## Homework 2.1

作业是大数的加减乘除取余运算,直接用C++代码来执行操作。首先判断输入是字符还是数字,如果是字符,肯定是不能计算的,那就直接输出表达式,如果是数字,再进行下面的操作。

因为超大数肯定是不能用 int, long long 等类型来读入的, 我的思路是用链表来存储超大数, 利用头插法, 逆序遍历字符串插入(即输入的数是123的话, 链表的存储为3->2->1), 这个过程体现在 ListNode \*keepnumber(string a) 函数里。

为了主要的加減乘除取余的函数操作,我还写了 void Print(ListNode \*L), ListNode \*Reverse(ListNode \*l1), int Getlen(ListNode \*l1), bool Compare(ListNode \*l1, ListNode \*l2) 几个辅助函数,顾名思义功能分别是把链表转成字符串输出,逆置链表,获取链表长度,比较两个链表中存储的数字大小。

在主要函数中,加法是比较常规的,即从低位开始相加,唯一需要注意的就是进位,代码中使用 carry 来保存进位。减法对比加法,额外需要注意的就是数字中的先导0需要去除。由于先导0在字符串中体现在链表后方,处理非常不便,这里采用逆置链表,去除先导0,再逆置的方法,个人认为效果不错。

乘法是按位进行的,即类比于我们小学学习的竖式计算,每次只计算一个个位数乘一个大数,获得两个结果后进行相加,需要注意的只有前面记得要补0,这个算法相比把第一个数加第二个数那么多遍节省了很多时间。除法是用减法实现的,不过每次都会翻倍,这样也减少了很多时间,特别是第一个数比第二个数大很多倍的情况下。取余直接套用了除法的代码,只在返回值上做了修改。

需要注意的是,我会自动比较两个输入的数大小,如果小数提前输入,不会对结果有任何影响。但是没有处理负数,所以输入负数会按照表达式而不是大数来处理。

代码如下,没有使用任何大数计算的库,可以直接copy运行:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef struct ListNode
    int val:
    struct ListNode *next;
} ListNode;
void Print(ListNode *L)
{
    vector<int> stack;
    while (L != nullptr)
        // cout << L->val;
        stack.push_back(L->val);
        L = L->next;
    }
    for (int i = stack.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--)
        cout << stack[i];</pre>
    cout << endl;</pre>
    return;
}
```

```
ListNode *keepnumber(string a)
{
   int len = a.size();
   ListNode *L;
   ListNode *head = nullptr;
   ListNode *tail = nullptr;
   for (int i = 0; i < len; i++)
       ListNode *L = new ListNode;
       L->next = nullptr;
        L->val = int(a[len - 1 - i] - '0');
       if (head == nullptr)
           head = L;
           tail = L;
       }
        else
        {
           tail->next = L;
           tail = L;
   }
   return head;
}
ListNode *Reverse(ListNode *11)
   ListNode *newhead = NULL;
   ListNode *cur = 11;
   while (cur)
       ListNode *next = cur->next;
       cur->next = newhead;
       newhead = cur;
       cur = next;
   return newhead;
}
int Getlen(ListNode *11)
   int cnt = 0;
   while (11 != nullptr)
       cnt++;
       11 = 11->next;
   return cnt;
}
bool Compare(ListNode *11, ListNode *12)
   if (Getlen(l1) > Getlen(l2))
```

```
return true;
    if (Getlen(l1) < Getlen(l2))</pre>
        return false;
    vector<int> keep1;
    while (11 != nullptr)
        keep1.push_back(l1->val);
        11 = 11->next;
    }
    vector<int> keep2;
    while (12 != nullptr)
        keep2.push_back(12->val);
        12 = 12 - \text{next};
    }
    for (int i = keep2.size() - 1; i > -1; i--)
        if (keep1[i] > keep2[i])
            return true;
        if (keep1[i] < keep2[i])</pre>
            return false;
    }
    return true;
}
ListNode *addTwoNumbers(ListNode *11, ListNode *12)
    ListNode *head = nullptr, *tail = nullptr;
    int carry = 0;
    while (11 || 12)
    {
        int n1 = 11 ? 11 -> val : 0;
        int n2 = 12 ? 12 -> va1 : 0;
        int sum = n1 + n2 + carry;
        if (head == nullptr)
        {
             head = (ListNode *)malloc(sizeof(ListNode));
             head \rightarrow val = sum \% 10;
            head->next = nullptr;
            tail = head;
        }
        else
        {
             tail->next = (ListNode *)malloc(sizeof(ListNode));
             tail \rightarrow next \rightarrow val = sum \% 10;
            tail->next->next = nullptr;
            tail = tail->next;
        }
        carry = sum / 10;
        if (11)
        {
            11 = 11 - \text{next};
        }
        if (12)
        {
```

```
12 = 12 - \text{next};
        }
    }
   if (carry > 0)
        tail->next = (ListNode *)malloc(sizeof(ListNode));
        tail->next->val = carry;
        tail->next->next = nullptr;
   }
   return head;
}
ListNode *subTwoNumbers(ListNode *11, ListNode *12)
    ListNode *head = nullptr, *tail = nullptr;
   int carry = 0;
    while (11 || 12)
        int n1 = 11 ? 11 -> val : 0;
       int n2 = 12 ? 12 -> va1 : 0;
        int sum = n1 - n2 - carry;
        if (head == nullptr)
        {
            head = (ListNode *)malloc(sizeof(ListNode));
            head -> val = (sum + 10) \% 10;
            head->next = nullptr;
           tail = head;
        }
        else
        {
            tail->next = (ListNode *)malloc(sizeof(ListNode));
            tail -> next -> val = (sum + 10) % 10;
            tail->next->next = nullptr;
            tail = tail->next;
        carry = sum >= 0 ? 0 : 1;
        if (11)
            11 = 11 - \text{next};
        }
        if (12)
           12 = 12 - \text{next};
        }
    }
    if (carry > 0)
    {
        tail->next = (ListNode *)malloc(sizeof(ListNode));
        tail->next->val = carry;
        tail->next->next = nullptr;
    ListNode *keep = Reverse(head);
                                                    // 这一串代码是专门清楚相减后的先
导0
    while (keep->val == 0 && keep->next != nullptr) // 如果只剩1个0, 保留0
    {
```

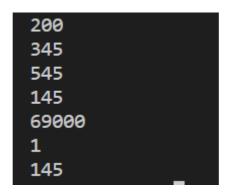
```
keep = keep->next;
    }
    head = Reverse(keep);
    return head;
}
ListNode *mulTwoNumbers(ListNode *11, ListNode *12)
    ListNode *sum1 = new ListNode;
    sum1->va1 = 0;
    sum1->next = nullptr;
    ListNode *sum2 = new ListNode;
    sum2->va1 = 0;
    sum2->next = nullptr;
    while (12 != nullptr)
        for (int i = 0; i < 12->val; i++)
            sum1 = addTwoNumbers(11, sum1);
        sum2 = addTwoNumbers(sum1, sum2);
        ListNode *head = new ListNode;
        head \rightarrow val = 0;
        head \rightarrow next = 11;
        11 = head;
        12 = 12 - \text{next};
        sum1->val = 0;
        sum1->next = nullptr;
    }
    return sum2;
}
ListNode *divTwoNumbers(ListNode *11, ListNode *12)
{
    ListNode *keep = new ListNode;
    keep->val = 1;
    keep->next = nullptr;
    ListNode *sum = new ListNode;
    sum->val = 0;
    sum->next = nullptr;
    ListNode *10 = 12;
    while (Compare(11, 12))
    {
        while (Compare(11, addTwoNumbers(10, 10)))
        {
            keep = addTwoNumbers(keep, keep);
            10 = addTwoNumbers(10, 10);
        }
        11 = subTwoNumbers(11, 10);
        10 = 12;
        sum = addTwoNumbers(keep, sum);
        keep->val = 1;
        keep->next = nullptr;
    return sum;
```

```
ListNode *perTwoNumbers(ListNode *11, ListNode *12)
    ListNode *keep = new ListNode;
    keep->val = 1;
    keep->next = nullptr;
    ListNode *sum = new ListNode;
    sum->val = 0;
    sum->next = nullptr;
    ListNode *10 = 12;
    while (Compare(11, 12))
        while (Compare(11, addTwoNumbers(10, 10)))
        {
            keep = addTwoNumbers(keep, keep);
            10 = addTwoNumbers(10, 10);
        11 = subTwoNumbers(11, 10);
        10 = 12;
        keep->val = 1;
        keep->next = nullptr;
    }
    return 11;
}
int main()
    string a, b;
    cin >> a >> b;
    for (int i = 0; i < a.size(); i++)
    {
        if (!isdigit(a[i]))
        {
            cout << a << "+" << b << end1;
            cout << a << "-" << b << end1;</pre>
            cout << a << "*" << b << endl;</pre>
            cout << a << "/" << b << end1;</pre>
             cout << a << "%" << b << endl;</pre>
             return 0;
        }
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < b.size(); i++)
        if (!isdigit(b[i]))
        {
            cout << a << "+" << b << end1;</pre>
            cout << a << "-" << b << end1;
             cout << a << "*" << b << endl;
             cout << a << "/" << b << end1;
            cout << a << "%" << b << endl;</pre>
             return 0;
        }
    if (a.size() < b.size() || (a.size() == b.size() && a < b))</pre>
```

```
string temp = a;
        a = b;
        b = temp;
    }
    ListNode *L1 = keepnumber(a);
    ListNode *L2 = keepnumber(b);
   ListNode *L3 = addTwoNumbers(L1, L2);
   ListNode *L4 = subTwoNumbers(L1, L2);
   ListNode *L5 = mulTwoNumbers(L1, L2);
   ListNode *L6 = divTwoNumbers(L1, L2);
    ListNode *L7 = perTwoNumbers(L1, L2);
    Print(L3);
    Print(L4);
    Print(L5);
    Print(L6);
    Print(L7);
    return 0;
}
```

以下是测试结果,可见代码的正确性~

```
a
b
a+b
a-b
a*b
a/b
a%b
500
1000
0
250000
1
```



## **Homework 2.2**

作业是实现DH算法,就是用离散对数来交换密钥,最后两方都获得一个协商密钥。 我先贴上代码再进行解释。

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#include "IS2.cpp"
using namespace std;
bool JudgeO(ListNode *10)
    if (10->val == 0 && 10->next == nullptr)
       return true;
   return false;
}
int main()
    string p, g, a, b;
    cin >> p >> g >> a >> b;
    ListNode *pl = keepnumber(p);
    ListNode *gl = keepnumber(g);
    ListNode *al = keepnumber(a);
    ListNode *bl = keepnumber(b);
    ListNode *ahelp = al;
    ListNode *help = new ListNode;
    help->val = 1;
    help->next = nullptr;
    ListNode *Al = help;
    ListNode *Bl = help;
    while (!JudgeO(ahelp))
    {
        Al = mulTwoNumbers(Al, gl);
        ahelp = subTwoNumbers(ahelp, help);
    }
    Al = perTwoNumbers(Al, pl);
    Print(A1);
    while (!JudgeO(bl))
        Bl = mulTwoNumbers(Bl, gl);
        bl = subTwoNumbers(bl, help);
    Bl = perTwoNumbers(Bl, pl);
    Print(B1);
    ListNode *key = help;
```

```
while (!Judge0(al))
{
    key = mulTwoNumbers(key, Bl);
    al = subTwoNumbers(al, help);
}
key = perTwoNumbers(key, pl);
Print(key);
return 0;
}
```

在代码中,IS2.cpp 这个文件就包含了Homework 2.1代码中除了main以外的所有函数,其中这个文件中用到的主要就是存数的函数,减法,乘法,取余的运算和输出函数。

在输入中,pl,gl即为共有信息p,g,al即为Alice随机选择的私钥a,并利用 $A=(g^a)modp$ 计算出公钥Al,bl即为Bob随机选择的私钥b,并利用 $B=(g^b)modp$ 计算出公钥Bl,两人交换公钥。Alice利用Bob传来的Bl,通过 $key=(B^a)modp$ 计算共享密钥key,Bob利用Alice传来的Al,通过 $key=(A^b)modp$ 计算共享密钥key。而如果第三方从中拦截,他们只能拦截A和B,而通过A,B来计算a,b是很难做到的,没有a,b就算不出密钥key。这样就成功传递了信息。

测试结果如下,前四排是输入,后三排是输出。跑得还稍微有点慢,大概是好几秒计算出一个结果,主要原因除了计算太复杂可能是计算乘方的时候没有优化。不过我的乘法也是计算一位数字的最快,所以优化的话性能提升不大。不过可以表明计算结果是对的。

