Example 30. (bonus challenge!) You intercept the following message from Alice:

WHCUHFWXOWHUQXOMOMQVSQWAMWHCUHFXOLNWXQMQVSQWAWMQLN

Your experience tells you that Alice is using a substitution cipher. You also know that this message contains the word "secret". Can you crack it?

Note. In modern practice, it is not uncommon to know (or suspect) what a certain part of the message should be. For instance, PDF files start with "%PDF" (0x25504446).

See `https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magic_number_(programming)` for more such instances.

(Send me an email by 1/28 with the plaintext and how you found it to collect a bonus point.)

Example 31. Compute $3^{1003} \pmod{101}$.

Solution. Since 101 is a prime, $3^{100} \equiv 1 \pmod{101}$ by Fermat's little theorem.
Because $3^{100} \equiv 3^0 \pmod{101}$, this enables us to reduce exponents modulo 100.
In particular, since $1003 \equiv 3 \pmod{100}$, we have $3^{1003} \equiv 3^3 = 27 \pmod{101}$.

Euler's theorem

Recall that Fermat's little theorem is just the special case of Euler's theorem :

Theorem 32. (Euler's theorem) If $n \geqslant 1$ and $\gcd(a, n) = 1$, then $a^{\phi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$.

Proof. Euler's theorem can be proved along the lines of our earlier proof of Fermat's little theorem. The only adjustment is to only start with multiples ka where k is invertible modulo n. There is $\phi(n)$ such residues k, and so that's where Euler's phi function comes in. Can you complete the proof? □

Example 33. What are the last two (decimal) digits of 3^{7082}?

Solution. We need to determine $3^{7082} \pmod{100}$. $\phi(100) = \phi(2^2 5^2) = \phi(2^2)\phi(5^2) = (2^2 - 2^1)(5^2 - 5^1) = 40$.
Since $\gcd(3, 100) = 1$ and $7082 \equiv 2 \pmod{40}$, Euler's theorem shows that $3^{7082} \equiv 3^2 = 9 \pmod{100}$.

Binary exponentiation

Example 34. Compute $3^{25} \pmod{101}$.

Solution. Fermat's little theorem is not helpful here.
Instead, we do **binary exponentiation**:
$3^2 = 9$, $3^4 = 81 \equiv -20$, $3^8 \equiv (-20)^2 = 400 \equiv -4$, $3^{16} \equiv (-4)^2 \equiv 16$, all modulo 101
$25 = 16 + 8 + 1$ [Every integer $n \geqslant 0$ can be written as a sum of distinct powers of 2 (in a unique way).]
Hence, $3^{25} = 3^{16} \cdot 3^8 \cdot 3^1 \equiv 16 \cdot (-4) \cdot 3 = -192 \equiv 10 \pmod{101}$.

Example 35. (extra practice) Compute $2^{20} \pmod{41}$.

Solution. $2^2 = 4$, $2^4 = 16$, $2^8 = 256 \equiv 10$, $2^{16} \equiv 100 \equiv 18$. Hence, $2^{20} = 2^{16} \cdot 2^4 \equiv 18 \cdot 16 = 288 \equiv 1 \pmod{41}$.
Or: $2^5 = 32 \equiv -9 \pmod{41}$. Hence, $2^{20} = (2^5)^4 \equiv (-9)^4 = 81^2 \equiv (-1)^2 = 1 \pmod{41}$.

Comment. Write $a = 2^{20} \pmod{41}$. It follows from Fermat's little theorem that $a^2 = 2^{40} \equiv 1 \pmod{41}$. The argument below shows that $a \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{41}$ [but we don't know which until we do the calculation].
The equation $x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ is equivalent to $(x-1)(x+1) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ [b/c $(x-1)(x+1) = x^2 - 1$]. Since p is a prime and $p|(x-1)(x+1)$, we must have $p|(x-1)$ or $p|(x+1)$. In other words, $x \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{p}$.

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Representations of integers in different bases

We are commonly using the **decimal system** of writing numbers:

$$1234 = 4 \cdot 10^0 + 3 \cdot 10^1 + 2 \cdot 10^2 + 1 \cdot 10^3.$$

10 is called the base, and $1, 2, 3, 4$ are the digits in base 10. To emphasize that we are using base 10, we will write $1234 = (1234)_{10}$. Likewise, we write

$$(1234)_b = 4 \cdot b^0 + 3 \cdot b^1 + 2 \cdot b^2 + 1 \cdot b^3.$$

In this example, $b > 4$, because, if b is the base, then the digits have to be in $\{0, 1, \ldots, b-1\}$.

Example 36. $25 = \boxed{1} \cdot 2^4 + \boxed{1} \cdot 2^3 + \boxed{0} \cdot 2^2 + \boxed{0} \cdot 2^1 + \boxed{1} \cdot 2^0$. We write $25 = (11001)_2$.

Example 37. Express 49 in base 2.

Solution.

- $49 = 24 \cdot 2 + \boxed{1}$. Hence, $49 = (\ldots 1)_2$ where ... are the digits for 24.
- $24 = 12 \cdot 2 + \boxed{0}$. Hence, $49 = (\ldots 01)_2$ where ... are the digits for 12.
- $12 = 6 \cdot 2 + \boxed{0}$. Hence, $49 = (\ldots 001)_2$ where ... are the digits for 6.
- $6 = 3 \cdot 2 + \boxed{0}$. Hence, $49 = (\ldots 0001)_2$ where ... are the digits for 3.
- $3 = 1 \cdot 2 + \boxed{1}$, with $\boxed{1}$ left over. Hence, $49 = (110001)_2$.

Other bases.
What is 49 in base 3? $49 = 16 \cdot 3 + \boxed{1}$, $16 = 5 \cdot 3 + \boxed{1}$, $5 = 1 \cdot 3 + \boxed{2}$, $\boxed{1}$. Hence, $49 = (1211)_3$.
What is 49 in base 5? $49 = (144)_5$.
What is 49 in base 7? $49 = (100)_7$.

Example 38. Bases 2, 8 and 16 (binary, octal and hexadecimal) are commonly used in computer applications.

For instance, in JavaScript or Python, $0b\ldots$ means $(\ldots)_2$, $0o\ldots$ means $(\ldots)_8$, and $0x\ldots$ means $(\ldots)_{16}$.
The digits $0, 1, \ldots, 15$ in hexadecimal are typically written as $0, 1, \ldots, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F$.
Example. FACE value in decimal? $(FACE)_{16} = 15 \cdot 16^3 + 10 \cdot 16^2 + 12 \cdot 16 + 14 = 64206$
Practical example. `chmod 664 file.tex` (change file permission)

664 are octal digits, consisting of three bits: $1 = (001)_2$ execute (x), $2 = (010)_2$ write (w), $4 = (100)_2$ read (r)
Hence, 664 means rw,rw,r. What is rwx,rx,-? 750
By the way, a fourth (leading) digit can be specified (setting the flags: setuid, setgid, and sticky).

Example 39. (terrible jokes, parental guidance advised)

There is I0 types of people... those who understand binary, and those who don't.

Of course, you knew that. How about:

There are II types of people... those who understand Roman numerals, and those who don't.

It's not getting any better:

There are I0 types of people... those who understand hexadecimal, F the rest...