

Name:

Problem 1: *It is a fact that 2 is a primitive root of 5. Here is a table of discrete logarithms in base 2 modulo 5:*

a		1	2	3	4
$\log_2 a$		0	1	3	2

Use this table to give all solutions to the equation

$$3x^{13} \equiv 4 \pmod{5}.$$

Solution:

We have that $3 \equiv 2^3 \pmod{5}$ and $4 \equiv 2^2 \pmod{5}$. If $x \equiv 2^k \pmod{5}$, then $x^{13} \equiv 2^{13k} \pmod{5}$. Plugging this all in, the equation becomes

$$2^3 2^{13k} \equiv 2^2 \pmod{5}$$

or

$$2^{13k+3} \equiv 2^2 \pmod{5}.$$

Taking \log_2 on both sides we get

$$13k + 3 \equiv 2 \pmod{4}.$$

We can reduce this more and subtract 3 from both sides to get

$$k \equiv -1 \pmod{4}$$

or

$$k \equiv 3 \pmod{4}.$$

Therefore there is a unique solution and it is $x \equiv 2^3 \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$.