1a. Write the multiplication table for multiplication modulo 11 (on an 11-hour clock).

| $\times$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Hints:

- Start by filling in the diagonals. For example $5 \times 5=25 \equiv 3(\bmod 11)$, since $25=2(11)+3$.
- Count right from each diagonal square, counting by the number of the row. For example, from $4 \times 4=5$, fill in $4 \times 5=5+4=9$, then $4 \times 6=9+4=13 \equiv 2$, etc.
- Finally, fill in the columns below the diagonal from the corresponding rows by the commutative law: $5 \times 4 \equiv 9,6 \times 4=\equiv 2$, etc.
b. Recall that the inverse $a^{-1}$ means the mod-11 number which cancels $a$ so that $a \times a^{-1} \equiv 1$. For example, $2^{-1}=6$, since $2 \times 6=12 \equiv 1(\bmod 11)$. Find the inverse of every number $0,1,2, \ldots, 10$, if there is one.

2. Having the inverse $a^{-1}$ allows us to divide by $a$, intepreting $b \div a$ as $b \times a^{-1}$. Find all solutions (if any) for $x$ in the following equations:
a. $5 x+7 \equiv 3(\bmod 11)$
b. $x^{2} \equiv 4$
c. $x^{2} \equiv 3$

3a. If a whole number $n$ is divisible by 11 , then $n \equiv$ what number $\bmod 11$ ?
b. Try reducing mod 11 to see if 11 evenly divides this number: $243=2 \times 10^{2}+4 \times 10+3$.
c. Can you change one digit of 243 so that 11 does divide it?
d. Find a simple rule with the digits of a number (similar to the Rule of 3) to decide whether 11 divides evenly or not.

