(4 points) Name: Solutions

1. (8 points) Show that

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 2 & 5 \\
 1 & 4
 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \equiv \begin{bmatrix}
 4 & 1 \\
 5 & 6
 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{8}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 2 & 5 \\
 1 & 4
 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \equiv \begin{bmatrix}
 4 & 1 \\
 5 & 6
 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{8}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 2 & 5 \\
 4 & 1
 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \equiv \begin{bmatrix}
 4 & 1 \\
 4 & 1
 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \equiv \begin{bmatrix}
 8+25 & 2+30 \\
 4+20 & 1+24
 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{8}$$

$$\equiv 3^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\
 -1 & 2
 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{8}$$

$$\equiv \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\
 -1 & 2
 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{8}$$

$$\equiv \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\
 4 & 1
 \end{bmatrix} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\
 4 & 1
 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{8}$$

$$\equiv \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\
 4 & 1
 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{8}$$

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 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{8}$$

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 \end{bmatrix} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} 4$$

- 2. With general matrices, we find the inverse of a matrix A by multiplying a related matrix by $\frac{1}{\det A}$. This means that if $\det(A) = 0$, then we cannot invert A.
 - (a) (5 points) When working with matrices modulo m, what must be true of $\det(A)$ for A to be invertible? (*Hint*: Think about what "division" is in modular arithmetic and what we know must be true of a number to do this "division".)

det (A) must be relatively prime to the modulus m, for it to have a multiplicative inverse and so for the matrix A to have an inverse.

- (b) (4 points) Give an example of a non-zero matrix that <u>CANNOT</u> be a key matrix for the Hill Cipher. Any matrix with even determinant or a multiple of 13 will work, as it needs to not be relatively prime to 26.

 Examples [22], [141] [109], [64], ...
- 3. (4 points) What is something that you learned while preparing and/or giving your presentation, beyond the details of your cipher? (You may use the back of this sheet to answer.)