

# Euler's Phi function and Euler's Theorem

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# Euler's Phi-Function

- ▶ Euler's phi-function,  $\phi(n)$ , which is sometimes called the Euler's totient function plays a very important role in cryptography.
- ▶ The function finds the number of integers that are both smaller than  $n$  and relatively prime to  $n$
- ▶ Some rules :
  1.  $\phi(1) = 0$
  2.  $\phi(p) = p - 1$ , if  $p$  is prime
  3.  $\phi(m \times n) = \phi(m) \times \phi(n)$ , if  $m$  and  $n$  are coprime
  4.  $\phi(p^e) = p^e - p^{e-1}$ , if  $p$  is prime

## Euler's Phi-Function...

- ▶ We can combine the previous four rules to find the value of  $\phi(n)$ .
- ▶ For example, if  $n$  can be factored as,  $n = p_1^{e_1} \times p_2^{e_2} \times \dots \times p_k^{e_k}$  then we can combine the third and the fourth rule to find,  
$$\phi(n) = (p_1^{e_1} - p_1^{e_1-1}) \times (p_2^{e_2} - p_2^{e_2-1}) \times \dots \times (p_k^{e_k} - p_k^{e_k-1})$$

**The difficulty of finding  $\phi(n)$  depends on the difficulty of finding the factorization of  $n$ .**

## Euler's Phi-Function : Examples

- ▶ What is the value of  $\phi(13)$ ?

Solution : Because 13 is a prime,  $\phi(13) = (13 - 1) = 12$ .

- ▶ What is the value of  $\phi(10)$ ?

Solution : We can use the third rule:

$\phi(10) = \phi(2) \times \phi(5) = 1 \times 4 = 4$ , because 2 and 5 are primes.

- ▶ What is the value of  $\phi(240)$ ?

Solution : We can write  $240 = 2^4 \times 3^1 \times 5^1$ . Then

$$\phi(240) = (2^4 - 2^3) \times (3^1 - 3^0) \times (5^1 - 5^0) = 64$$

- ▶ Can we say that  $\phi(49) = \phi(7) \times \phi(7) = 6 \times 6 = 36$ ????

Solution: No. The third rule applies when  $m$  and  $n$  are relatively prime. Here  $49 = 7^2$ . We need to use the fourth rule:  $\phi(49) = 7^2 - 7^1 = 42$ .

- ▶ What is the number of elements in  $Z_{14}^*$ ?

Solution : It is  $\phi(14) = 6$

# Euler's Theorem

- ▶ First Version: If  $a$  and  $n$  are coprime,  
$$a^{\phi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$$
- ▶ Second Version: Removes the condition that  $a$  and  $n$  should be coprime.  
$$a^{k\phi(n)+1} \equiv a \pmod{n}$$

**The second version of Euler's theorem is used in the RSA cryptosystem**

## Euler's Theorem: Examples

- Find the result of  $6^{24} \bmod 35$

Solution: We have  $6^{24} \bmod 35 = 6^{\phi(35)} \bmod 35 = 1$ .

- Find the result of  $20^{62} \bmod 77$

Solution: If we let  $k = 1$  on the second version, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 20^{62} \bmod 77 &= (20 \bmod 77)(20^{\phi(77)+1} \bmod 77) \\ &\bmod 77 = (20)(20) \bmod 77 = 15. \end{aligned}$$

# References

1. Forouzan, Behrouz A. "Cryptography & Network Security. 2011."

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