def past-pow (a, e, m).

result = 1

while (e>o):

if
$$e/_0 2 = 1$$
:

 $a = a/_0 m$

result $x = a$.

 $a = a \times a$
 $e/_2 2$.

return result

2. def exged
$$(a,b)$$
:

if $b==0$:

return $a, 1, 0$

else:

 $gcd, x_1, y_1 = exgcol(b, a/ob)$
 $x = y_1$
 $y = x_1 - (a/b)^* y_1$

return gcd, x_2, y_3

79301637627947291292971446350414044
1945848,
y =
-3848815335060591021012734421773714
06663360435678362140099629615416260
57918696407375064403943651911841031
11216956884587370244797016173134536
74615258279478204294408528818259213
60089889666737011862988282626262984
128216101546108921172539250779

x =

```
Sia + tib = ri
                                                                                                                                                                                                             Sitia + titlb = Titl
  a\left(S_{\bar{\imath}}t_{\bar{\imath}+1}-t_{\bar{\imath}}S_{\bar{\imath}+1}=r_{\bar{\imath}}t_{\bar{\imath}+1}-r_{\bar{\imath}+1}t_{\bar{\imath}}\right)
                                                                                                                                                                                                            Sitia + titlb = rite
                                                                                                                                                                                                          Và - ( Fi ) Ki+1 = Ki+2
                     \gamma_{\hat{i}}\left(S_{\hat{i}+1}+t_{\hat{i}+1}\right)=\gamma_{\hat{i}+1}\left(S_{\hat{i}}+t_{\hat{i}}\right)
                                                                                                                      S_0 t_1 - t_0 S_1 = 1 (1) S_0 t_0 + 1 - t_0 S_0 + 1 - (-1)^2
                      S.=1 t.=0
                       S_1=0 t_1=1
                                                                                                                           Sitz-t182=-(5.-9,5)=-1
               S2 = S0 - 9, S, t= to-9, t1
                                                                                                                              Siti+ - ti Si+ = (-1)2
                                                                                                                               Si+ | ti+2-ti+ | Si+2 = Si+1 (ti-9 ti+1)-ti+1 (Si-8 Si+1)
                                                                                                                                                                                               = Si+1ti-ti+1Si
                                                                                                                                                                                                =- (Siting-Sinti)
        So Sitin-tissin = +1)2
    (2) titit| \leq 0 and |ti| \leq |tit|
ti+1= ti-1- liti
        \Rightarrow ti t_{\overline{v}+} = ti t_{\overline{v}-1} - 9i t_{\overline{i}}^2 \leq 0.
              ti+ = ti- - ti
       if $\frac{1}{4}\to = \frac{1}{1} < 0, -\frac{1}{1} < 0 \end{array} | \frac{1}{1} = | \frac{1}{
        e/se ti<0 => ti+70, -ti70 | ti+1 = | ti-1 + 9 | ti |
```

4.
$$|t_i| \le a$$
 and $|t_i| \le a$

in Problem 3.

$$a \left(\sum_{\bar{v} t_{\bar{v}+1}} - t_{\bar{v}} \sum_{\bar{v}+1} = r_{\bar{v}} t_{\bar{v}+1} - r_{\bar{v}} + r_{\bar{v}} \right) = r_{\bar{v}} t_{\bar{v}} + r_{\bar{v}} +$$

So
$$\alpha = |rit_{\overline{v}+1} - r_{\overline{v}+1}t_{\overline{v}}| = |rit_{\overline{v}+1} + |r_{\overline{v}+1}t_{\overline{v}}| > |rit_{\overline{v}+1}|$$
So $|rit_{\overline{v}+1}| + |rit_{\overline{v}}| > |rit_{\overline{v}+1}|$

hence
$$|r_{\tilde{i}-1}| \geq 1$$
. So $|t_{\tilde{i}}| \leq \alpha$.

the number of iterations is bounded by: O(logb)

This follows from the fact: $a_{i+1} = a_i \mod a_{i-1}$ dividing an n-bit number by an m-bit

number has complexity O(nm) bit operations.

Thus, at each step, if a initially has las bits and b has ((b) bits, the cost of computing a mod b is at most O((a)(b))