Equal to 1? Mutliplicative inverse.

Algorithm: Try all numbers up to x to see if it divides both x and m.

Very slow.

How to find the inverse?

How to find **if** *x* has an inverse modulo *m*?

Find gcd (x, m).

Greater than 1? No multiplicative inverse.

Equal to 1? Mutliplicative inverse.

Algorithm: Try all numbers up to x to see if it divides both x and m.

Very slow.

Next: A Faster algorithm.



Watch Piazza for Logistics!

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues....

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues.... Email logistics@eecs70.org / Private message on piazza.

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues.... Email logistics@eecs70.org / Private message on piazza.

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues.... Email logistics@eecs70.org / Private message on piazza.

Happy Studying!

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues.... Email logistics@eecs70.org / Private message on piazza.

Happy Studying!!

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues.... Email logistics@eecs70.org / Private message on piazza.

Happy Studying!!!

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues.... Email logistics@eecs70.org / Private message on piazza.

Happy Studying!!!!

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues.... Email logistics@eecs70.org / Private message on piazza.

Happy Studying!!!!!

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues.... Email logistics@eecs70.org / Private message on piazza.

Happy Studying!!!!!!

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues.... Email logistics@eecs70.org / Private message on piazza.

Happy Studying!!!!!!

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues.... Email logistics@eecs70.org / Private message on piazza.

Happy Studying!!!!!!!

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues.... Email logistics@eecs70.org / Private message on piazza.

Happy Studying!!!!!!!!

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues.... Email logistics@eecs70.org / Private message on piazza.

Happy Studying!!!!!!!!!

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues.... Email logistics@eecs70.org / Private message on piazza.

Happy Studying!!!!!!!!!!

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues.... Email logistics@eecs70.org / Private message on piazza.

Happy Studying!!!!!!!!!!

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues.... Email logistics@eecs70.org / Private message on piazza.

Happy Studying!!!!!!!!!!!

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues.... Email logistics@eecs70.org / Private message on piazza.

Happy Studying!!!!!!!!!!!!

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues.... Email logistics@eecs70.org / Private message on piazza.

Happy Studying!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues.... Email logistics@eecs70.org / Private message on piazza.

Happy Studying!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Watch Piazza for Logistics! Watch Piazza for Advice!

Study/review sessions this weekend! See Piazza.

Important reminders:

- 1. Midterm room assignment: based on your official section enrollment.
- 2. Grading option form is due tonight. Details are on Piazza.

Any other issues.... Email logistics@eecs70.org / Private message on piazza.

Happy Studying!!!!!!!!!!!!!!