

Lecture 11 - Modular Arithmetic

① Linearity in modular addition

$$(a+b) \% M = [(a \% M) + (b \% M)] \% M$$

② Linearity in modular multiplication

$$(a * b) \% M = [(a \% M) * (b \% M)] \% M$$

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Power function using Recursion

```
def power(a, b):
```

```
    if b == 1:
```

```
        return a
```

```
    x = power(a, b//2)
```

```
    if b % 2 == 0:
```

```
        return x * x
```

```
    else:
```

```
        return x * x * a
```

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Leap Year or not!

if $A \% 400 == 0$ and $A \% 100 == 0$:

return 1

elif $A \% 100 != 0$ and $A \% 4 == 0$:

return 1

else:

return 0

34 Find LCM

$$(2, 3) \Rightarrow 6$$

$$(9, 6) \Rightarrow 18$$

gNum = max(A, B)

lcm = gNum

while True :

if $A \% \text{gNum} == 0$ and $B \% \text{gNum} == 0$:

lcm = gNum

break

gNum += 1

return lcm

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Find GCD

$$(24, 32) \Rightarrow 8$$

Pseudo code :

$lNum = \min(24, 32)$

$gcd = lNum$

while $gcd \geq 1$:

if $A \% lNum == 0$ and $B \% lNum == 0$:

$gcd = lNum$

break

$lNum -= 1$

return gcd