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> Want to treat "this is a phrase" with characters like "th" "is" " i" "s " ... etc
> with(StringTools):
> Alphabet:=cat("\n\t",Select(IsPrintable,convert([seq(i, i=1..255)
], bytes))):  

p:=length(Alphabet);  

                                         p := 97  

(1)

> StringToList := proc (text::string)
local i;
global Alphabet;
[seq(SearchText(text[i], Alphabet)-1, i = 1 .. length(text))];
end proc;

ListToString := proc (numlist::(list(nonnegint)))
local i;
global Alphabet;
cat(seq(Alphabet[numlist[i]+1], i = 1 .. nops(numlist)));
end proc;

> StringToVect:=proc( t::string, n::posint)
local L, s;
s:=t;
while ( modp(length(s),n) <> 0 ) do
    s:=cat(s,"X");
od;
L:=StringToList(s);
[seq(<seq(L[i+j], j=0..n-1)>, i=1..nops(L)-1,n)];
end;
VectToString:=proc( vlist )
ListToString(map(x->op(convert(x,list)),vlist))
end;
> AffineMatCrypt:= proc(text::string, A::Matrix, b::Vector)
local v,n;
n:=Dimension(A)[1];
v:=StringToVect(text,n);
VectToString([seq( modp(A.v[i]+b,p), i=1..nops(v))]);
end;
> AffineMatDecrypt:= proc(text::string, A::Matrix, b::Vector)
local v,n;
n:=Dimension(A)[1];
v:=StringToVect(text,n);
VectToString([seq( modp(A ^(-1).(v[i]-b),p), i=1..nops(v))]);
end;

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writing 1065 means $1 \cdot 1000 + 0 \cdot 100 + 6 \cdot 10 + 5 \cdot 1$.

write 5 in binary.

$1 \cdot 2^0 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^2 = 101$ (binary)

> convert(5, binary);

(2)

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> convert(13, binary);          101           (2)
> convert(5,hexadecimal);      1101          (3)
> convert(17,hexadecimal);     5             (4)
> convert(13,hexadecimal);     11            (5)
> convert(1234,hexadecimal);   D             (6)
> convert(10, base, 4);        4D2           (7)
convention in maple is backwards:
> convert(11, base, 4);        [3, 2]         (9)
> convert(1234, base, 16);    [2, 13, 4]     (10)
> convert([2,13,4], base, 16, 10); [4, 3, 2, 1] (11)

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> StringToList("four");        [72, 81, 87, 84] (12)
> [72+97*81, 87+84*97];       [7929, 8235]    (13)
> 97*97;                      9409          (14)
> StringToDigraph:=proc(s::string)
  local l,i;
  l:=StringToList(s);
  if (nops(l) mod 2 <>0) then
    l:=[op(l),0];
  fi;
  [seq( l[i]+l[i+1]*97,i=1..nops(l), 2)];
end:
> StringToDigraph("four");     [7929, 8235]    (15)
> StringToDigraph("fiver");    [7347, 6975, 84] (16)
> StringToList("fiver");       [72, 75, 88, 71, 84] (17)
> convert(StringToList("fiver"), base, p, p^2); [7347, 6975, 84] (18)
> convert(StringToList("fiver"), base, p, p^3); [835339, 8219] (19)
> c3:=convert(StringToList("fiver"), base, p, p^3);
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$c3 := [835339, 8219]$

(20)

(21)

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> nextprime(12345678901234567890);  
12345678901234567891
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(22)

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> isprime(12345678111);  
false
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(23)

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> ifactor(12345678111);
          (3) (13) (31) (1447) (7057)
```

(24)

(25)

Warning, computation interrupted

pr := 17

1

(27)

Fermat's Little Theorem: for any prime p and any a which is not a multiple of p , $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$

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> for i from 1 to 50 do  
    print(i,modp(i^(pr-1), pr));  
od:
```

1. 1

2, 1

3, 1

4, 1

5, 1

6, 1

7, 1

8, 1

9, 1

10,

11,

12,

13,

14, 1
15, 1
16, 1
17, 0
18, 1
19, 1
20, 1
21, 1
22, 1
23, 1
24, 1
25, 1
26, 1
27, 1
28, 1
29, 1
30, 1
31, 1
32, 1
33, 1
34, 0
35, 1
36, 1
37, 1
38, 1
39, 1
40, 1
41, 1
42, 1
43, 1
44, 1
45, 1
46, 1
47, 1
48, 1
49, 1
50, 1

(28)