Weijun Zhu. 1. Binary Search (Search, L): start = 0 end = length(L)-1 While Start <= end: middle = [[Start + end]/2] if search < LLmiddle]: end=middle-1 if search > Llmiddle1: start=middle+1 if search == Llmiddle]: return middle 2.(a) $N_A = P_A \cdot 9_A = 97 \times 113 = 1096/1$ NB=PB.9B=127×73=9271 ΦA=(PA-1)(9A-1)=96/x 112=10752 ΦB=(PB-1)(9B-1)=126×72=9072 See code! (b) => { KA = 9.721 KB = 5753 see code (c) see code and conclusion is in annotation (d)

Algorithm Hw03

	$ \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \bigoplus \bigcirc \bigcirc = (\bigoplus) = 0 \\ \bigcirc \bigoplus \bigcirc = (\bigoplus) = 1 \end{array} $
3. (a).	The 1st Pass: M&K The 2nd Pass: (M&K)&A The 3rd Pass: ((M&K)&A)&K=M&A Decryption: (((M&K)&A)&K)&A=M&A&A=M
(b).	The 1^{st} Pass: $M \oplus k_A$
(c).	No. there is not a mechanism that Bob receives Alice's message, he knows for sure it is from her. Three Pass Protocol does not offer the method like RSA to verify the Signature. In Three-Ross Protocol, the Opponent can pretend to be the receiver to sender or vice-versa. The opponent receives the states from the sender but receiver similar but take states back to the receiver.











