

23) All pw: 36^4 pass.

a) No dup: 26^4 . So $36^4 - 26^4$ at least one

b) Exactly one: $\binom{4}{1} \cdot 10 \cdot 26^3$

\uparrow position \times dig. \times 3 letters left.

c) No dup: $26^4 +$

1 dup: $\binom{4}{1} \cdot 10 \cdot 26^3 +$

2 dup: $\binom{4}{2} \cdot 10^2 \cdot 26^2$

24) Use Frequency per position (as the k -th letter in pad text is encrypted the same).

26) a) The only numbers that do not have $\gcd = 1$ are $p, 2p, 3p, \dots, (p-1)p, p^2$. These are p numbers out of p^2 , so there are $p^2 - p = p(p-1)$ numbers with $\gcd = 1$.

b) Now the factors of int multiples of p are

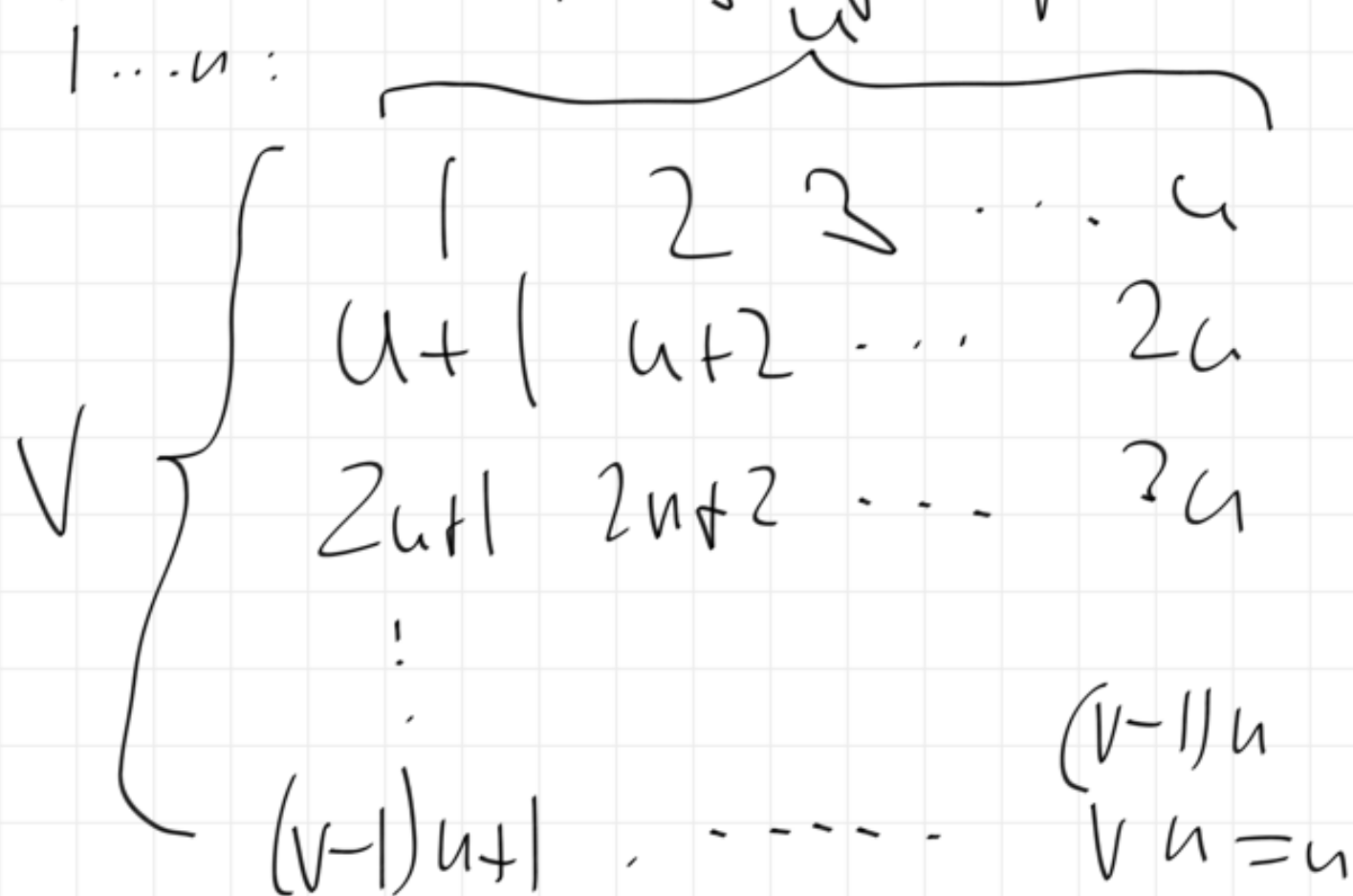
$1, p, 2p, \dots, (p-1)p, p \cdot p, (p+1)p, \dots, p^{k-p} = (p^{k-1} - 1)p, p^k$

That is, the factors are $1, \dots, p^{k-1}$

So p^{k-1} numbers have $\gcd \neq 1$, so $p^k - p^{k-1}$

$= p^{k-1} (p-1)$ numbers have $\gcd = 1$.

c/d) Consider the following diagram for the numbers $1 \dots n$:



Then $\gcd(a, u) \neq 1$ if and only if $\gcd(a \bmod u, u) \neq 1$

Thus there are $\phi(u)$ columns of numbers (namely those whose top entry has $\gcd \neq 1$) which have $\gcd \neq 1$ with u .

The same happens (transposed) with row indices and divisors of v . As $\gcd(u, v) = 1$ there is no interference. Thus a number has $\gcd = 1$ with u, v if neither row index, nor column index has another \gcd .

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{27]} \quad \phi(2^4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11) &= \phi(2^4) \cdot \phi(3^2) \cdot \phi(5) \cdot \phi(11) \\ &= 2^3 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 10 \end{aligned}$$

28] a) If the glass survives a fall and breaks at a+2 feet (having shipped at 1 ft) we can never distinguish at 1 and a+2 feet as maximal height.
b) Use glass 1 at 10, 20, 30, ... feet. If it breaks at a feet, use glass 2 at a-9, a-8, ..., a-1 feet. This is best possible, as a square has the shortest circumference of all rectangles with same area