8. (**Z** 2pkt) ¹

Ułóż algorytm dla następującego problemu:

dane: $n, m \in \mathcal{N}$

wynik: wartość współczynnika przy x^2 (wzięta modulo m) wielomianu $(...((x-2)^2-2)^2...-2)^2$

Czy widzisz zastosowanie metody użytej w szybkim algorytmie obliczania n-tej liczby Fibonacciego do rozwiązania tego problemu?

Rozwowy crag cretormov

Wokt×

Wn(x) =
$$\left(W_{n-1}(x) - 2\right)^2$$

Utedy

Wn(x) = $\left(-\frac{(x-2)^2-2}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2}$

No vozy

 $S_{\zeta b}^{2}(\zeta_{b}) = C_{0} = C_{0} = (\zeta_{0} - \zeta_{0})^{2} = \zeta_{0} = (\zeta_{0} - \zeta_{0})^{2} = \zeta_{0} = \zeta_{$

 $b_{1} = 2b_{1}c_{1} - 4b_{1}$ $b_{2} = 2(-4) \cdot 4 - 4 \cdot (-4) = -32 + 16 = -16 = -4^{2}$ $b_{1} = 2 \cdot a_{1}b_{1} - 4b_{1} = 8b_{1} - 4b_{1} = 4b_{1}$ $b_{2} = 2 \cdot a_{1}b_{1} - 4b_{1} = 8b_{1} - 4b_{1} = 4b_{1}$ bu= 2. anbn - 4 bn = 8 bn - 4 bn = 4 bn

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A = [a, a, z] = [a 15], steely $\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{0} \\ b_{0} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{0} \\ b_{0} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ b_{0} \end{bmatrix}$ $13=1101_2$ 9n=911 $Ax A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^2 + a_{22} \\ a_{21} + a_{22} \\ a_{21} = 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $a_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^2 + a_{22} \\ a_{21} + a_{22} \\ a_{21} = 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Morey of dapyton by drogs petegoverner mowny, $t \ge n$. delvent $A^{k} = \begin{cases} A(A^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}, \text{ jest be jest paybe} \\ (A^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}, \text{ jest be jest paybe} \end{cases}$ N_{p} , $A^{13} = A(A^{2})^{6} = A((A^{2})^{2})^{3} = A(A^{5})^{2}A^{5} = AA^{5}A^{8}$