



Working example!

Notice the 3 text boxes and the solve button

```
Form1.cs [Design]
Lab1
Lab1.is_prime
textBox2_Text

// O(n^3)
1 reference | Taylor Gregg Cowley, 1 day ago | 1 author, 1 change
private bool prime_maybe(long n) {
    // pick k positive integers at random that are between 2 and k
    // O(1)
    Random rnd = new Random();
    int test = rnd.Next(2, 12);
    int k = (Convert.ToInt32(k_value.Text));
    int[] rands = new int[k];
    for (int i = 0; i < k; i++){
        rands[i] = rnd.Next(2, (int) n - 1);
    }

    // if(a^(n-1) mod n == 1 for all above numbers)
    // O(1 * O(mod_exp))
    foreach (long r in rands) {
        long exp = mod_exp((int) r, ((int) n - 1), (int) n);
        if (exp != 1) {
            return false;
        }
    }
    return true;
}

// Produces x^y mod n
// T(n) = aT(n/b) + O(n^d)
// T(n) = 1T(n/2) + O(n^3)
// O(n^3)
2 references | Taylor Gregg Cowley, 1 day ago | 1 author, 1 change
private long mod_exp(long x, long y, long n) {
    if(y == 0)
        return 1;
    long z = mod_exp(x, y / 2, n);
    if ((y & 1) == 1) { // means y is odd
        // return x * z^2 mod n
        long returnValue = x * ((z * z) % n) % n;
        return returnValue;
    } else {
        // return z^2 mod n
        long returnValue = (z * z) % n;
        return returnValue;
    }
}
}
```

Beautiful code ☺

Time and space complexity-

For the random number creation and cycling through them –  $O(n)$

For the modular exponent –  $O(n^3)$

Making the overall  $O(n^3)$

The probability of error is  $1/(2^k)$  where  $k$  is the number of random numbers that we use with the modular exponent algorithm.