



Primality Tests

CSE 496
Preliminary Presentation

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- Miller-Rabin Test
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Description of The Project

The screenshot shows a Java Swing window titled "Primality Tests". Inside the window, there is a text input field with the placeholder text "Enter Number". Below the input field are two buttons: "Submit" and "Clear". At the bottom of the window, there is a label containing "??". Two arrows originate from the "??" label: one points to a green box labeled "Prime" and the other points to a red box labeled "Not Prime".

- Project Description:
 - Takes natural number,
 - Checks whether it is prime or not.



- Prime Numbers:
 - Natural numbers that are divisible by only $\{ 1 \}$ and the number itself.
- Composite Numbers:
 - All natural numbers except Primes and $\{ 1 \}$.
- Pseudoprimes:
 - Composite numbers that can pass probabilistic primality tests.
- Carmichael Numbers:
 - Pseudoprimes that can pass Fermat's Primality Test.
- Strong Pseudoprimes:
 - Composite numbers that can pass Miller-Rabin Primality Test.



$$a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

Since 5 is prime,

$$2^4 \equiv 1 \pmod{5},$$

$$3^4 \equiv 1 \pmod{5},$$

$$4^4 \equiv 1 \pmod{5}.$$

```
function isPrime_fermat(n, k):  
    if n <= 1 or n == 4:  
        return False  
    elif n <= 3:  
        return True  
    else:  
        for i in range(k):  
            a = random.randint(2, n - 2)  
            if power(a, n - 1, n) != 1:  
                return False  
        return True
```

- Carmichael Numbers:

- 561, 1105, 1729, 2465, 2821, 6601,...(OEIS [A002997](#))

$$2^{560} \equiv 1 \pmod{561}$$

$$447^{560} \equiv 375 \pmod{561}$$



Miller-Rabin Test

- Probabilistic Algorithm
- Strong Pseudoprimes

$$d \cdot 2^r = n - 1$$

$$a^d \pmod n \equiv 1 \text{ or } (n - 1)$$

$$x^2 \equiv n - 1 \pmod n$$



```
function is_prime(n, k):  
    '''  
    Handle corner case: n<=4 & n%2==0  
    '''  
    r, d = 0, n - 1  
    while d % 2 == 0:  
        r += 1  
        d //= 2  
    for i in range(k):  
        a = random.randint(2, n - 2)  
        x = power(a, d, n)  
        if x == 1 or x == n - 1:  
            continue  
        for j in range(r - 1):  
            x = power(x, 2, n)  
            if x == n - 1:  
                break  
        else:  
            return False  
    return True
```

- Handling pseudoprimes:
 - Carmichael Numbers.
 - Strong Pseudoprimes.
- Optimizing Algorithm:
 - Increasing Accuracy.



- Primality Tests
- Fermat's Test
- Carmichael Numbers
- Miller-Rabin Test
- Joachim von zur Gathen, Modern Computer Algebra Book, 3rd Edition, Chapter 18, Primality Testing
- Michael Sipser, Introduction to the Theory of Computation, 2nd Edition, Chapter 10, Advanced Topics in Complexity Theory, 10.2 Probabilistic Algorithms/Primality

