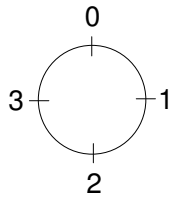
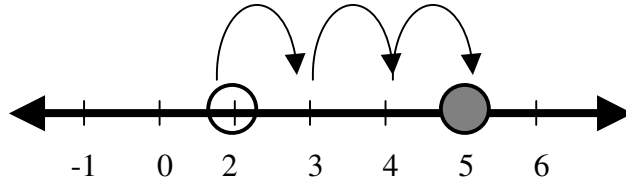


# Modular Addition

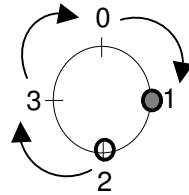
Modular addition is just addition done on a clock instead of on a number line. It is also called clock addition. Let's suppose we have a clock with four numbers on it: 0, 1, 2, 3.



On a number line, to add 2 and 3, we think of starting at 2 and moving 3 units to the right.



Since we end up at 5, we write  $2 + 3 = 5$ . To add 2 and 3 modulo 4, we think of starting at the 2 on the “modulo 4” clock and moving clockwise 3 spaces. Since we end up at 1, we write  $2 + 3 = 1 \pmod{4}$ .



Try these problems “mod 4”.

1.  $3 + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
2.  $1 + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
3.  $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Now fill in an addition “mod 4” table.

| <b>+ (mod 4)</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>0</b>         |          | 1        |          | 3        |
| <b>1</b>         |          | 2        |          |          |
| <b>2</b>         |          | 3        |          |          |
| <b>3</b>         |          | 0        |          |          |

Complete an addition “mod 6” table.

| <b>+ (mod 6)</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>5</b> |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>0</b>         |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>1</b>         |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>2</b>         |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>3</b>         | 3        | 4        | 5        | 0        | 1        | 2        |
| <b>4</b>         |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>5</b>         |          |          |          |          |          |          |