

Week  $\infty$

# A Sample T<sub>E</sub>X SIGma Presentation

Ma, Sig

# Outline

# Updates!

Weekly updates:

- SIGma is an excellent SIG.
- I'm out of ideas for updates.

# Section 1

## Basics

# There Is No Largest Prime Number

The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*.

## Theorem

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4. But  $q + 1$  is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first  $p$  numbers.
5. There exists a prime larger than  $p$ .

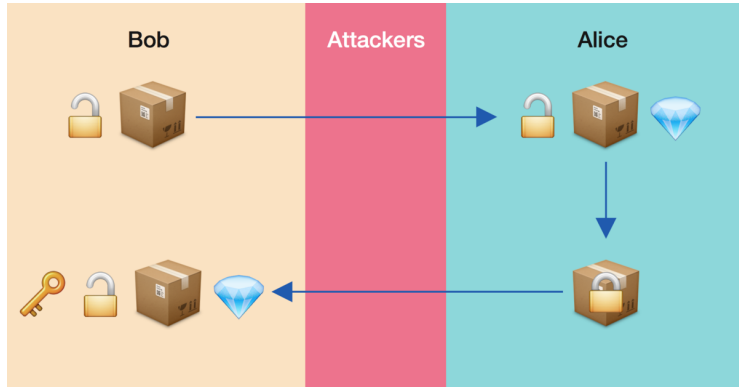
## Section 2

RSA

## Subsection 1

Some Intuition

# Image



## Subsection 2

The Math

## Key Generation

1. Find primes  $p, q$ . Compute  $n = pq$ .
2. Compute  $\phi = (p - 1)(q - 1)$ .
3. Let  $e$  be a number coprime to  $n$ .
4. Compute  $d = e^{-1} \pmod{\phi}$ .
5.  $(n, e)$  is the **public key** tuple,  $d$  is the **private key**.

## Message Exchange

1. To send message  $m$  to Alice, Bob computes  $c = m^e \pmod n$  using Alice's public key  $(n, e)$  and sends  $c$  to Alice.
2. Alice computes  $m = c^d \pmod n$  to recover  $m$ .

## Some Math Mode Testing

$$\frac{x^2+3}{y^2+7}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{T}}(\vec{\lambda}) = \sum_{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{s}) \in \mathcal{T}} \log P(\mathbf{s} \mid \mathbf{x}) - \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\lambda_i^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$\int_0^8 f(x) dx$$



## Some Sample Code

Section 3

Conclusion

So long, and thanks for all the fish!