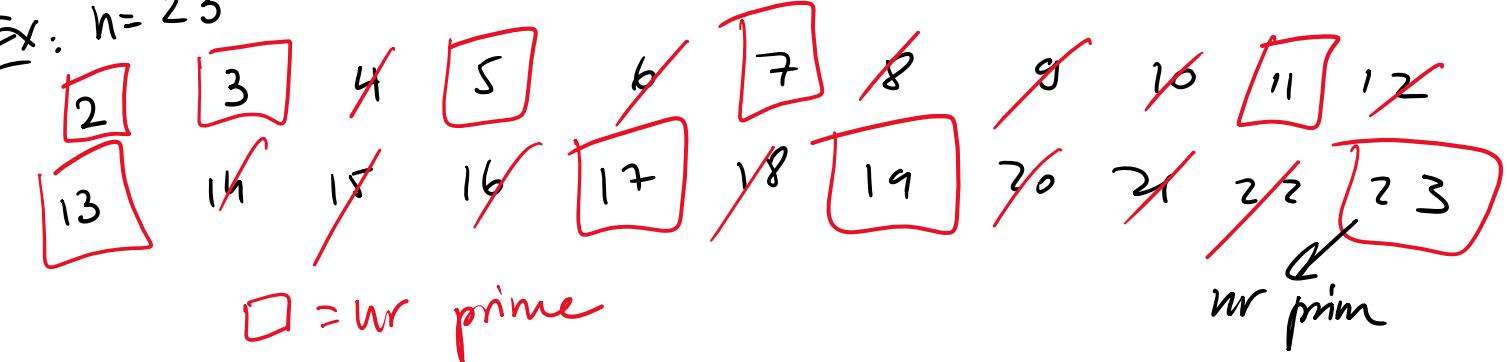


Teste de primalitateCiurul (săta) lui Eratostene

Dacă  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , returnăm toate nr prime  $\leq n$ .

Ex:  $n = 23$

Testul FermatMica teorema a lui Fermat

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

Negativă: Dacă  $\exists a \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$  așa că  $a^{n-1} \neq 1$  în  $\mathbb{Z}_n^*$   $\Rightarrow n$  compus.

Ex:  $n = 13 \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_{13}^*, a^{12} = 1$ .

$$1^{12} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$2^{12} = (2^4)^3 = 3^3 = 27 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$3^{12} = (3^3)^4 = 1^4 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$4^{12} = (2^2)^{12} = (2^4)^2 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$5^{12} = (5^2)^6 = (-1)^6 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$5^{12} = (5^2)^6 = (-1)^6 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$6^{12} = 2^{12} \cdot 3^{12} = 1 \checkmark$$

$$7^{12} = (7^2)^6 = 10^6 = (-3)^6 = 3^6 = 3^3 \cdot 3^3 = 1 \checkmark$$

$$8^{12} = (2^3)^{12} = (2^{12})^3 = 1 \checkmark$$

$$9^{12} = (3^2)^{12} = (3^{12})^2 = 1 \checkmark$$

$\Rightarrow n=13$  prim  
(Fermat)

$$10^{12} = 2^{12} \cdot 5^{12} = 1 \checkmark$$

$$11^{12} = (-2)^{12} = 2^{12} \checkmark$$

$$12^{12} = (-1)^{12} = 1 \checkmark$$

Ex:  $n=15 \xrightarrow{?}$   $\exists a \in \mathbb{Z}_{15}^*, a^{14} = 1$ .

$$1^{14} = 1 \checkmark$$

$$a=2 \Rightarrow 2^{14} = (2^4)^3 \cdot 2^2 = 1 \cdot 2^2 = 4 \neq 1 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} n=15 \text{ compus.} \\ a=2 \text{ martor} \\ (\text{witness}) \end{array}$$



Varianta exactă (deterministică) = respondă sigur

Varianta probabilistă

Aleg  $\underbrace{t \text{ elemente } a \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*}_{\hookrightarrow \text{mostre}} \xrightarrow{\text{testez teorema drav cu ele.}}$

Dacă găsești un martor printre mostre  $\Rightarrow n=\text{compus} 100\%$ .

Dacă toate mostrele respectă teorema  $\Rightarrow n$  probabil prim  
 $\text{prob} = \frac{t}{n-1}$ .

## Testul Solovay - Strassen

Simbolul lui Jacobi:

Def: Fie  $a, n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ ,  $n$  impar.

$$\left( \frac{a}{n} \right) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{dacă } n \mid a \\ 1 & \text{dacă } (a \text{ mod } n) \text{ este patrat în } \mathbb{Z}_n \\ -1 & \text{în rest.} \end{cases}$$

Ez:  $\left( \frac{4}{13} \right) = 1$  pt că  $4 = 2^2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{13}$

$$\left( \frac{2}{7} \right) = 1 \text{ pt că } 2 = 3^2 = 4^2 \quad \begin{array}{c|ccccc|cc} x & & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline x^2 & & 1 & 4 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{array} \in \mathbb{Z}_7$$

$$\left( \frac{3}{7} \right) = -1$$

$$\left( \frac{17}{5} \right) = \left( \frac{2}{5} \right) = -1 \quad \begin{array}{c|cccc} x & & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline x^2 & & 1 & 4 & 4 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\left( \frac{52}{13} \right) = 0 \quad \text{pt că } 13 \mid 52.$$

## Teoremul (Solovay - Strassen)

Dacă  $n$  este prim  $\Rightarrow \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ ,  $a^{\frac{n-1}{2}} = \left( \frac{a}{n} \right) \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ .

Ex:  $n=7 \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_2 \quad a^3 = \left( \frac{a}{7} \right) \in \mathbb{Z}_2$

Ex:  $n=7 \Rightarrow \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_7, a^3 = \left(\frac{a}{7}\right) \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_7$

$$a=0 \Rightarrow 0^3=0; \left(\frac{0}{7}\right)=0 \text{ ist } \bar{0} \neq 0$$

$$a=1 \Rightarrow 1^3=1; \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)=1 \text{ ist } \bar{1} = 1^2$$

$$a=2 \Rightarrow 2^3=1; \left(\frac{2}{7}\right)=1 \text{ ist } \bar{2} = 3^2 = 4^2$$

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

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

$$a=4 \Rightarrow 4^3 = (2^2)^3 = (2^3)^2 = 1; \left(\frac{4}{7}\right) = 1 \text{ ist } \bar{4} = 2^2$$

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

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

$\Rightarrow n=7$  nr prim (SS).

Ex:  $n=27 \Rightarrow \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_{27}, a^{13} = \left(\frac{a}{27}\right) \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{27}$ .

$$a=2 : 2^{13} = (2^5)^2 \cdot 2^3 = 5^2 \cdot 2^3 = (-2) \cdot 2^3 = -16 = 11 \neq \left(\frac{2}{27}\right)$$

$\Rightarrow n=27$  compus,  $a=2$  neutr.

Obs: Testul Solovay-Strassen are și o variantă probabilistică.