



- (b) We have  $\phi(mn) = \phi(m)\phi(n)$  provided that  $\gcd(m, n) = 1$ .
- (c) Modulo 33, there are  $\phi(33) = \phi(3)\phi(11) = 20$  invertible residues, of which  $\frac{1}{4}\phi(33) = 5$  are quadratic.
- (d) Modulo the prime 31, there are  $\phi(31) = 30$  invertible residues, of which  $\frac{1}{2}\phi(31) = 15$  are quadratic.
- (e) 11 in base 2 is  $(1011)_2$ .
- Comment.** 11 was a bit ambiguous...  $(11)_2$  in base 10 is 3.
- (f) A residue  $x$  modulo 221 is a Fermat liar if and only if  $x^{220} \equiv 1 \pmod{221}$ .
- (g) By the CRT, since  $77 = 7 \cdot 11$ , the congruence has  $2 \cdot 2 = 4$  solutions.
- (h) This congruence only has  $1 \cdot 2 = 2$  solutions. (Note that  $x^2 \equiv 49 \pmod{7}$  only has one solution; namely,  $x \equiv 0$ .)
- (i) The first three bits generated by the Blum-Blum-Shub PRG with  $M = 77$  using the seed 37 are 0, 0, 1 (obtained from 60, 58, 53).
- (j) Using a one-time pad and key  $k = (1100)_2$ , the message  $m = (1010)_2$  is encrypted to  $(0110)_2$ .
- (k) While perfectly confidential, the one-time pad does not protect against tampering.
- (l) The LFSR  $x_{n+15} \equiv x_{n+11} + x_n \pmod{2}$  must repeat after  $2^{15} - 1$  terms.
- (m) We can reuse the key if we use a nonce.