



# ADS ASSIGNMENT

PRIMALITY TEST

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# FERMAT TEST

- It states that for every prime and its coprime it holds that:  
$$a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$
- If the equality does not hold, then we can be sure that the number is not a prime. If it does hold, the number might be a prime.
- The main flaw of the Fermat's primality test is existence of *Carmichael numbers*. The Carmichael numbers are absolute Fermat's pseudoprimes, which means that they will always pass this test as primes

#<https://www.programming-algorithms.net/article/48367/Fermat's-test>

# MILLER-RABIN

- It is based on a basic principle where if  $X^2 = Y^2 \pmod{n}$ , but  $X \neq \pm Y$ , then  $n$  is composite.
- It is generally preferred over Fermat's method.

#<https://www.hackerearth.com/practice/math/number-theory/primality-tests/tutorial/>

# SOLOVAY-STRASSEN

- The Solovay–Strassen primality test is a probabilistic test to determine if a number is composite or probably prime.
  - This method uses two mathematics symbols
    - Legendre Symbol
    - Jacobian Symbol
  - If the input  $n$  is composite then it is possible for the output to be incorrectly probably prime. The number  $n$  is then called a Euler-Jacobi pseudoprime
- # <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/primality-test-set-4-solovay-strassen/>