
ASSIGNMENT2: NUMBER THEORY

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Q1: Fast Exponentiation:

Problem Statement:

- Implement the following procedures and compare the execution time of each with the increase of number of bits representing an integer. Also report on when the procedure breaks (overflow).
- Implement it in 4 versions. The following two naive versions, in addition to, fast exponentiation in iterative and recursive versions.

Naïve 1:

```
c = 1
for i = 1 to b
  c = c * a
c = c mod m
return c
```

Naïve 2:

```
c = 1
for i = 1 to b
  c = (c * a) mod m
return c
```

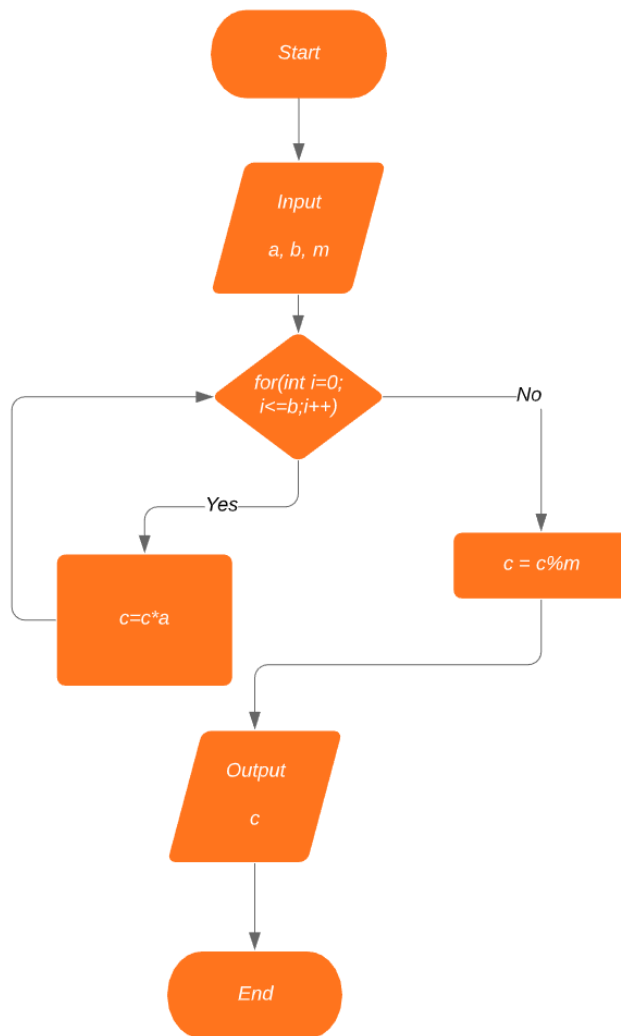
Used Data Structures:

- Int
- Long

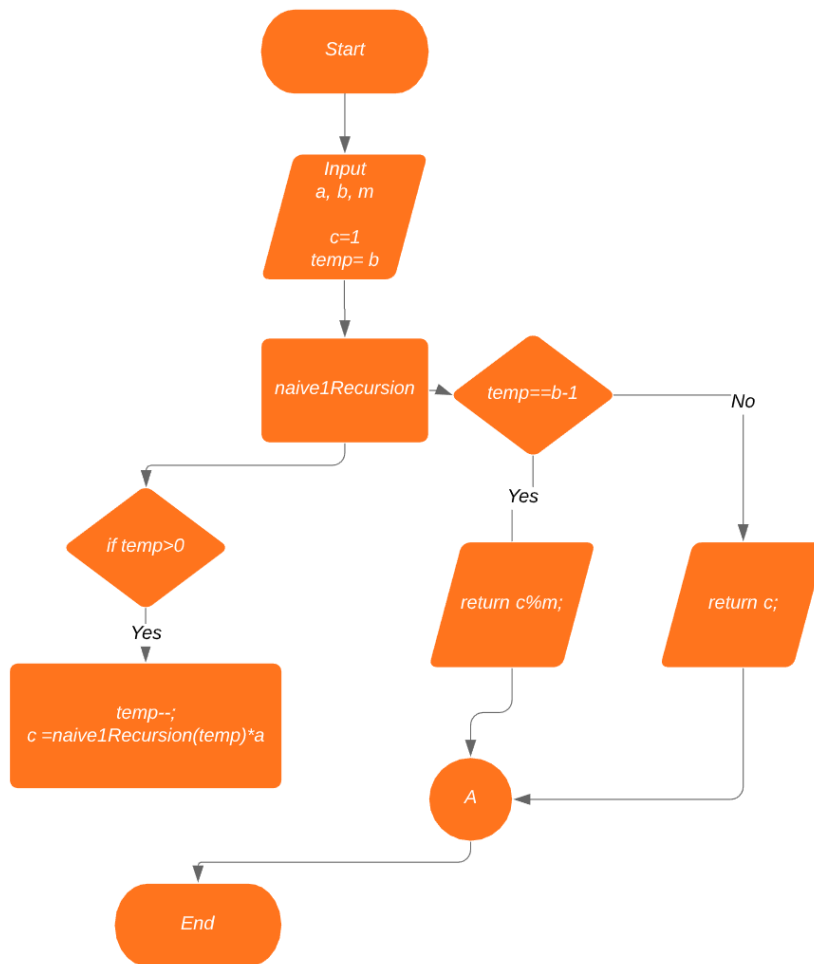
Algorithms:

Naïve 1:

Iterative:

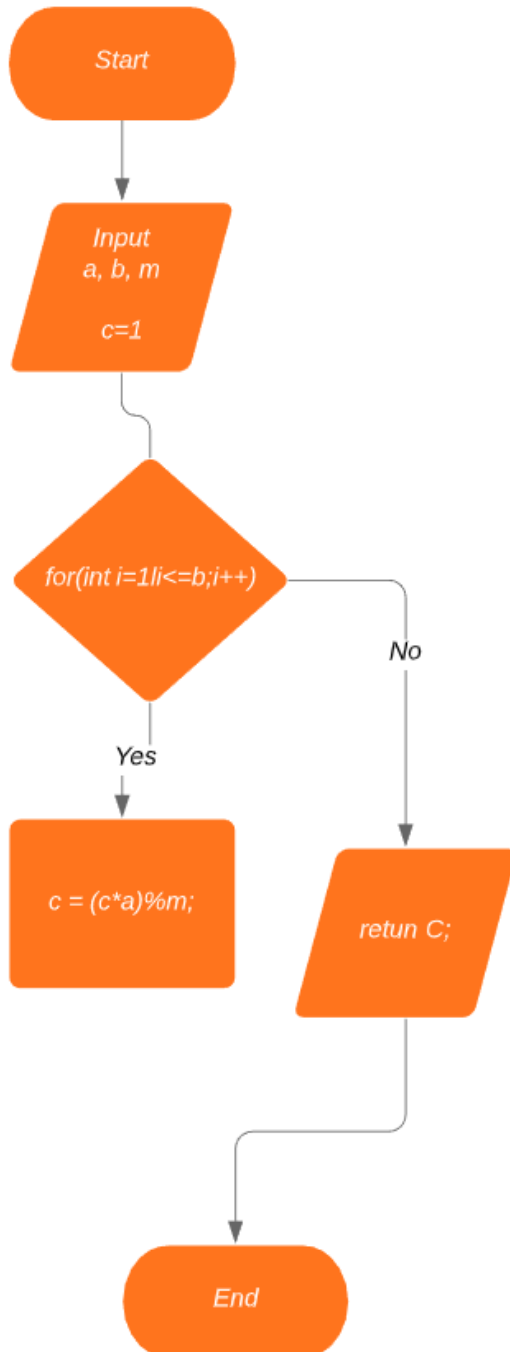


Recursive:

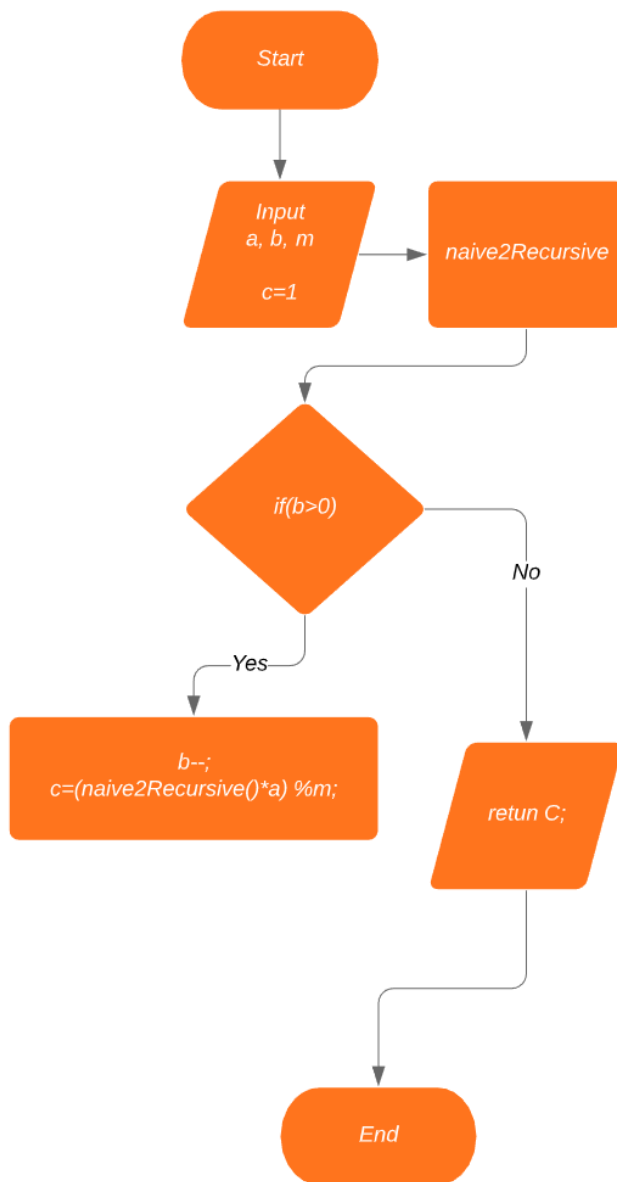


Naïve 2:

Iterative:



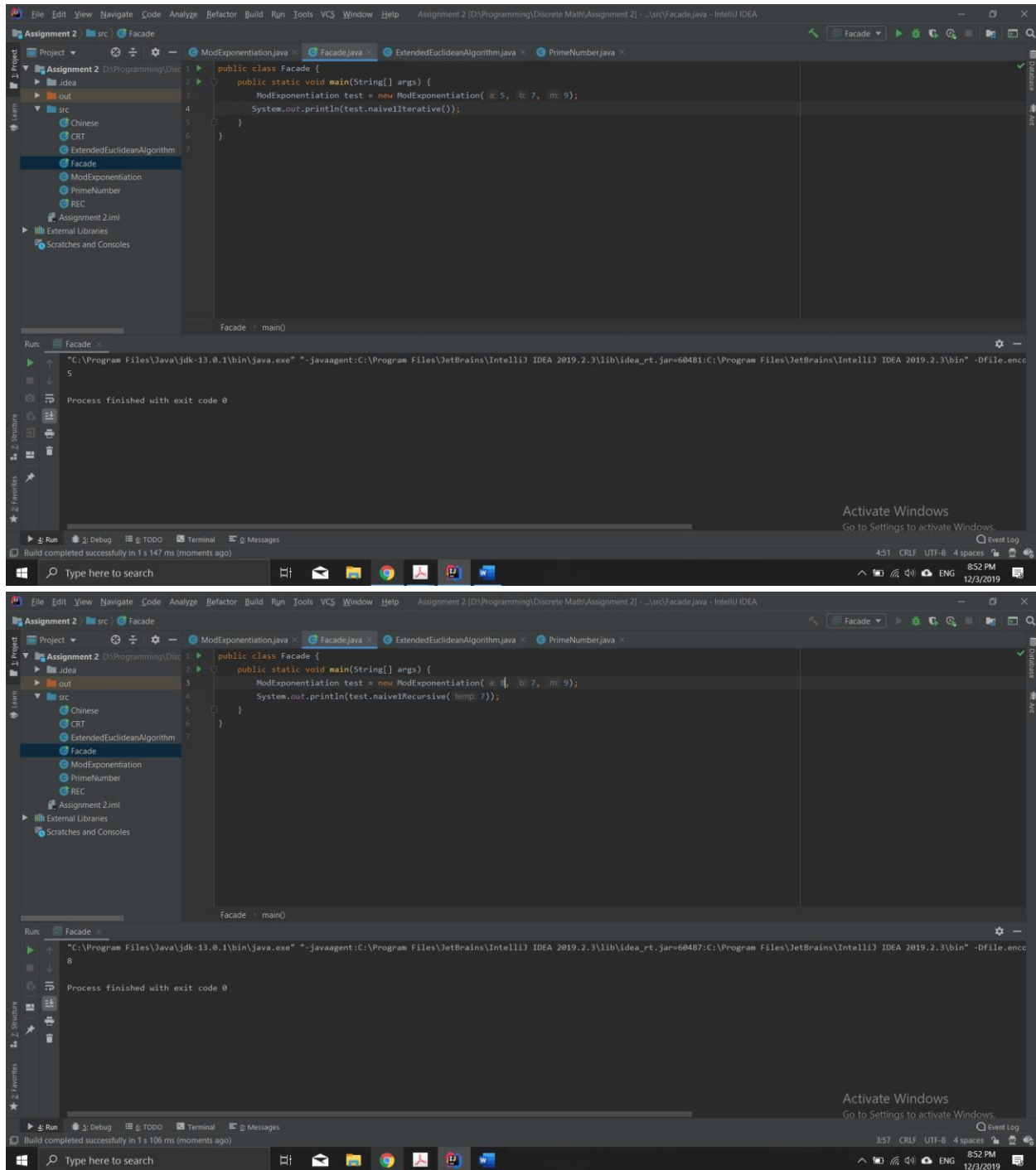
Recursive:

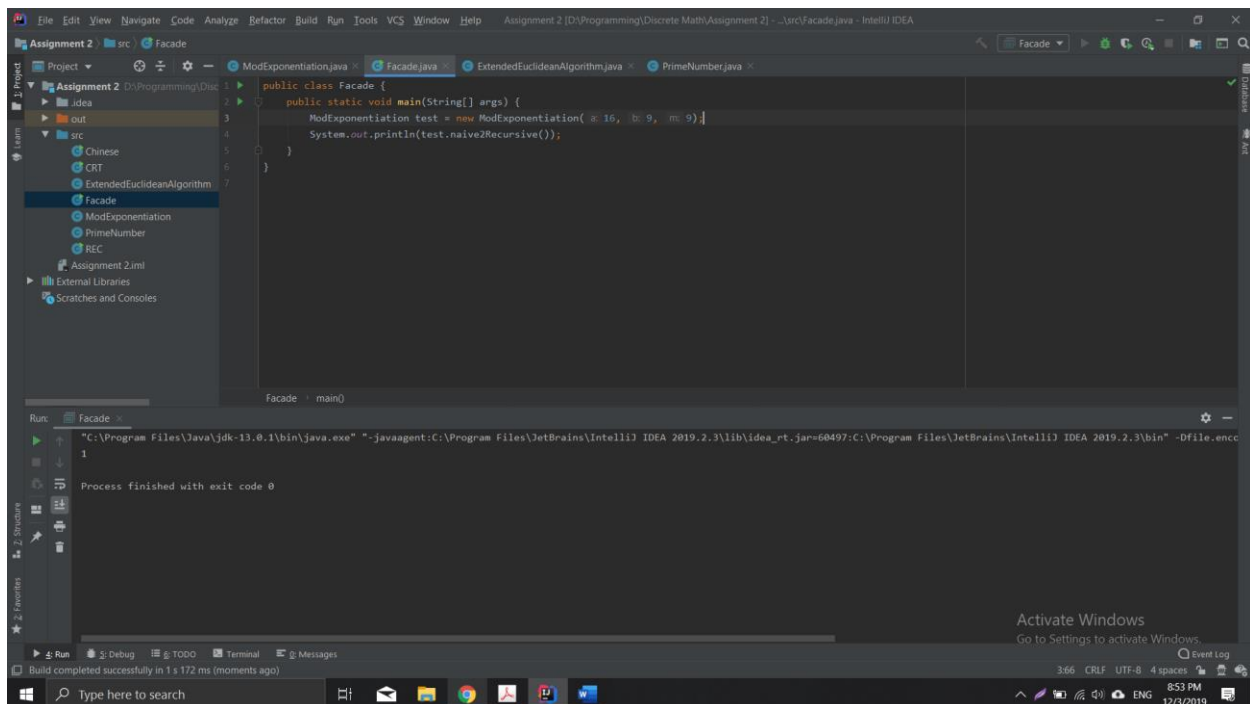
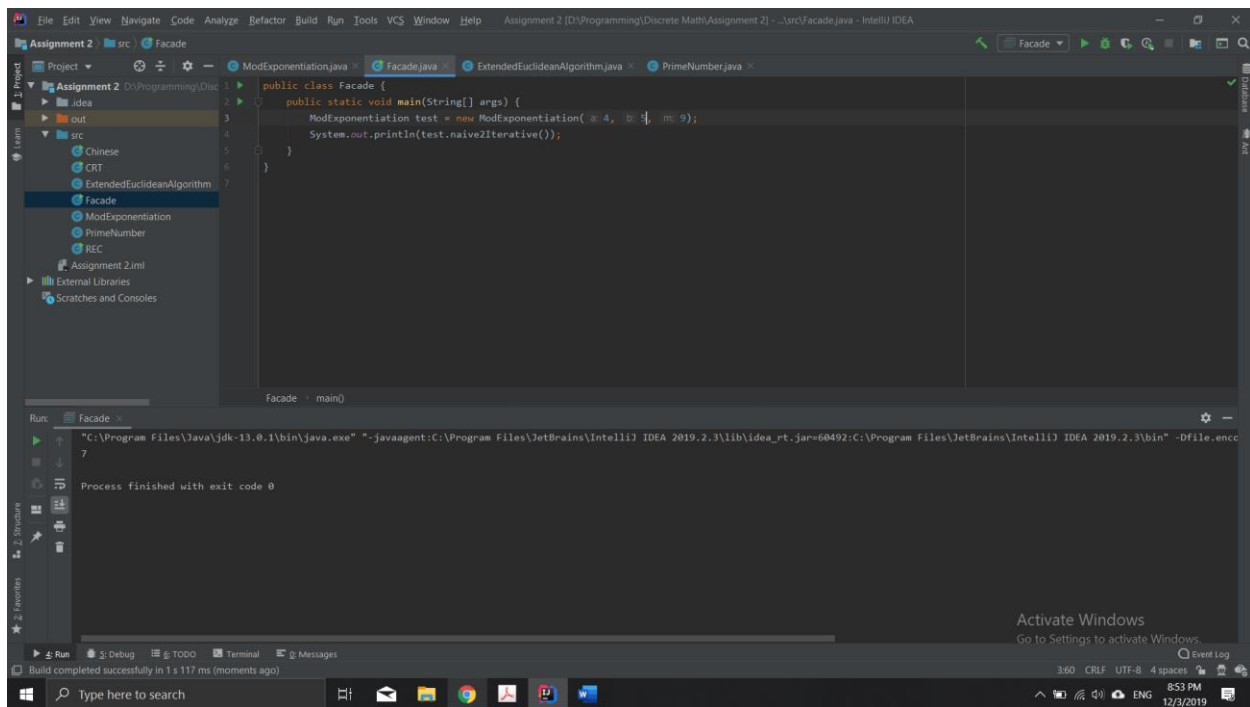


Designs Declarations:

- *a*, *b*, *m* are global variables

Sample Runs:





Conclusions and Overflows:

Naïve 2 is better than Naïve 1 because when storing in int datatype with naïve 1 by multiplying everytime without moding makes the number exceeds the int limit so it can't handle large numbers while naïve 2 mods the number in every loop which makes it smaller and can handle larger inputs

Q2: Extended Euclidean Algorithm

Problem Statement:

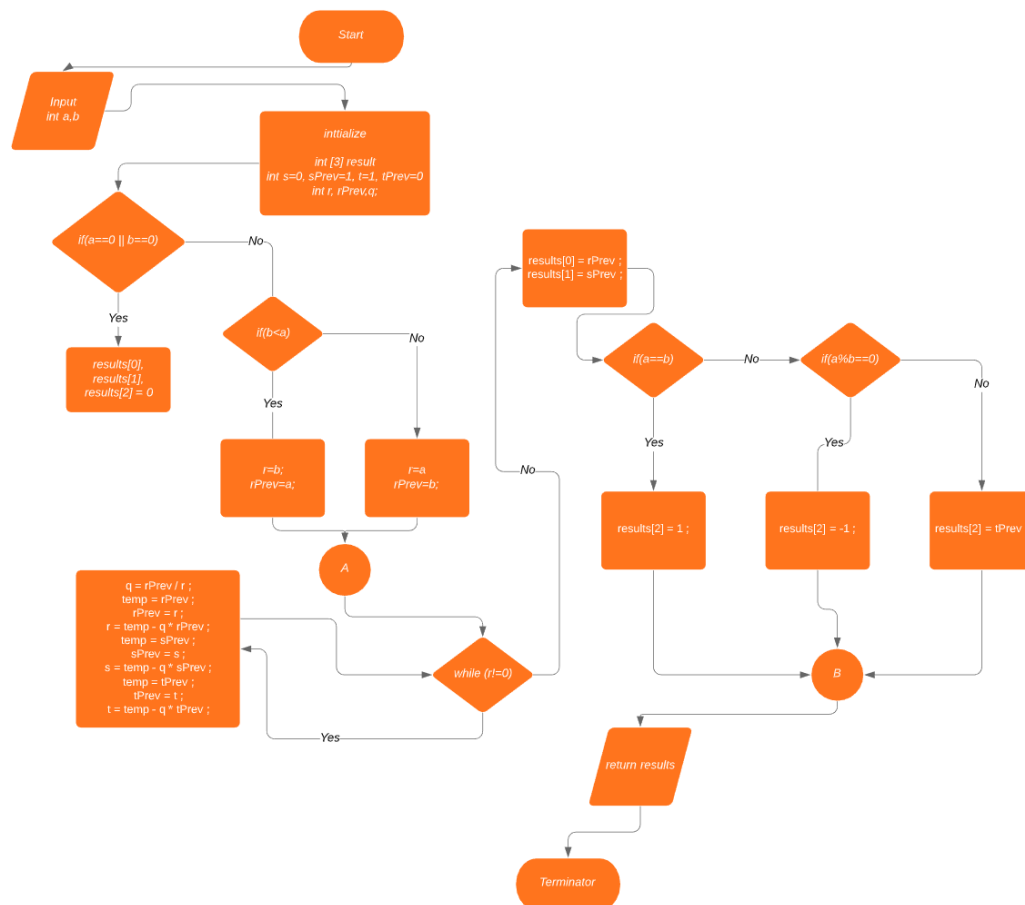
Input: a, b

Output: $d = \gcd(a, b)$ and s, t such that $d = s.a + t.b$

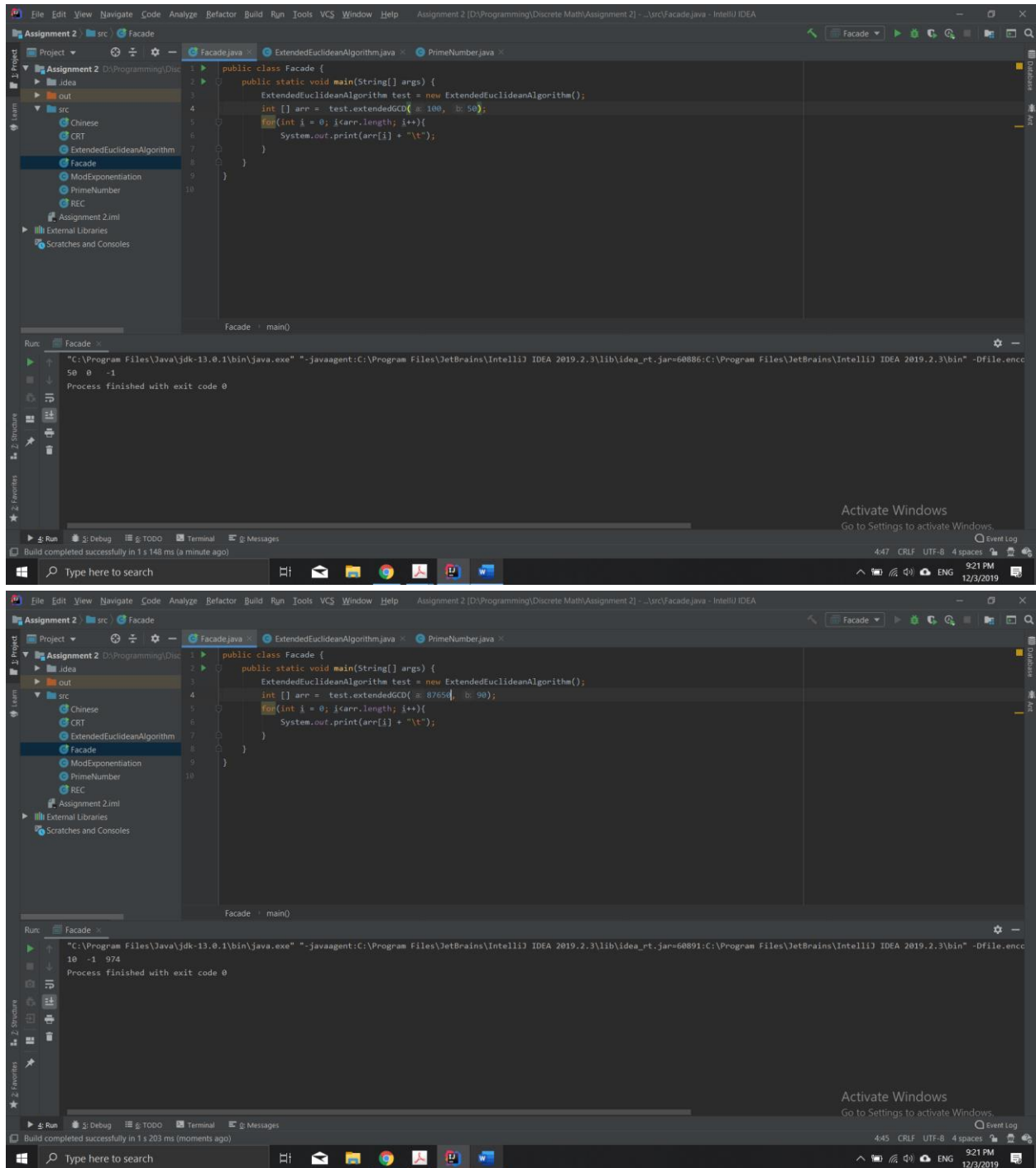
Used Data Structures:

- Int
- Int [] array

Algorithms:



Sample Runs:



Q3: Chinese Remainder Theorem

Problem Statement:

Input: m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n ($M = m_1 \cdot m_2 \cdot \dots \cdot m_n$), $A, B \in \mathbb{Z}_M$

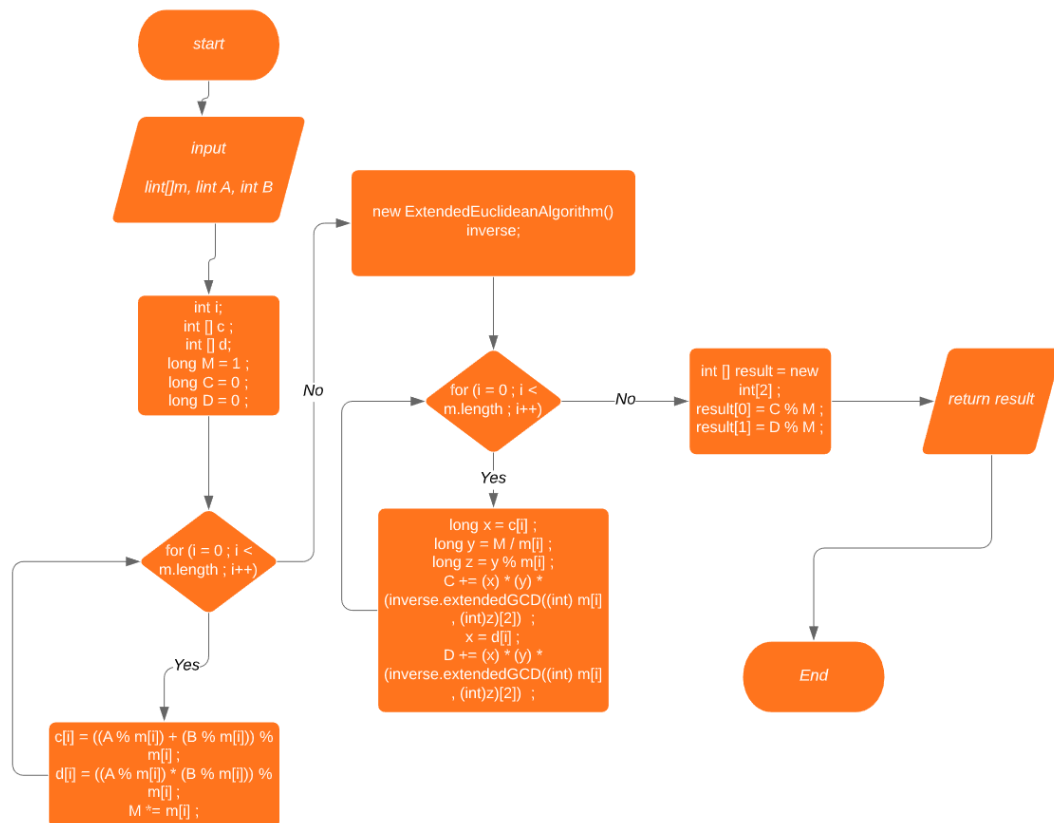
Output: $C = A+B$, $D = A \cdot B$

Implement the addition and multiplication in both the domain \mathbb{Z}_M and the domain $\mathbb{Z}_{m_1} \cdot \mathbb{Z}_{m_2} \cdot \dots \cdot \mathbb{Z}_{m_n}$: Compare the execution time of both version with the increase of the number of bits representing the integers in \mathbb{Z}_M .

Used Data Structures:

- Int
- int [] array
- Long

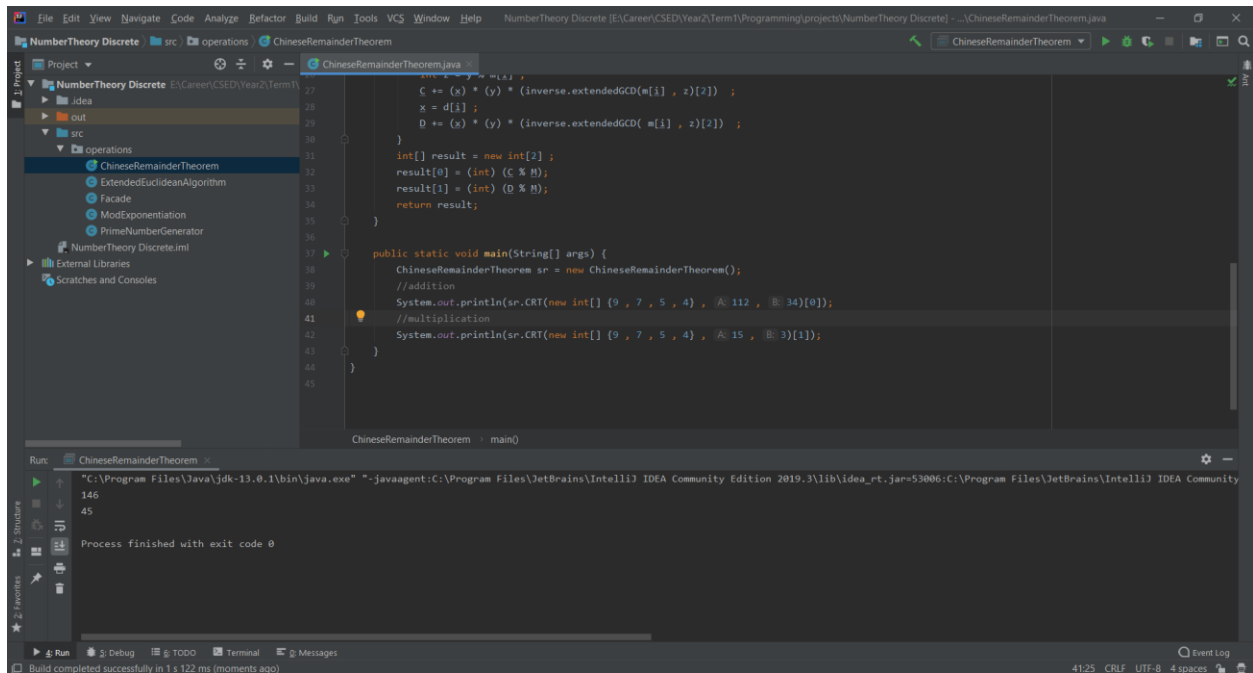
Algorithms:



Designs Declarations:

Uses the `ExtendedEuclideanAlgorithm`;

Sample Runs:



The screenshot shows an IDE window titled "NumberTheory Discrete" with a file named "ChineseRemainderTheorem.java". The code defines a class "ChineseRemainderTheorem" with a method "CRT" that takes an array of integers and returns an array of integers. The "main" method calls "CRT" with two sets of inputs: {9, 7, 5, 4} and {112, 34} for addition, and {9, 7, 5, 4} and {15, 3} for multiplication. The output shows the results of these calculations: 146 and 45.

```
17  C += (x) * (y) * (inverse.extendedGCD(m[i], z)[2]) ;
18  x = d[i] ;
19  D += (x) * (y) * (inverse.extendedGCD( m[i], z)[2]) ;
20  }
21  int[] result = new int[2] ;
22  result[0] = (int) (C % B);
23  result[1] = (int) (D % B);
24  return result;
25  }
26  }
27  public static void main(String[] args) {
28      ChineseRemainderTheorem sr = new ChineseRemainderTheorem();
29      //addition
30      System.out.println(sr.CRT(new int[] {9, 7, 5, 4}, 112, 34)[0]);
31      //multiplication
32      System.out.println(sr.CRT(new int[] {9, 7, 5, 4}, 15, 3)[1]);
33  }
34  }
```

Run: ChineseRemainderTheorem

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-13.0.1\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition 2019.3\lib\idea_rt.jar=53006:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA Community"
146
45
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Q4: Prime Number Generation

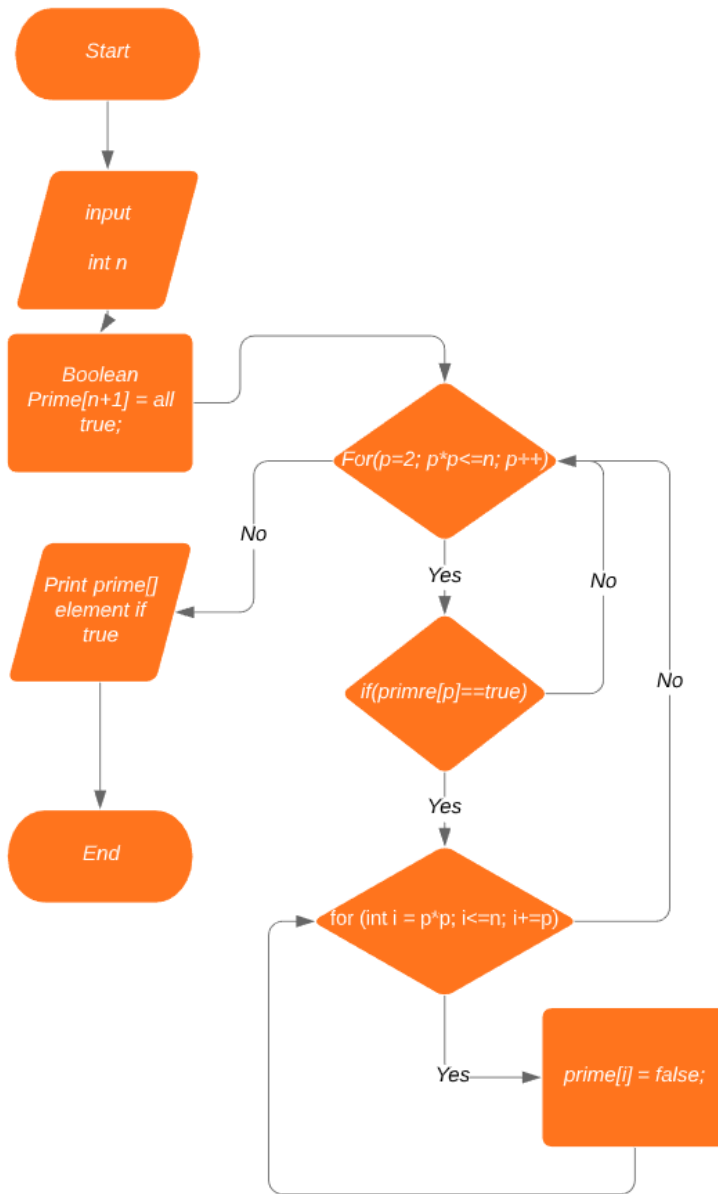
Problem Statement:

Implement a prime number generation procedure.

Used Data Structures:

- Int
- Boolean [] array

Algorithm:



Sample Runs:

