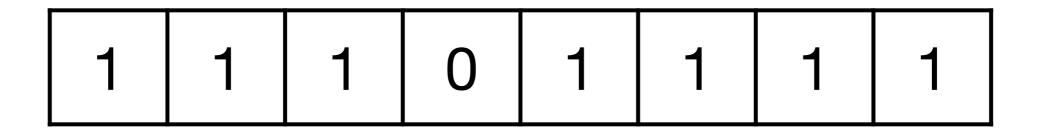
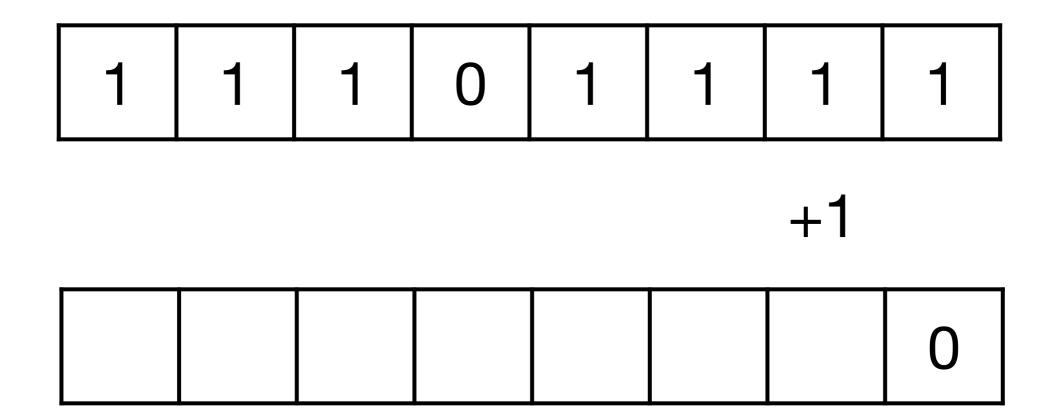
# Introduction à l'informatique CM7

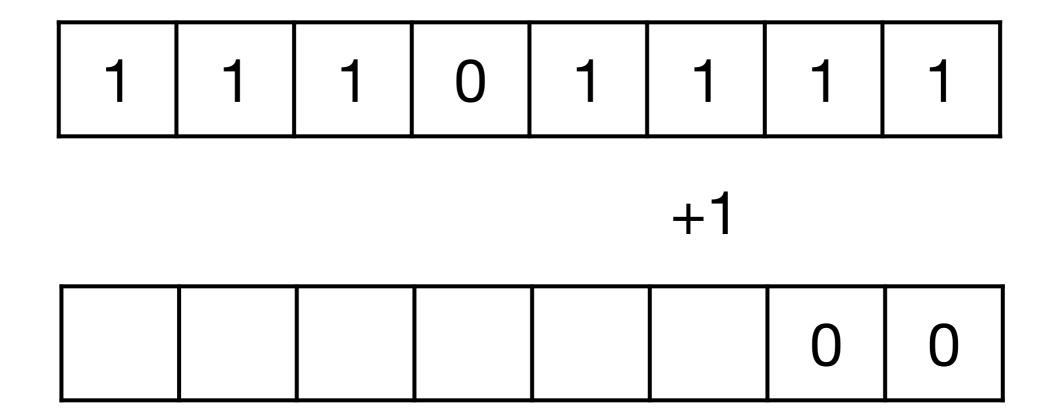
Antonio E. Porreca aeporreca.org/introinfo

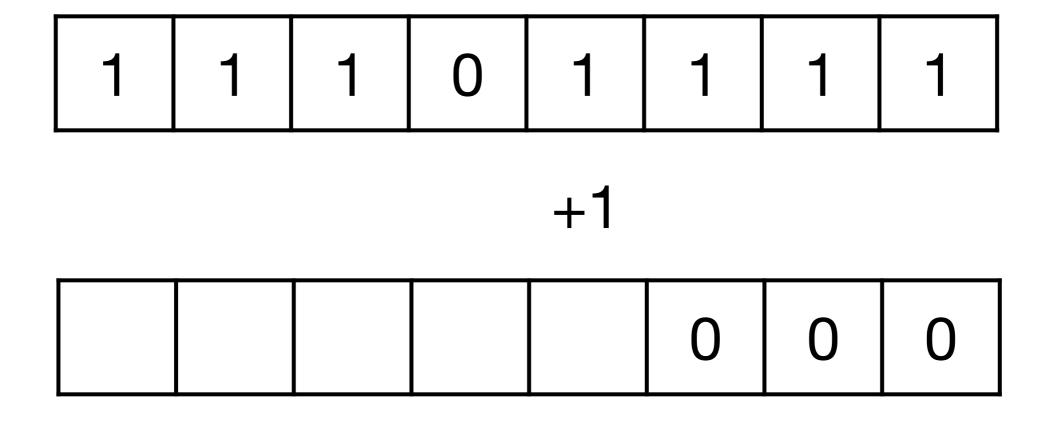
## Algorithmes sur les entiers

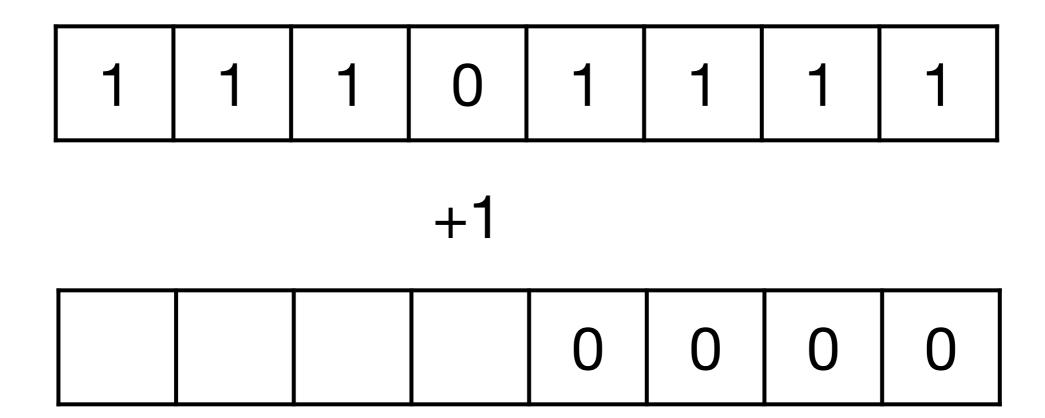
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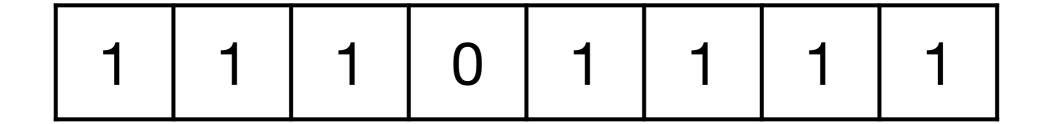




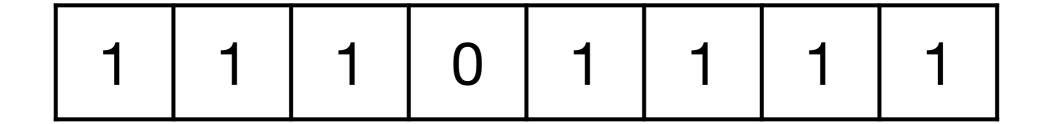






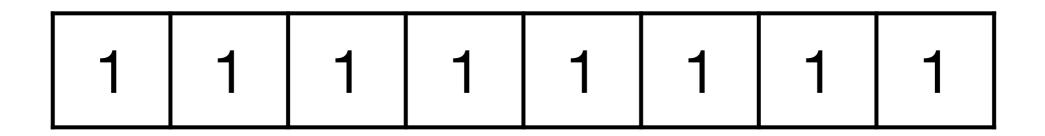


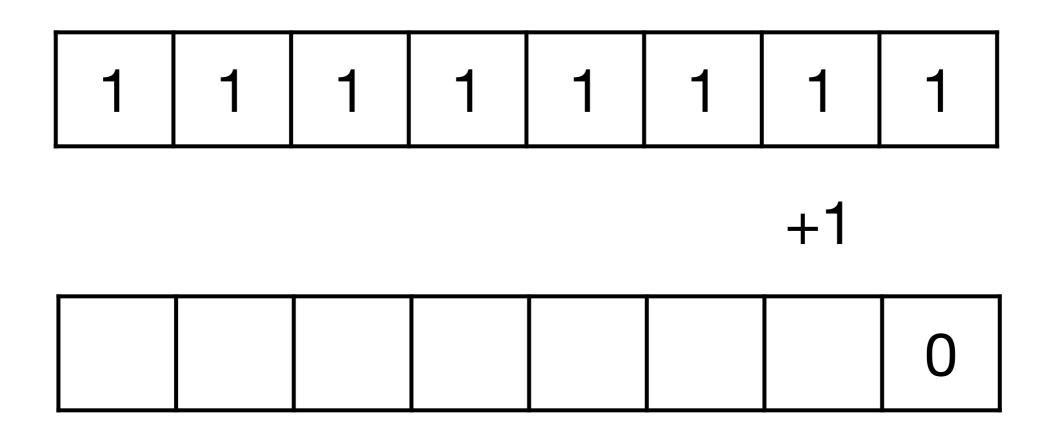
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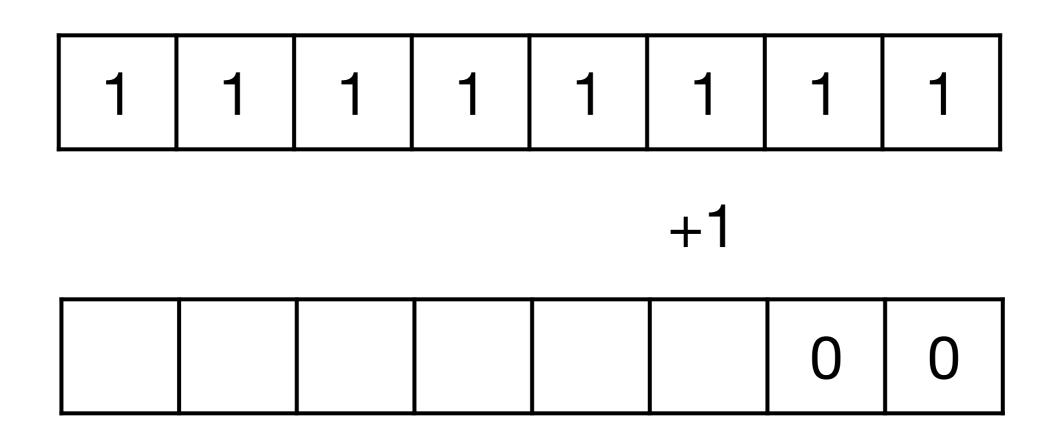


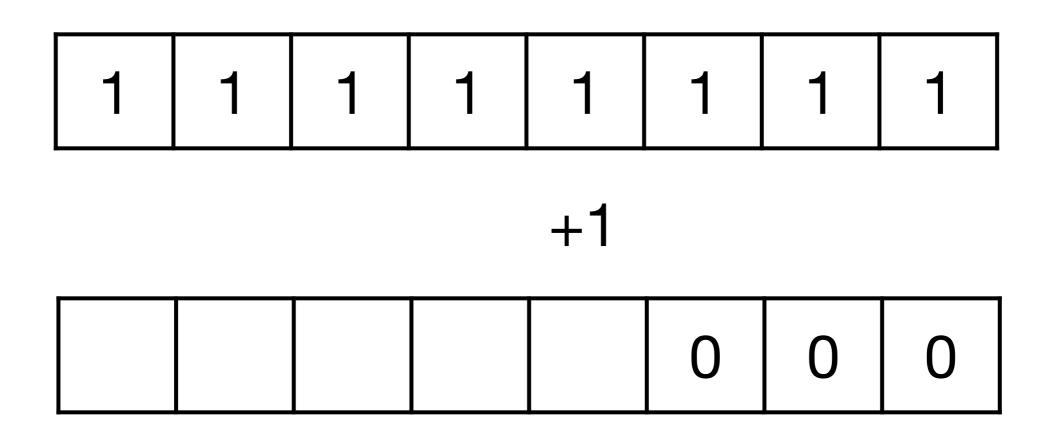
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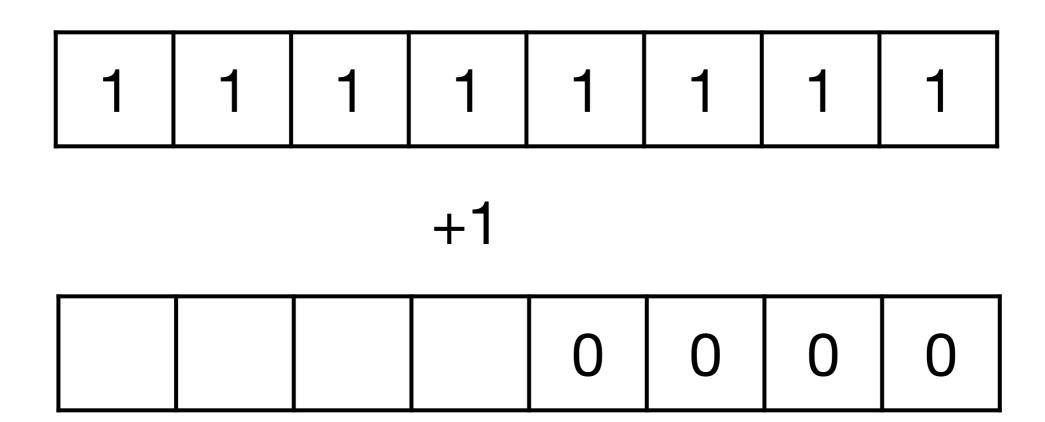
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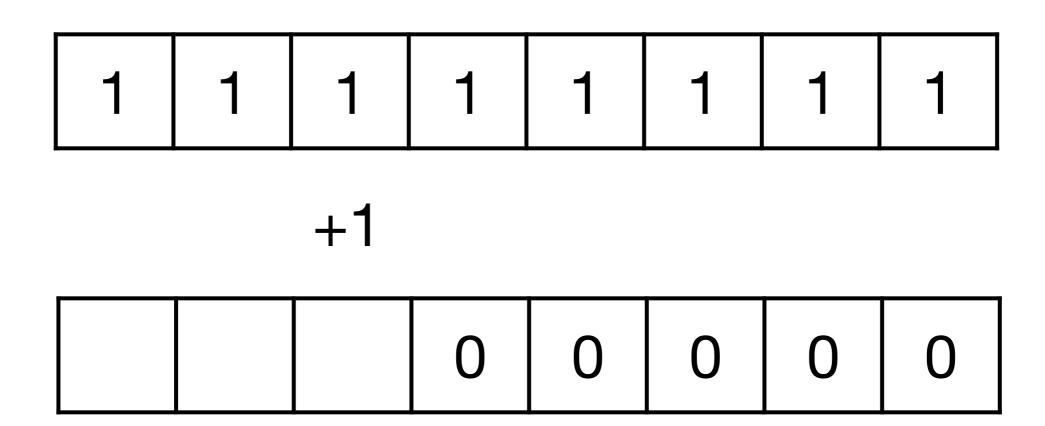


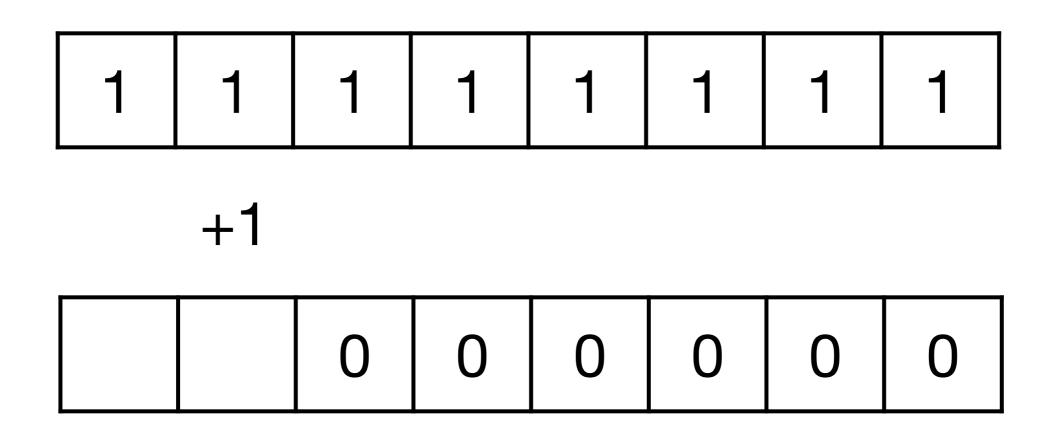


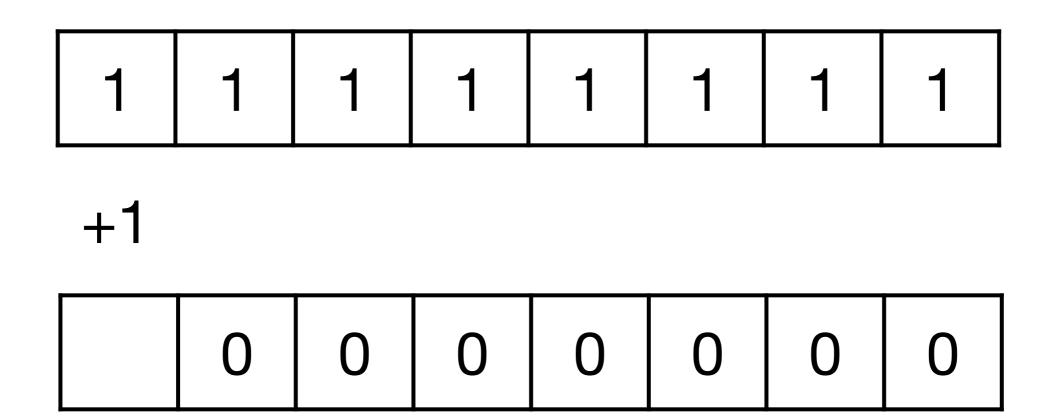


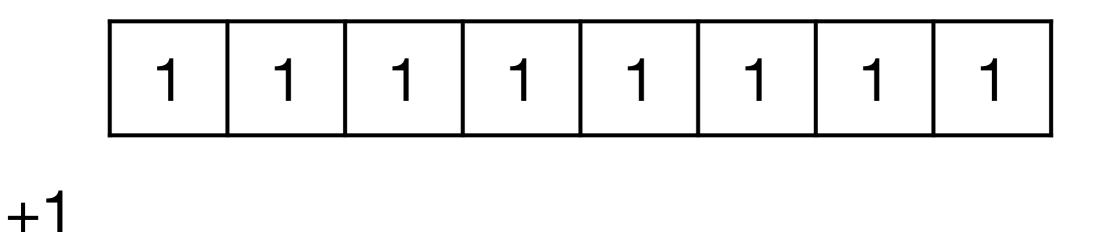




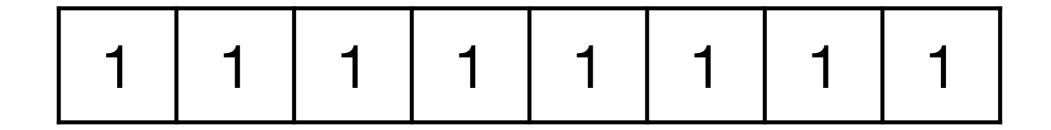








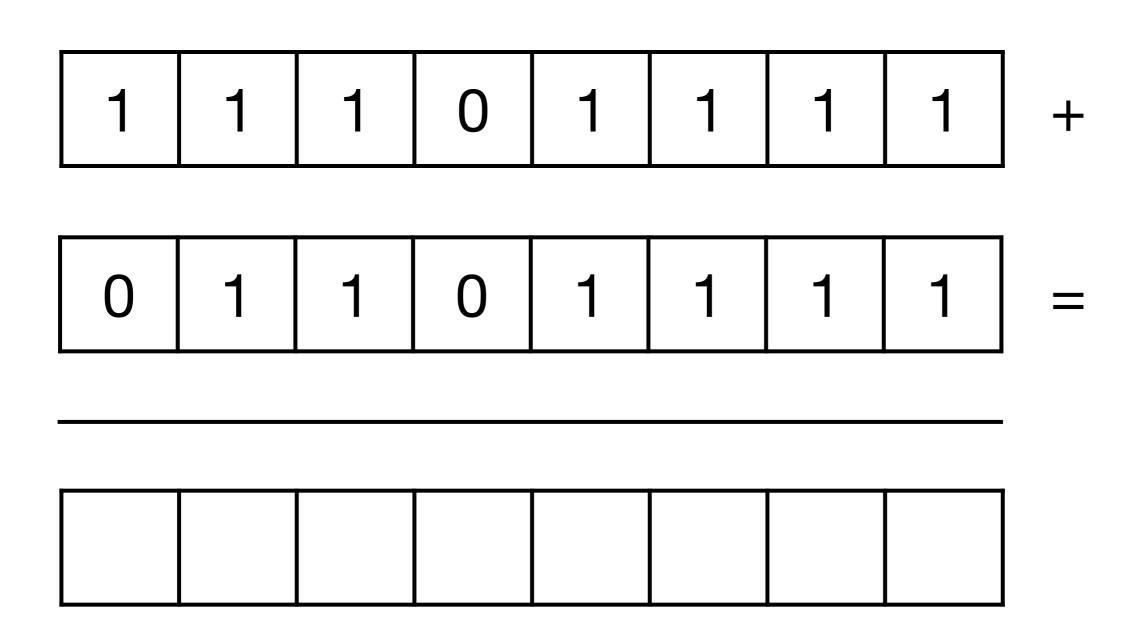
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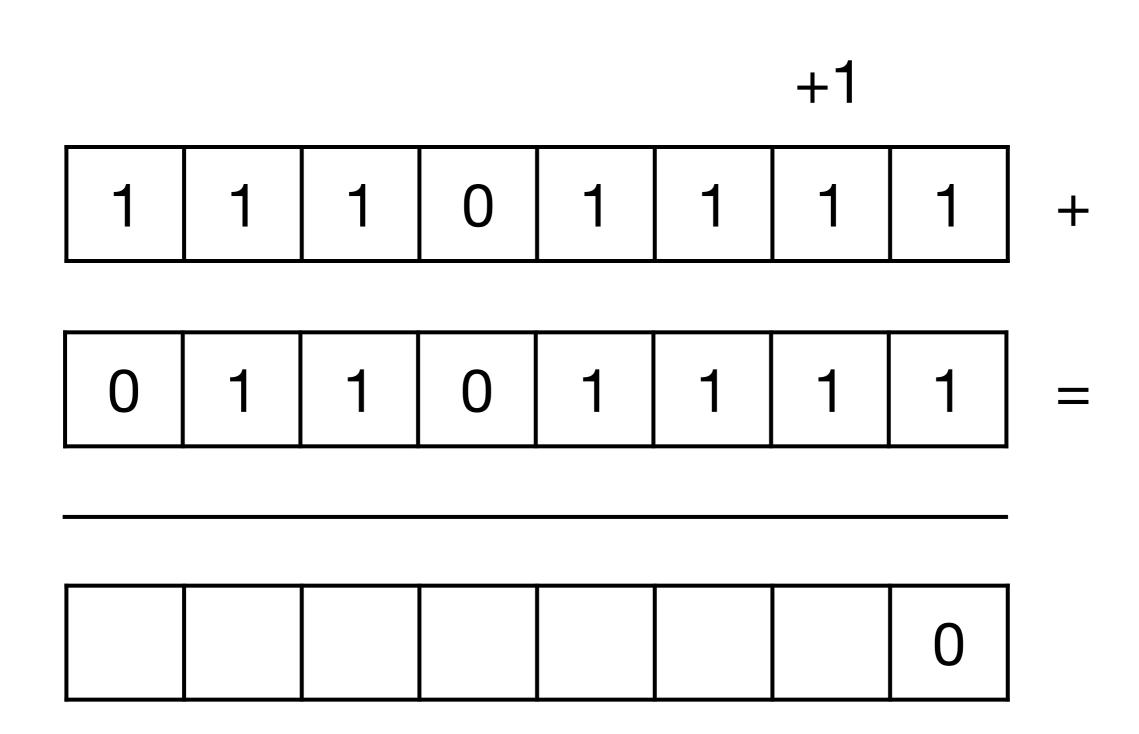


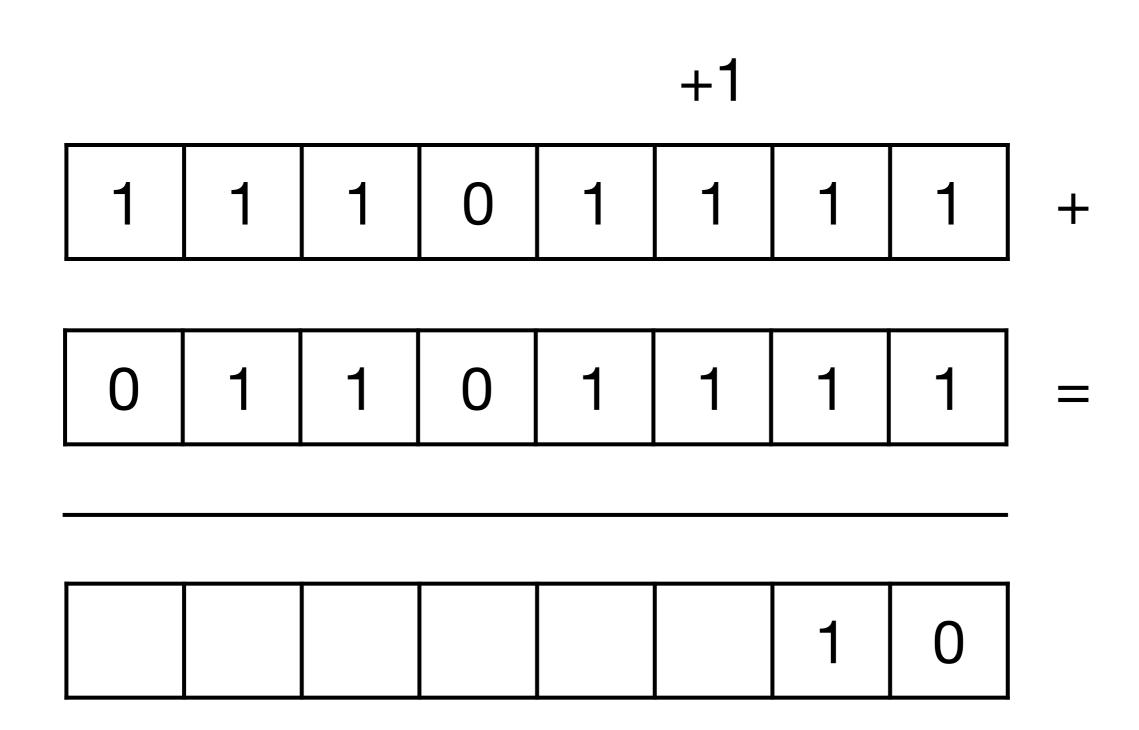
0 0 0 0 0 0

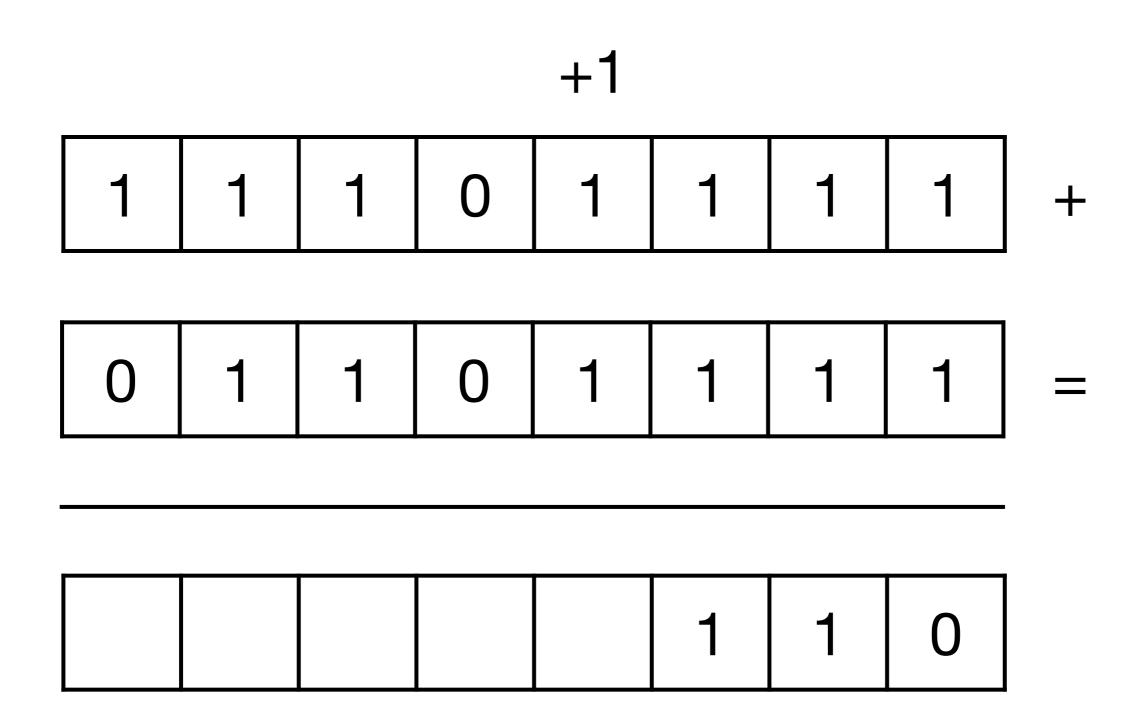
#### **fonction** incrémenter(N) n = longueur(N)M ≔ tableau de longueur n i = n - 1tant que $i \ge 0$ et N[i] = 1 faire M[i] = 0i = i - 1fin tant que $si i \ge 0$ alors M[i] = 1i = i - 1fin si tant que $i \ge 0$ faire M[i] = N[i]i = i - 1retourner M fin fonction

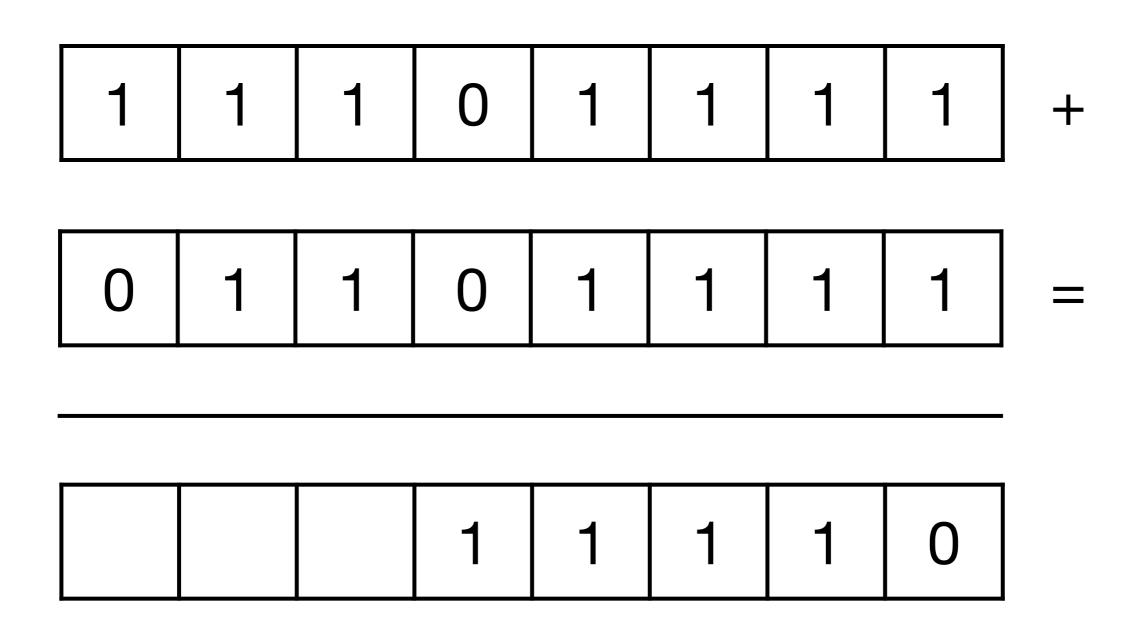
Incrémenter

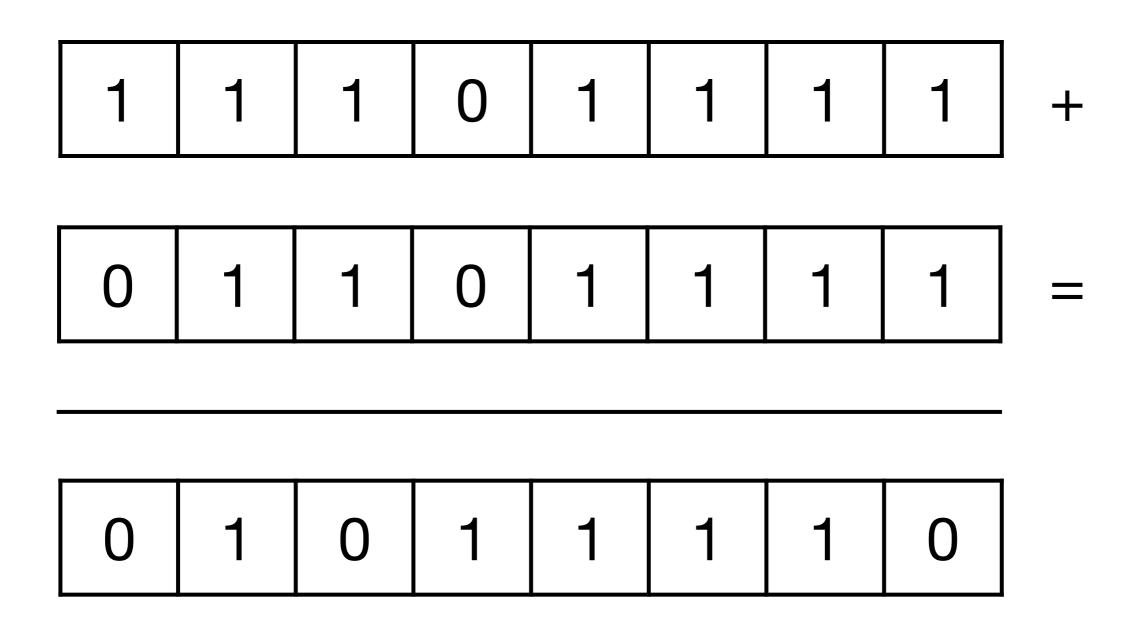












## Division euclidienne d'a par b

## 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 \ge 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

Bob









Alice













Alice













Bob





Alice



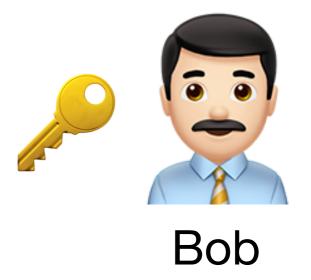






















Alice

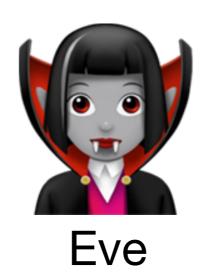




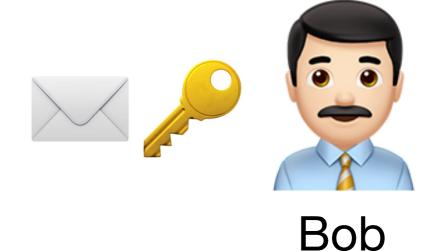










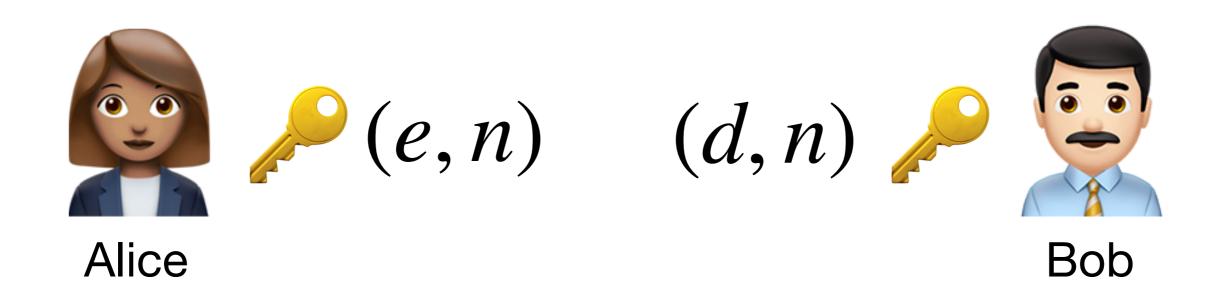




## On connait déjà

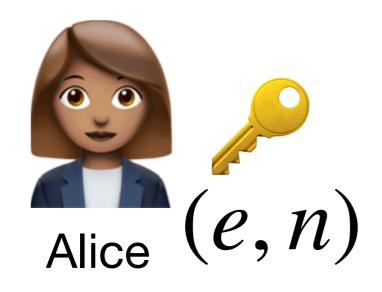
- Chiffrement de Cesar
- Chiffrement spartiate
- Chiffrement de Vigenère
- ...mais ça ne suffit plus aujourd'hui

### Cryptosystème RSA



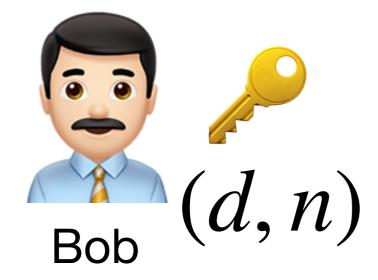
$$\in \{0,...,n-1\}$$

## Chiffrement et déchiffrement RSA



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

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

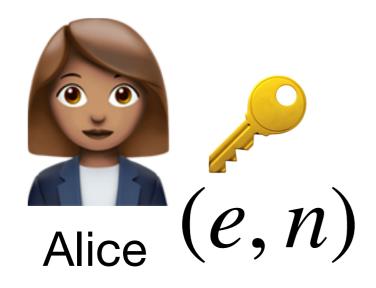


 $C^d \mod n = M$ 

## Comment choisir les clés RSA

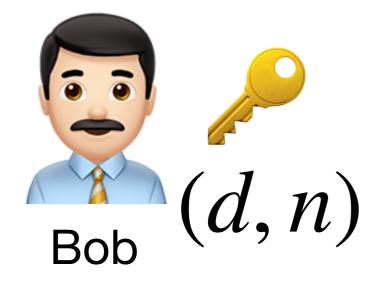
- 1. Choisir p et q deux grands nombres premiers différents
- 2. Calculer n = pq
- 3. Calculer  $\phi(n) = (p 1)(q 1)$
- 4. Choisir un entier e premier avec  $\phi(n)$
- 5. Calculer l'entier  $d < \phi(n)$  tel que  $de \mod \phi(n) = 1$

#### 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

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

 $x^2$   $x^3$ 

### 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
```

a	D	111
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	Ш
1	X	13
X	<b>X</b> <sup>2</sup>	6

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	<b>X</b> <sup>2</sup>	6
X	<b>X</b> <sup>4</sup>	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	[1]
1	X	13
X	<b>X</b> <sup>2</sup>	6
X	<b>X</b> <sup>4</sup>	3
<b>X</b> <sup>5</sup>	X8	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	<b>X</b> <sup>2</sup>	6
X	<b>X</b> <sup>4</sup>	3
<b>X</b> <sup>5</sup>	<b>X</b> 8	1
X <sup>13</sup>	X <sup>16</sup>	0

# Calcul de fonctions mathématiques

#### Racine carré

$$x = \sqrt{a}$$

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

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

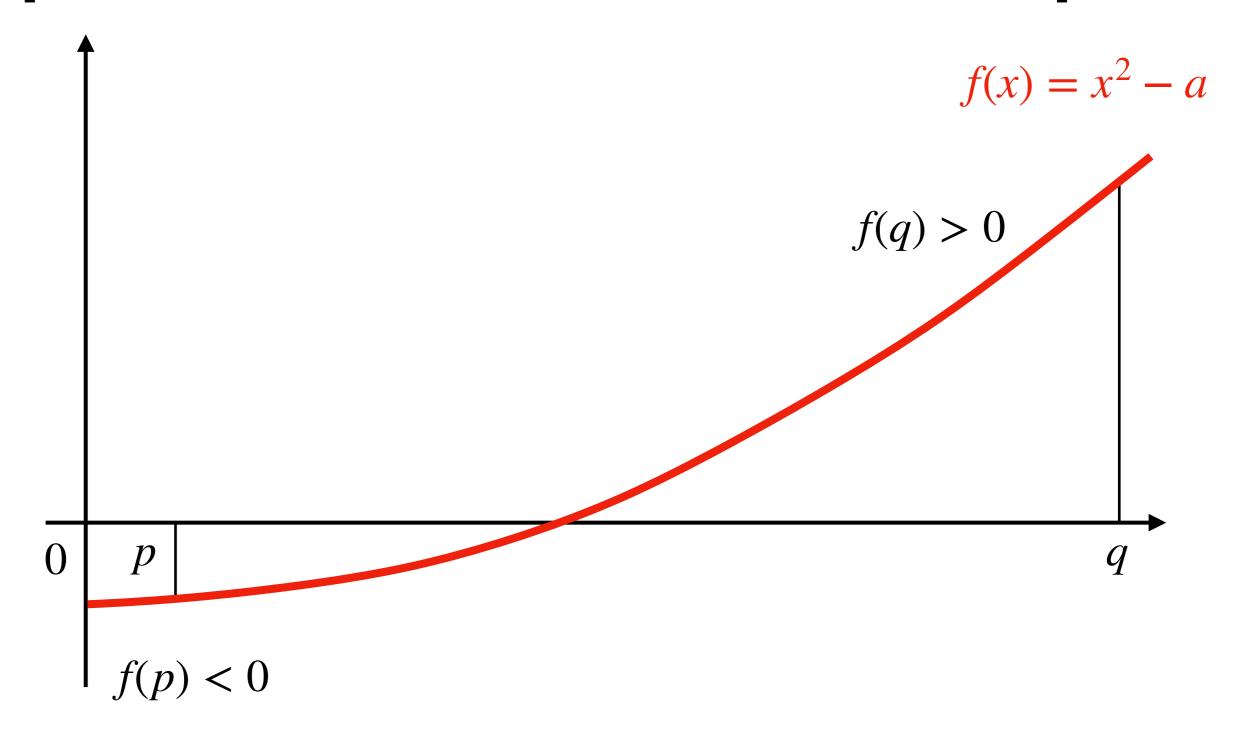
### Racine carré

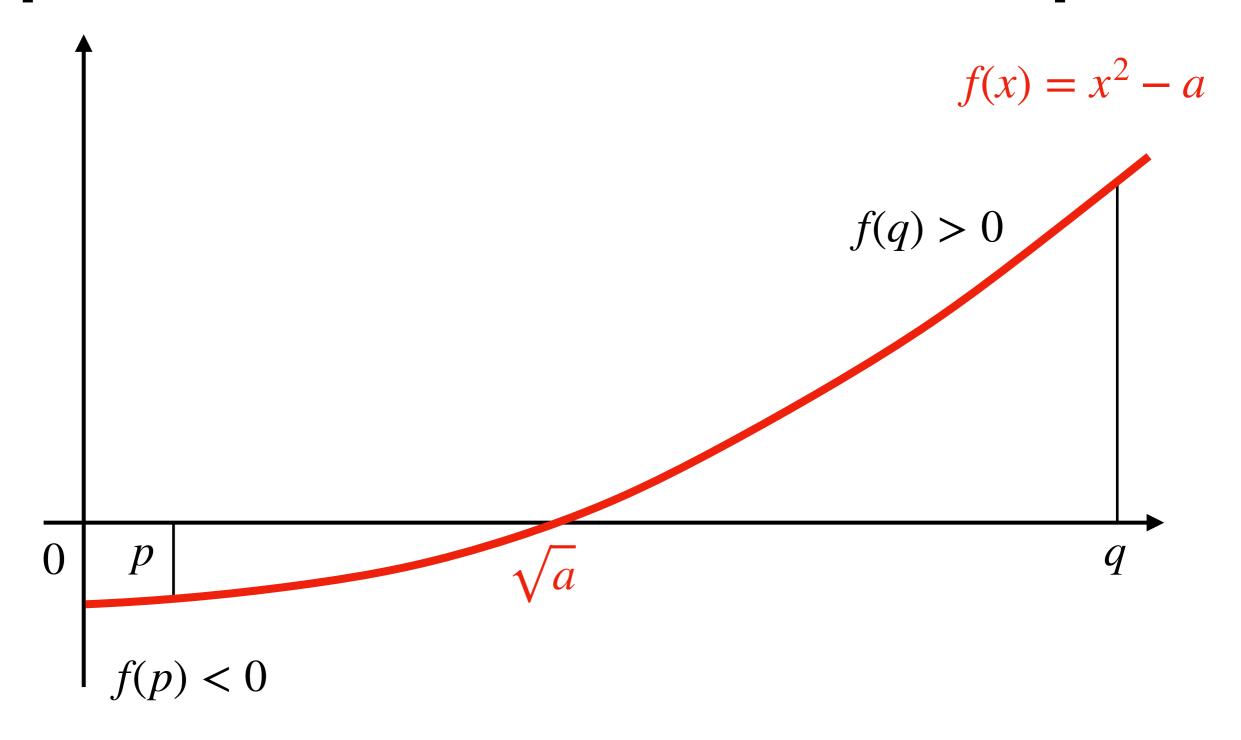
$$x = \sqrt{a}$$

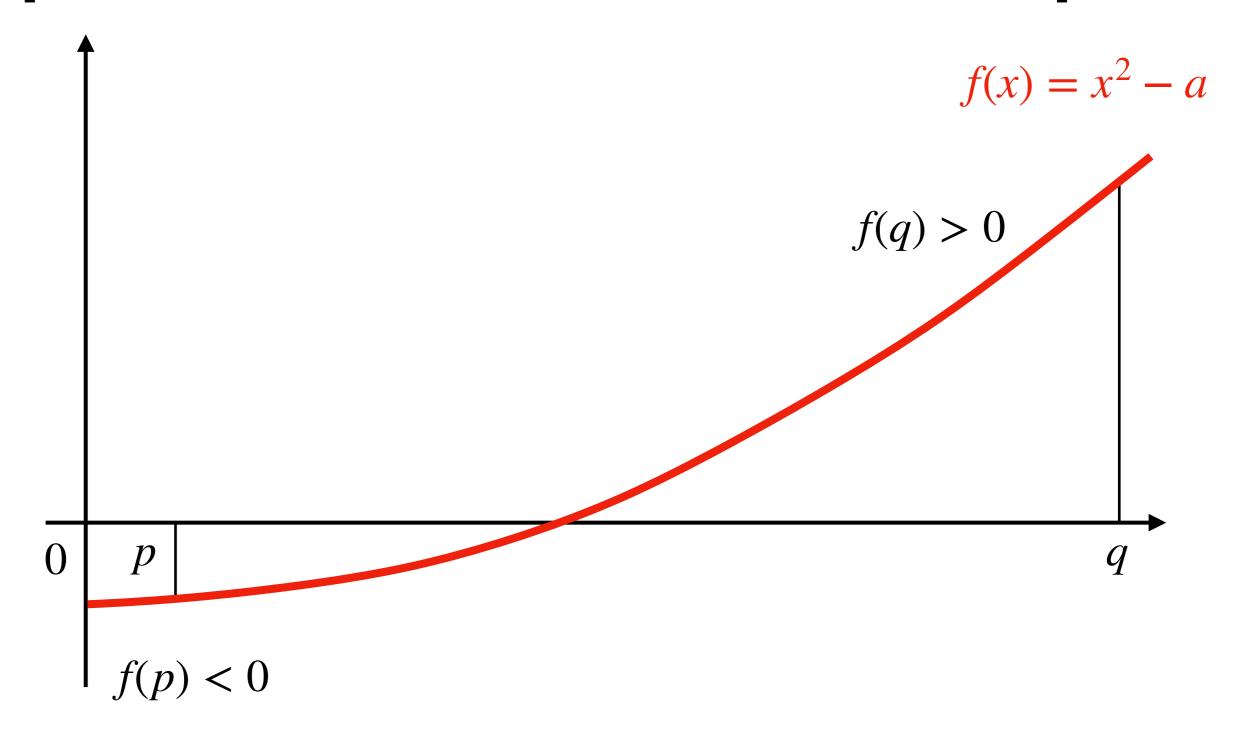
$$\uparrow f(x) \colon \mathbb{R}_{>0} \to \mathbb{R}$$

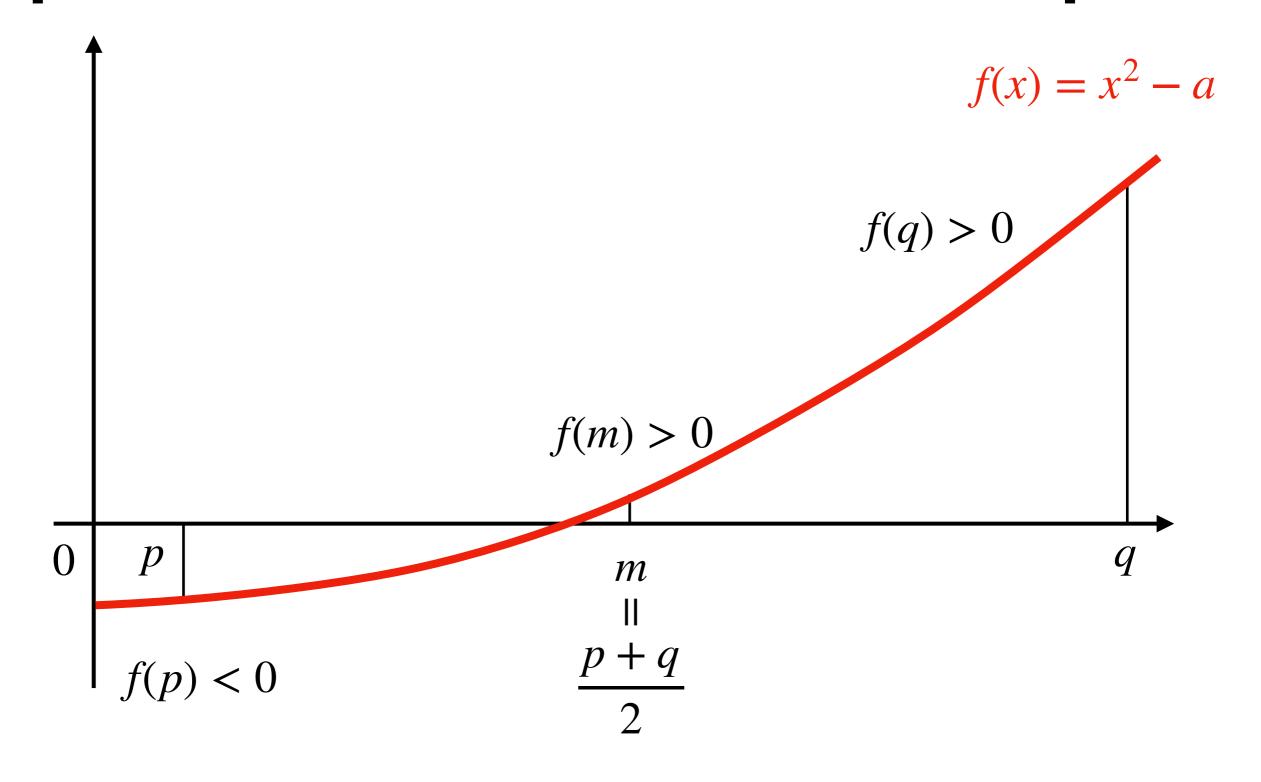
$$f(x) = 0$$
 où

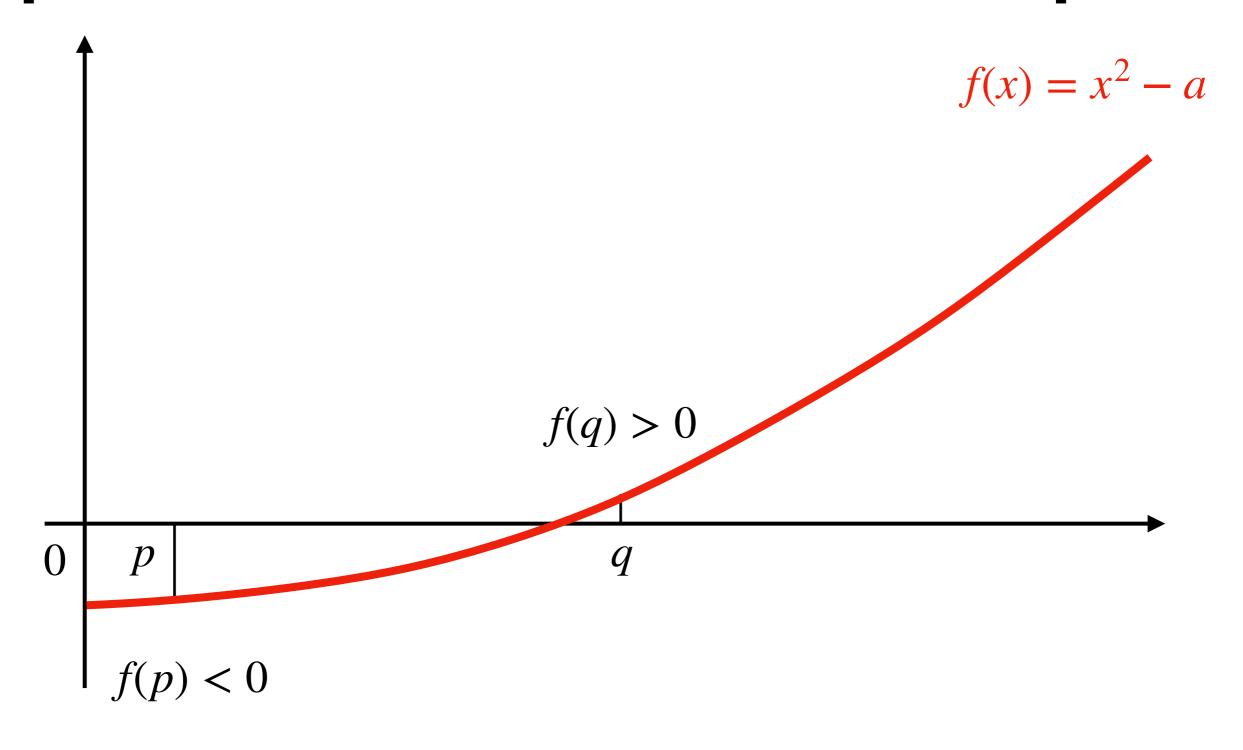
$$f(x) = x^2 - a$$

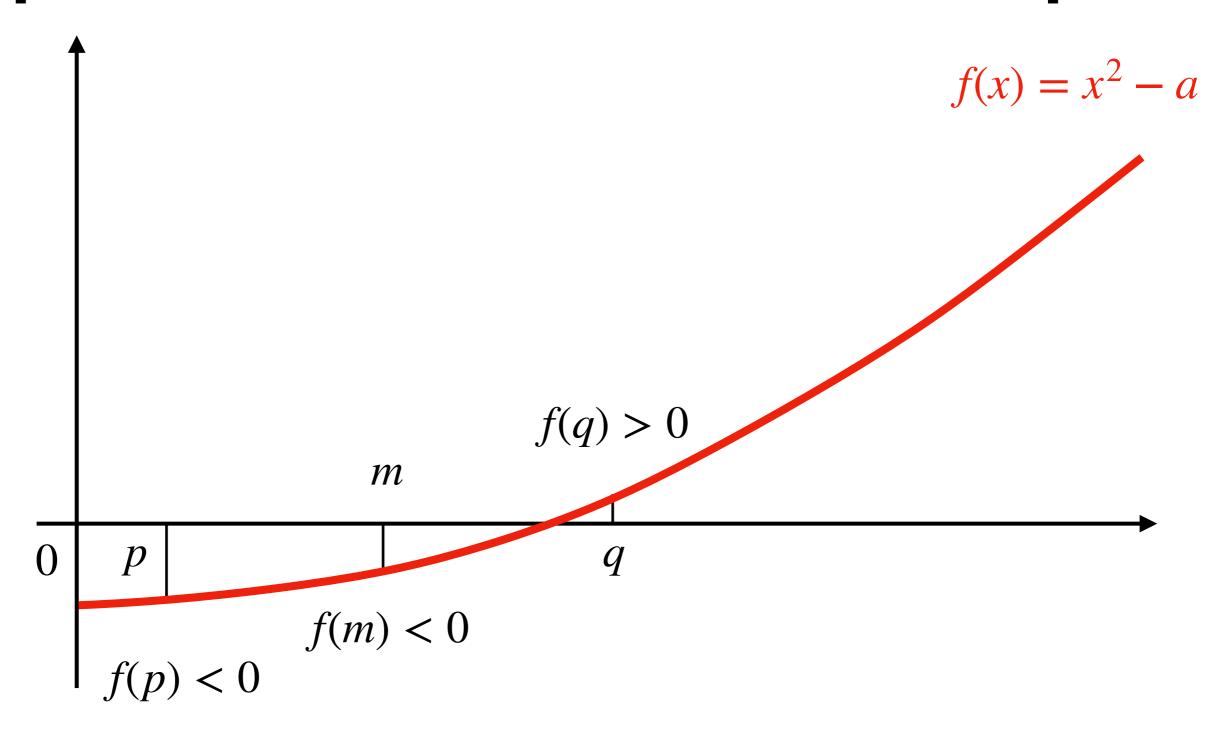


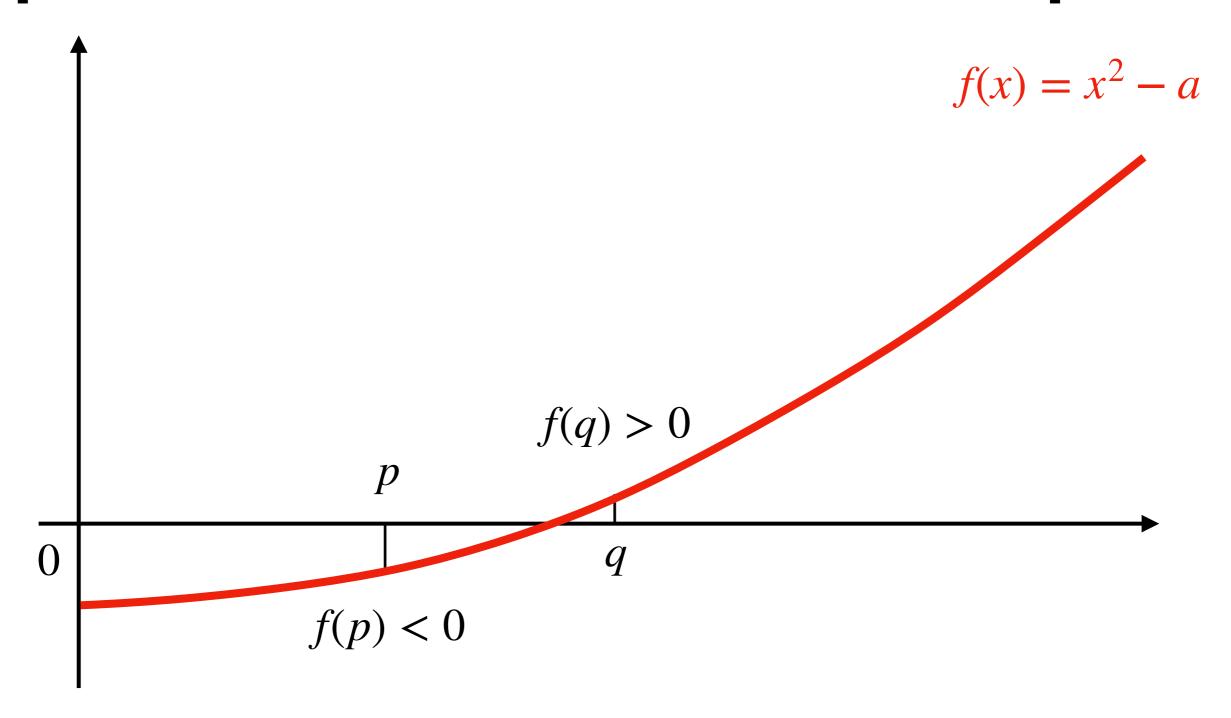


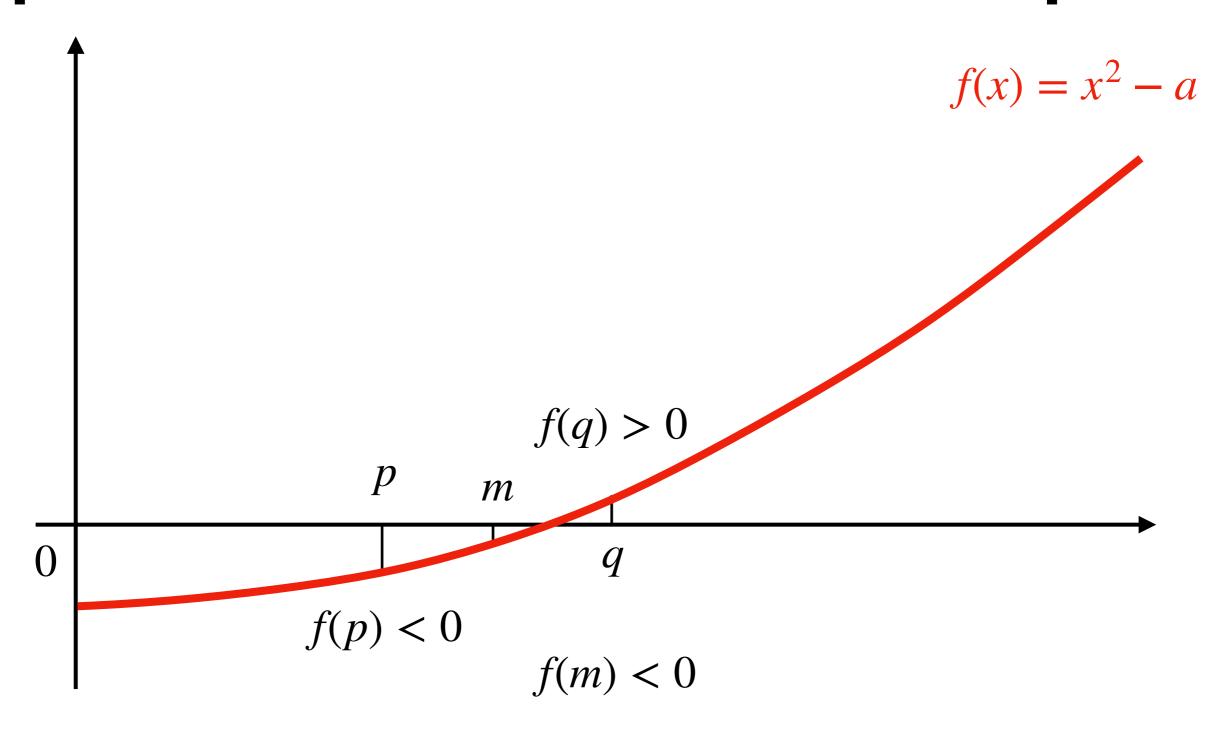


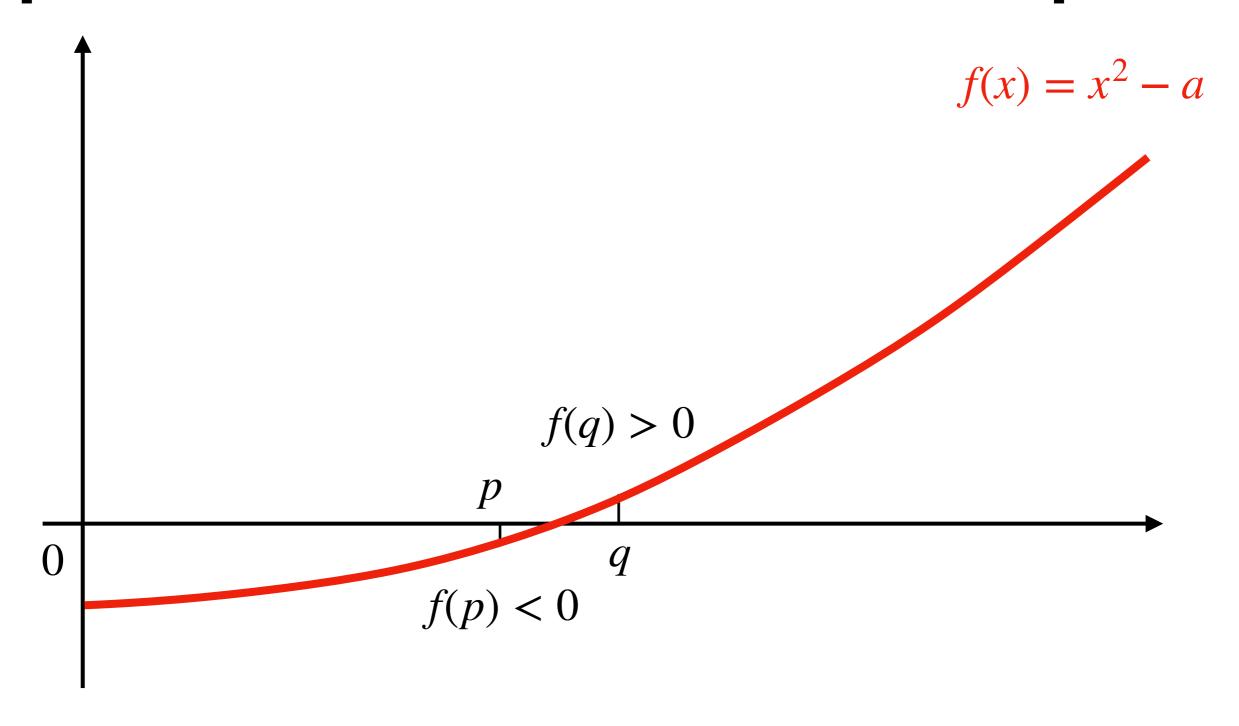


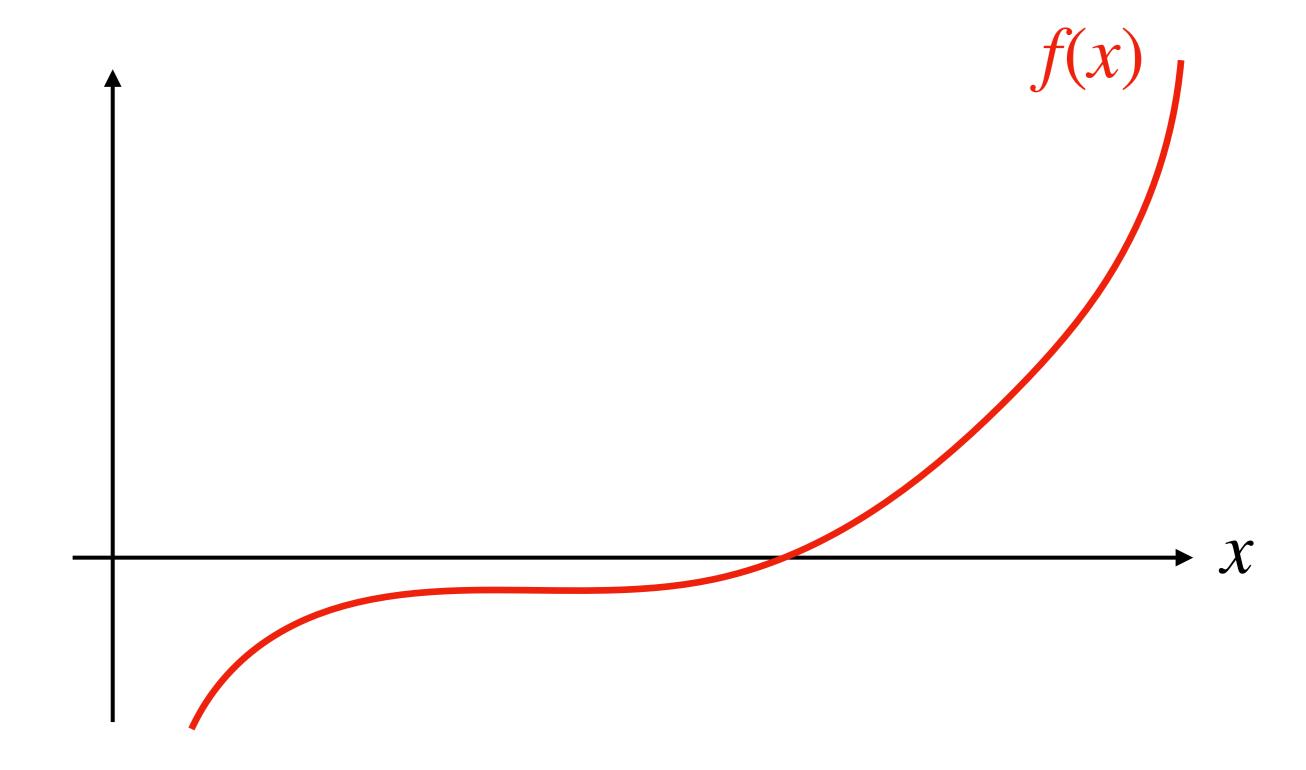


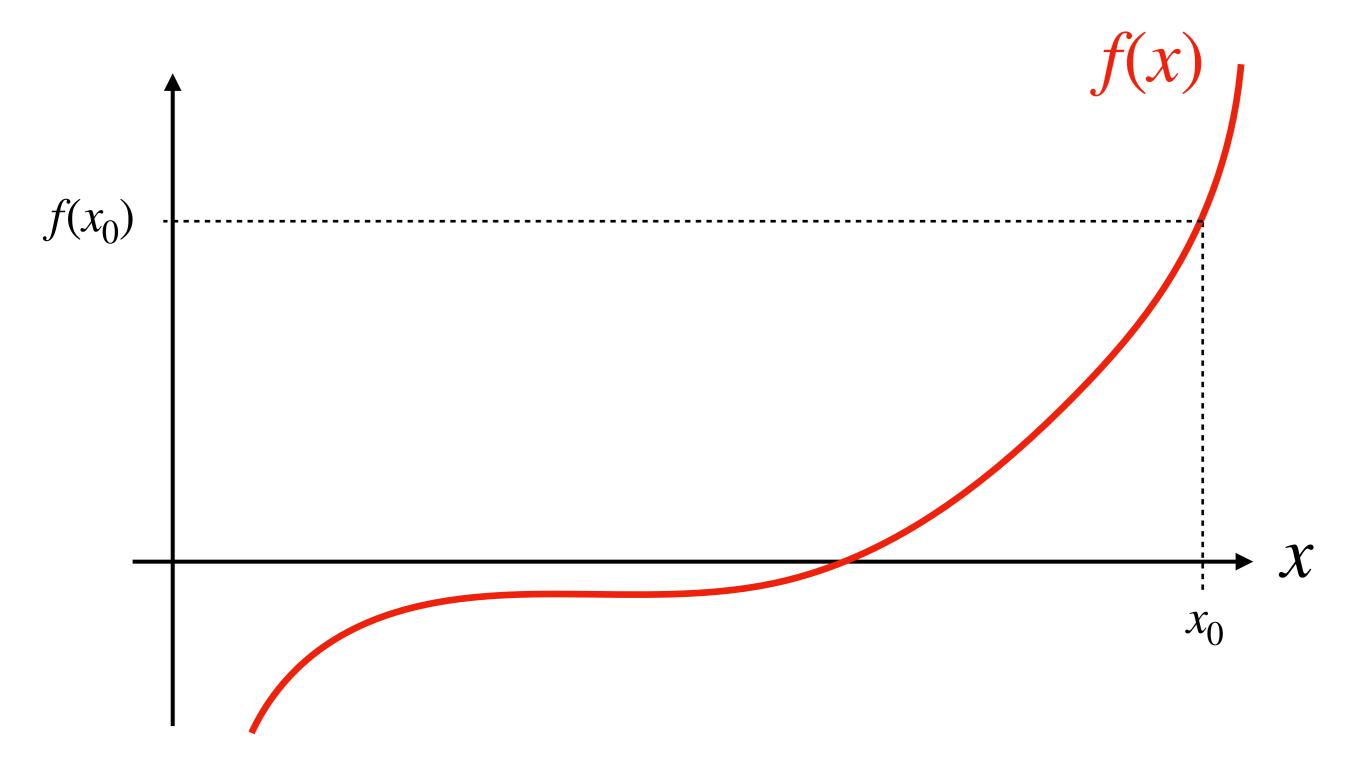


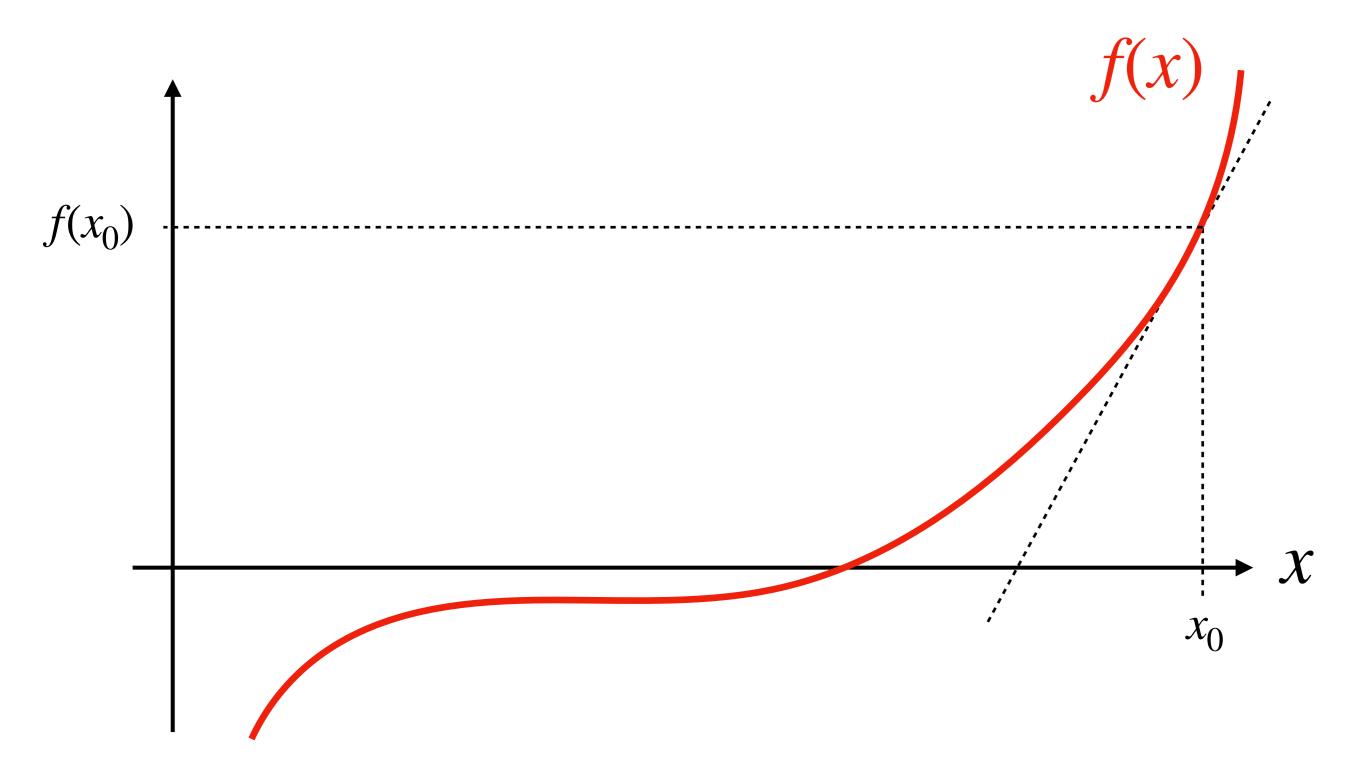


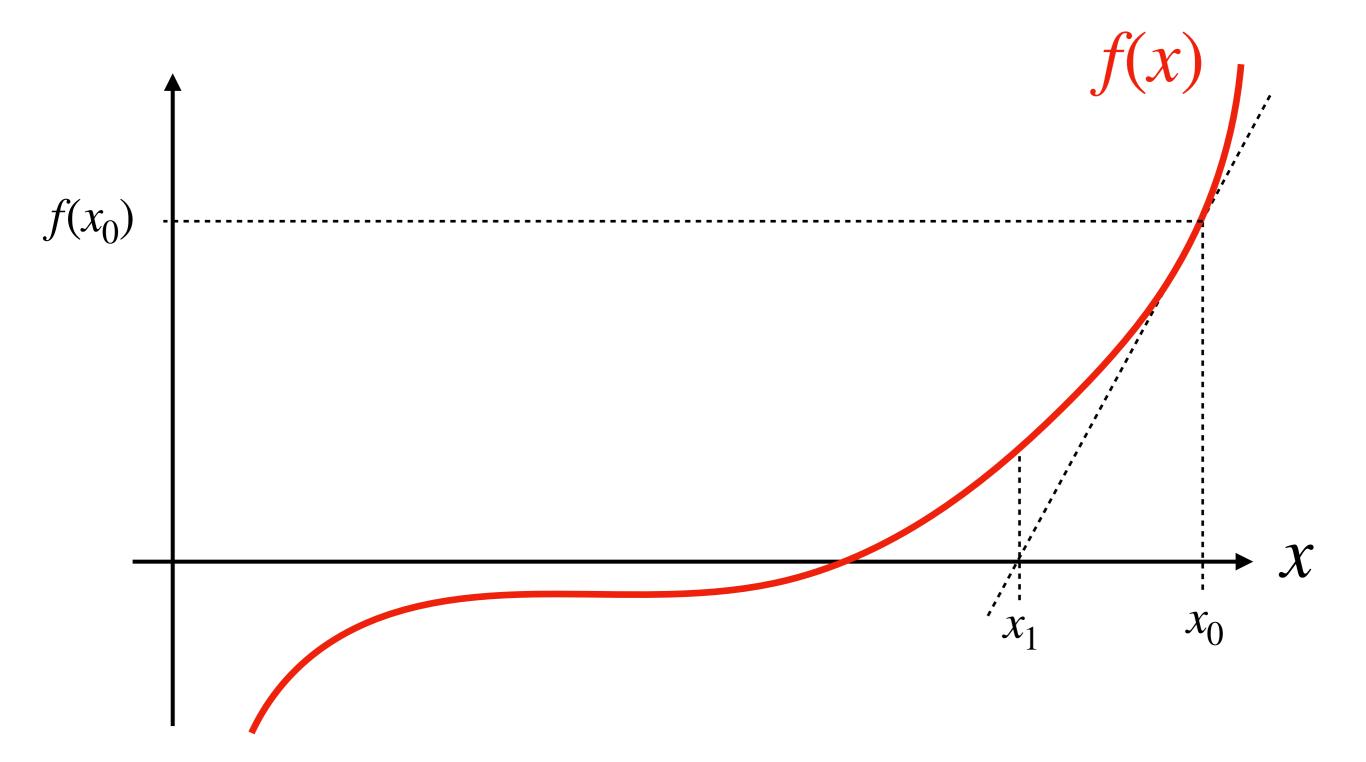


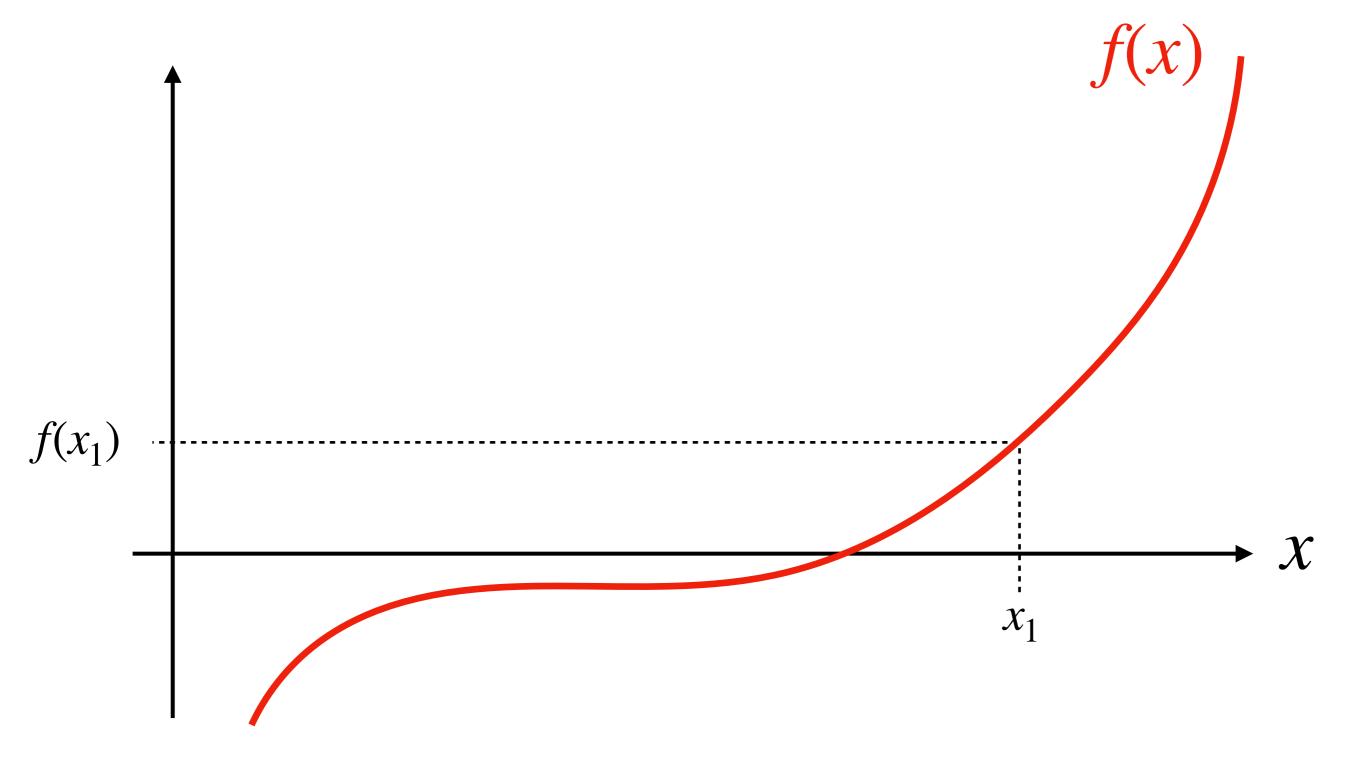


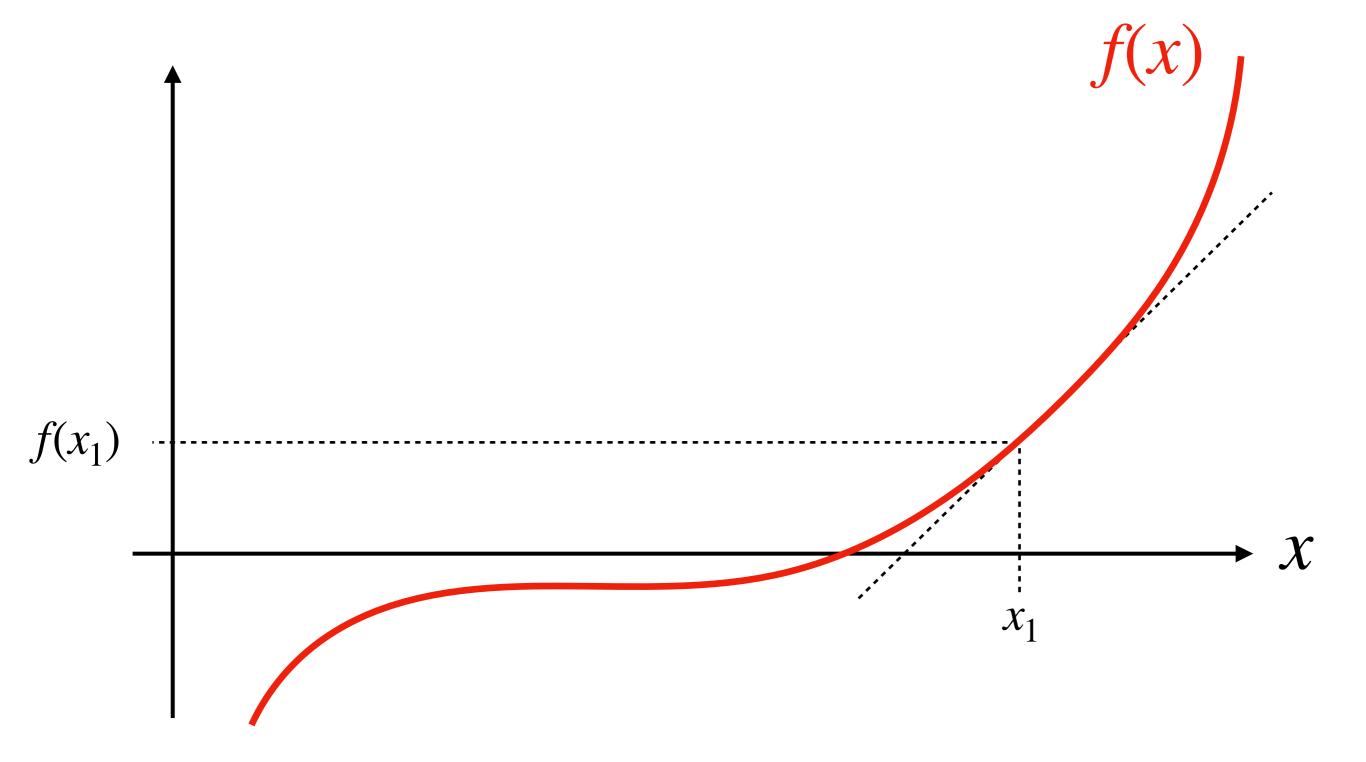


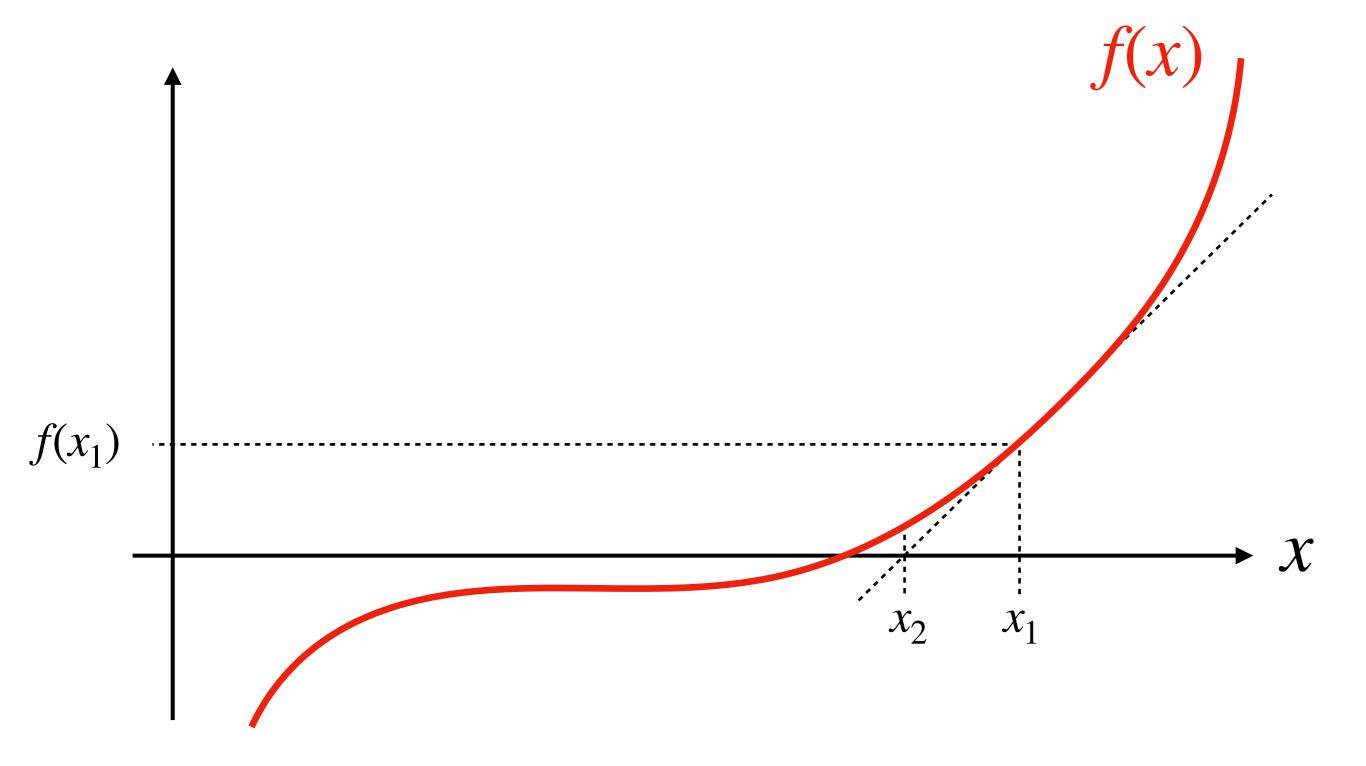


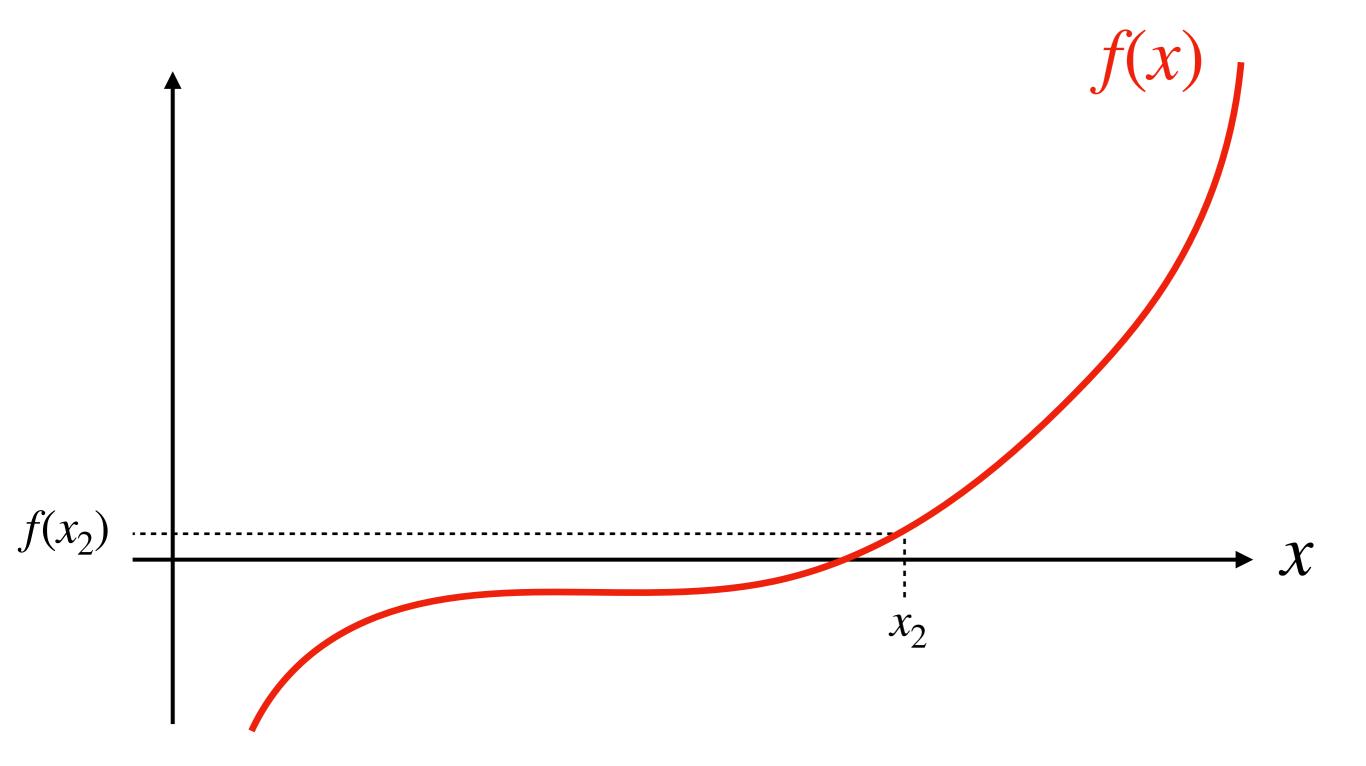












### Algorithme de Newton

```
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

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

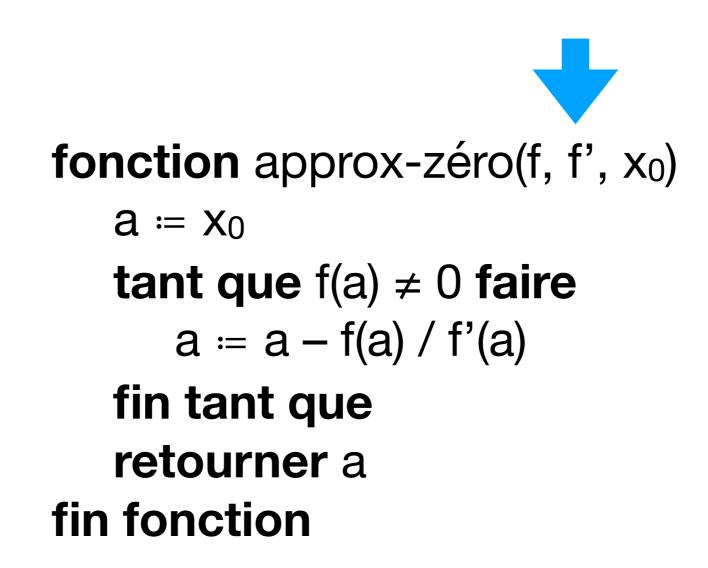
• On a y = 0 quand

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

### 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

