

Teste de primalidade de

Miller - Rabin de base b

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

n passa o teste de Miller na base b

$$\& \quad b^t \equiv 1 \pmod{n} \quad \text{ou}$$

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

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

Então n passa o teste de Miller.

dm.

$$n-1 = 2^s \cdot t, \quad s \geq 1, \quad t \text{ ímpar}$$

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

$$\text{com } k=0, \dots, s$$

Seja n primo,

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow x_1 - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{n} \text{ ou } x_1 + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$$

$\xRightarrow{n \text{ primo}} \Rightarrow x_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{n} \text{ ou } x_1 \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$

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

Resta fazer $j = s-1$ no teste

I.e. passe o teste.

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

$$(x_2)^2 = (b^{2^{s-2} \cdot t})^2 \pmod{n}$$

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

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

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

Com $j = s-2$ i.e. passe o teste.

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

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

$$x_s \equiv b^{2^s \cdot t} = b^t \equiv 1 \pmod n \text{ ie}$$

n passa o teste

Se n passa o teste de Miller $\overline{\text{na base } b}$ \square
então $b^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod n$

Sup. n passa o teste de Miller

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

$$\bullet \quad b^t \equiv 1 \pmod n$$

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

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

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

$$\cdot \quad b^{2^j \cdot t} \equiv -1 \pmod{n} \quad \forall \text{ after } 0 \leq j \leq \Lambda-1$$

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

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

$$\overbrace{b \in \mathbb{Z}_n}^{n-1 = 2^\Lambda \cdot t} \quad x_k = b^{2^{\Lambda-k} \cdot t} \pmod{n}$$

Sequence - B

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

$$(b^t, \dots, b^{2^{\Lambda-2} \cdot t}, b^{2^{\Lambda-1} \cdot t}, b^{n-1})$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \nwarrow \quad \nearrow \\ \sqrt{} \\ \nwarrow \quad \nearrow \\ \wedge 2 \end{array}$$

n pairs:

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

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

n é primo e pspF

na base b e k

n é composto e passa o teste de Miller na base b

$n = 2047$ e pspF base 2

Teorema. \exists pspF base 2

Teorema (RABIN) n é primo

Dadas $b_k \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ ff.

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

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

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

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

S s.c.r. sistema aduzido de resíduos
é um subconj^{to} de um s.c.r.

$$\text{t.p. } \#S = \varphi(n) \text{ e } \forall s \in S, (n, s) = 1$$

$$n=7 \quad \mathbb{Z}_7 \text{ s.c.r.}$$

$$\text{s.c.r. } \mathbb{Z}_7^* = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$\varphi(7) = 6$$

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

$$n \text{ prime} \Leftrightarrow \varphi(n) = n-1$$

$$n=15$$

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

$$\varphi(15) = 8$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RSA

p, q primos $\neq 1$

$$n = p \cdot q$$

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

$$e \in \mathbb{Z}_m^* \quad \text{isto é, } e \in \mathbb{Z}_m \text{ t.q.}$$
$$(e, m) = 1$$

$$d = e^{-1} \bmod m$$

Chave pública (n, e)

Chave privada d

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

$$C = x^e \bmod n$$

← esquema de
cifragem

Bob:

$$z = C^d \bmod n$$

← esquema de
decifragem

$$ed \equiv 1 \bmod \varphi(n) \Rightarrow ed - 1 = k \cdot \varphi(n)$$

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

$$z = c^d = (x^e)^d = x^{ed} = x^{\varphi(n) \cdot k + 1}$$

$$= \underbrace{(x^{\varphi(n)})^k}_{\equiv 1 \pmod n} \cdot x \pmod n = x \pmod n$$