

1341a

Ecuații de gradul I în  $\mathbb{Z}_n$

Ex 1)  $5x + 3 = 1 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_7$

$$5x = 1 - 3 = -2 = 5$$

$$5x = 5 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_7 \quad | \cdot 5^{-1} = 3$$

$$3 \cdot 5 \cdot x = 5 \cdot 3 \Rightarrow \underline{x = 1}$$

Ex 2 :  $4x + 5 = 3 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{10}$

$$4x = 3 - 5 = -2 = 8 \quad | \cdot 4^{-1} \quad \text{NU există}$$

$(4, 10) = 2 \neq 1$

Teoremă  $x$  este inversabil în  $\mathbb{Z}_n \Leftrightarrow \text{c.m.d.c.}(x, n) = 1$

$$4x = 8$$

Rezolv prin încercări

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x = 2 \\ \underline{x = 7} \end{array}$$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4x mod 10	0	4	8	2	6	0	4	8	2	6

Sisteme liniare

Ex :  $\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 1 \\ 5x - 3y = 2 \end{cases} \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{11}$

Matricea coeficienilor:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{Z}_{11})$

$$\det A = -9 - 10 = -19 = -11 - 8 = -8 = 3 \in U(\mathbb{Z}_{11})$$

$\Rightarrow$  Sist. Cramer  $\Rightarrow$  solutie unica.

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 1 \\ 5x - 3y = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 5x = 2 + 3y \mid \cdot 5^{-1} = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 9(2 + 3y) = 18 + 27y = 7 + 5y$$

$$3(7 + 5y) + 2y = 1$$

$$21 + 15y + 2y = 1$$

$$10 + 6y = 1 \Rightarrow 6y = -9 = 2 \mid \cdot 6^{-1} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = 4} \quad x = 7 + 5 \cdot 4 = 27 = 5$$
$$\boxed{x = 5}$$

Ex:  $\begin{cases} 3x + y = 4 \\ 2x + 2y = 3 \end{cases} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{Z}_{10}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; \det A = 6 - 2 = 4 \notin U(\mathbb{Z}_{10})$$

$\Rightarrow$  Sist. NU este Cramer

$$\begin{cases} 3x+y=4 \\ 2x+2y=3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 6x+2y=8 \\ 2x+2y=3 \end{cases}$$


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(-)

$$4x=5 \quad | \cdot 4^{-1} \text{ nu exista}$$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4x mod 10	0	4	8	2	6	0	4	8	2	6

$4x=5$  nu are sol. in  $\mathbb{Z}_{10}$ .

$$\Rightarrow S = \emptyset$$

Ec. de gradul al II-lea

$$\text{Ex: } 3x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_7$$

$$a=3; b=-2; c=1$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = -8 = -7 - 1 = -1 = 6$$

$\exists \sqrt{6}$  in  $\mathbb{Z}_7$ ?

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$x^2$ mod 7	0	1	4	2	2	4	1

$\Rightarrow \nexists \sqrt{\Delta} \Rightarrow$  nu avem sol.

$$\underline{\text{Ex:}} \quad 5x^2 + 3x + 2 = 4 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{Z}_{11}$$

$$5x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$a=5; b=3; c=-2$$

$$\sqrt{a} = b \Leftrightarrow$$

$$a = b^2$$

$$\Delta = 9 + 40 = 49 = 44 + 5 = 5$$

$$\exists \sqrt{5} \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{11}?$$

$x$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$x^2 \text{ mod } 11$	0	1	4	9	5			5			

$$\sqrt{5} \in \{4, 7\}$$

$$x_1 = (-b + \sqrt{\Delta}) \cdot (2a)^{-1} = (-3 + 4) \cdot 10^{-1} = 1 \cdot 10^{-1} = 10$$

$$x_2 = (-b - \sqrt{\Delta}) \cdot (2a)^{-1} = (-3 - 4) \cdot 10^{-1} = -7 \cdot 10^{-1} = 4 \cdot 10$$

$$x_3 = (-3 + 7) \cdot 10^{-1} = 4 \cdot 10 = 40 = 7 \quad \text{--- } 40 = 33 + 7 = 7$$

$$x_4 = (-3 - 7) \cdot 10^{-1} = -10 \cdot 10^{-1} = 1 \cdot 10^{-1} = 10$$



NU E NECESAR

## Logaritmi în $\mathbb{Z}_n$

Def:  $\log_a b = c \Leftrightarrow a^c = b$  ( $a \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ )

Ex:  $\log_3 5 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$   $\log_3 5 = a \Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{3^a = 5 \pmod{7}}}$

a	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...		
$3^a \pmod{7}$	1	3	2	6	4	5	1	3	2	6	4	5	...

$$3^3 = 3^2 \cdot 3 = 2 \cdot 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^5 = 5 \pmod{7}$$

$$3^4 = 3^3 \cdot 3 = 6 \cdot 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_3 5 = 5 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$$

## Teorema lui Lagrange pt grupuri

$G$  grup,  $\#G = n$   $\rightarrow$  cel mai mic  $t$  al  $g^t = e$

$\forall g \in G$ ,  $\text{ord } g \mid n$

În particular,  $g^n = e, \forall g \in G$ .

Dacă lucrăm multiplicativ  $\Rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_n^*, \cdot)$  grup

$$\# \mathbb{Z}_n^* = n-1 \Rightarrow g^{n-1} = 1, \forall g \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$$

Ex:  $\log_3 2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}$        $3^a = 2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}$

a	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$3^a \pmod{11}$	1	3	9	5	4	1	3	9	5	4	1

$\text{ord } 3 = 5 \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}$

2)  $\log_3 2$  nu exista in  $\mathbb{Z}_{11}$ .

Inverse matriceale  $M_3(\mathbb{Z}_n)$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_5)$$

$A^{-1} = ?$

daca exista

Teoremă: A este inversabilă în  $M_n(\mathbb{Z}_t)$

$(\Rightarrow) \det A \in U(\mathbb{Z}_t)$

$\det A = 4 - 2 + 1 = 3 \in U(\mathbb{Z}_5)$

$(\det A)^{-1} = 3^{-1} = 2$

$(-1)^{\text{linie} + \text{colană}}$

$A \rightarrow A^t = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & +1 & 1 \\ +1 & 2 & +2 \\ 4 & +2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1} \cdot A^* = 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 8 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_5)$$

Obs:  $A \cdot A^{-1} = A^{-1} \cdot A = I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Ex:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_7)$

$$\det A = 1 + 4 = 5 \in U(\mathbb{Z}_7) \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

$$(\det A)^{-1} = 5^{-1} = 3$$

$$A \rightarrow A^t = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A^* = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1} \cdot A^* = 3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 6 \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 18 & 15 & 6 \\ 15 & 3 & 18 \\ 15 & 9 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_7).$$

# Algoritmi criptografici

I Flux (stream cipher)

II Pe blocuri (block cipher)

1) Caesar

2) Afin

3) Hill

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A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
H	I	J	K	L	M	N
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
V	W	X	Y	Z		
21	22	23	24	25		

Adaug  $\underbrace{\quad}_{26}$   $\underbrace{\quad}_{27}$   $\underbrace{\quad}_{28}$

$\Rightarrow$  lucrăm în  $\mathbb{Z}_{29}$

Caesar - flux: o cheie pt tot mesajul

Ec. de criptare:  $m + K = c$ ,  $\forall m \in \text{Mesaj}$   
K cheie  
 $c \in \text{Cod}(afm)$

$$\text{Enc}(m) = m + K$$





Ec de decriptare:  $m = C - K$  ✓

$$\text{Dec}(c) = C - K$$

Ex: Mesaj: MARTI |  $K = 13$

$$[M, A, R, T, i] \rightarrow [12, 0, 17, 19, 8] \xrightarrow{+K} \xrightarrow{+13}$$

$$[25, 13, 30, 32, 21] \xrightarrow{\text{mod } 26} [25, 13, 4, 6, 21]$$

→ ZNB DV

Concluzie: MARTI  $\xrightarrow[+13]{\text{Caesar}}$  ZNB DV.

Decriptare:  $[Z, N, B, D, V] \rightarrow [25, 13, 4, 6, 21] \xrightarrow[-K]{-13}$

$$\rightarrow [12, 0, -12, -10, 8] \xrightarrow{\text{mod } 26} [12, 0, 14, 16, 8] \rightarrow$$

→ MARTI ✓

Caesar pe blowri fără padding

o chie/bloc

$\leq 1$  bloc mai scurt

Ex: Mesaj: LABORATOR ;  $b = 5$

→ LABOR ;  $K_1 = 7$

ATOR ;  $K_2 = 15$

$$[L, A, B, O, R] \rightarrow [11, 0, 1, 14, 17] \xrightarrow{+K_1} \xrightarrow{+7} [18, 7, 8, 21, 24]$$

→ SHIVY

$$[A, T, O, R] \rightarrow [0, 19, 14, 17] \xrightarrow[+15]{+K_2} [15, 34, 29, 32]$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29} [15, 5, 0, 3] \rightarrow \text{PFAD}$$

LABORATOR  $\rightarrow$  SHIVY PFAD

Caesar pe blocuri cu padding random  
toate blocurile de aceeași  
lungime, dar cu zgomot

Ex: Mesaj: MARTI,  $b=3 \Rightarrow$

MAR ;  $K_1=11$

TiE ;  $K_2=12$

$\hookrightarrow$  padding  
random

$$[M, A, R] \rightarrow [12, 0, 17] \xrightarrow[+11]{+K_1} [23, 11, 28] \rightarrow \text{XL?}$$

$$[T, i, E] \rightarrow [19, 8, 4] \xrightarrow[+12]{+K_2} [31, 20, 16] \xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29} [2, 20, 16]$$

$$\rightarrow [C, U, Q]$$

MARTiE  $\rightarrow$  XL? CUQ  
 $\hookrightarrow$  zgomot

## Examen: Criptare folosind Caesar-flux

mesaj = nume de familie, cheia = primul prenume  
(sau invers).

Mesaj: MANEA

cheia: ADRIAN

$$\begin{array}{rcccccc} & M & A & N & E & A \\ & 12 & 0 & 13 & 4 & 0 \\ + & \left[ \begin{array}{c} A & D & R & i & A \\ \rightarrow 0 & 3 & 17 & 8 & 0 \end{array} \right. \\ \hline & 12 & 3 & 30 & 12 & 0 \text{ mod } 29 \\ & 12 & 3 & 1 & 12 & 0 \\ & M & D & B & M & A \\ \hline \end{array}$$

## Cifru afiu - flux

Ec. de criptare:  $m \cdot K_1 + K_2 = c$ ,  $\forall m \in \text{Mesaj}$   
 $K_1, K_2$  chei  
 $c \in \text{Cod}$

Ec. de decriptare:  $m = (c - K_2) \cdot K_1^{-1}$

Ex: Mesaj: MARTI  
 $K_1 = 3$ ;  $K_2 = 7$

$$[M, A, R, T, i] \rightarrow [12, 0, 17, 19, 0] \xrightarrow{\cdot K_1 + K_2} [43, 7, 58, 64, 31]$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29} [14, 7, 0, 6, 2] \rightarrow \text{OHAGC}$$

Decryptare: OHAGC  $\rightarrow [14, 7, 0, 6, 2] \xrightarrow[-7, \cdot 3^{-1}]{-K_2 \cdot K_1^{-1}} [-7, 10]$

$$[70, 0, -70, -10, -50] \xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29} [12, 0, 17, 19, 8]$$

$$70 = 58 + 12$$

$$-70 = -58 - 12 = -12 = 17$$

$$-50 = -58 + 8 = 8$$

MARTI

Hill - flux

Ec. de criptare: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{Matrice de} \\ \text{criptare} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} M \\ E \\ S \\ A \\ J \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C \\ 0 \\ D \end{pmatrix}$$

$\downarrow$   $\in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_{29})$        $\swarrow \searrow$   $\in M_{3,1}(\mathbb{Z}_{29})$

Ec. de decryptare: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} M \\ E \\ S \\ A \\ J \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Matrice de} \\ \text{criptare} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} C \\ 0 \\ D \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex:  $Message = A \cdot \Sigma_i$

$$M_C = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det M_C = 1 - 4 + 2 + 1 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow M_C$  nu este inversabilă  
 $\Rightarrow$  nu se poate realiza decryptarea!

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ Z \\ i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 25 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 25 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 58 \\ 33 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix} \bmod 29 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} A \\ E \\ R \end{matrix}$$

Decriptare:  $\det MC = 2$ ;  $(\det MC)^{-1} = 2^{-1} = 15$

$$MC^t = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow MC^* = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & +3 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & +1 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$MC^{-1} = (\det MC)^{-1} \cdot MC^* = 15 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

### Exerciții

1. Criptati numele de familie cu cheia dată de luna de naștere, folosind Caesar flux - Decriptare.
2. Criptati primul prenume folosind Caesar pe blocuri,  $b=3$ . Cheile = ultimele cifre numele din nr. de telefon. Decriptare.
3. Criptati orașul de naștere cu cifrul afin - flux,  $K1$  = luna de naștere,  $K2$  = ziua de naștere.

4. Hill: Mesaj: YES

$$MC = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

### Teste de primalitate

INPUT:  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

OUTPUT:  $n$  prim/compoz

1) Ciurul/Sita lui Eratostene

2) Testul Fermat

3) Testul Solovay-Strassen

a) Teste sigure (determinate)  
+ răspund cu certitudine  
- ineficiente

b) Teste probabiliste  
+ eficiente  
- nu sînt certe

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### 1. Ciurul lui Eratostene

INPUT:  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

OUTPUT: lista de nr prime  $\leq n$

Ex:  $n=23$

2 3 ~~4~~ 5 ~~6~~ 7 ~~8~~ ~~9~~ ~~10~~  
~~11~~ ~~12~~ 13 ~~14~~ ~~15~~ ~~16~~ 17 ~~18~~ 19  
~~20~~ ~~21~~ ~~22~~ 23

out: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23.

Alternativă: Verific dacă  $n$  este prim.

Ex:  $n=21$

2 3 ~~4~~ ~~5~~ ~~6~~ ~~7~~ ~~8~~ ~~9~~ ~~10~~  
~~11~~ ~~12~~ ~~13~~ ~~14~~ ~~15~~ ~~16~~ ~~17~~ ~~18~~ ~~19~~  
~~20~~ ~~21~~  $\leftarrow$  21 compus.

Testul Fermat - varianta originală

Mica Teoremă a lui Fermat

$n$  prim  $\Rightarrow a^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}, \forall a \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$

Equivalent:  $n$  prim  $\Rightarrow a^{n-1} = 1$  în  $\mathbb{Z}_n^*$ ,  $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$

Ex:  $n=7 \Rightarrow a^6 = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_7^*$   $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_7^*$ ?

$$a=1 \Rightarrow 1^6 = 1 \text{ ok}$$

$$a=2 \Rightarrow 2^6 = 64 = 63 + 1 = 1 \text{ ok}$$

$$a=3 \Rightarrow 3^6 = (3^2)^3 = 2^3 = 8 = 7 + 1 = 1 \text{ ok}$$

$$a=4 \Rightarrow 4^6 = (2^2)^6 = (2^6)^2 = 1 \text{ ok}$$

$$a=5 \Rightarrow 5^6 = (-2)^6 = 2^6 = 1 \text{ ok}$$

$$a=6 \Rightarrow 6^6 = 2^6 \cdot 3^6 = 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \text{ ok}$$

$\Rightarrow n=7$  prim cf Fermat.

Ex:  $n=9 \Rightarrow \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_9^*, a^8 = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_9^*$ ?

$$a=1 \Rightarrow 1^8 = 1 \text{ ok}$$

$$a=2 \Rightarrow 2^8 = (2^3)^2 \cdot 2^2 = (-1)^2 \cdot 2^2 = 4 \neq 1$$

$\Rightarrow n=9$  compus,  $a=2$  martor (witness)

### Fermat probabilitate

Aleg  $t$  mostre din  $a \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$  și testezi doar pe acea.

Concluzia va fi cu prob =  $\frac{t}{n-1}$



Ex:  $n=17$ ,  $t=3$ ,  $a \in \{5, 9, 11\}$

$$a=5 \Rightarrow 5^{16} \equiv 1 \pmod{Z_{17}^*}?$$

$$(5^3)^5 \cdot 5 = 125^5 \cdot 5 = 6^5 \cdot 5 = 2^5 \cdot 3^5 \cdot 5$$

$$= 2^4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 = (-1) \cdot 2 \cdot (-4) \cdot 3 \cdot 5$$

$$= 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 = 8 \cdot (-2) = -16 = 1$$

-2                      OK

$$a = 9 \Rightarrow 9^{16} = (9^2)^8 = (-4)^8 = 4^8 = (4^2)^4 = (-1)^4 = 1$$

OK

$$a=11 \Rightarrow 11^{16} = (11^2)^8 = 2^8 = (2^4)^2 = (-1)^2 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

Concluzie:  $n=17$  probabil prim, prob =  $\frac{3}{16}$ .

# Simbolul Jacobi

Def:  $n$  impar,  $b \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\left(\frac{b}{n}\right) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{dac\u0103 } n \mid b \\ 1 & \text{dac\u0103 } b \text{ este p\u0103tr\u0103t \u00een } \mathbb{Z}_n^* \\ -1 & \text{\u00een rest.} \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{Ex}: \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = -1$$

$x$	1	2	3	4	
$x^2$	1	4	4	1	$\mathbb{Z}_5^*$

$$\underline{Ex}: \left(\frac{4}{7}\right) = 1 \text{ pt c\bar{a}} \quad 4 = 2^2 \sim \mathbb{Z}_7^*$$

$$\underline{Ex}: \left(\frac{15}{3}\right) = 0 \text{ pt c\bar{a}} \quad 3|15$$

$$\underline{Ex}: \left(\frac{11}{7}\right) = \left(\frac{4}{7}\right) = 1$$

## Testul Solovay-Strassen

Teorema:  $n$  prim  $\Rightarrow b^{\frac{n-1}{2}} = \left(\frac{b}{n}\right) \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ ,  
 $\forall b \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ .

$$\underline{Ex}: n=7 \Rightarrow b^3 = \left(\frac{b}{7}\right) \quad \forall b \in \mathbb{Z}_7^* ?$$

$$b=1 \Rightarrow 1^3=1, \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)=1 \text{ pt c\bar{a}} \quad 1=1^2$$

$$b=2 \Rightarrow 2^3=8=1; \left(\frac{2}{7}\right)=1 \text{ pt c\bar{a}} \quad 2=3=4^2$$

$x$	1	2	3	4	5	6
$x^2$	1	4	2	2	4	1

$$b=3 \Rightarrow 3^3 = 27 \equiv 6 \equiv -1 \pmod{7} ; \left(\frac{3}{7}\right) = -1$$

$$b=4 \Rightarrow 4^3 = (2^2)^3 = (2^3)^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{7} ; \left(\frac{4}{7}\right) = 1 \text{ for } \text{as } 4 = 2^2$$

$$b=5 \Rightarrow 5^3 = (-2)^3 = -2^3 \equiv -1 \pmod{7} ; \left(\frac{5}{7}\right) = -1$$

$$b=6 \Rightarrow 6^3 = 2^3 \cdot 3^3 = 1 \cdot (-1) \equiv -1 \pmod{7} ; \left(\frac{6}{7}\right) = -1$$

$\Rightarrow n=7$  prim.

$$\underline{\text{Ex:}} n=15 \Rightarrow \forall b \in \mathbb{Z}_{15}^*, b^7 \equiv \left(\frac{b}{15}\right) \pmod{15}?$$

$b=1$  OK

$$b=2 \Rightarrow 2^7 = 2^4 \cdot 2^3 = 1 \cdot 2^3 \equiv 8 \not\equiv \left(\frac{2}{15}\right)$$

$\Rightarrow n=15$  composite,  $b=2$  counter.