## 397.

## SPECIMEN TABLE $M \equiv \alpha^{\alpha} b^{\beta}$ (MOD. $N$ ) FOR ANY PRIME OR COMPOSITE MODULUS.

[From the Quarterly Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics, vol. Ix. (1868), pp. 95̌-96 and plate.]

If $N$ be a prime number, and $a$ one of its primitive roots, then any number $M$ prime to $N$, or what is the same thing, any number in the series $1,2, \ldots N-1$, may be exhibited in the form $M \equiv a^{\alpha}(\operatorname{Mod} . N)$; where $\alpha$ is said to be the index of $M$ in regard to the particular root $a$. Jacobi's Canon Arithmeticus (Berlin, 1839), contains a series of tables, giving the indices of the numbers 1, 2, 3 $\ldots N-1$ for every prime number $N$ less than 1000, and giving conversely for each such prime number the numbers $M$ which correspond to the indices $\alpha=1,2, \ldots(N-1)$ (Tabulce Numerorum ad Indices datos pertinentium et Indicum Numero dato correspondentium). A similar theory applies, it is well known, to the composite numbers; the only difference is, that in order to exhibit for a given composite number $N$ the different numbers less than $N$ and prime to it, we require not a single root $a$, but two or more roots $a, b, \ldots$ and that in terms of these we have $M=a^{\alpha} b^{\beta} \ldots(\operatorname{Mod} . N)$. For each root $a$ there is an index $A$ (or say the Indicator of the root), such that $a^{A} \equiv 1(\operatorname{Mod} . N), A$ being the least index for which this equation is satisfied; and the indices $a, b, \ldots$ extend from 1 to $A, B, \ldots$ respectively; the number of different combinations or the product $A B \ldots$, being precisely equal to $\phi(N)$, the number of integers less than $N$ and prime to it. The least common multiple of $A, B \ldots$, is termed the Maximum Indicator, and representing it by $I$, then for any number $M$ not prime to $N$, we have $M^{I} \equiv 1(\operatorname{Mod} . N)$, a theorem made use of by Cauchy for the solution of indeterminate equations of the first order. Thus $N=20$, the roots may be taken to be 3,11 ; the corresponding exponents are $4,2\left(\right.$ viz. $\left.3^{4} \equiv 1(\operatorname{Mod} .20) 11^{2} \equiv 1(\operatorname{Mod} .20)\right)$, and the product of these is 8 , the number of integers less than 20 and prime to it; the series [go to p. 86]


| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | 3,15 | 2, 10 | 3 | 2,6 | 5,19 | 5 | 3 | 2,14 | 3,11,21 | 6 | 5,13 | 28 | 3, 21 | 2, 26 | 5 | 10 | 5, 7, 17 | 3 | 3 |  |
| 30 | 8, 2 | 10,2 | 16 | 12,2 | 6,2 | 36 | 18 | 12, 2 | 4,2,2 | 40 | 6, 2 | 42 | 10,2 | 12,2 | 22 | 46 | 4, 2, 2 | 42 | 20 |  |
| 30 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 12 | 6 | 36 | 18 | 12 | 4 | 40 | 6 | 42 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 46 | 4 | 42 | 20 |  |
| 30 | 16 | 20 | 16 | 24 | 12 | 36 | 18 | 24 | 16 | 40 | 12 | 42 | 20 | 24 | 22 | 46 | 16 | 42 | 20 |  |
| 0 | 0, 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 | 0, 0 | 0, 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0, 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 | 0, 0, 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 12 |  | 1,0 |  | 1,0 |  | 11 |  | 1,0 |  | 26 |  | 39 |  | 1,0 |  | 30 |  | 26 |  | 2 |
| 13 | 1,0 |  | 1 | 11, 0 |  | 34 | 1 |  | 1, 0,0 | 15. |  | 17 | 1,0 |  | 16 | 18 |  | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 24 |  | 2,0 |  | 2,0 |  | 22 |  | 2,0 |  | 12 |  | 36 |  | 2,0 |  | 14 |  | 10 |  | 4 |
| 20 | 7,1 | 9,1 | 5 |  | 1,0 | 1 | 4 | 9,0 |  | 22 | 1,0 | 5 | 8,0 |  | 1 | 17 | 1, 0, 0 | 29 |  | 5 |
| 25 |  |  |  | 0,1 |  | 9 |  |  |  | 1 |  | 14 |  |  |  | 2 |  | 27 |  | 6 |
| 4 | 2, 1 | 2, 1 | 11 |  | 2,1 | 28 | 6 | 11, 1 | $3,0,1$ | 39 |  | 7 | 9, 1 | 1,1 | 19 | 38 | 0, 1, 0 |  | 15 | 7 |
| 6 |  | 3, 0 |  | 3,0 |  | 33 |  | 3, 0 |  | 38 |  | 33 |  | 3, 0 |  | 44 |  | 36 |  | 8 |
| 26 | 2,0 |  | 2 | 10,0 |  | 32 | 2 | , | 2,0,0 | 30 |  | 34 | 2,0 |  | 10 | 36 |  | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| 2 |  | 0,1 | - |  |  | 12 |  | 10,0 |  | 8 |  | 2 |  |  |  | 1 |  | 13 |  | 10 |
| 29 | 7,0 |  | 7 | 8, 0 | 5,1 | 6 | 12 | 7,0 | 0, 1, 0 | 3 | 5,1 | 6 |  | 4,1 | 9 | 27 | 3, 1, 0 | 40 | 8 | 11 |
| 7 |  |  |  | 1,1 |  | 20 |  |  |  | 27 |  | 11 |  |  |  | 32 |  | 11 |  | 12 |
| 23 | 1,1 | 6,1 | 4 | 3,1 | 4,0 | 13 | 17 |  | 1, 1, 1 | 31 | 0,1 | 40 | 2,1 | 11, 1 | 14 | 3 | $3,0,1$ | 33 | 17 | 13 |
| 16 |  | 3,1 |  |  |  | 3 |  | 0,1 |  | 25 |  | 4 |  | 2,1 |  | 22 |  |  |  | 14 |
| 3 | 0,1 |  | 6 |  |  | 35 | 5 |  |  | 37 |  | 22 | 9,0 |  | 17 | 35 |  | 30 |  | 15 |
| 18 |  | 4, 0 |  | 4,0 |  | 8 |  | 4,0 |  | 24 |  | 30 |  | 4,0 |  | 28 |  | 20 |  | 16 |
| 1 | 4,0 | 9, 0 |  | 5,1 | 3,0 | 5 | 16 | 2,1 |  | 33 | 5,0 | 16 | 8,1 | 9, 0 | 7 | 42 | $0,0,1$ | 25 | 19 | 17 |
| 8 |  |  |  | 11, 0 |  | 7 |  |  |  | 16 |  | 31 |  |  |  | 20 |  | 28 |  | 18 |
| 22 | 5,0 | 8,1 | 14 | 10, 1 | 0,1 | 25 |  | 5,1 | 2, 1, 0 | 9 | 4, 1 | 29 | 1,1 | 6,0 | 15 | 29 | 1,1,1 | 35 | 14 | 19 |
| 14 |  | 1,1 |  |  |  | 23 |  | 11, 0 |  | 34 |  | 41 |  |  |  | 31 |  | 39 |  | 20 |
| 17 | 3,1 |  | 12 |  |  | 26 | 7 |  | 0,0,1 | 14 |  | 24 | 0,1 |  | 13 | 10 |  |  | 16 | 21 |
| 11 |  |  |  | 9,0 |  | 17 |  | 8,0 |  | 29 |  | 3 |  | 5, 1 |  | 11 |  | 24 |  | 22 |
| 21 | 6,1 | 5,1 | 15 | 7,0 | 1,1 | 21 | 14 | 10,1 | 1, 0,1 | 36 | 1,1 | 20 | 5, 0 | 11, 0 |  | 39 | $0,1,1$ | 38 | 13 | 23 |
| 19 |  |  |  | 2,1 |  | 31 |  |  |  | 13 |  | 8 |  |  |  | 16 |  | 37 |  | 24 |
| 10 | 6, 0 | 8,0 | 10 |  | 2,0 | 2 | 8 | 6,0 |  | 4 | 2,0 | 10 | 6, 0 |  | 2 | 34 | 2,0,0 | 16 |  | 25 |
| 5 |  | 7,1 |  | 4,1 |  | 24 |  |  |  | 17 |  | 37 |  | 0,1 |  | 33 |  | 17 |  | 26 |
| 9 | 3,0 |  | 3 | 9,1 |  | 30 | 3 |  | $3,0,0$ | 5 |  | 9 | 3, 0 |  | 4 | 8 |  | 3 | 3 | 27 |
| 28 |  | 4,1 |  |  |  | 14 |  | 1,1 |  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 3,1 |  | 6 |  |  |  | 28 |
| 27 | 5,1 | 7, 0 | 13 | 6,0 | 5,0 | 15 | 11 | 4,1 | 2,0,1 | 7 | 3,1 | 25 | 4,1 | 10, 1 | 18 | 43 | $3,0,0$ | 18 | 6 | 29 |
| 15 |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  | 23 |  | 19 |  |  |  | 19 |  | 14 |  | 30 |
| 31 | 4,1 | 6,0 | 9 | 8,1 | 4,1 | 27 | 15 | 9,1 | 0,1,1 | 28 | 2,1 | 32 | 7, 0 | 8,0 | 6 | 5 | 2, 1, 0 | 7 | 4 | 31 |
|  | 32 | 5,0 |  | 5,0 |  | 19 |  | 5, 0 |  | 10 |  | 27 |  | 5, 0 |  | 12 |  | 4 |  | 32 |
|  |  | 33 | 8 | 7,1 |  | 4 | 13 |  | 1,1,0 | 18 |  | 23 |  |  | 3 | 45 |  | 41 | 9 | 33 |
|  |  |  | 34 | 6,1 |  | 16 |  | 3,1 |  | 19 |  | 13 |  | 10, 0 |  | 26 |  | 9 |  | 34 |
|  |  |  |  | 35 | 31 | 29 | 10 | 8,1 |  | 21 |  | 12 | 7,1 |  | 20 | 9 | 1,1, 0 |  |  | 35 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 36 | 18 |  |  |  | 2 |  | 28 |  |  |  | 4 |  | 12 |  | 36 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 37 | 9 | 7,1 | 3,1,1 | 32 | 4,0 | 35 | 4, 0 | 9,1 | 21 | 24 | 1, 0, 1 | 32 | 7 | 37 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38 | 6,1 |  | 35 |  | 26 |  | 7,0 |  | 13 |  | 19 |  | 38 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 39 | 2,1,1 | 6 |  | 15 | 3,1 |  | 8 | 21 |  | 34 | 18 | 39 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40 | 20 |  | 38 |  |  |  | 15 |  | 23 |  | 40 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41 | 3,0 | 18 | 6,1 | 8,1 | 12 | 25 | 2, 0, 1 | 15 | 12 | 41 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42 | 21 |  |  |  | 40 |  |  |  | 42 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43 | 5,1 | 7, 1 | 5 | 37 | 3, 1, 1 | 6 | 5 | 43 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 44 | 6,1 |  | 41 |  | 8 |  | 44 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 45 | 11 | 7 |  | 31 |  | 45 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 46 |  |  | 22 |  | 46 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 47 | 2,1,1 | 5 | 11 | 47 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48 | 21 |  | 48 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49 | 10 | 49 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50 | 50 |

[from $p$. 83] of these is in fact $1,3,7,9,11,13,17,19$, each of which is expressible in the required form, viz. $1 \equiv 3^{\circ} .11^{\circ}, 3 \equiv 3^{1} .11^{\circ}, 7=3^{3} .11^{0}, \& c$. (Mod. 20): the maximum indicator is 4 ; viz. $1^{4} \equiv 1,3^{4} \equiv 1,7^{4} \equiv 1$, \&c. (Mod. 20).

The table pp. 84, 85 gives the Indices for the numbers less than $N$ and prime to it, for all values of $N$ from 1 to 50 ; the arrangement may be seen at a glance; of the five lines which form a heading, the first contains the numbers $N$; the second the root or roots belonging to each number $N$, the third the indicators of these roots, the fourth the maximum indicator, tha fifth the number $\phi(N)$. The remaining lines contain the index or indices of each of the $\phi N$ numbers $M$ less than $N$ and prime to it, the number corresponding to such index or indices, being placed outside in the same horizontal line. For example, 30 has the roots 7, 11, indices 4, 2 respectively; the Maximum Indicator is 4 , and the number of integers less than 30 and prime to it is 8 ; taking any such number, say 17 , the indices are 1,1 , that is, we have $17=7^{1} .11^{1}$ (Mod. 30).

The foregoing corresponds to the Tabulce Indicum Numero dato correspondentium of Jacobi; on account of multiplicity of roots there does not appear to be any mode of forming a single table corresponding to the Tabulco Numerorum ad Indices datos pertinentium; and there would be no adequate advantage in forming for each number $N$ a separate table in some such form as

| $N=20$ |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Roots |  | Nos. |
| 3 | 11 |  |
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 11 |
| 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | 13 |
| 2 | 0 | 9 |
| 2 | 1 | 19 |
| 3 | 0 | 7 |
| 3 | 1 | 17 |

which I have written down in the form of a table of single entry; for although (whenever, as in the present case, the number of roots is only two) it might have been better exhibited as a table of double entry, when the number of roots is three or more it could not of course be exhibited as a table of corresponding multiple entry.

