## HW 06 CMSC/MATH/ENEE 456. Morally DUE Oct 26

1. (0 points) What is the day and time of the timed part of the midterm? SOLUTION

Oct 28 at 8:00PM
END OF SOLUTION
2. (40 points) In this problem you will use the ideas behind Pollard's $\rho$-algorithm to factor 143, 371, and 551.
(a) (15 points) Let $f(x)=x^{2}+1(\bmod 143)$. Let $x_{0}=7$.

Compute
$x_{1}=f\left(x_{0}\right), x_{2}=f\left(f\left(x_{0}\right)\right), \ldots$ until you have two numbers $x_{i}$ and $x_{j}$ who's difference $\left|x_{i}-x_{j}\right|$ is NOT relatively prime to 143.
Write down:
$i$ is ...
$j$ is ...
$x_{i}$ is ...
$x_{j}$ is ...
$G C D\left(\left|x_{i}-x_{j}\right|, 143\right)$ is $\ldots$
(The GCD should be a factor of 143).
SOLUTION
Solution 143: $x_{0}=7, x_{1}=50$ so we try $\operatorname{GCD}(50-7,143)=$ $G C D(43,143)=1$. NO.
$x_{2}=70$ so we try:
$G C D(70-7,143)=G C D(63,143)=1 \mathrm{NO}$, and
$G C D(70-50,143)=G C D(20,143)=1 \mathrm{NO}$.
$x_{3}=39$ so we try:
$G C D(39-7,143)=G C D(32,143)=1 \mathrm{NO}$, and
$G C D(50-39,143)=G C D(11,143)=11$. YEAH! 11 is a factor!
END OF SOLUTION

## GOTO NEXT PAGE

(b) (10 points) Let $f(x)=x^{2}+1(\bmod 371)$. Let $x_{0}=7$. Compute $x_{1}=f\left(x_{0}\right), x_{2}=f\left(f\left(x_{0}\right)\right), \ldots$ until you have two numbers $x_{i}$ and $x_{j}$ who's difference $\left|x_{i}-x_{j}\right|$ is NOT relatively prime to 371 .
Write down:
$i$ is ...
$j$ is ...
$x_{i}$ is ...
$x_{j}$ is ...
$G C D\left(\left|x_{i}-x_{j}\right|, 371\right)$ is $\ldots$
(The GCD should be a factor of 371).
SOLUTION
Solution 371:
$x_{0}=7, x_{1}=50$ so we try $G C D(50-7,371)=G C D(43,371)=1$. NO.
$x_{2}=275$ so we try
$G C D(275-7,371)=G C D(268,371)=1$. NO.
$G C D(275-50,371)=G C D(225,371)=1 . \mathrm{NO}$.
$x_{3}=313$ so we try
$G C D(313-7,371)=G C D(306,371)=1$. NO.
$G C D(313-50,371)=G C D(263,371)=1 . \mathrm{NO}$.
$G C D(313-275,371)=G C D(38,371)=1$. NO.
$x_{4}=26$ so we try
$G C D(313-26,371)=G C D(287,371)=7$. YEAH! 7 is a factor!
$G C D\left(\left|x_{4}-x_{3}\right|, 371\right)=G C D(313-26,371)=7$
END OF SOLUTION

## GOTO NEXT PAGE

(c) (15 points) Let $f(x)=x^{2}+1(\bmod 551)$. Let $x_{0}=7$. Compute $x_{1}=f\left(x_{0}\right), x_{2}=f\left(f\left(x_{0}\right)\right), \ldots$ until you have two numbers $x_{i}$ and $x_{j}$ who's difference $\left|x_{i}-x_{j}\right|$ is NOT relatively prime to 551 .
Write down:
$i$ is ...
$j$ is ...
$x_{i}$ is ...
$x_{j}$ is ...
$G C D\left(\left|x_{i}-x_{j}\right|, 551\right)$ is $\ldots$
(The GCD should be a factor of 551).
SOLUTION
$x_{0}=7, x_{1}=50$ so we try $G C D(50-7,551)=G C D(43,551)=1$. NO.
$x_{2}=297$ so we try
$G C D(297-7,551)=G C D(290,551)=29$. YEAH! 29 is a factor! END OF SOLUTION
3. (30 points) Write down TWO facts you learned in the guest lecture on cheating in bridge that you found interesting, and why.

## SOLUTION

(These are just mine (Bill's) thoughts. You can and probably did have a different anwser.)

1) Thinking about a bid can itself give your partner information. This is like a timing attack on RSA!
2) Cheating in bridge is not punished as harshly as it should be.

END OF SOLUTION
4. (30 points) Write down TWO facts you learned in the guest lecture on censorship that you found interesting, and why.

## SOLUTION

(These are just mine (Bill's) thoughts. You can and probably did have a different anwser.)

1) How countries censor is very complicated. Its NOT just looking at every email.
2) There are many ways around censors, but it is a cat-and-mouse game where the censors can read our papers (which give them an advantage) but the breaker-of-censors can always try new things (which gives them the advantage).

END OF SOLUTION

