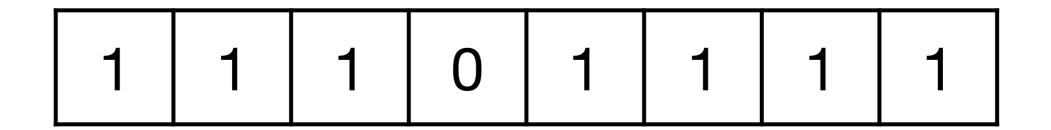


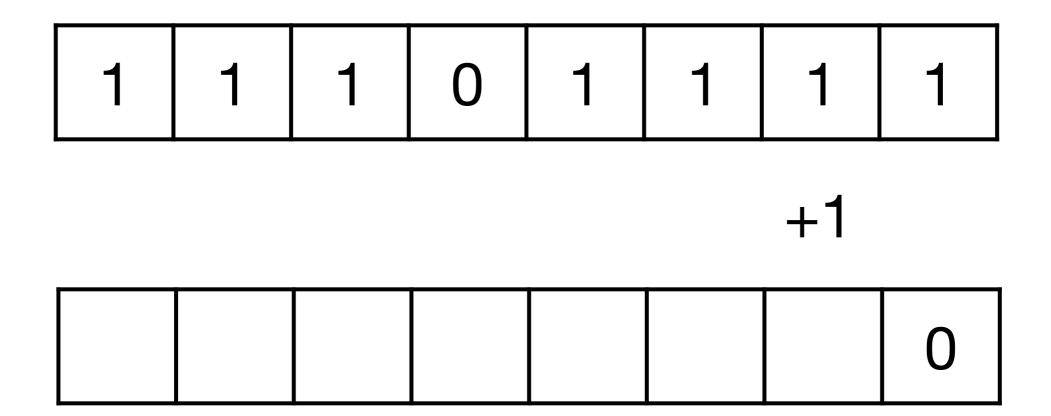
Introduction à l'informatique CM12

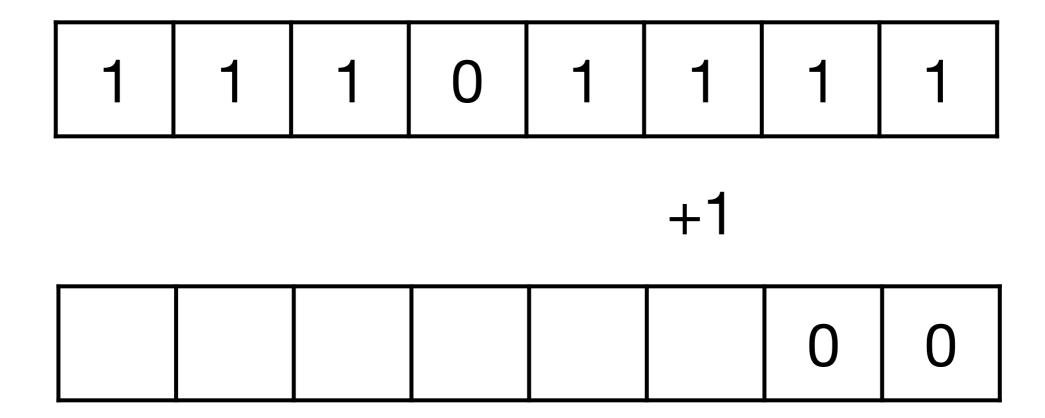
Antonio E. Porreca aeporreca.org/introinfo

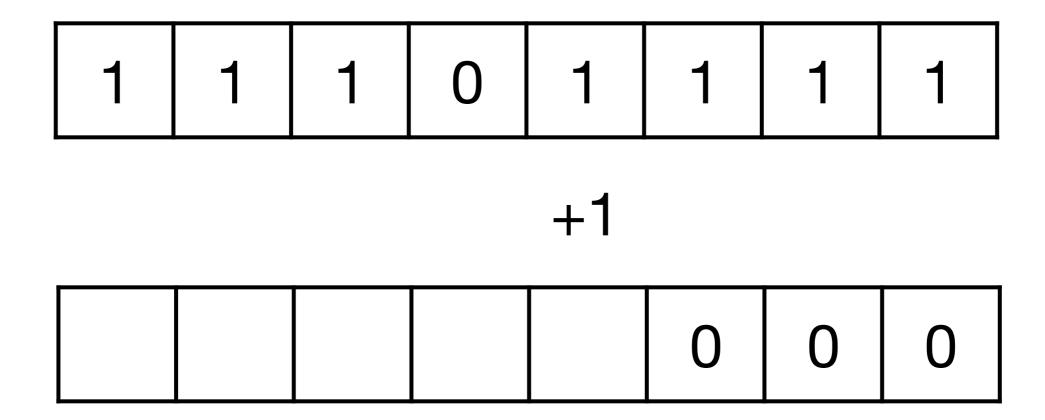
Algorithmes sur les entiers

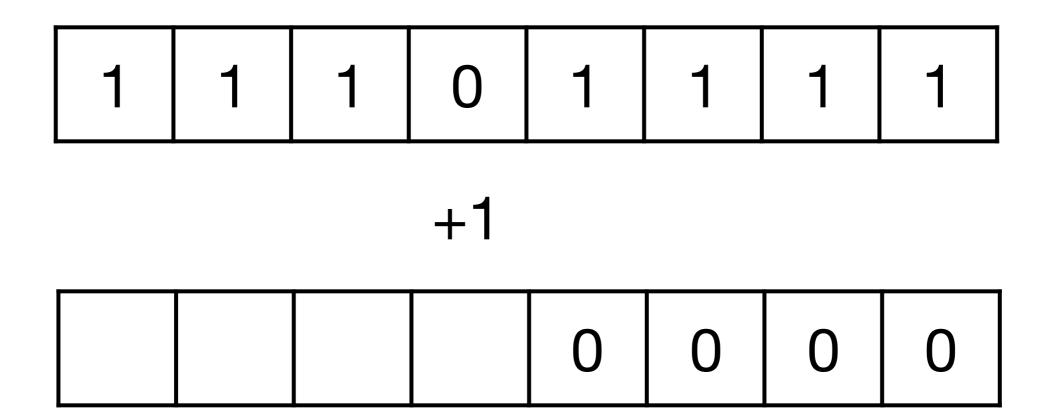
1 1 1 0 1 1 1

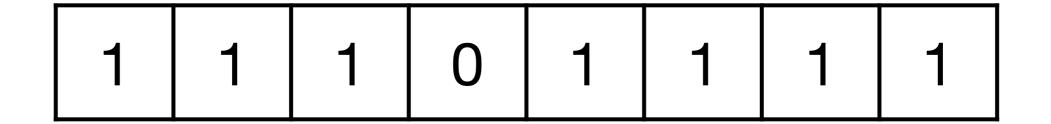




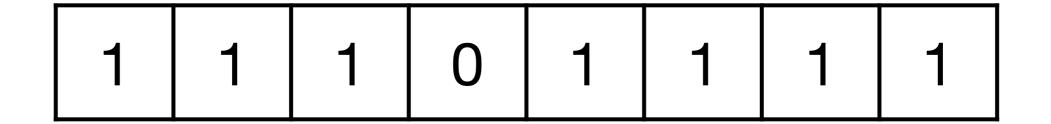






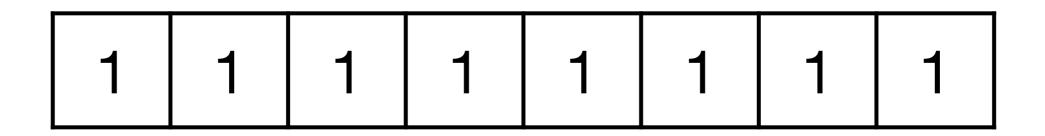


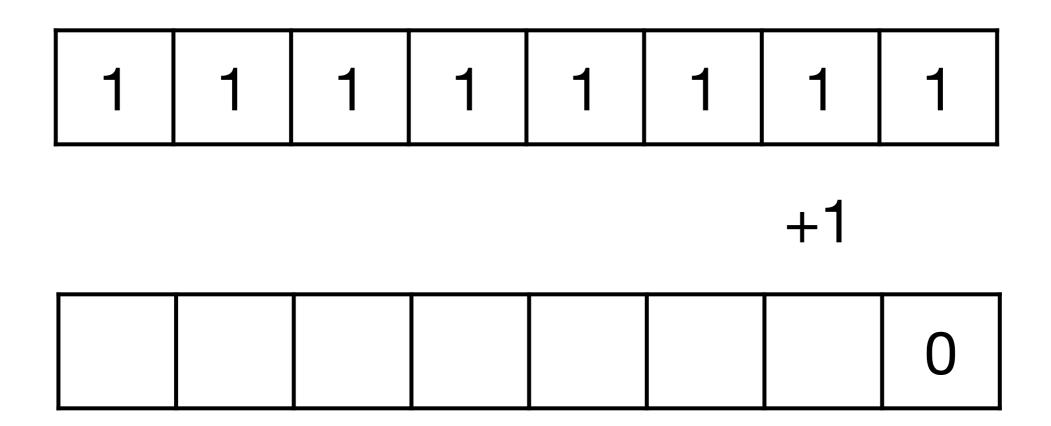
1 0 0 0

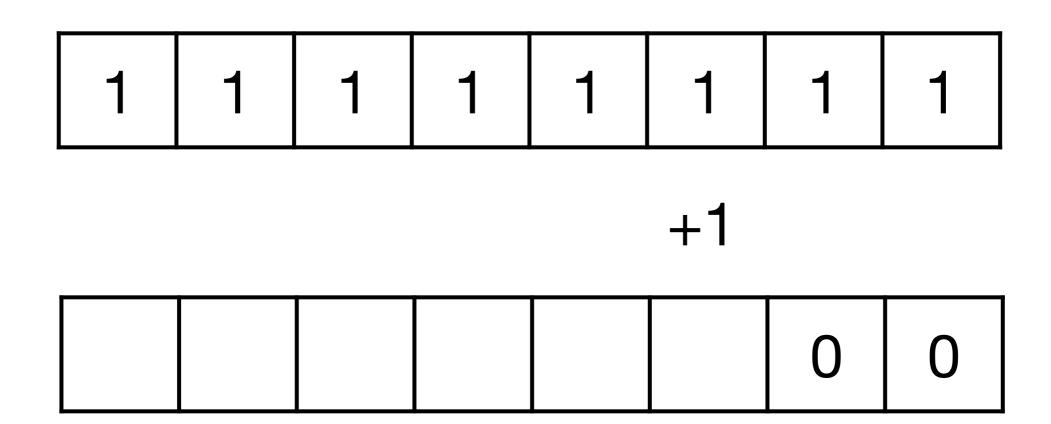


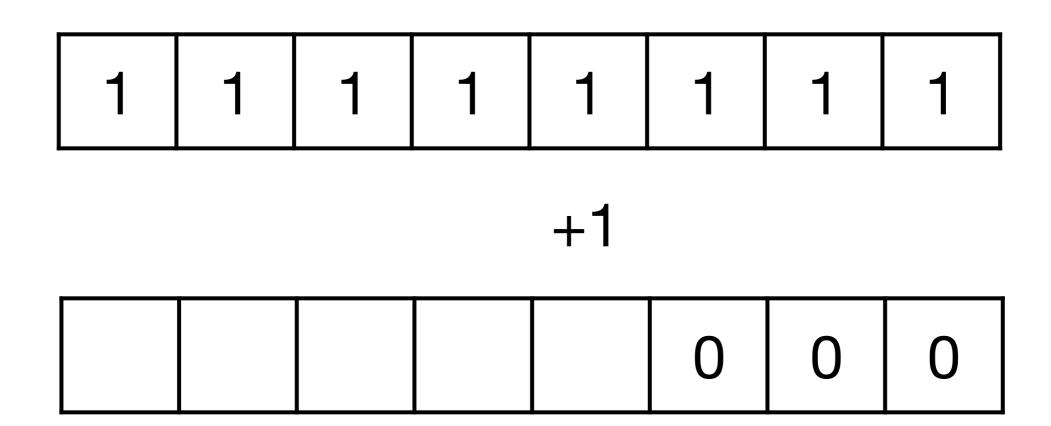
1 1 1 0 0 0

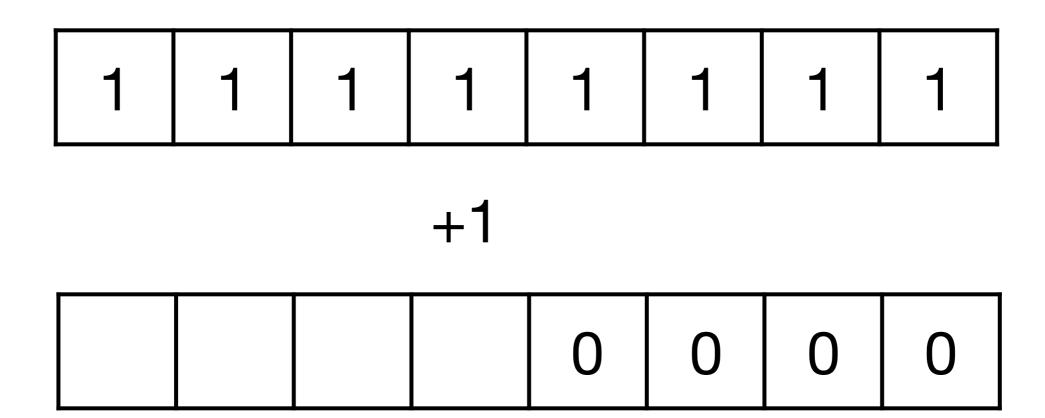
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

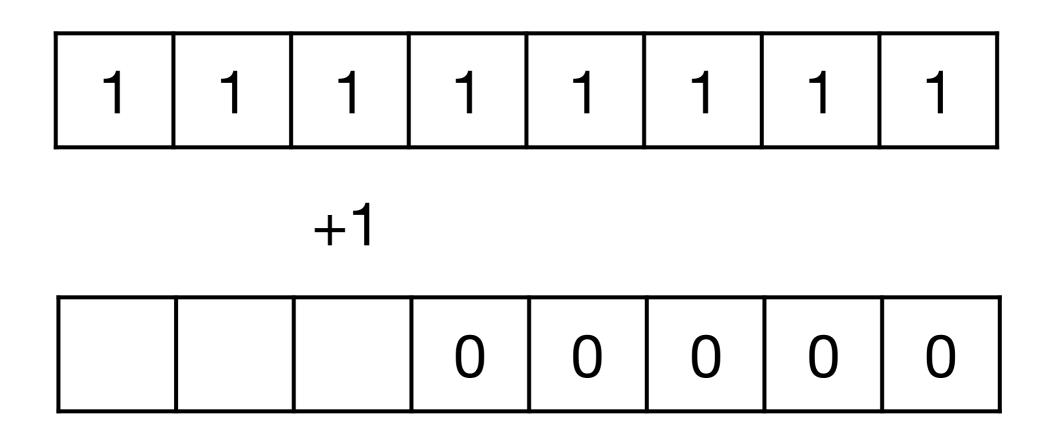


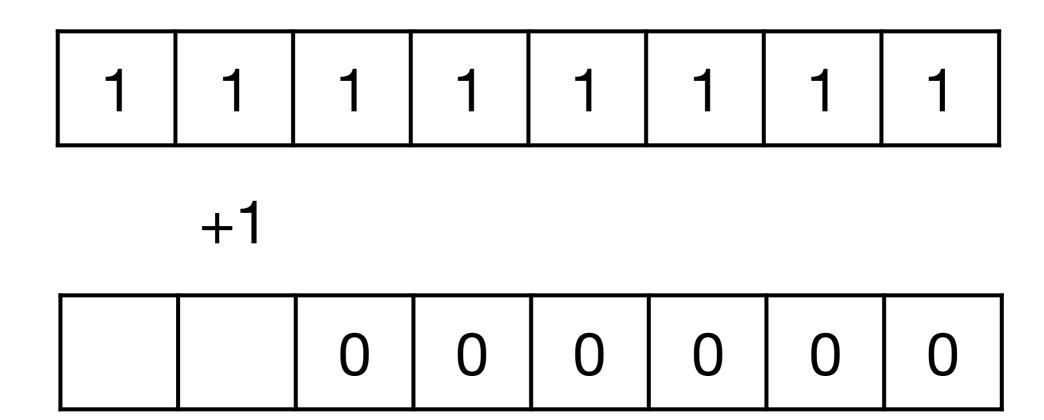


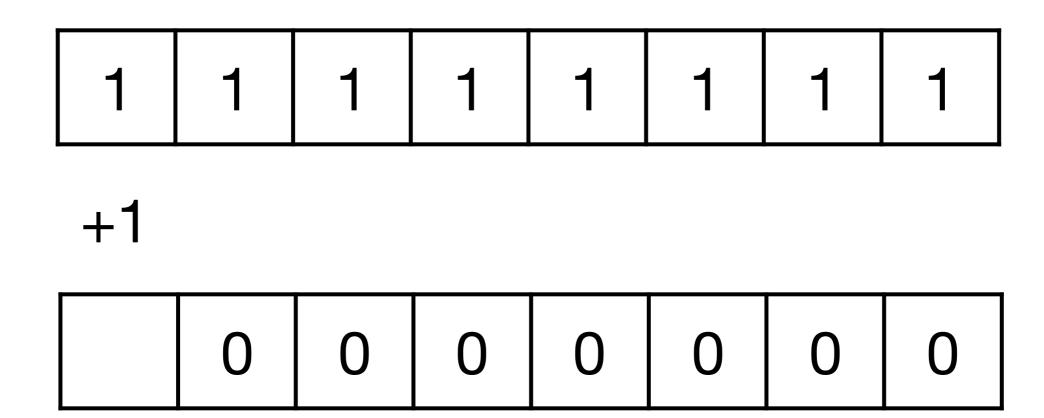


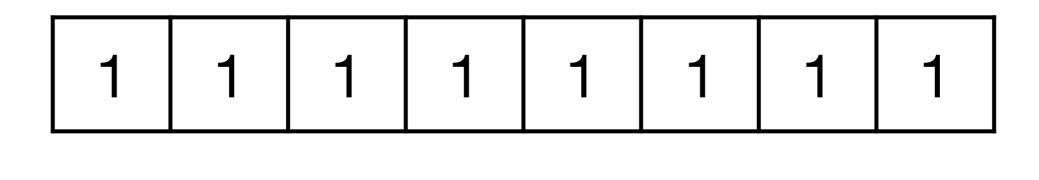




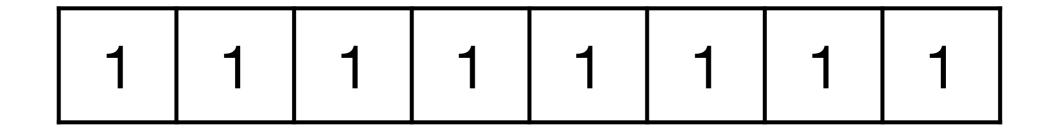








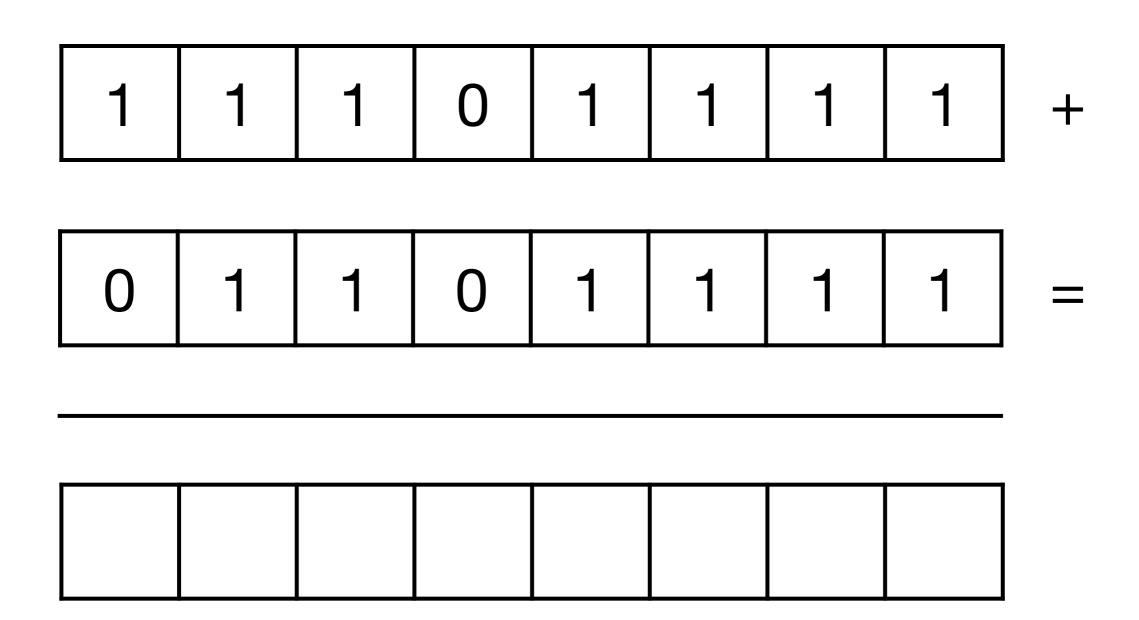
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

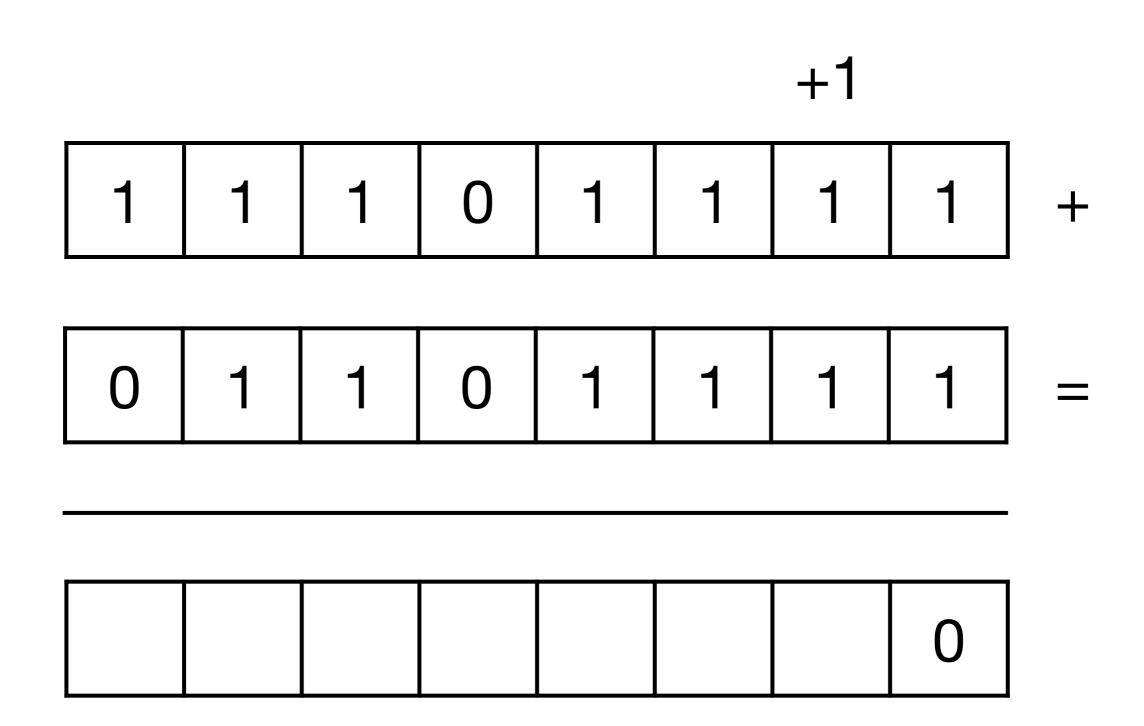


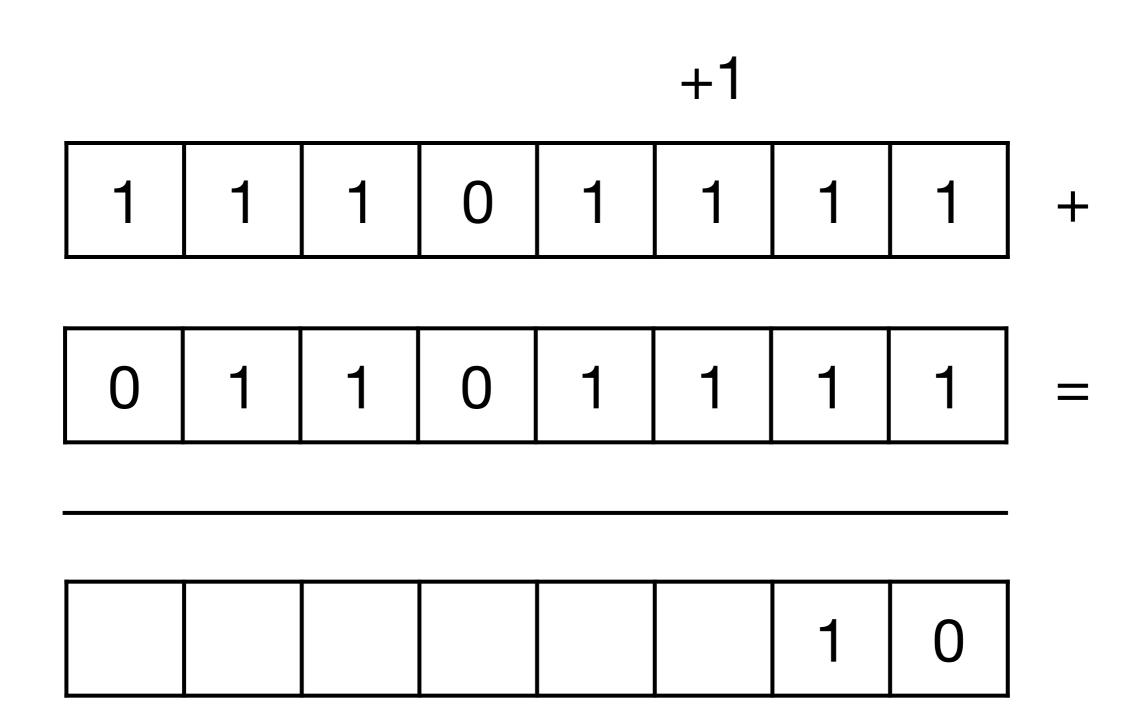
0 0 0 0 0 0

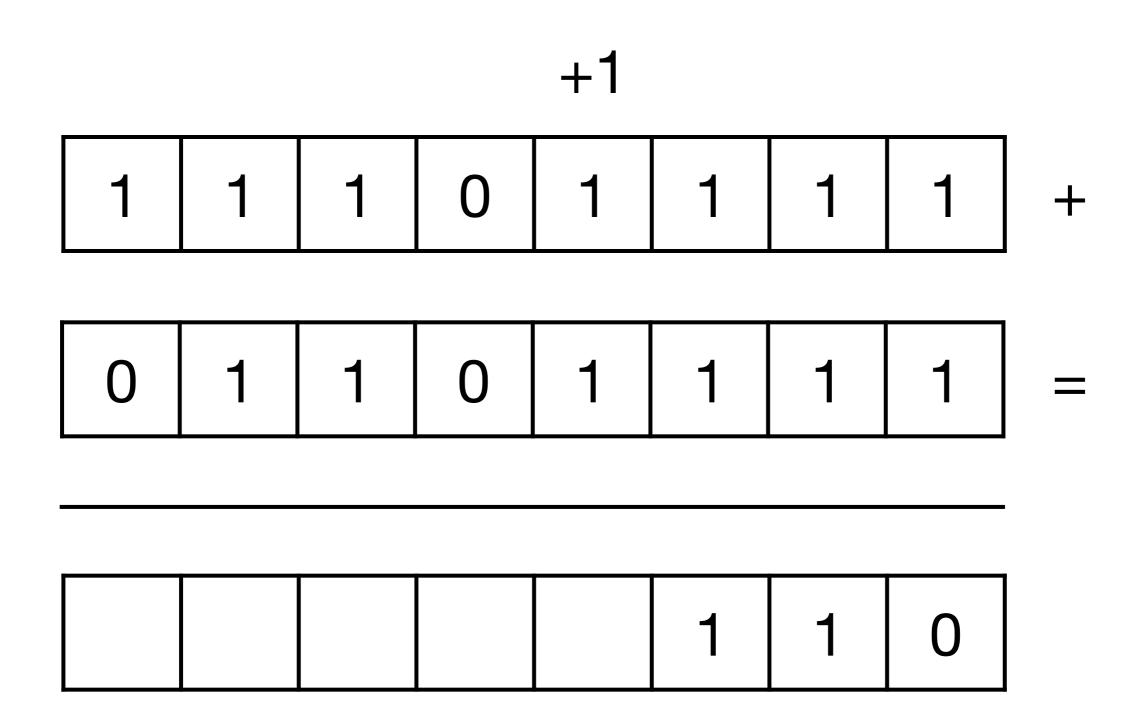
fonction incrémenter(N) n = longueur(N)M ≔ tableau de longueur n i ≔ n – 1 tant que $i \ge 0$ et N[i] = 1 faire M[i] = 0i = i - 1fin tant que $si i \ge 0$ alors M[i] = 1i = i - 1fin si tant que $i \ge 0$ faire M[i] = N[i]i = i - 1retourner M fin fonction

Incrémenter

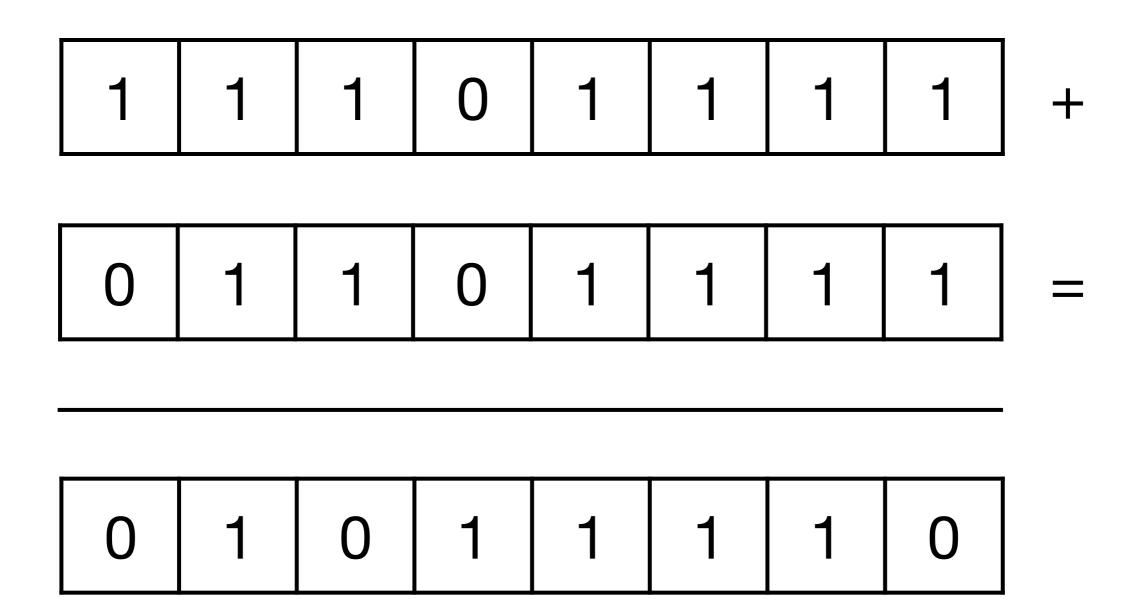








1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	+
0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	=
								•
			1	1	1	1	0	



Division euclidienne d'a par b

Division euclidienne d'a par b

$$a = q \times b + r$$
 avec $0 \le r < b$

Division euclidienne d'a par b

$$a = q \times b + r$$

avec $0 \le r < b$

quotient

reste

Division euclidienne

```
fonction division-euclidienne(a, b)
   q = 0
   r = a
   tant que r ≥ b faire
      q = q + 1
      r = r - b
   fin tant que
   retourner (q, r)
fin fonction
```

$$21 = 14 \times 1 + 7$$

$$21 = 14 \times 1 + 7$$

$$14 = 7 \times 2 + 0$$

$$21 = 14 \times 1 + 7$$
 $14 = 7 \times 2 + 0$
pgdc(21, 14) = 7

 $799 = 345 \times 2 + 109$

$$799 = 345 \times 2 + 109$$

 $345 = 109 \times 3 + 18$

$$799 = 345 \times 2 + 109$$
 $345 = 109 \times 3 + 18$
 $109 = 18 \times 6 + 1$

$$799 = 345 \times 2 + 109$$

$$345 = 109 \times 3 + 18$$

$$109 = 18 \times 6 + 1$$

$$18 = 1 \times 18 + 0$$

$$799 = 345 \times 2 + 109$$

$$345 = 109 \times 3 + 18$$

$$109 = 18 \times 6 + 1$$

$$18 = 1 \times 18 + 0$$

$$pgdc(799, 345) = 1$$

Algorithme d'Euclide

```
fonction pgdc(a, b)
   (a \ge b \text{ entiers } \ne 0)
   r = a \mod b
   tant que r > 0 faire
      a = b
      b = r
      r = a \mod b
   fin tant que
   retourner b
fin fonction
```

Ça sert à quoi?







Alice







Alice







Bob





Alice







Bob







Bob





Alice



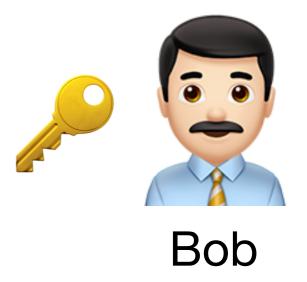




Bob











Alice













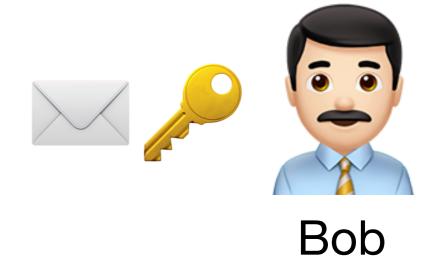


Alice







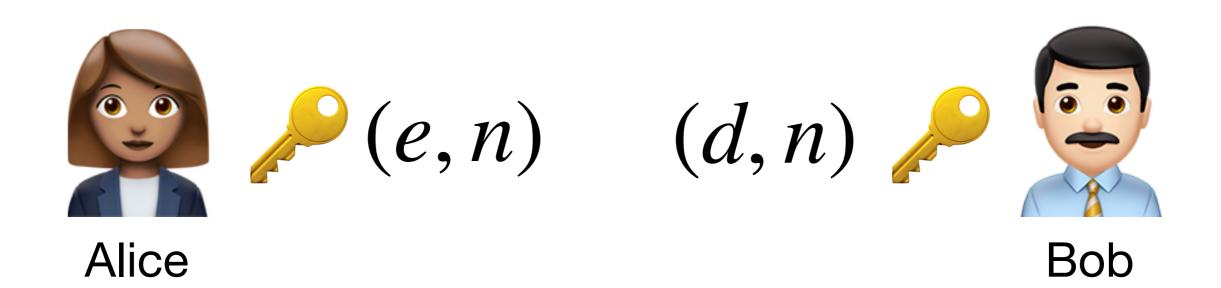




On connait déjà

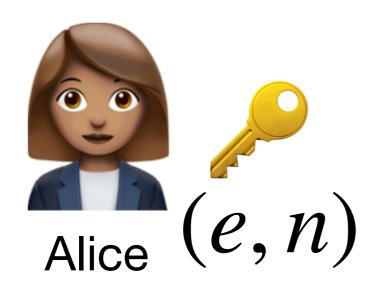
- Chiffrement de Cesar
- Chiffrement spartiate
- Chiffrement de Vigenère
- ...mais ça ne suffit plus aujourd'hui

Cryptosystème RSA



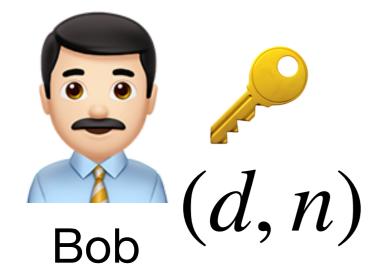
$$\in \{0,...,n-1\}$$

Chiffrement et déchiffrement RSA



$$M \in \{0, ..., n-1\}$$

$$C = M^e \mod n$$

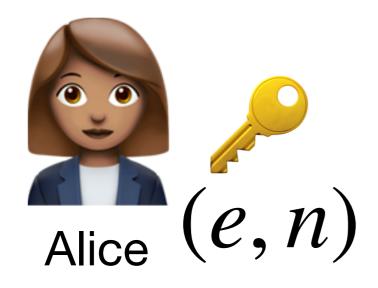


$$C^d \mod n = M$$

Comment choisir les clés RSA

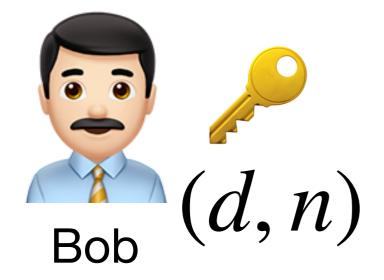
- 1. Choisir *p* et *q* deux grands nombres premiers différents
- 2. Calculer n = pq
- 3. Calculer $\phi(n) = (p 1)(q 1)$
- 4. Choisir un entier e premier avec $\phi(n)$
- 5. Calculer l'entier $d < \phi(n)$ tel que $de \mod \phi(n) = 1$

Théorème



$$M \in \{0, ..., n-1\}$$

$$C = M^e \mod n$$



$$C^d \mod n = M$$

Calculer les puissances

$$x$$
 x^2 x^3 ... x^n

Calculer les puissances

```
x^2 x^3
         fonction puissance(x, n)
            y = 1
            pour i = 1 \hat{a} n \text{ faire}
               y = yx
            fin pour
            retourner y
         fin fonction
```

Calculer les puissances

```
fonction puissance(x, n)
y = 1
pour i = 1 à n faire
y = yx
fin pour
retourner y
fin fonction
```

n multiplications

 x^{16}

$$x^{16} = (x^8)^2$$

$$x^{16} = (x^8)^2$$

= $((x^4)^2)^2$

$$x^{16} = (x^8)^2$$

$$= ((x^4)^2)^2$$

$$= (((x^2)^2)^2)^2$$

$$x^{16} = (x^8)^2$$

$$= ((x^4)^2)^2$$

$$= (((x^2)^2)^2)^2$$

 x^{13}

$$x^{13} = (x^6)^2 \times x$$

$$x^{13} = (x^6)^2 \times x$$
$$= ((x \times x \times x)^2)^2 \times x$$

$$x^{13} = (x^6)^2 \times x$$
$$= ((x \times x \times x)^2)^2 \times x$$

```
fonction puissance(x, n)
   a = 1
   b = x
   m = n
   tant que m > 0 faire
      si m mod 2 = 0 alors
          m = m/2
      sinon
          m = (m-1)/2
         a = a \times b
      fin si
      b = b \times b
   retourner a
fin fonction
```

```
fonction puissance(x, n)
   a = 1
   b = x
   m = n
   tant que m > 0 faire
      si m mod 2 = 0 alors
          m = m/2
      sinon
          m = (m-1)/2
         a = a \times b
      fin si
      b = b \times b
   retourner a
fin fonction
```

а	D	111

```
fonction puissance(x, n)
   a = 1
   b = x
   m = n
   tant que m > 0 faire
      si m mod 2 = 0 alors
          m = m/2
      sinon
          m = (m-1)/2
         a = a \times b
      fin si
      b = b \times b
   retourner a
fin fonction
```

1	X	13

m

```
fonction puissance(x, n)
   a = 1
   b = x
   m = n
   tant que m > 0 faire
      si m mod 2 = 0 alors
          m = m/2
      sinon
          m = (m-1)/2
         a = a \times b
      fin si
      b = b \times b
   retourner a
fin fonction
```

a	D	m
1	X	13
X	X ²	6

```
fonction puissance(x, n)
   a = 1
   b = x
   m = n
   tant que m > 0 faire
      si m mod 2 = 0 alors
          m = m/2
      sinon
          m = (m-1)/2
         a = a \times b
      fin si
      b = b \times b
   retourner a
fin fonction
```

a	b	m
1	X	13
X	X ²	6
X	X ⁴	3

```
fonction puissance(x, n)
   a = 1
   b = x
   m = n
   tant que m > 0 faire
      si m mod 2 = 0 alors
          m = m/2
      sinon
          m = (m-1)/2
          a = a \times b
      fin si
      b = b \times b
   retourner a
fin fonction
```

a	D	[11]
1	X	13
X	X ²	6
X	X ⁴	3
X ⁵	X 8	1

m

```
fonction puissance(x, n)
   a = 1
   b = x
   m = n
   tant que m > 0 faire
      si m mod 2 = 0 alors
          m = m/2
      sinon
          m = (m-1)/2
         a = a \times b
      fin si
      b = b \times b
   retourner a
fin fonction
```

a	D	m
1	X	13
X	X ²	6
X	X ⁴	3
X ⁵	X 8	1
X ¹³	X ¹⁶	0

Calcul de fonctions mathématiques

Racine carré

$$x = \sqrt{a}$$

$$x^2 = a \quad (x \ge 0)$$

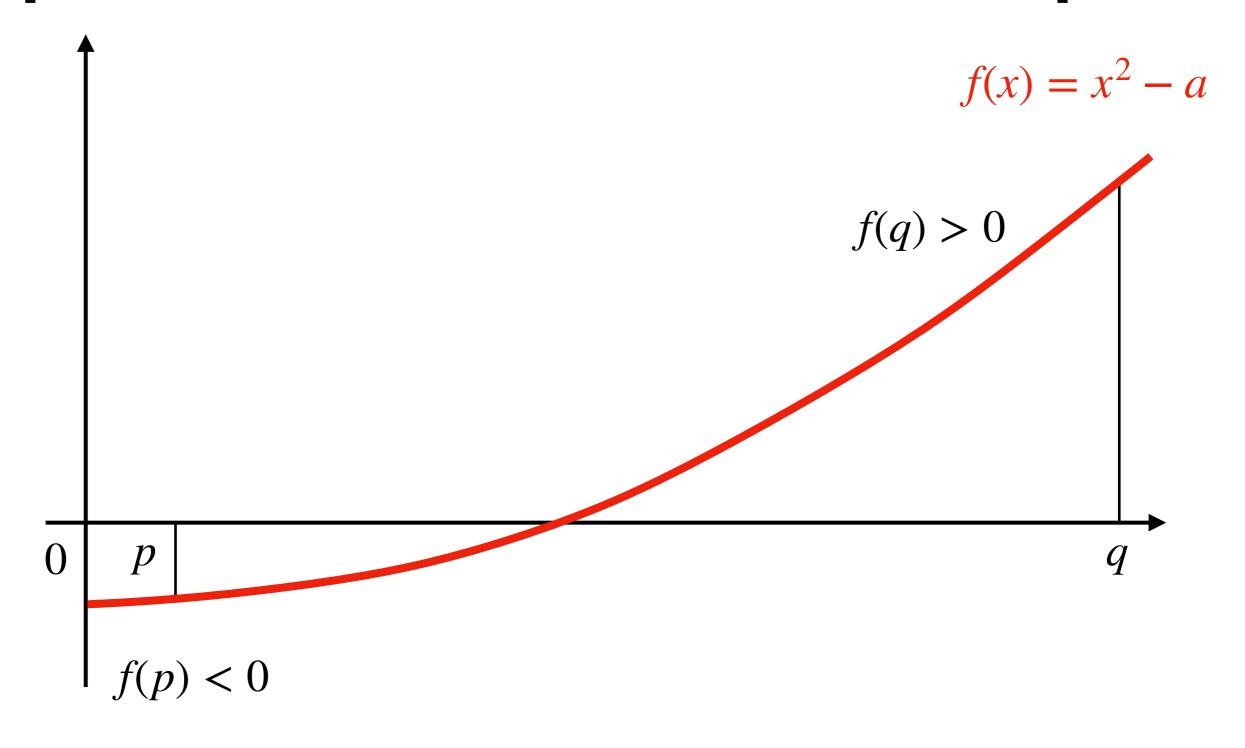
$$x^2 - a = 0 \quad (x \ge 0)$$

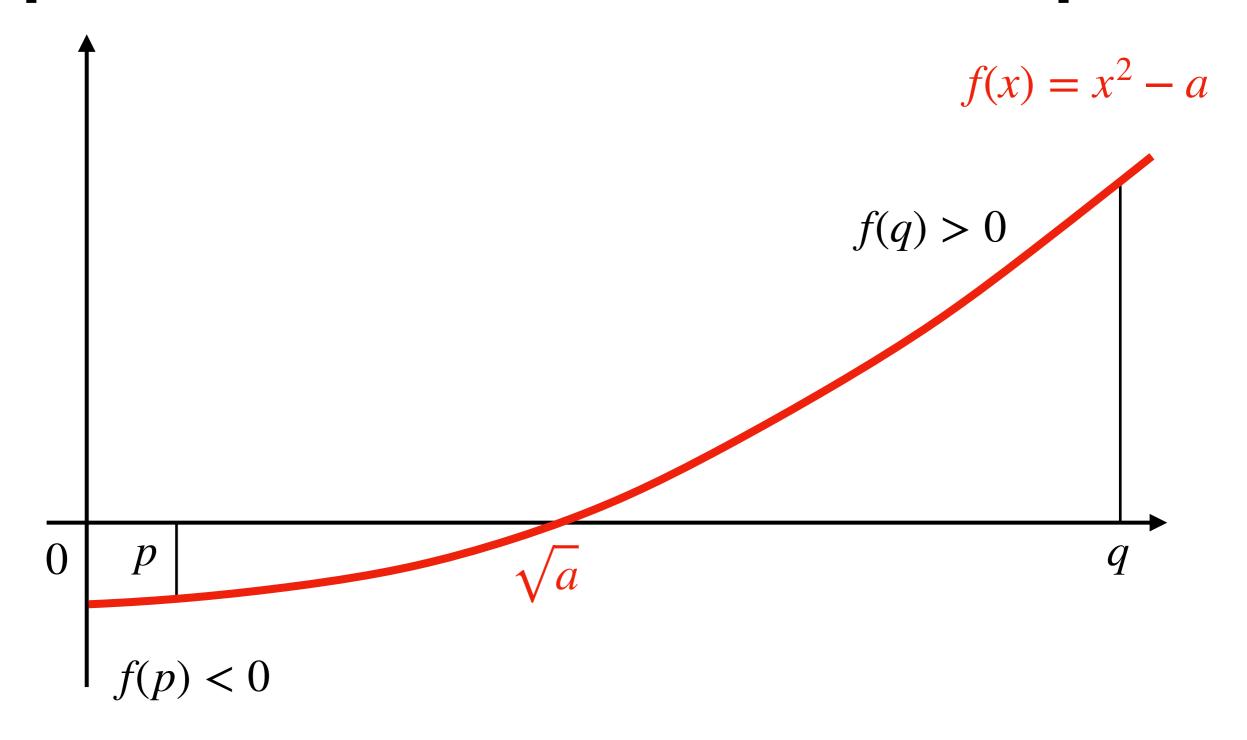
Racine carré

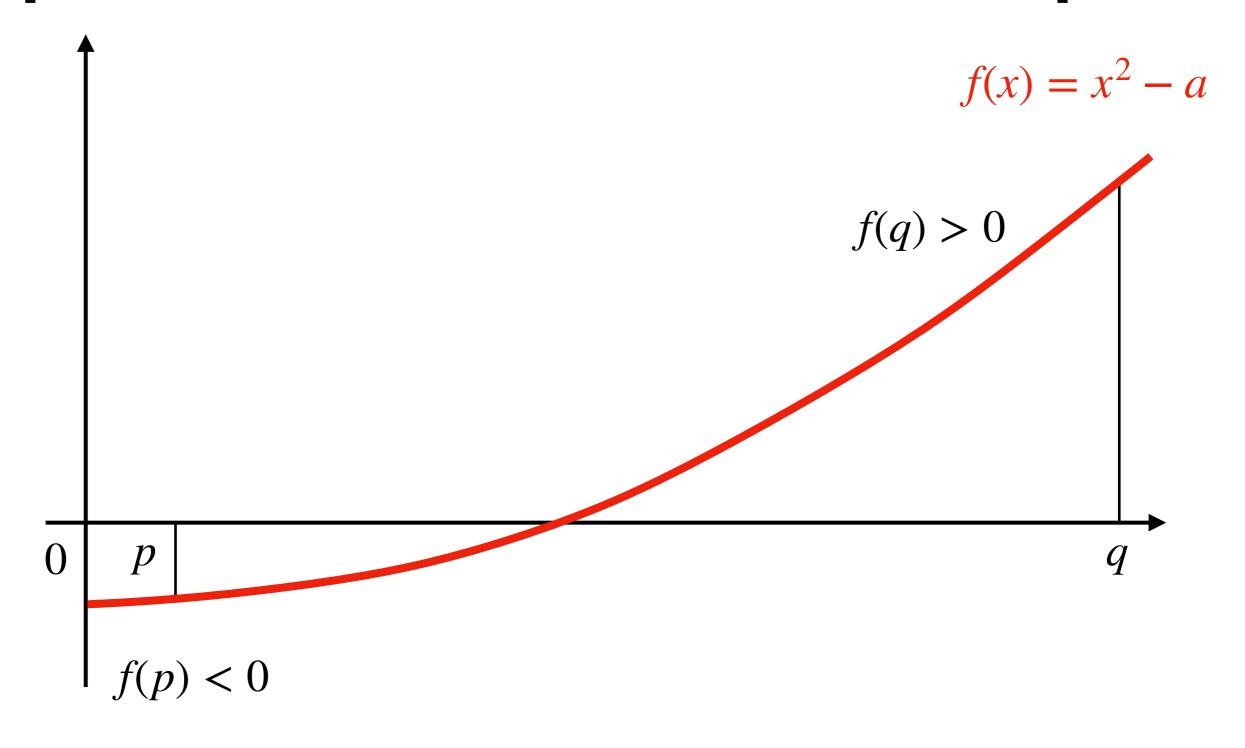
f(x) = 0

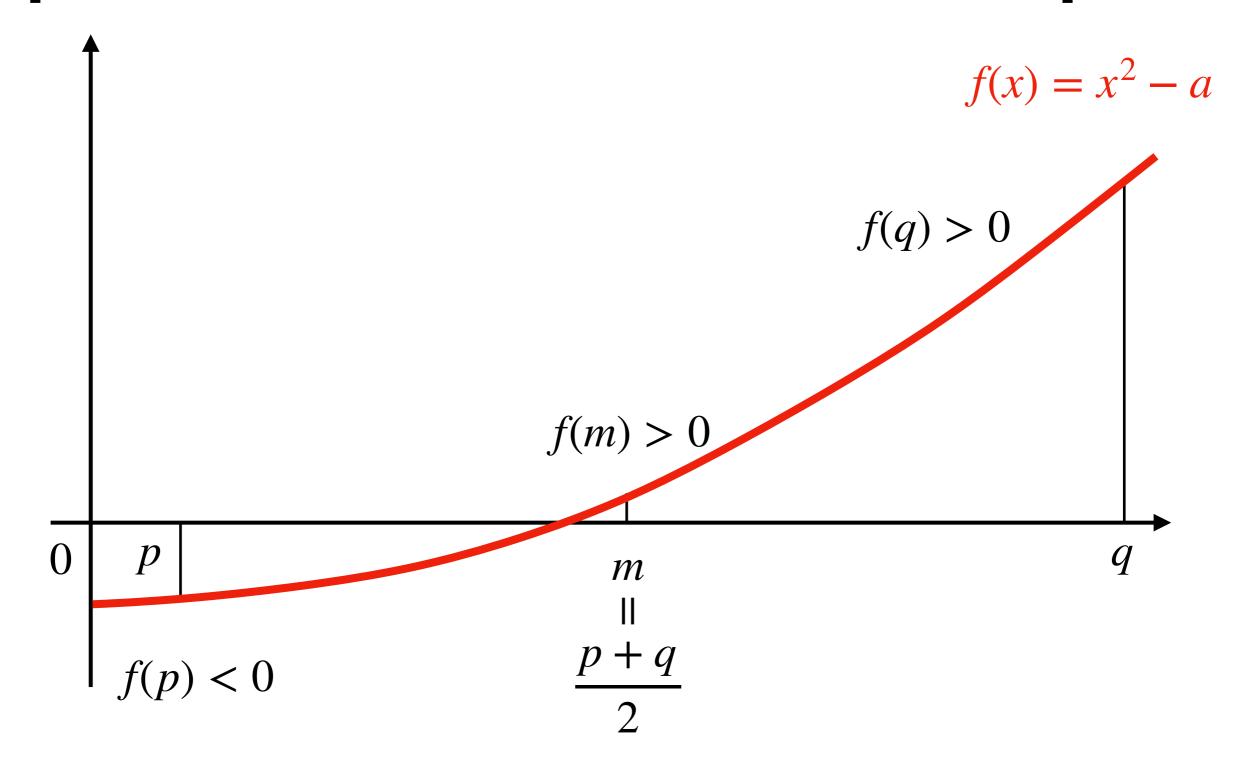
$$x = \sqrt{a}$$

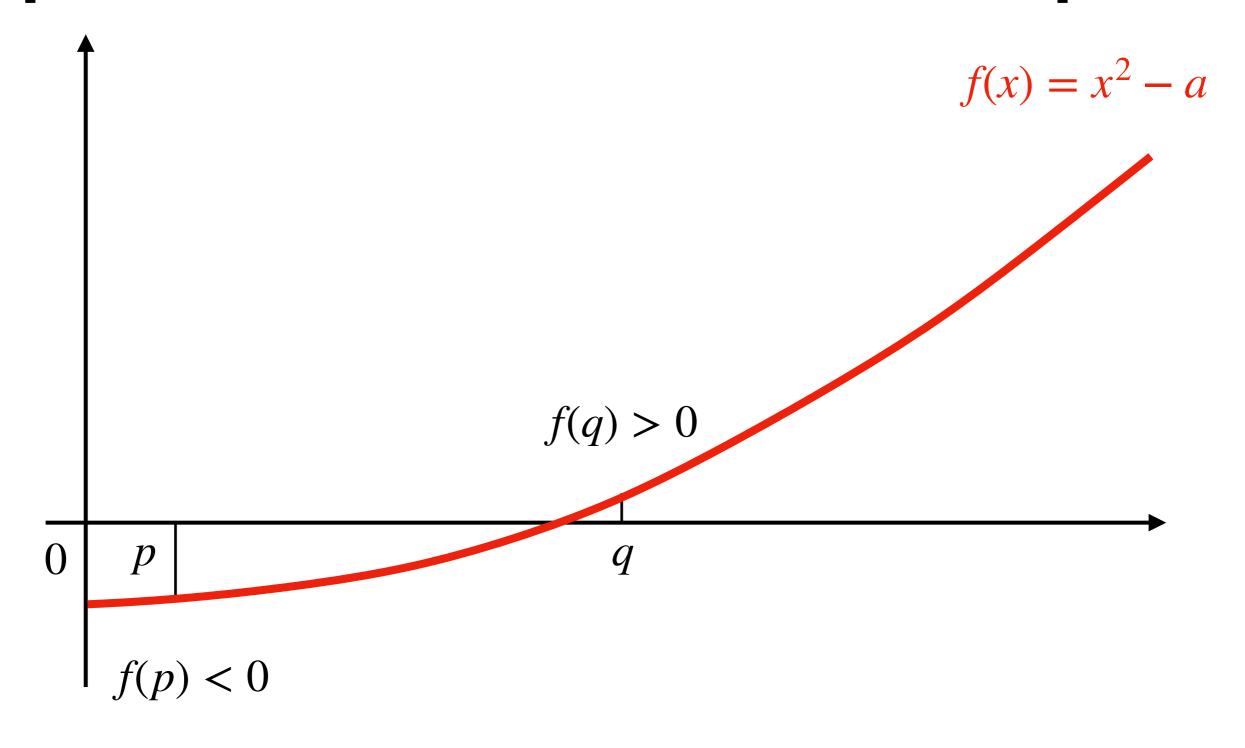
$$\uparrow f(x) \colon \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \to \mathbb{R}$$
où
$$f(x) = x^2 - a$$

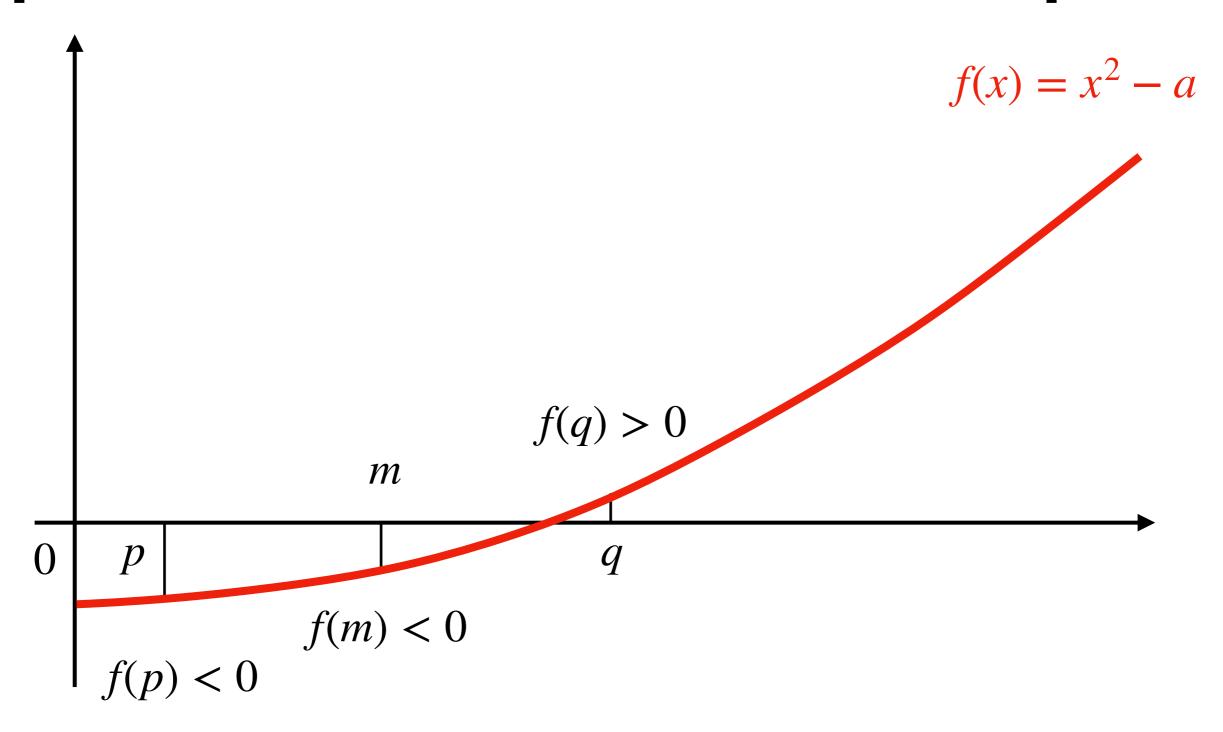


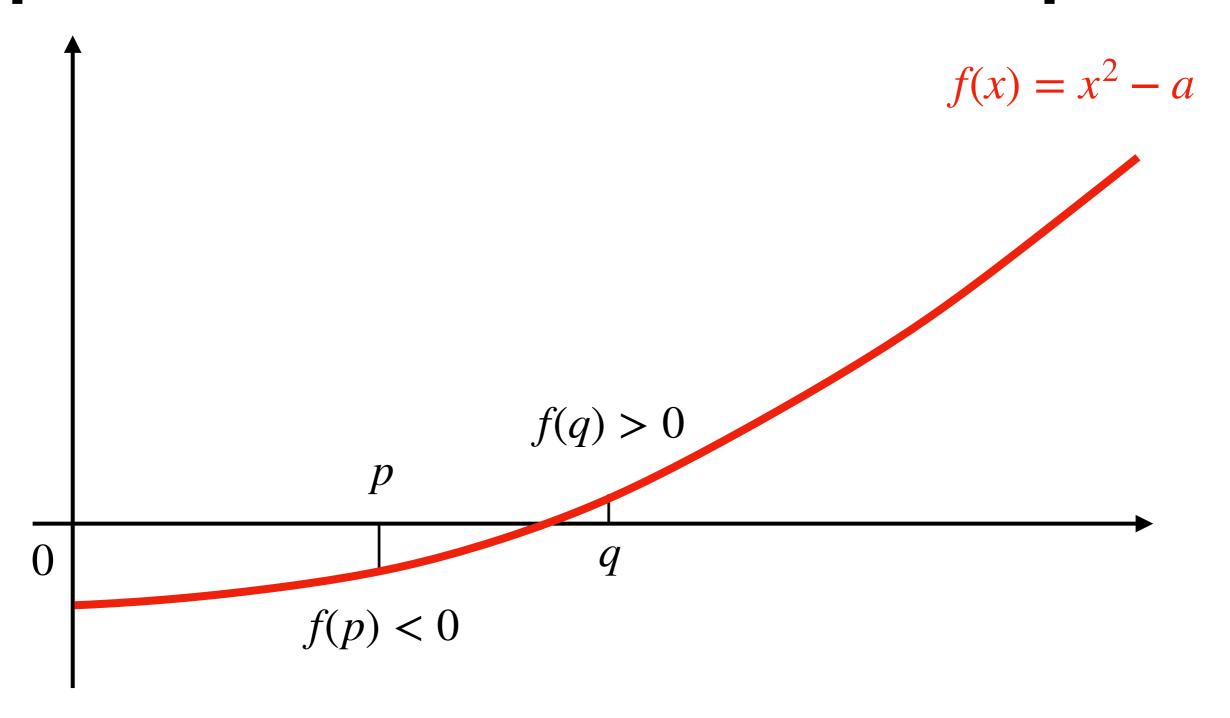


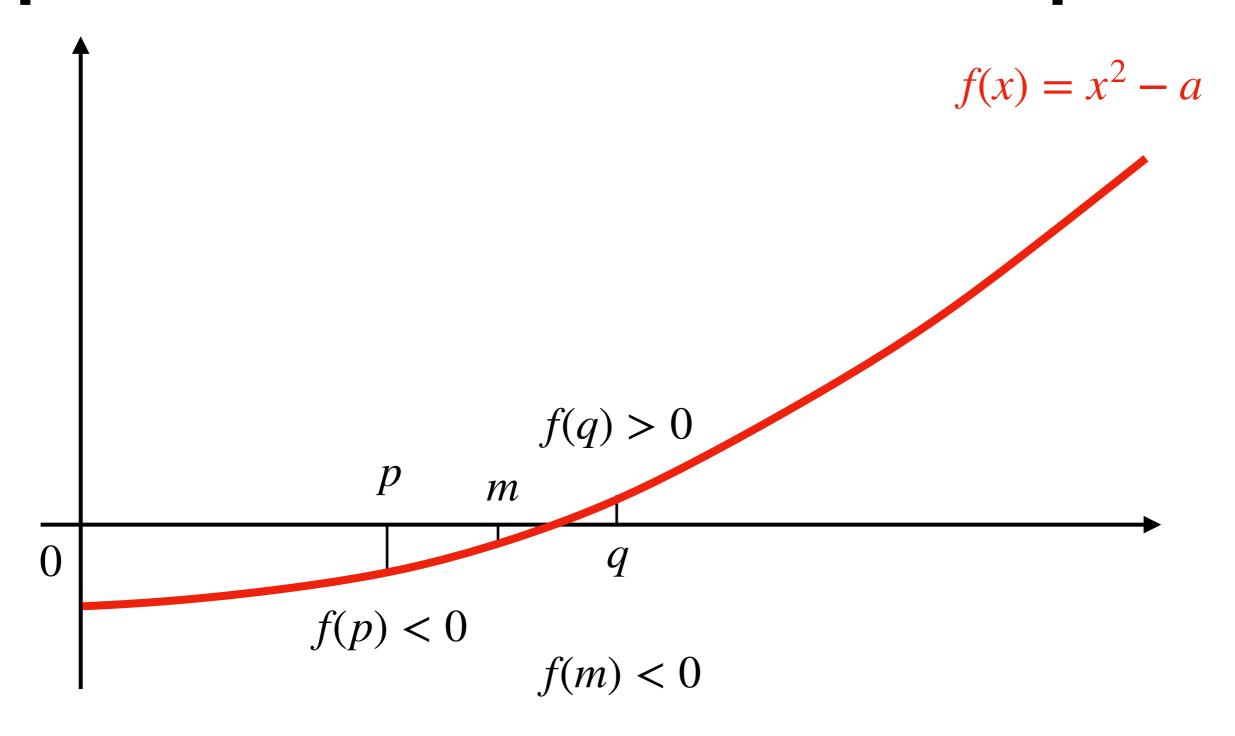


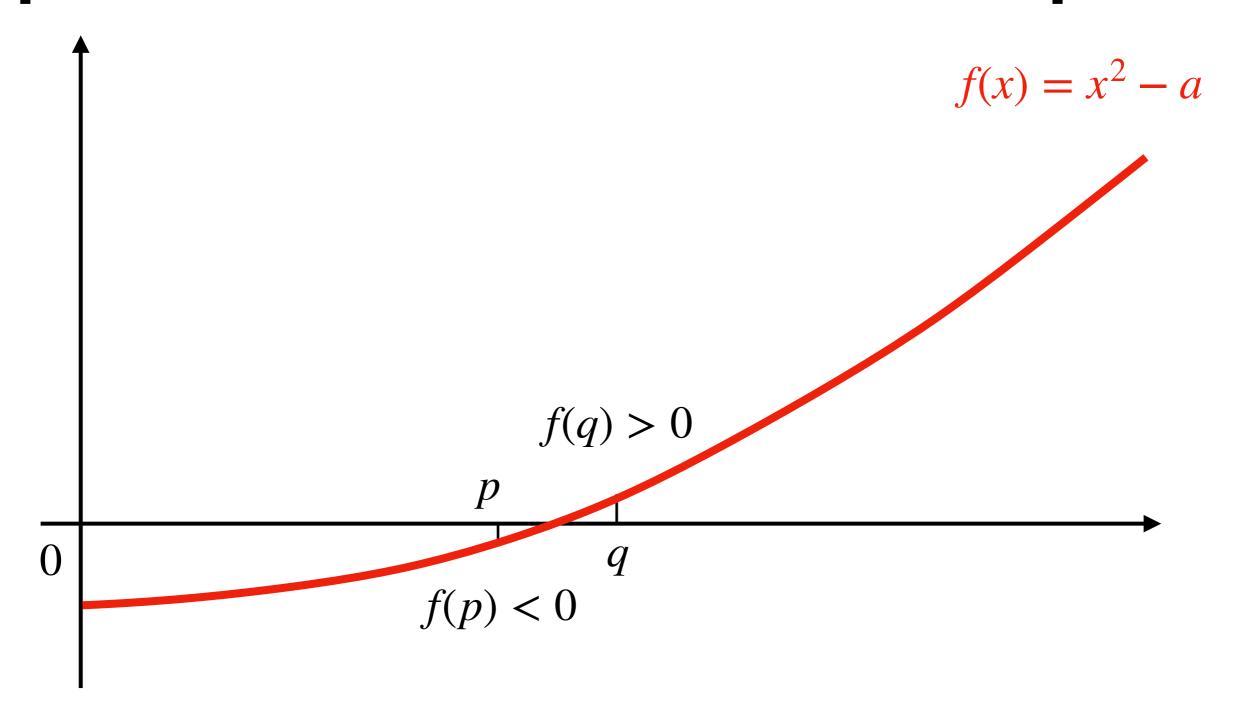


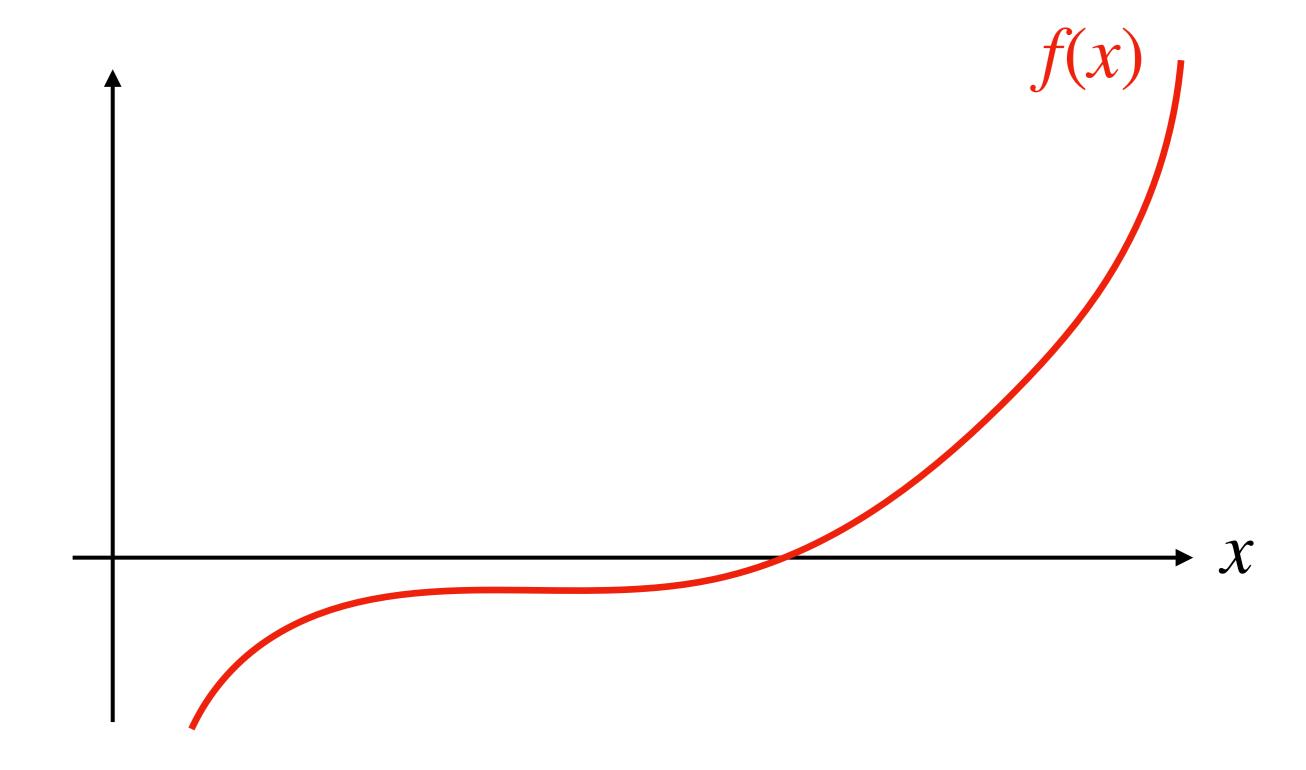


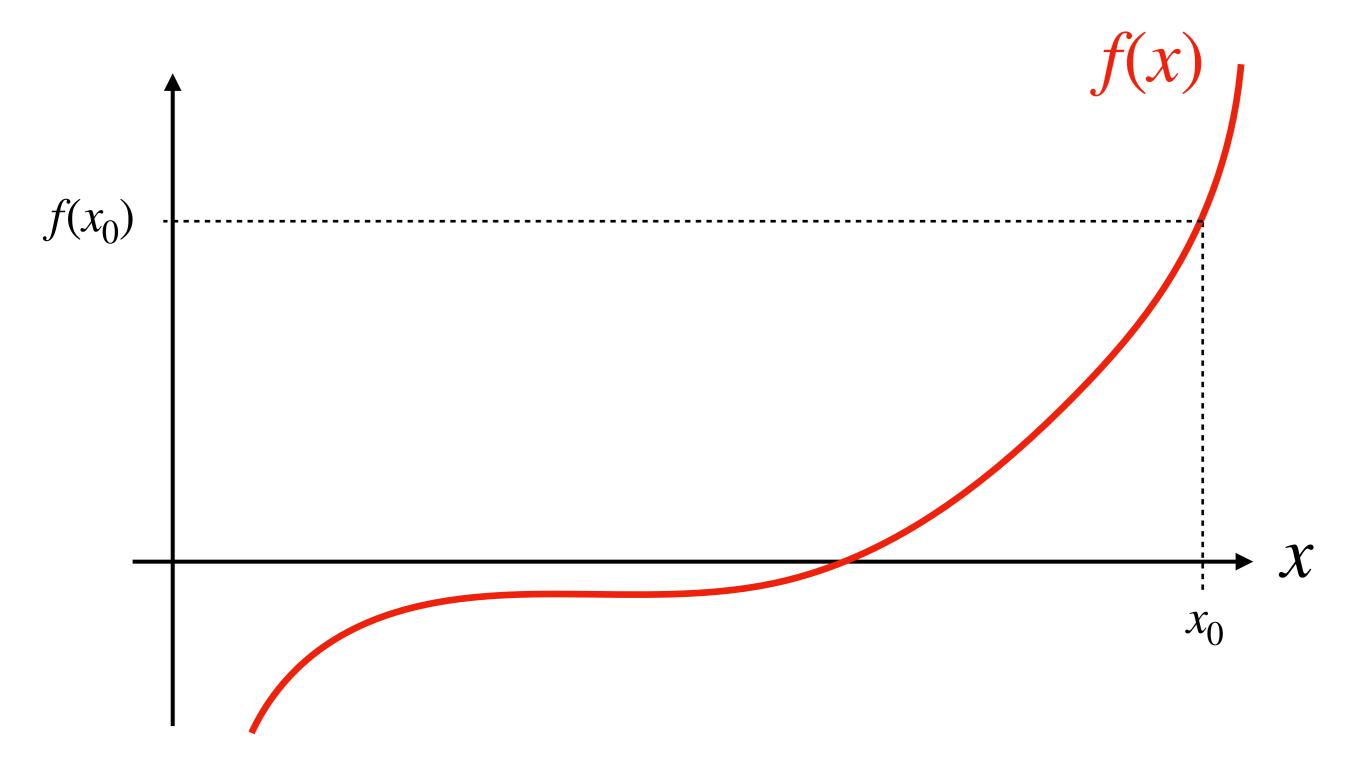


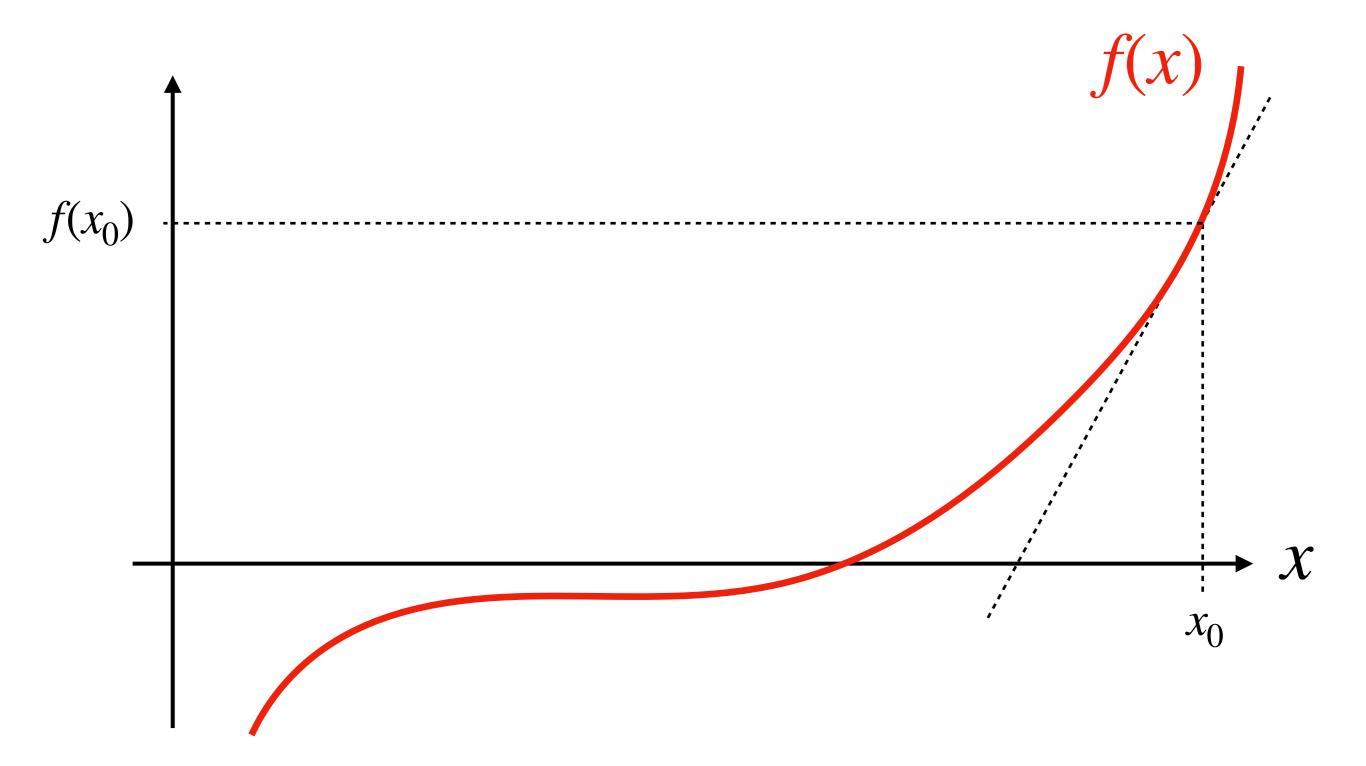


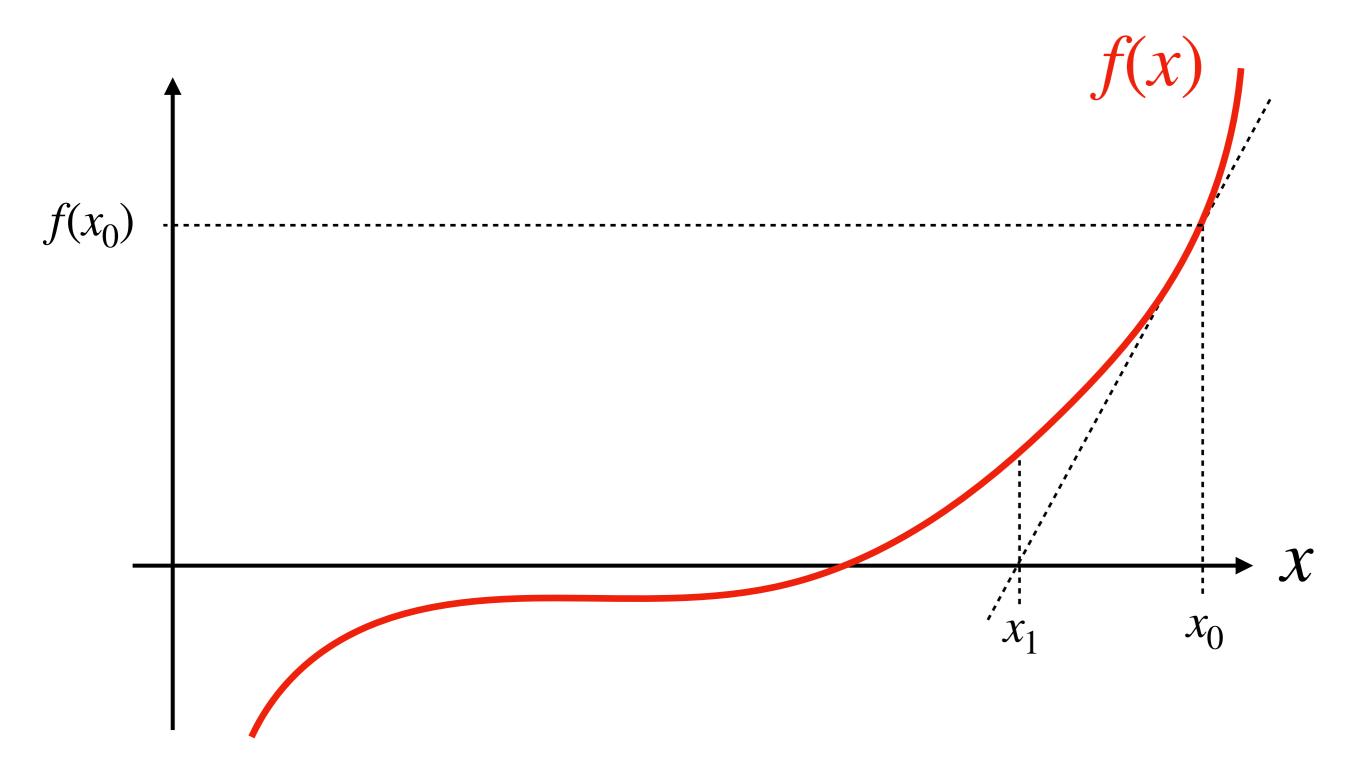


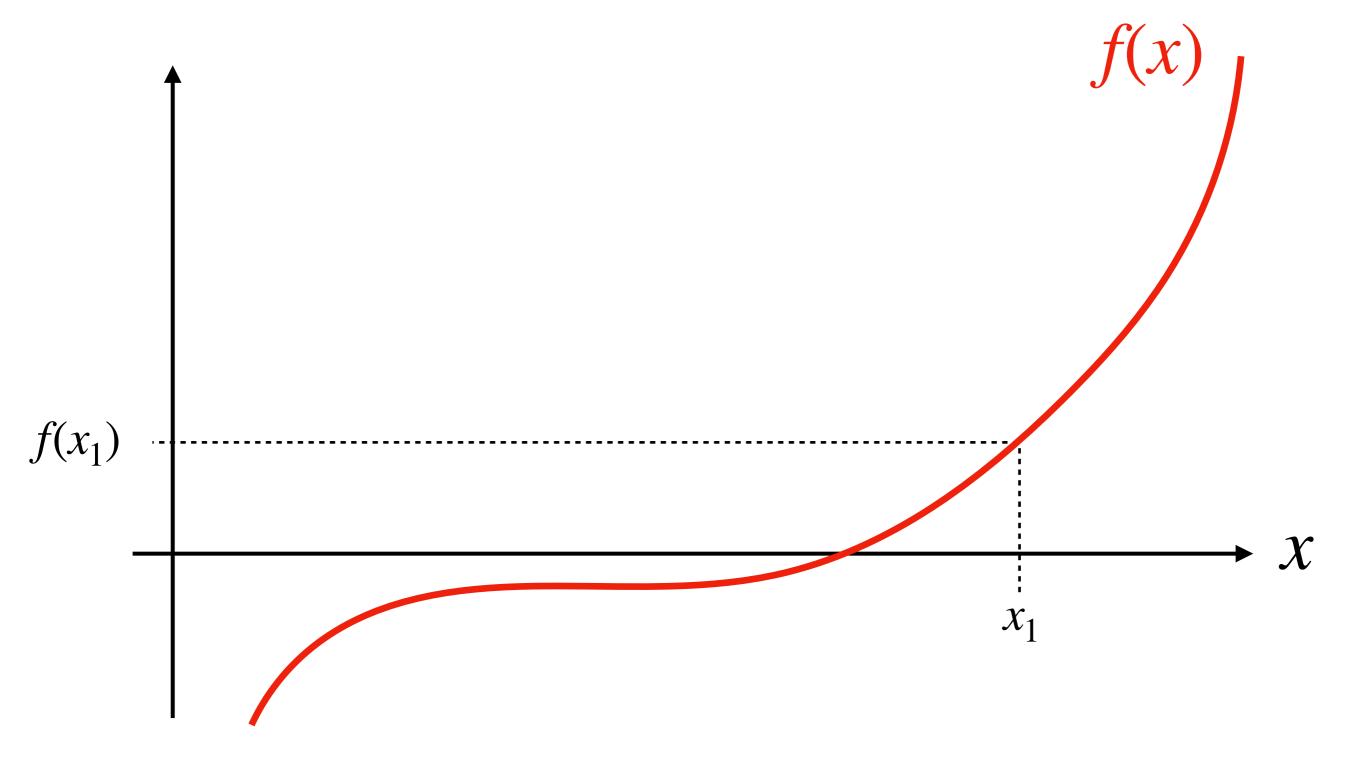


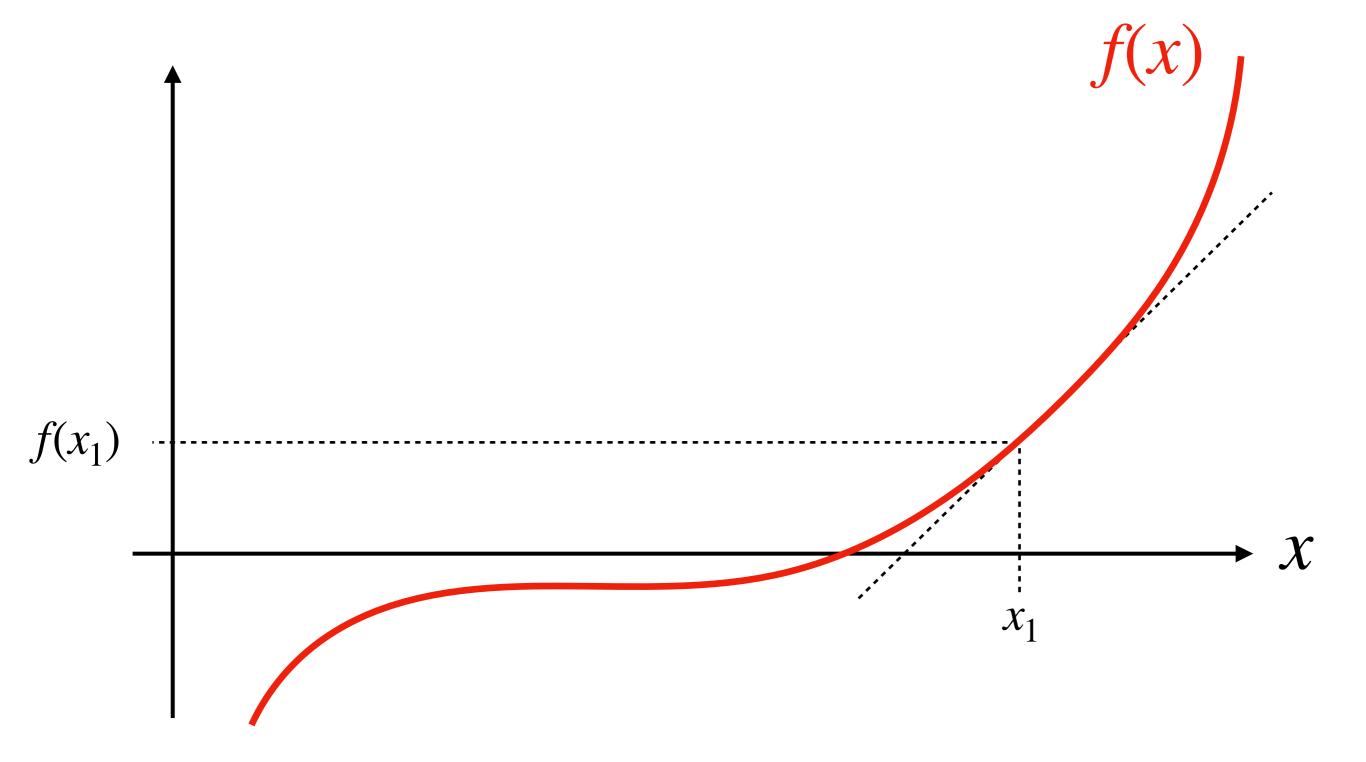


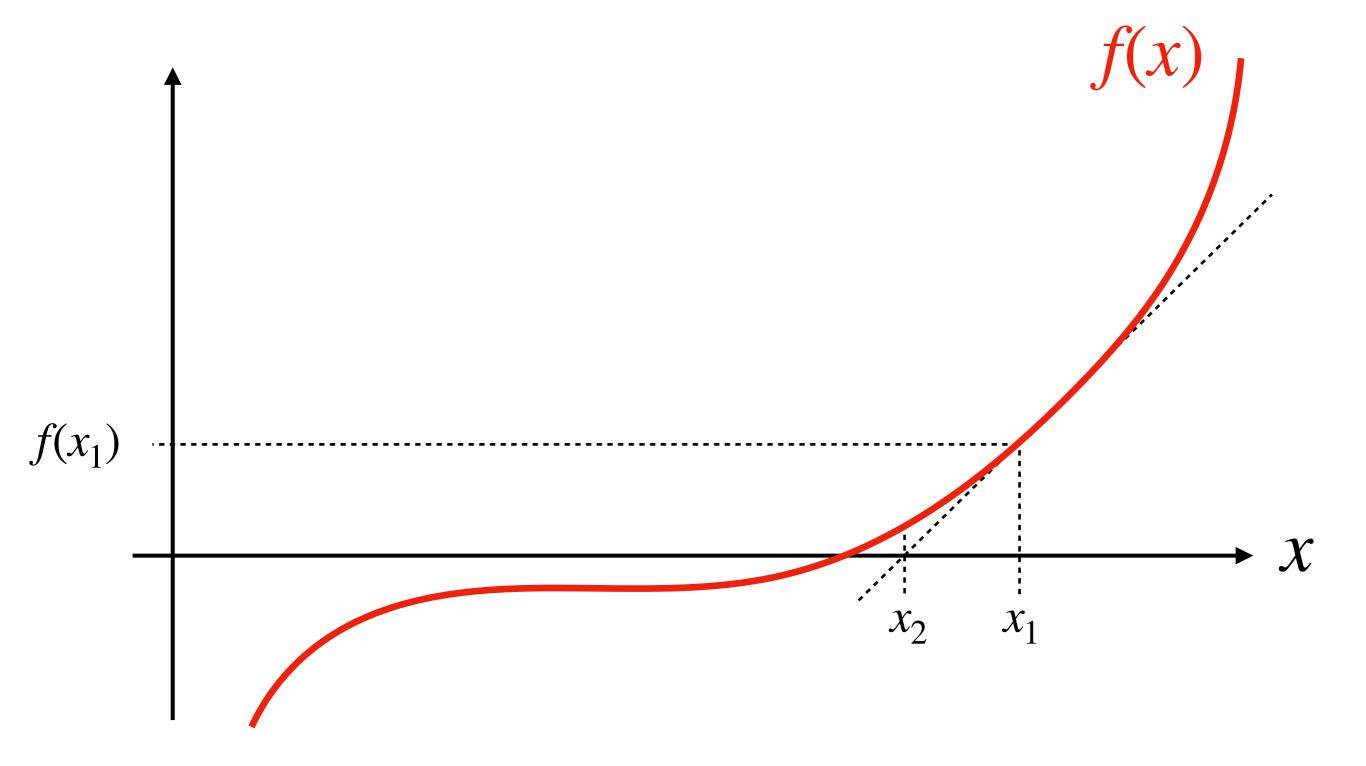


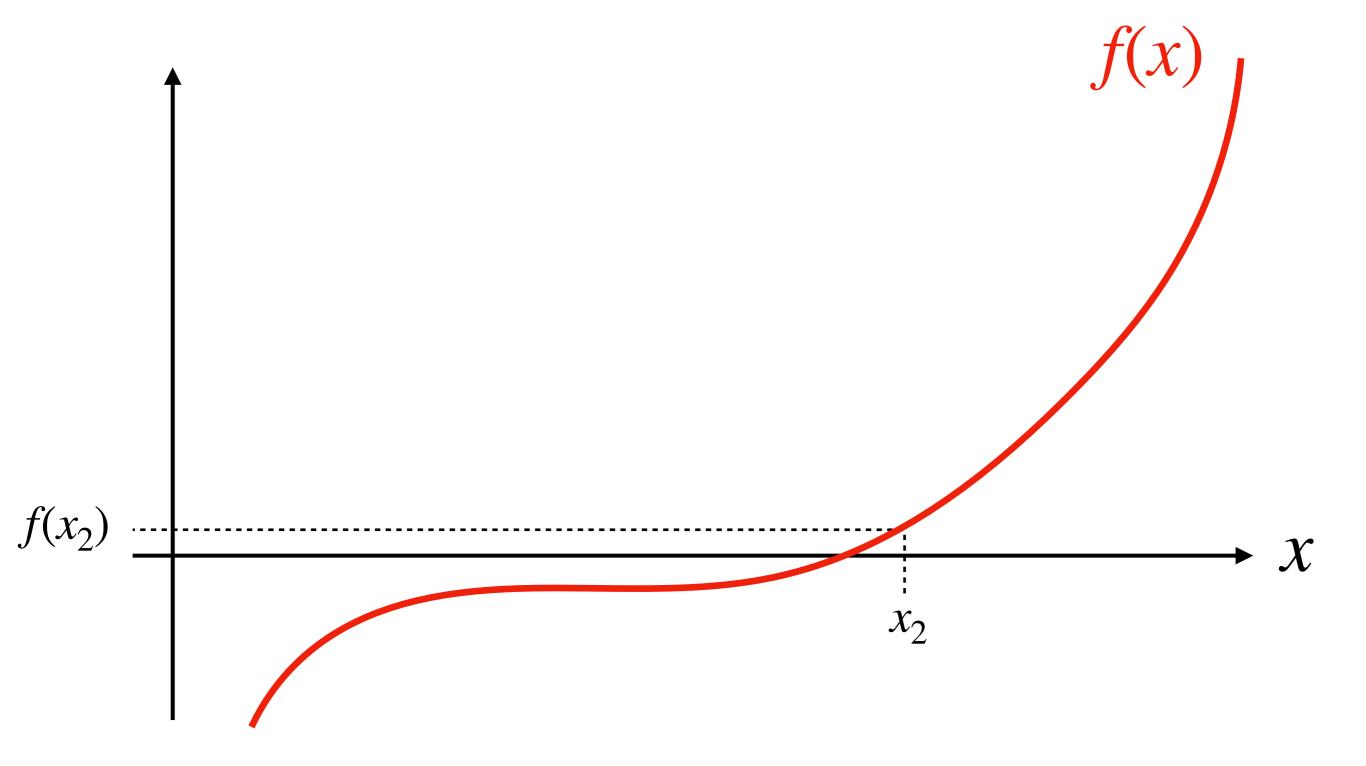












Algorithme de Newton

```
fonction approx-zéro(f, x<sub>0</sub>)
   a = x_0
   tant que f(a) \neq 0 faire
      tracer la tangente t en a
      a ≔ abscisse de l'intersection de t
             et de l'axe des abscisses
   fin tant que
   retourner a
fin fonction
```

Tracer la tangente

• La tangente à f en a est la droite d'équation

$$y = f(a) + (x - a) f'(a)$$

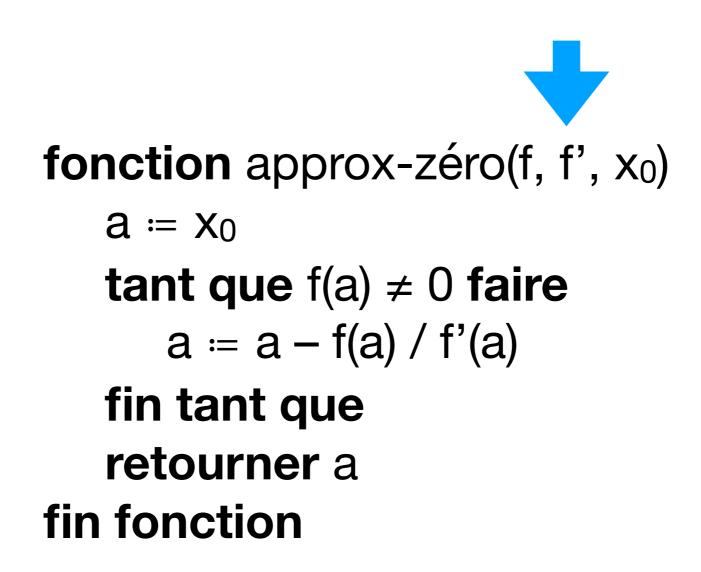
• On a y = 0 quand

$$x = a - \frac{f(a)}{f'(a)}$$

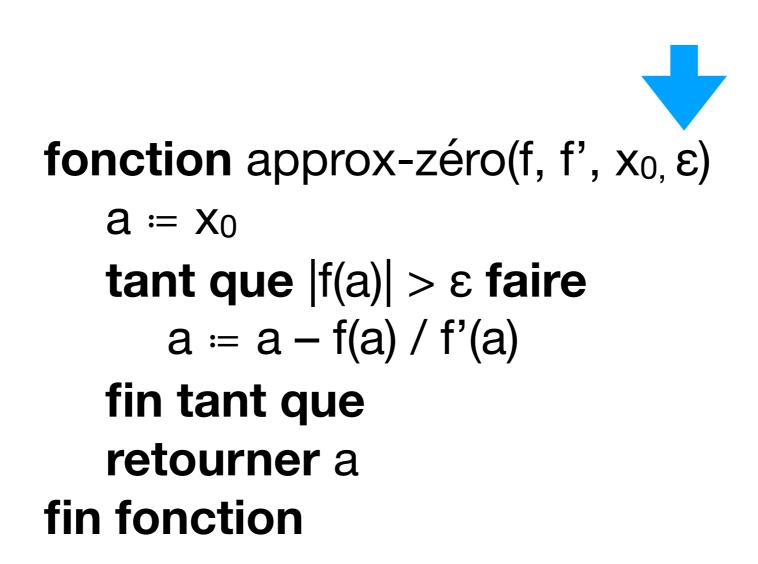
Algorithme de Newton

```
fonction approx-zéro(f, x₀)
    a := x₀
    tant que f(a) ≠ 0 faire
    a := a - f(a) / f'(a)
    fin tant que
    retourner a
fin fonction
```

Algorithme de Newton



Terminaison



Représentation des réels en virgule flottante

Comment coder les réels ?

- Spoiler: on ne peut pas vraiment les traiter!
- On se débrouille avec des approximations
- Notation scientifique :

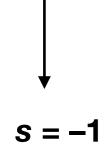
$$0,000312 = 3,12 \times 10^{-4}$$

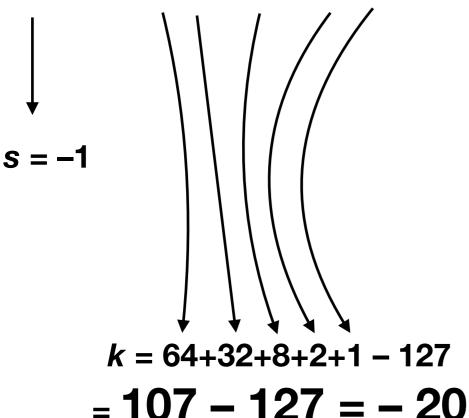
Représentation flottante

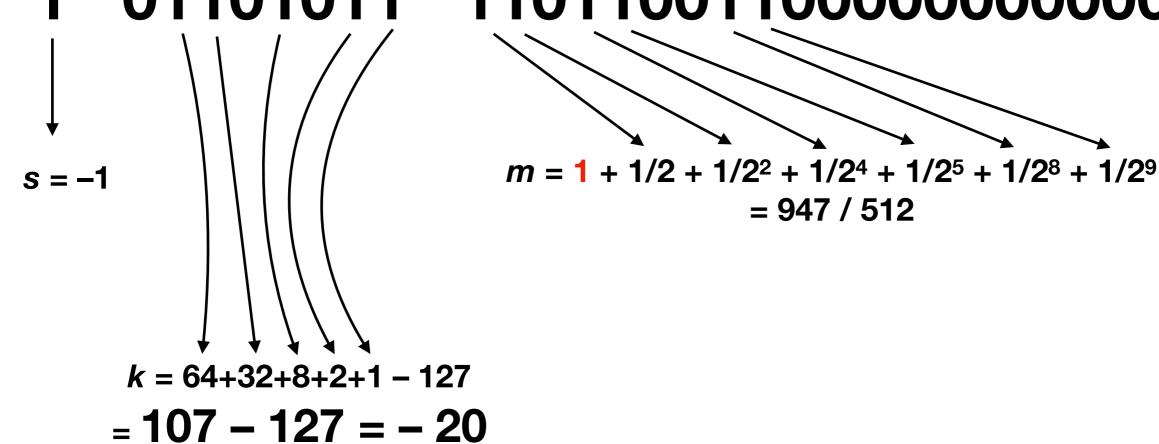
Notation scientifique finie binaire sur 32 bits

$$s \times m \times 2^k$$

- s = signe = +1 ou -1 = un bit (0 ou 1)
- $m = \text{mantisse} = \text{entier avec } 1 \le m < 2 \text{ sur } 23 \text{ bits}$
- $k = \text{exposant} = \text{entier avec} -126 \le k \le +127 \text{ sur } 8 \text{ bits}$







$$k = 64+32+8+2+1-127$$

$$= 107 - 127 = -20$$

$$-947/512 \times 2^{-20} \approx 1,76 \times 10^{-6}$$

= 947 / 512





The Snal

355

