Name 1:
Name 2:
(1) Fill out the following table of exponents modulo 11.

| $a^{1}$ | $a^{2}$ | $a^{3}$ | $a^{4}$ | $a^{5}$ | $a^{6}$ | $a^{7}$ | $a^{8}$ | $a^{9}$ | $a^{10}$ | $a^{11}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 4 | 8 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 9 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(2) What is special about the bases $a=2,6,7,8$ ?

These numbers are called primitive roots modulo p. (In this case $p=11$.)

Using Sage, find the primitive roots modulo $p=5,7,13,17,19 \ldots$ Make a guess for how many primitive roots there will be for any prime $p$. (Hint: it involves the $\varphi$ function.)
(3) For which residues $b(\bmod 11)$ does the equation $x^{2} \equiv b(\bmod 11)$ have a solution?

These are the only residues that have a square root modulo 11 and are called quadratic residues modulo 11 . What are the quadratic residues modulo 13 ?

