

Fermat (n)

sorteia $x \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$

aleat. com probabilidade uniforme
se $x^{n-1} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{n}$

então devolve "composto"
senão devolve "provavelmente primo"

Pequeno Teorema de Fermat

$$x^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{n} \Leftrightarrow n \text{ é primo}$$

$$\forall x \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$$

n composto, ímpar

$$\exists x \text{ t.q. } \text{mdc}(x, n) = 1$$

$$e \quad x^{n-1} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{n}$$

$$\# \text{ testemunhas} \geq \frac{n-1}{2}$$

Miller - Rabin (1980)

x, n inteiros positivos

$$x \not\equiv \pm 1 \pmod{n} \Rightarrow n \text{ composto}$$

$$x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$$

raiz falsa de 1

n primo:

$$x+1 \equiv a \pmod{n} \quad a \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$$

$$x-1 \equiv b \pmod{n}$$

$$(x+1)(x-1) \equiv ab \pmod{n}$$

$$x^2 - 1$$

$$x^2 - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$$

$$ab \equiv 0 \pmod{n} \quad ; \quad 1 \leq ab \leq (n-1)^2$$

$$ab = n \cdot m$$

$$a = n \cdot m_a$$

$$b = m_b$$

$$\rightarrow a \equiv 0 \pmod{n} \quad (\rightarrow \leftarrow)$$

ou

$$b = n \cdot m_a$$

$$a = m_b$$

$$\rightarrow b \equiv 0 \pmod{n} \quad (\rightarrow \leftarrow)$$

Miller - Rabin (n)

Se n é par e $n > 2$ devolve "composto"

Sorteia $x \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ aleatoriamente com prob. uniforme
(fermat) se $x^{n-1} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{n}$ devolve "composto"

Encontre s e t , s o maior possível t.q. $\frac{n-1}{\text{par}} = 2^s \cdot t \rightarrow t$ é ímpar

Calcula $x^t, x^{2t}, x^{4t}, \dots, x^{2^{s-1}t} = x^{n-1}$
para i de 0 a $s-1$

verifique se $x^{2^i t}$ é uma raíz falsa de 1

$$\begin{cases} x^{2^i t} \not\equiv \pm 1 \\ x^{2^i t} \equiv 1 \end{cases}$$

devolve "provavelmente primo"

n composto ímpar

x é liar

o algoritmo retorna prov. primo com este x

$$\# \text{ liars } \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$$

L = conj de liars

$$\begin{aligned} a &\equiv g \pmod{bc} & \not\equiv a &\not\equiv g \pmod{c} \\ \Rightarrow a &\equiv g \pmod{c} & \Rightarrow a &\not\equiv g \pmod{bc} \end{aligned}$$

(*)

$$\mathbb{Z}_n^* = \{ x \in \{1, \dots, n-1\} : \text{mdc}(x, n) = 1 \}$$

(\mathbb{Z}_n^*, \cdot) é um grupo

$$\bullet \forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_n^* \quad a \cdot b \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$$

$$\bullet \forall a, b, c : a(b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c$$

$$\bullet \exists 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_n^* : a \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot a = a$$

$$\bullet \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_n^* \exists a^{-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_n^* \text{ t.q. } a \cdot a^{-1} = 1 = a^{-1} \cdot a$$

$B \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ é subgrupo se (B, \cdot) é grupo

B é subgrupo próprio se $B \neq \mathbb{Z}_n^*$

• Lagrange : $|B| = \frac{|\mathbb{Z}_n^*|}{b \text{ no inteiro}}$

Ideia : B subgrupo de \mathbb{Z}_n^* próprio
 $L \subseteq B$

$$|L| \leq |B| \leq n-1/2$$

$$\textcircled{I} B = \{ b \in \mathbb{Z}_n^* : b^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{n} \}$$

é subgrupo

é próprio : $x \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ e $x^{n-1} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{n}$
 $x \notin B$

\textcircled{II} Se n é de Carmichael

Fato : Qe p é primo, $p^2 \nmid n$

Teorema do resto chinês: (TRC)

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{Sistema} & x \equiv a_1 \pmod{n_1} & \text{mdc}(n_i, n_j) = 1 \\ & x \equiv a_2 \pmod{n_2} & i \neq j \\ & \vdots & \\ & x \equiv a_k \pmod{n_k} & \end{array}$$

$\exists x$ satisfazendo o sistema

se x_1, x_2 soluções $x_1 \equiv x_2 \pmod{n_1 \dots n_k}$

Suponha $p^2 \nmid n \Rightarrow n = p^k \cdot q$ e $\text{mdc}(p, q) = 1$

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv p+1 \pmod{p^k} \\ x \equiv 1 \pmod{q} \end{cases} \rightarrow \exists x \text{ pelo TRC}$$

$$(p+1)^p = \sum_{i=0}^p \binom{p}{i} p^i \equiv 1 \pmod{p^2} \quad ; \quad (\text{mdc}(x, n) = 1)$$

$$\vdash x^{n-1} \equiv (p+1)^{n-1} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p^k}$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} x^{n-1} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{n}$$

$$\left((p+1)^p \right)^{n/p} \equiv 1 \pmod{p^2}$$

$$p \mid n$$

$$(p+1)^n \equiv 1 \pmod{p^2}$$

$$\text{mdc}(p+1, p^2) = 1$$

$$(p+1)^{n-1} \equiv (p+1)^{-1} \pmod{p^2}$$

$$\not\equiv 1 \pmod{p^2}$$

$$(p+1)^{n-1} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p^k} \text{ por } (*)$$

— n —

$$x^t, x^{2t}, x^{4t}, \dots, x^{2^s t = n-1}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline * & * & * & & \dots & & * & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$$

Liar

$$j = \max \{ i \in \{0, \dots, s-1\} \mid \exists v \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*, v^{2^i t} \equiv -1 \pmod{n} \}$$

$$(n-1)^{2^j t} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$$

$$B = \{ x \in \mathbb{Z}_n^* \mid x^{2^j t} \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{n} \}$$

$$\bullet \quad 1 \in B$$

$$\bullet \quad B \text{ grupo}$$

$$x \text{ liar}$$

$$\bullet \quad B \text{ é próprio}$$

$$n = n_1 \cdot n_2 \quad ; \quad \text{coprimos}$$

$$w = v \pmod{n_1}$$

$$w = 1 \pmod{n_2}$$

$$\text{TRC } n \Rightarrow \exists w$$

$$w^{2^j k} \equiv v^{2^j k} \pmod{n_1}$$

$$w^{2^j k} \equiv 1 \pmod{n_2}$$

$$\vdash v^{2^j k} \equiv -1 \pmod{n_1} \quad (*)$$

$$\text{sej} : v^{2^j k} \equiv -1 \pmod{n} \quad (*)$$

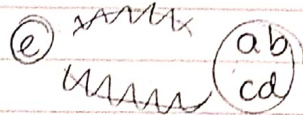
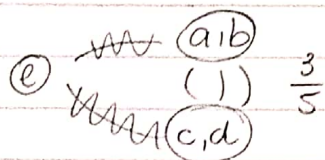
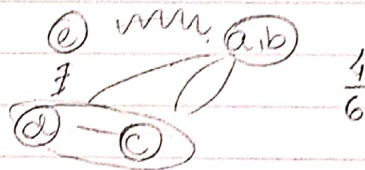
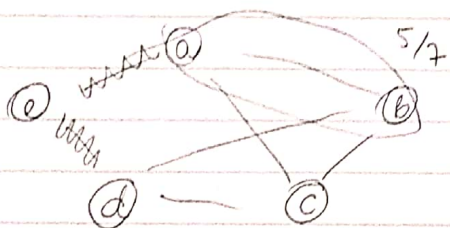
$$\vdash w \notin B$$

$$w \in \mathbb{Z}_n^* \quad (\text{fácil})$$

Suponha $w^{2^j k} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$
 $\equiv -1 \pmod{n} \quad (\rightarrow \leftarrow)$

$$w^{2^j k} \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$$

$$\equiv 1 \pmod{n_2} \quad (\rightarrow \leftarrow)$$



$$\frac{5}{7} \frac{1}{6} \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2}{7} \quad \dots$$