

1. Match the items on the left with the appropriate choice on the right to make a true statement that is not *The golden ratio is the golden ratio*. Indicate the match by copying the number for the item on the right in the blank on the left.

a. 7 $1 + 1/(1 + 1/(1 + 1/(1 + \dots)))$

b. 20 1729

c. 16 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13,

d. 15 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21

e. 18 3, 4, 5, 7, 11

f. 2 Bar Codes

g. 13 Even numbers

h. 11 Fermat's Little Theorem

i. 3 Irrational numbers

j. 14 Odd numbers

k. 8 One to one coorespondence

l. 12 Pigeonhole Principle

m. 9 Rational numbers

n. 1 RSA codes

o. 19 Telling time

p. 5 The Fibonacci Sequence

q. 6 The golden ratio

r. 17 The product of two large primes

s. 4 The square root of 2

t. 12 Twin primes

~~1)~~ are used in internet encryption

~~2)~~ use check digits

~~3)~~ have decimal expansions that neither terminate nor repeat

~~4)~~ confounded the Pythagoreans

~~5)~~ is related to the golden section

~~6)~~ gives the most aesthetically pleasing rectangle, some believe

~~7)~~ is the golden ratio

~~8)~~ is what you set up when you count

~~9)~~ are no more plentiful than natural numbers, even though it

~~10)~~ can show us that there are two non-bald people who are *Seems* equally hairy

~~11)~~ is why RSA encryption works

~~12)~~ are odd

~~13)~~ equal zero mod 2

~~14)~~ equal 1 mod 2

~~15)~~ are Fibonacci numbers

~~16)~~ are prime numbers

~~17)~~ is hard to factor

~~18)~~ are relatively prime

~~19)~~ is like doing mod 12 arithmetic

~~20)~~ is the first number that can be expressed as the sum of two cubes in two ways

*like the
Should be*

20

12

10

10

10

10

10

72

Essay = 28

2. Compute the following:

a. $145 \bmod 12 = \underline{1}$

b. $10 \bmod 4 = \underline{2}$

12 c. $2^2 \bmod 3 = \underline{1}$

d. $7 \bmod 5 = \underline{2}$

e. $3^4 \bmod 5 = \underline{1}$

f. if $a < p$ and p is prime, $a^{p-1} \bmod p = \underline{1}$

2 pts each

3. I'm thinking of a number between 1 and 60. When I divide my number by 3 I get a remainder of 1. When I divide my number by 4 I get a remainder of 2. And when I divide my number by 5 I get a remainder of 1. What is my number?

$1 \times 40 = 40$
 $2 \times 45 = 90$
 $1 \times 36 = 36$

166
 120
 46

46

10 pts

4. The following was encoded using the affine shift: $3x + 5$. Decode it:

CRSR'H YFEFOVW = ZENO'S PARADOX

10 pts

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
5	8	11	14	17	20	23	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	1	4	7	10	13	16	19	22	25	3
F	I	L	O	R	U	X	A	D	G	J	M	P	S	V	Y	B	E	H	K	N	Q	T	W	Z	C

5. Using the same code, encode your last name: _____

10 pts

On separate paper:

6. What makes RSA codes so valuable? *Anyone can be told how to encrypt w/out knowing how*

7. Write an (approximately half page hand written) essay on something you have learned so far this term. *to decode*

20 pts