

## Lecture 7 Outline.

1. Modular Arithmetic.

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Clock Math!!!

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1. Modular Arithmetic.  
Clock Math!!!
2. Inverses for Modular Arithmetic: Greatest Common Divisor (GCD).
3. Euclid's GCD Algorithm

# Clock Math

If it is 4:00 now.

# Clock Math

If it is 4:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours?

# Clock Math

If it is 4:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 9:00!

# Clock Math

If it is 4:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 9:00!

What time is it in 15 hours?

# Clock Math

If it is 4:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 9:00!

What time is it in 15 hours? 19:00!



# Clock Math

If it is 4:00 now.

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What time is it in 15 hours? 19:00!

Actually 7:00.

# Clock Math

If it is 4:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 9:00!

What time is it in 15 hours? 19:00!

Actually 7:00.

19 is the “same as 7” with respect to a 12 hour clock system.

# Clock Math

If it is 4:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 9:00!

What time is it in 15 hours? 19:00!

Actually 7:00.

19 is the “same as 7” with respect to a 12 hour clock system.

Clock time equivalent up to to addition/subtraction of 12.

# Clock Math

If it is 4:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 9:00!

What time is it in 15 hours? 19:00!

Actually 7:00.

19 is the “same as 7” with respect to a 12 hour clock system.

Clock time equivalent up to to addition/subtraction of 12.

# Clock Math

If it is 4:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 9:00!

What time is it in 15 hours? 19:00!

Actually 7:00.

19 is the “same as 7” 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?

# Clock Math

If it is 4:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 9:00!

What time is it in 15 hours? 19:00!

Actually 7:00.

19 is the “same as 7” 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? 104:00!

# Clock Math

If it is 4:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 9:00!

What time is it in 15 hours? 19:00!

Actually 7:00.

19 is the “same as 7” 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? 104:00! or 8:00.

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If it is 4:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 9:00!

What time is it in 15 hours? 19:00!

Actually 7:00.

19 is the “same as 7” 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? 104:00! or 8:00.

8 is the same as 104 for a 12 hour clock system.



# Clock Math

If it is 4:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 9:00!

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Actually 7:00.

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Clock time equivalent up to addition/subtraction of 12.

What time is it in 100 hours? 104:00! or 8:00.

8 is the same as 104 for a 12 hour clock system.

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

# Clock Math

If it is 4:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 9:00!

What time is it in 15 hours? 19:00!

Actually 7:00.

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Clock time equivalent up to addition/subtraction of 12.

What time is it in 100 hours? 104:00! or 8:00.

8 is the same as 104 for a 12 hour clock system.

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If it is 4:00 now.

What time is it in 5 hours? 9:00!

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Actually 7:00.

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What time is it in 100 hours? 104:00! or 8:00.

8 is the same as 104 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  $\{1, \dots, 11, 12\}$

## Day of the week.

Today is Tuesday.

## Day of the week.

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What day is it a year from now?

## Day of the week.

Today is Tuesday.

What day is it a year from now? on February 6, 2025?

## Day of the week.

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Number days.

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



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## Day of the week.

Today is Tuesday.

What day is it a year from now? on February 6, 2025?

Number days.

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

Today: day 2.

## Day of the week.

Today is Tuesday.

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

Today: day 2.

4 days from now.

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4 days from now. day 6

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4 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

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What day is it a year from now? on February 6, 2025?

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

Today: day 2.

4 days from now. day 6 or Saturday.

24 days from now.

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24 days from now. day 26

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



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

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10 days from now

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What day is it a year from now?

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What day is it a year from now?

This year is a leap year!

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What day is it a year from now?

This year is a leap year! So 366 days from now.

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

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What day is it a year from now?

This year is a leap year! So 366 days from now.

Day  $2+366$  or day 368.

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Smallest representation:



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Smallest representation:

subtract 7 until smaller than 7.

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divide and get remainder.

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$368/7$

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$368/7$  leaves quotient of 52 and remainder 4.

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or February 6, 2025 is Day 4, a Thursday.

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## Years and years...

80 years from now? February 6, 2104

20 leap years.  $366 \times 20$  days

60 regular years.  $365 \times 60$  days

It is day  $2 + 366 \times 20 + 365 \times 60$ . 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 2.

Get Day:  $2 + 20 \times 2 + 60 \times 1 = 102$

Remainder when dividing by 7? 4.

Or February 6, 2104 is Thursday!

Further Simplify Calculation:

20 has remainder 6 when divided by 7.

60 has remainder 4 when divided by 7.

Get Day:  $2 + 6 \times 2 + 4 \times 1 = 18$ .

Or Day 4. February 6, 2104 is Thursday.

“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  $m$ .



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Mod 7 equivalence classes:

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$\{\dots, -7, 0, 7, 14, \dots\}$

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or “ $a \equiv c \pmod{m}$  and  $b \equiv d \pmod{m}$ ”

$\implies a + b \equiv c + d \pmod{m}$  and  $a \cdot b \equiv c \cdot d \pmod{m}$ ”

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

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$\implies a + b \equiv c + d \pmod{m}$  and  $a \cdot b \equiv c \cdot d \pmod{m}$ ”

**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  $j$ .

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**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,

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**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,  $a + b = c + d + (k + j)m$

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**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.

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

$x = 15$



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$S = \{0(5), 1(5), 2(5), 3(5), 4(5), 5(5)\} = \{0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$   
All distinct, contains 1! 5 is multiplicative inverse of 5  $\pmod{6}$ .

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

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

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

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## Proof review. Consequence.

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

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

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

$S = \{0(4), 1(4), 2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(4)\} = \{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$   
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Very different for elements with inverses.



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Next: A Faster algorithm.