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Problem Set 2

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(define expmod

(lambda ((b <integer>) (e <integer>) (m <integer>))

(cond ((zero? e) 1)

((even? e)

(modulo (square (expmod b (quotient e 2) m)) m))

(else

(modulo (* b (expmod b (- e 1) m)) m))))

Use mathematical induction & substitution model to prove that

$$(\text{expmod } b \ e \ m) = \text{modulo}(b^e, m)$$

1. What variable is being inducted on?

e

2. What is $P(e)$?

$$(\text{expmod } b \ e \ m) = \text{modulo}(b^e, m) \text{ for } m > 1$$

3. Prove Base Case

$$((\text{zero? } e) 1) \rightarrow b^e = b^0 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

4. Induction Step

IH: Assume that $(\text{expmod } b \ e \ m) = \text{modulo}(b^e, m)$ holds true for any positive number $k \leq e$

((even? e)

$$(\text{modulo} (\text{square} (\text{expmod } b \ (\text{quotient } e \ 2) \ m)) \ m))$$

By the I.H., $(\text{expmod } b \ \frac{e}{2} \ m) = \text{modulo}(b^{\frac{e}{2}}, m)$ because $\frac{e}{2} \leq e$.

$$(\text{modulo} (\text{square} (\text{expmod } b \ (\frac{e}{2}) \ m)) \ m)$$

$$(\text{modulo} (\text{square} (\text{modulo}(b^{\frac{e}{2}}, m)) \ m))$$

$$(\text{modulo} (\text{modulo}(b^{\frac{e}{2}}, m)^2 \ m))$$

If it can be proven that $\text{modulo}(\text{modulo}(b^x, m)^y, m) = \text{modulo}(b^{xy}, m)$, then we can prove that $\text{modulo}(b^{\frac{e}{2}}, m)^2 = \text{modulo}(b^{\frac{e}{2} \cdot 2}, m)$.

Since $\text{modulo}(q * \text{modulo}(p, m), m) = \text{modulo}(p * q, m)$, it is proven that $\text{modulo}(\text{modulo}(b^x, m)^y, m) = \text{modulo}(b^{xy}, m)$.

That being said,

$$(\text{modulo} (\text{modulo}(b^{\frac{e}{2} \cdot 2}, m), m))$$

$$(\text{modulo} (\text{modulo}(b^e, m), m))$$

$$(\text{modulo}(b^e, m)) \quad \checkmark$$

Go through the induction process for the else case.

(else

$$(\text{modulo}(*b(\text{exptmod } b(-e-1)m))m))$$

$$(\text{modulo}(*b(\text{exptmod } b e-1 m))m)$$

By IH, $(\text{exptmod } b e-1 m) = \text{modulo}(b^{e-1}, m)$ because $e-1 \leq e$. So,

$$(\text{modulo}(*b \text{ modulo}(b^{e-1}, m))m)$$

Since $\text{modulo}(q * \text{modulo}(p, m), m) = \text{modulo}(p * q, m)$,

$$(\text{modulo}(*b \text{ modulo}(b^{e-1}, m))m)$$

$$(\text{modulo}(*b b^{e-1} m))$$

$$(\text{modulo}(b^{e-1+1} m))$$

$$\text{modulo}(b^e, m) \quad \checkmark$$

We just proved that $(\text{exptmod } b e m) = \text{modulo}(b^e, m)$ via strong induction. Given this proof, we know that $P(e)$ holds true for $e+1$ as well.