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help with Montgomery Reduction, Quiz 3, last question

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I re-read the notes, looked up "modulo multiplicative inverse" on the web, and made 4 attempts at the quiz3, but I guess I'm just not getting Montgomery Reduction's algorithm. If someone can help with this, tomorrow after the deadline has passed, I would greatly appreciate it! ;-) That was the only one I had trouble with.

 **1**  · [flag](#)[Michael Myers](#) · 12 hours ago 

The problem with this question is that professor Qu didn't sufficiently warn us of the math pre-requisite here, modular arithmetic. His explanation of the Montgomery Reduction algorithm in lecture 3-07 requires one to understand the use of **modular multiplicative inverse**, which is what is happening to N in the equation. Modular arithmetic is not something that most people have encountered. So symbolically, his slide is very ambiguous, and I got hung up for a long time on this question because I was computing $-N^{-1}$ with $N=109$ as $-(1/109)$, which is incorrect because N is not a scalar number (?), it is $N \pmod{128}$.

In modular arithmetic, the *modular multiplicative inverse* of a number is the number that you multiply with N to get a modulus of 1 using some modulo. We are given that $N = 109 \pmod{128}$, so you would multiply N by 101, to evenly divide by 128 and get 1. There

is a way to compute this, but for confirmation I used [Wolfram Alpha](#).

In modular arithmetic, the negative of a number N (so, $-N$) is the difference between N and the number you are modulating by. From the last operation we were left with 101, so now we do: $128 - 101 = 27 \pmod{128}$, which is the modular negative inverse. In other words, where Dr. Qu's slide says $-N^{-1}$, you substitute 27.

Doing the first operation and then the second, get the you get the *modular negative inverse*. The two steps are order-dependent, *unlike* the negative of (109) raised to the (-1) , where it's the same whether you calculate it as $(-109)^{(-1)}$ or $-(109^{(-1)})$.

Asking for the Montgomery reduction, what he means is, he wants us to provide the value of t .

↑ 1 ↓ · flag

Karen West · in 4 minutes 🔗



Hi Michael Myers - thanks for the help with modular multiplicative inverse for the Montgomery Reduction. I'm going to have to go over this again later. Also - you are not the famous Mike Myers from Wayne's World movie? Just kidding - thank you for your help.

↑ ↓ · flag

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Gang Qu INSTRUCTOR · 4 hours ago 🔗

I agree that I have underestimated the huge discrepancy in the background of coursera students, in particular on math and digital logic design. I have been trying to address some of these issues in week 4 and week 5 lectures. For modular multiplicative inverse, see the slide of "Euler's Theorem & An Application", the application here is how to use Euler's Theorem to compute the modular multiplicative inverse. I probably should have included one or two example on this. Will try in the next offering of the course.

↑ 0 ↓ · flag



Karen West · in 4 minutes



I'll look at the "Euler's Theorem and An Application" and write back to the discussion forum if I have any further trouble. Thanks. For me, some of these topics were things I did many, many years ago and have forgotten some things. In other cases such as the Montgomery Reduction and the modular multiplicative inverse - if I learned that it is nowhere in my memory! I do have a background from my BS (completed 1987!) and MS (completed 1997!) where I learned quite a bit about math and logic design but never from a security perspective which seems to be a big topic today. I took Mike Hick's software security course last semester as part of your cybersecurity series at Umaryland and Coursera, and when I found myself still without a job as 2015 began, I decided to follow on with hardware security too. Sometimes though I find even things I knew inside out from my BS and MS, if I have not done it recently, I need to refresh my memory! ;-)

Thanks for your help.

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