

# Modular Arithmetic and Internet Encryption Day

25th January 2011

Jan 25-07:52

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xt3S29F\\_HII](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xt3S29F_HII)

Jan 13-14:20

**The RSA Challenges**  
The RSA organisation have set the following challenge:

- they give you a number and you have to find two smaller numbers whose product gives the original number;
- if they agree with your result then they will pay you up to \$200,000;
- they want to know, though, how you did it!

If they had given 15 as the challenge then  
 $15 = 3 \times 5$ ,  
 so 3 and 5 would be the answer.

The RSA numbers are, though, a bit bigger than this.

**RSA-129**  
 114381625757888867669235779976146612010218  
 29672124235256256184235706935246733897830  
 59712596399870555989075147596030026879545  
 541  
 Solved in 1994

**RSA-155**  
 10941738641570527421809070220403576120037  
 2945449205990913842131476349984288347847  
 179972578912673324976257528997818337070765  
 3724402714674353159335433897  
 Solved in 1999

**RSA-174**  
 188198612920607963838697239461650439807163  
 563379417382700763396422988889715234665485  
 3190669656474304531738801130338716199992  
 32120573403187955065699621305168759307650  
 257059  
 Set 2001 Solved 3 December 2003 \$10,000

Jan 13-13:06

**RSA-617**  
 25195908475657893494027183240048398571429282126204  
 0320277713783604366202070789555626401852588078440  
 69182906412495150821892985591491761845028084891200  
 7284499268739280728776735971418347270261896375014  
 97182469116507761337985909570009733045974880842840  
 17974291006424586918171951187461215151726546322822  
 1686987549182422433637259085141865462043576798423  
 38718477444792073993423658482382428119816381501067  
 481045166037730605620161967625611338441436038339044  
 14952634432190114657544454178424020924616515723350  
 77870774981712577246796292638635637328991215483143  
 8167899885040453640235273819513786365643912120103  
 97122822120720357  
 Worth \$200,000

As we have seen, checking that you have the correct answer is simple – just multiply the two numbers together!

Yet the challenges are really hard:

- RSA-155 took roughly 8.4 years of total computer time (divided among thousands of computers);
- RSA-309 is expected to take approximately 1.6 billion times as long;
- by the same estimation, RSA-617 would take significantly longer than the age of the Universe!

Yet it is easy to multiply two 350 digit numbers.

Jan 13-13:07

Adi Shamir      Ron Rivest      Leonard Adleman

Jan 13-13:09

Modular Arithmetic

You use modular arithmetic all the time:

What will the time be 100 hours from now?

What day of the week will it be 100 days from now?

What day of the year will it be 10000 days from now?

$37 \equiv x \pmod{7}$

$10 \equiv y \pmod{7}$

Jan 13-13:12

If:

$$a \equiv b \pmod{m}$$

and

$$c \equiv d \pmod{m}$$

is it true that:

$$a + c \equiv b + d \pmod{m}?$$

Prove it.

Jan 13-14:30

Test and then prove that if:

$$a \equiv b \pmod{m}$$

and

$$c \equiv d \pmod{m}$$

then

$$ac \equiv bd \pmod{m}$$

Is it true that  $a^n \equiv b^n \pmod{m}$ ?

Jan 13-14:36

Find the remainders when the following are divided by 7:

(a)  $26 \times 44$

(b)  $37^2$

(c)  $37^2 + 34^2$

(d)  $23^{49}$

(e)  $1234^{2345}$

Jan 13-14:40

**A number is divisible by 9 if the sum of its digits is a multiple of 9.**

Choose some multiples of 9 and explore what happens if the partitioned parts of the number are analysed using mod 9.

Can you extend your reasoning to produce a proof of the fact stated at the top of the page?

<http://sites.google.com/site/mathematicsnotebook/divisibilityrules/divisibility3/alternate-proof>

Jan 13-16:44

A logical extension of this thinking is that any number can be tested for divisibility by a given divisor by adding the digits together.

Jan 18-09:54