

Teste de primalidade da  
Miller - Rabin da base  $b$

$n$  ímpar ;  $n-1 = 2^s \cdot t$ ,  $t$  ímpar,  $s \geq 1$

$n$  passa o teste de Miller na base  $b$

se  $b^t \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$  ou

$b^{2^j \cdot t} \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$   $\forall$  algum  $0 \leq j \leq s-1$

Problema:  $n$  primo,  $b \in \mathbb{Z}_n \setminus \{0\}$  (*i.e.,*  $n \nmid b$ )  
ímpar

Então  $n$  passa o teste de Miller.

dem.

$n-1 = 2^s \cdot t$ ,  $s \geq 1$ ,  $t$  ímpar

Seja  $(x_k)_k$  com  $x_k = b^{\frac{n-1}{2^k}} = b^{2^{s-k} \cdot t} \pmod{n}$

com  $k=0, \dots, s$

Sendo  $n$  primo,

$x_0 = b^{2^s \cdot t} = b^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$  pelo PTF

$$x_1 = b^{2^{s-1} \cdot t} \pmod{n} \Rightarrow x_1^2 = b^{2 \cdot 2^{s-1} \cdot t} = b^{2^s \cdot t} = x_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$$

I.e.  $x_1^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{n} \stackrel{n \text{ primo}}{\Rightarrow} x_1^2 - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$

$$\Rightarrow (x_1 - 1)(x_1 + 1) \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$$

$$\stackrel{n \text{ primo}}{\Rightarrow} x_1 - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{n} \text{ or } x_1 + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$$

$$\stackrel{n \text{ primo}}{\Rightarrow} x_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{n} \text{ or } x_1 \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$$

$$x_1 \equiv -1 \pmod{n} \Rightarrow b^{2^{s-1} \cdot t} \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$$

Basta faze  $j = s-1$  no teste

I.e., passa o teste.

S.p. agora que  $x_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$

$$\begin{aligned} (x_2)^2 &= (b^{2^{s-2} \cdot t})^2 \pmod{n} \\ &= b^{2^{s-1} \cdot t} = x_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{n} \Rightarrow x_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$$

$$\stackrel{n}{\text{ou}}$$

$$x_2 \equiv -1 \pmod{n} \Rightarrow b^{2^s \cdot t} \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$$

Com  $j = s-2$  impasse o teste.

Se  $x_2 \equiv 1 \pmod n$ , repetimos o raciocínio.

Se  $x_0 \equiv x_1 \equiv x_2 \equiv \dots \equiv x_s \equiv 1 \pmod n$

$n_0 \equiv b^t = b^t \equiv 1 \pmod n$  ie  
n passa o teste

Se n passa o teste de Miller vemos que b  
então  $b^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod n$   $\square$

Sup. n passa o teste de Miller

$$n-1 = 2^s \cdot t$$

•  $b^t \equiv 1 \pmod n$

$$b \equiv 1 \pmod n \Rightarrow (b^t)^{2^s} \equiv 1 \pmod n$$

$$\Rightarrow b^{2^s \cdot t} \equiv 1 \pmod n$$

$$\Rightarrow b^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod n$$

$b^{2^j \cdot t} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$  for some  $0 \leq j \leq n-1$

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

$$\Rightarrow b^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$$

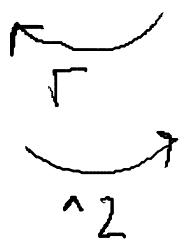
$$\text{Let } \overline{n-1} = 2^k \cdot t$$

Sequence - B

$$x_k = b^{2^{k-t}} \pmod{n}$$

$$(x_0, \dots, x_2, x_1, x_0)$$

$$(b^t, b^{2^{k-t}}, b^{2^{k-t}}, b^{n-1})$$



n mins :  $(\dots, 1, 1, -1, 1, \dots, 1, 1)$

$$(1, \dots, 1, 1, 1)$$

$n$  super é primo forte

$\text{pspF}$  na base de  $k$

$n$  é composto e passo teste  
de Miller na base de

$n = 2047$  é  $\text{pspF}$  base 2

Teorema.  $\exists \alpha \text{ pspF base 2}$

Teorema (RABIN)  $n$  super

Dados  $b_k \in \mathbb{Z}_n$  s.t.

A probabilidade de  $n$  passar o teste  
de Miller p/ os  $b_i$  bases é n ser  
composto é  $\leq \frac{1}{4^k}$

# TEOREMA DE EULER $n \in \mathbb{N}$

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$$\varphi(n) = \#\{m \leq n \mid (m, n) = 1\}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{k \\ 1 \leq k \leq n \\ (k, n) = 1}} 1$$

S A.R.R. sistema reducido de residuos

e um subconjunto de um A.C.R.

$$\text{Ex. } \#S = \varphi(n) \text{ e } \forall_{s \in S}, (n, s) = 1$$

$$n=7 \quad \mathbb{Z}_7 \text{ A.C.R.}$$

$$\text{A.R.R. } \mathbb{Z}_7^* = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$\varphi(7) = 6$$

$$p \text{ primo} \Rightarrow \varphi(p) = p - 1$$

$n$  primo  $\Leftrightarrow \varphi(n) = n - 1$

$$n = 15$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{15}$$

$$\varphi(15) = 8$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{15}^* = \{ \quad \}$$

$$n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$$

$$\varphi(p^\alpha) = p^\alpha - p^{\alpha-1} ; \quad \varphi(p) = p - 1$$

$$(m, n) = 1 \Rightarrow \varphi(m \cdot n) = \varphi(m) \varphi(n)$$

$$\varphi(15) = \varphi(3 \cdot 5) = \varphi(3) \varphi(5)$$

$$\varphi(2^2 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 7 \cdot 11^3) = (2^2 - 2^1)(3^4 - 3^3)(7 - 1)(11^3 - 11^2)$$

Teorema.  $(a, n) = 1 \Rightarrow a^{\varphi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$

RSA

per pares f's

$$n = p \cdot q$$

$$\varphi(n) = (p-1)(q-1)$$

$e \in \mathbb{Z}_m^*$  i.m.  $e \in \mathbb{Z}_m$  t.g.

$$(e, \varphi) = 1$$

$$d = e^{-1} \pmod{\varphi}$$

Clave pública  $(n, e)$

Clave privada  $d$

Alice pretende enviar  $x \in \mathbb{Z}_n$  para Bob

$$c = x^e \pmod{n}$$

← esquina de cifrado

Bob:

$$z = c^d \pmod{n}$$

← esquina de descifrado

$$ed \equiv 1 \pmod{\varphi(n)} \Rightarrow ed - 1 = k \cdot \varphi(n)$$

$$\Rightarrow ed = k \cdot \varphi(n) + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= c^d = (x^e)^d = x^{ed} = x^{\ell(n) \cdot k + 1} \\ &= \underbrace{(x^{\ell(n)})^k}_{\equiv 1 \pmod{n}} \cdot x \pmod{n} = x \pmod{n} \end{aligned}$$