

§ More APPLICATIONS of Modular ARITHMETIC:

$\mathbb{Z}_{26} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 25\}$  is important for enciphering OR encrypting messages (called Plain text) using an enciphering

fn  $f_E$ : Plain text  $\longrightarrow$  Cipher text

as follows:

A  $\longleftrightarrow$  0  
 B  $\longleftrightarrow$  1  
 C  $\longleftrightarrow$  2  
 $\vdots$   
 Y  $\longleftrightarrow$  24  
 Z  $\longleftrightarrow$  25

Now Fix  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_{26}$  & define

$$f_E: \mathbb{Z}_{26} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{26}$$

$$: x \longrightarrow ax + b.$$

Ex Encipher the Plaintext BA BA  
 By Applying the enciphering fn

$$f_E: x \longrightarrow 3x + 4$$

to 1-letter message units over the alphabet A = 0, B = 1, etc Z = 25

B = 1      A = 0       $\Rightarrow$

B:  $f_E: 1 \longrightarrow 3(1) + 4 = 7$  so B  $\rightarrow$  H  
 A:  $f_E: 0 \longrightarrow 3(0) + 4 = 4$  so A  $\rightarrow$  E

So The message IBMBA  $\longrightarrow$  HEHE.

Ex: CAT = Plain text

$$\& f_E : x \longrightarrow 7x + 20$$

$$C = 2 ; A = 0 ; T = 19$$

$$\text{So: } C = 2 \text{ so } f_E : 2 \longrightarrow 7(2) + 20 = 34 = 8 \leftrightarrow I$$

in  $\mathbb{Z}_{26}$

$$(34 = 26(1) + 8)$$

$$\text{So } C \xrightarrow{f_E} I$$

$$A = 0 \text{ so } f_E : 0 \longrightarrow 7(0) + 20 = 20 \leftrightarrow U$$

$$\text{So } A \xrightarrow{f_E} U$$

$$T = 19 \text{ so } f_E : 19 \longrightarrow 7(19) + 20 = 133 + 20 = 153 = 23 \leftrightarrow X$$

$$(153 = 26(5) + 23)$$

$$\text{So } T \xrightarrow{f_E} X$$

ie the Plain text CAT  $\longrightarrow$  IUX  
 $\downarrow$   
Cipher text

Note: To decipher we do the following:

$$f_E : X \longrightarrow 7X + 20 = Y$$

$$\longleftarrow$$

$$D_E$$

$$D_E : Y \longrightarrow 7^{-1}(Y - 20)$$

$$= 7^{-1}((7X + 20) - 20)$$

$$= 7^{-1}7X = X$$

$$\text{ie } Y \longrightarrow 15(Y - 20)$$

$$\text{Because } 15 = 7^{-1} \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{26}$$

$$\text{as } (15)(7) = 105 = 1 \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{26}$$

$$(105 = (4)26 + 1)$$

$$\text{e.g. in } \text{VUX} ; X \leftrightarrow 23 = Y$$

$$23 \longrightarrow 15(23 - 20) = 45 = 19 \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{26}$$

$$(45 = 26(1) + 19)$$

$\updownarrow$   
 T

so X get deciphered to T ✓

It was important that  $7^{-1}$  existed

$$\text{ie that } \gcd(7, 26) = 1$$

So when choosing  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_{26}$   
for  $f_E: x \rightarrow ax + b$  want  
 $\gcd(a, 26) = 1$

Ex: We can also use matrices with  
entries in  $\mathbb{Z}_{26}$  to send messages  
2 letters at a time as follows:

Encipher the Plain text BABA By  
applying the enciphering function

$$f_E: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix}$$

to 2-letter message units over the  
alphabet  $A=0, B=1, \dots, Z=25$

$$\underline{BA} \overset{\sim}{BA} \leftrightarrow \underline{10} \overset{\sim}{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_E: \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ 22 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} P \\ W \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

So BABA  $\rightarrow$  PWPW