Name: \_

Score (Out of 12 points):

A non-programmable, non-scientific calculator may be used.

1. [3 points] Use the quadratic sieve method to factor n = 713. You may find the following helpful:

$$47^{2} \equiv 70 \equiv (2)(5)(7) \pmod{713}$$
  

$$60^{2} \equiv 35 \equiv (5)(7) \pmod{713}$$
  

$$71^{2} \equiv 50 \equiv (2)(5^{2}) \pmod{713}$$

2. [3 points] Use the "Baby step, Giant step" method to find all solutions to  $3^x \equiv 59 \pmod{89}$ , noting that 3 is a primitive root of the prime 89. You may find the following helpful:

 $59 \cdot 3^{(0)(10)} \equiv 59 \pmod{89}$   $59 \cdot 3^{-(1)(10)} \equiv 12 \pmod{89}$   $59 \cdot 3^{-(2)(10)} \equiv 13 \pmod{89}$   $59 \cdot 3^{-(3)(10)} \equiv 66 \pmod{89}$   $59 \cdot 3^{-(4)(10)} \equiv 27 \pmod{89}$  $59 \cdot 3^{-(5)(10)} \equiv 7 \pmod{89}$ 

- 3. Below are a list of q-ary codes. For each code, determine q, the type (n, M, d), and the code rate R.
  - (a) [2 points] Let  $\mathcal{A} = \{0, 1\}$ , and let  $C \subseteq \mathcal{A}^n$  be the code

 $C = \{(0,0,0), (0,1,1), (1,0,1), (1,1,0)\}.$ 

(b) [2 points] Let  $\mathcal{A} = \{0, 1, 2\}$ , and let C be the ternary repetition code

 $C = \{(0, 0, 0, 0), (1, 1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2, 2)\}.$ 

(c) [2 points] Let  $\mathcal{A} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ , and define a code as follows: Given a 5-letter word in  $\mathcal{A}$ , say,  $(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5)$ , add a  $6^{th}$  digit  $a_6 \in \mathcal{A}$  so that

 $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6 \equiv 0 \pmod{5}.$