

Modular Algebra

Use the inverses found above to solve:

$$4x = 1 \pmod{5}$$

$$4x = 1 \pmod{6}$$

$$4x = 1 \pmod{9}$$

$$2x = 3 \pmod{5}$$

$$5x = 4 \pmod{6}$$

$$5x = 4 \pmod{9}$$

Exponentiation

$x^n = x \cdot x \cdot \dots \cdot x$, n times.

In the world of modular arithmetic, it is not true that you can reduce the exponent, mod n. For

example: $3^{10} \neq 3^3 \pmod{7}$, even though $10 = 3 \pmod{7}$.

However, because of the properties of multiplication, you can reduce the base of the exponentiation: $10^3 = 3^3 \pmod{7}$.

Calculate:

$$1^5 = _ \pmod{7}$$

$$9^3 = _ \pmod{7}$$

$$6^2 = _ \pmod{7}$$

$$9^6 = _ \pmod{7}$$

Find the remainder of: $13 \overline{) 99^7}$

1. Find the remainder of $13 \overline{) 99}$.

$$99 = _ * 13 + _.$$

2. Therefore, $99 = _ \pmod{13}$.

3. Raise that value to the power of 7.

Don't make it too hard on yourself! Work in chunks: $x^7 = x^3 \times x^2 \times x^2$

4. Finally, we get that: $99^7 = _ \pmod{13}$.

