

Name: Solutions

1. [2 points] How many equivalence relations are there on  $\{1, 2, 3\}$ ?

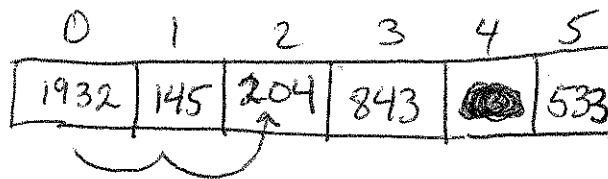
1 part:  ~~$\{1, 2, 3\}$~~

2 parts:  $\{12|3, 1|23, 13|2\}$

3 parts:  $1|2|3$

Total number: 5

2. [2 points] A 6-slot database uses a hashing strategy to store numbers; the hash function is  $h(x) = x \pmod 6$ . Initially, the database is empty. Show a picture of the hash table after the numbers 843, 145, 1932, 533, 204 are inserted in the given order. Collisions are resolved by linear probing.



3. [2 points] Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$ . We consider permutations on  $A$ .

⇒ (a) Let  $f = (2\ 5\ 4\ 7\ 1) \circ (\cancel{7\ 4\ 2})$ . Express  $f$  as the <sup>composition of disjoint</sup> ~~disjoint union~~ of cycle permutations.

$$f = (128) \circ (45)$$

or

$$f = (45) \circ (128)$$

(b) Find the inverse  $f^{-1}$  in tabular form.

$$f^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 4 & 6 & 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. [2 points] Decide whether the given functions are one-to-one/injective, onto/surjective, or bijective. For each blank cell in the table, write "Yes" if the function has the property, and "No" otherwise. You do not need to show your work.

In the following, let  $A^*$  be the set of finite strings of  $a$ 's and  $b$ 's. For example,  $aaba$ ,  $bb$ , and the empty string  $\lambda$  are all in  $A^*$ . Recall that  $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  and  $\mathbb{Z}$  is the set of integers.

Function	one-to-one	onto	bijective
$f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ where $f(x) = x + 6$	Yes	Yes	Yes
$f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ where $f(x) = x^2 - 1$	No	No	No
$f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ where $f(x) = x^3 - 1$	Yes	<del>No</del>	<del>No</del>
$f: A^* \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ where $f(x)$ equals the length of $x$	No	Yes	No
$f: A^* \rightarrow A^*$ where $f(x) = xx$	Yes	No	No
$f: A^* \rightarrow A^*$ where $f(x)$ equals the reverse of $x$	Yes	Yes	Yes

5. [2 points] In RSA, let  $p = 47$  and  $q = 43$ . Then  $n = 2021$  and  $\phi(n) = 1932$ . Pick  $e = 541$ . Use the Euclidean algorithm to find the value of  $d$ .

Want:  $d \cdot 541 + f \cdot 1932 = 1$

$$1932 = 3 \cdot 541 + 309$$

$$541 = 1 \cdot 309 + 232$$

$$309 = 1 \cdot 232 + 77$$

$$232 = 3 \cdot 77 + 1$$

$$1 = 232 - 3 \cdot 77$$

$$1 = 232 - 3(309 - 1 \cdot 232)$$

$$1 = 4 \cdot 232 - 3 \cdot 309$$

$$1 = 4(541 - 1 \cdot 309) - 3 \cdot 309$$

$$1 = 4 \cdot 541 - 7 \cdot 309$$

$$1 = 4 \cdot 541 - 7 \cdot (1932 - 3 \cdot 541)$$

$$1 = 25 \cdot 541 - 7 \cdot 1932$$

• So  $d' = 25$  and  $d = 25 \pmod{1932} = \boxed{25}$ .