Alternative Methods for Calculating Inverses

In class, we saw how to use the extended gcd algorithm to build a formal algorithm for calculating inverses.

In class, we saw how to use the extended gcd algorithm to build a formal algorithm for calculating inverses.

We will now see two alternative ways of calculating inverses; they also start from the extended gcd algorithm

In class, we saw how to use the extended gcd algorithm to build a formal algorithm for calculating inverses.

We will now see two alternative ways of calculating inverses; they also start from the extended gcd algorithm

The first notes that it is not necessary to use a formal algorithmic approach, we can just *unwind* the equations to find the inverse.

• Starting with step 0, number steps of Euclidean algorithm.

- Starting with step 0, number steps of Euclidean algorithm.
- The equation at step i, will be denoted by $m_i = n_i q_i + r_i$.

- Starting with step 0, number steps of Euclidean algorithm.
- The equation at step i, will be denoted by $m_i = n_i q_i + r_i$.
- After carrying out step i of Euclidean algorithm, transform it into $r_i = m_i n_i q_i$.

- Starting with step 0, number steps of Euclidean algorithm.
- The equation at step i, will be denoted by $m_i = n_i q_i + r_i$.
- After carrying out step i of Euclidean algorithm, transform it into $r_i = m_i n_i q_i$.
- Let r_k (step k) be last non-zero remainder. Recall that if $r_k = 1$, \Rightarrow n_0 has an inverse $\mod m_0$

- Starting with step 0, number steps of Euclidean algorithm.
- The equation at step i, will be denoted by $m_i = n_i q_i + r_i$.
- After carrying out step i of Euclidean algorithm, transform it into $r_i = m_i n_i q_i$.
- Let r_k (step k) be last non-zero remainder. Recall that if $r_k = 1$, $\Rightarrow n_0$ has an inverse $\mod m_0$ (If $r_k \neq 1$, then n_0 has no inverse $\mod m_0$)

- Starting with step 0, number steps of Euclidean algorithm.
- The equation at step i, will be denoted by $m_i = n_i q_i + r_i$.
- After carrying out step i of Euclidean algorithm, transform it into $r_i = m_i n_i q_i$.
- Let r_k (step k) be last non-zero remainder. Recall that if $r_k=1$, $\Rightarrow n_0$ has an inverse $\mod m_0$ (If $r_k \neq 1$, then n_0 has no inverse $\mod m_0$)
- Recall that $m_i = n_{i-1}$ and $n_i = r_{i-1}$.

- Starting with step 0, number steps of Euclidean algorithm.
- The equation at step i, will be denoted by $m_i = n_i q_i + r_i$.
- After carrying out step i of Euclidean algorithm, transform it into $r_i = m_i n_i q_i$.
- Let r_k (step k) be last non-zero remainder. Recall that if $r_k=1$, $\Rightarrow n_0$ has an inverse $\mod m_0$ (If $r_k \neq 1$, then n_0 has no inverse $\mod m_0$)
- Recall that $m_i = n_{i-1}$ and $n_i = r_{i-1}$.
- Iterate backwards starting with

- Starting with step 0, number steps of Euclidean algorithm.
- The equation at step i, will be denoted by $m_i = n_i q_i + r_i$.
- After carrying out step i of Euclidean algorithm, transform it into $r_i = m_i n_i q_i$.
- Let r_k (step k) be last non-zero remainder. Recall that if $r_k=1$, $\Rightarrow n_0$ has an inverse $\mod m_0$ (If $r_k \neq 1$, then n_0 has no inverse $\mod m_0$)
- Recall that $m_i = n_{i-1}$ and $n_i = r_{i-1}$.
- Iterate backwards starting with

$$r_k = 1 = m_k - n_k q_k$$

- Starting with step 0, number steps of Euclidean algorithm.
- The equation at step i, will be denoted by $m_i = n_i q_i + r_i$.
- After carrying out step i of Euclidean algorithm, transform it into $r_i = m_i n_i q_i$.
- Let r_k (step k) be last non-zero remainder. Recall that if $r_k=1$, $\Rightarrow n_0$ has an inverse $\mod m_0$ (If $r_k \neq 1$, then n_0 has no inverse $\mod m_0$)
- Recall that $m_i = n_{i-1}$ and $n_i = r_{i-1}$.
- Iterate backwards starting with

$$r_k = 1 = m_k - n_k q_k = n_{k-1} - r_{k-1} q_k$$

- Starting with step 0, number steps of Euclidean algorithm.
- The equation at step i, will be denoted by $m_i = n_i q_i + r_i$.
- After carrying out step i of Euclidean algorithm, transform it into $r_i = m_i n_i q_i$.
- Let r_k (step k) be last non-zero remainder. Recall that if $r_k=1$, $\Rightarrow n_0$ has an inverse $\mod m_0$ (If $r_k \neq 1$, then n_0 has no inverse $\mod m_0$)
- Recall that $m_i = n_{i-1}$ and $n_i = r_{i-1}$.
- Iterate backwards starting with

$$r_k = 1 = m_k - n_k q_k = n_{k-1} - r_{k-1} q_k$$

= $n_{k-1} - (m_{k-1} - n_{k-1} q_{k-1}) q_k$

- Starting with step 0, number steps of Euclidean algorithm.
- The equation at step i, will be denoted by $m_i = n_i q_i + r_i$.
- After carrying out step i of Euclidean algorithm, transform it into $r_i = m_i n_i q_i$.
- Let r_k (step k) be last non-zero remainder. Recall that if $r_k=1$, $\Rightarrow n_0$ has an inverse $\mod m_0$ (If $r_k \neq 1$, then n_0 has no inverse $\mod m_0$)
- Recall that $m_i = n_{i-1}$ and $n_i = r_{i-1}$.
- Iterate backwards starting with

$$r_k = 1 = m_k - n_k q_k = n_{k-1} - r_{k-1} q_k$$

= $n_{k-1} - (m_{k-1} - n_{k-1} q_{k-1}) q_k$
= $-m_{k-1} q_k + n_{k-1} (1 + q_{k-1} q_k) \dots$

Step 0:
$$26 = 1(15) + 11$$

$$r_0 = 11 = 26 - 1(15)$$

Step 0:
$$26 = 1(15) + 11$$

Step 1:
$$15 = 1(11) + 4$$

$$r_0 = 11 = 26 - 1(15)$$

$$r_1 = 4 = 15 - 1(11)$$

Step 0:
$$26 = 1(15) + 11$$

Step 1:
$$15 = 1(11) + 4$$

Step 2:
$$11 = 2(4) + 3$$

$$r_0 = 11 = 26 - 1(15)$$

$$r_1 = 4 = 15 - 1(11)$$

$$r_2 = 3 = 11 - 2(4)$$

Step 0:
$$26 = 1(15) + 11$$

Step 1:
$$15 = 1(11) + 4$$

Step 2:
$$11 = 2(4) + 3$$

Step 3:
$$4 = 1(3) + 1$$

$$r_0 = 11 = 26 - 1(15)$$

$$r_1 = 4 = 15 - 1(11)$$

$$r_2 = 3 = 11 - 2(4)$$

$$r_3 = 1 = 4 - 1(3)$$

Find the inverse of $15 \mod 26$.

Step 0:
$$26 = 1(15) + 11$$

Step 1:
$$15 = 1(11) + 4$$

Step 2:
$$11 = 2(4) + 3$$

Step 3:
$$4 = 1(3) + 1$$

$$r_0 = 11 = 26 - 1(15)$$

$$r_1 = 4 = 15 - 1(11)$$

$$r_2 = 3 = 11 - 2(4)$$

$$r_3 = 1 = 4 - 1(3)$$

Find the inverse of $15 \mod 26$.

Step 0:
$$26 = 1(15) + 11$$

Step 1:
$$15 = 1(11) + 4$$

Step 2:
$$11 = 2(4) + 3$$

Step 3:
$$4 = 1(3) + 1$$

Step "3":
$$1 = 4 - 1(3)$$

$$r_0 = 11 = 26 - 1(15)$$

$$r_1 = 4 = 15 - 1(11)$$

$$r_2 = 3 = 11 - 2(4)$$

$$r_3 = 1 = 4 - 1(3)$$

Find the inverse of $15 \mod 26$.

Step 0:
$$26 = 1(15) + 11$$

Step 1:
$$15 = 1(11) + 4$$

Step 2:
$$11 = 2(4) + 3$$

Step 3:
$$4 = 1(3) + 1$$

Step "3":
$$1 = 4 - 1(3)$$

Step "2":
$$1 = 4 - 1(11 - 2(4))$$

$$r_0 = 11 = 26 - 1(15)$$

$$r_1 = 4 = 15 - 1(11)$$

$$r_2 = 3 = 11 - 2(4)$$

$$r_3 = 1 = 4 - 1(3)$$

Find the inverse of $15 \mod 26$.

Step 0:
$$26 = 1(15) + 11$$

Step 1:
$$15 = 1(11) + 4$$

Step 2:
$$11 = 2(4) + 3$$

Step 3:
$$4 = 1(3) + 1$$

Step "3":
$$1 = 4 - 1(3)$$

Step "2":
$$1 = 4 - 1(11 - 2(4))$$

$$r_0 = 11 = 26 - 1(15)$$

$$r_1 = 4 = 15 - 1(11)$$

$$r_2 = 3 = 11 - 2(4)$$

$$r_3 = 1 = 4 - \mathbf{1}(3)$$

$$=-1(11)+3(4)$$

Find the inverse of $15 \mod 26$.

Step 0:
$$26 = 1(15) + 11$$

$$r_0 = 11 = 26 - 1(15)$$

Step 1:
$$15 = 1(11) + 4$$

$$r_1 = 4 = 15 - 1(11)$$

Step 2:
$$11 = 2(4) + 3$$

$$r_2 = 3 = 11 - 2(4)$$

Step 3:
$$4 = 1(3) + 1$$

$$r_3 = 1 = 4 - \mathbf{1}(3)$$

Step "3":
$$1 = 4 - 1(3)$$

Step "2":
$$1 = 4 - 1(11 - 2(4))$$
 $= -1(11) + 3(4)$

Step "1":
$$1 = -1(11) + 3(15 - 1(11))$$

Find the inverse of $15 \mod 26$.

Step 0:
$$26 = 1(15) + 11$$
 $r_0 = 11 = 26 - 1(15)$

Step 1:
$$15 = 1(11) + 4$$
 $r_1 = 4 = 15 - 1(11)$

Step 2:
$$11 = 2(4) + 3$$
 $r_2 = 3 = 11 - 2(4)$

Step 3:
$$4 = 1(3) + 1$$
 $r_3 = 1 = 4 - 1(3)$

Step "3":
$$1 = 4 - 1(3)$$

Step "2":
$$1 = 4 - 1(11 - 2(4))$$
 $= -1(11) + 3(4)$

Step "1":
$$1 = -1(11) + 3(15 - 1(11)) = 3(15) - 4(11)$$

Find the inverse of $15 \mod 26$.

Step 0:
$$26 = 1(15) + 11$$
 $r_0 = 11 = 26 - 1(15)$

Step 1:
$$15 = 1(11) + 4$$
 $r_1 = 4 = 15 - 1(11)$

Step 2:
$$11 = 2(4) + 3$$
 $r_2 = 3 = 11 - 2(4)$

Step 3:
$$4 = 1(3) + 1$$
 $r_3 = 1 = 4 - 1(3)$

Step "3":
$$1 = 4 - 1(3)$$

Step "2":
$$1 = 4 - 1(11 - 2(4))$$
 $= -1(11) + 3(4)$

Step "1":
$$1 = -1(11) + 3(15 - 1(11)) = 3(15) - 4(11)$$

Step "0":
$$1 = 3(15) - 4(26 - 1(15))$$

Find the inverse of $15 \mod 26$.

Step 0:
$$26 = 1(15) + 11$$
 $r_0 = 11 = 26 - 1(15)$

Step 1:
$$15 = 1(11) + 4$$
 $r_1 = 4 = 15 - 1(11)$

Step 2:
$$11 = 2(4) + 3$$
 $r_2 = 3 = 11 - 2(4)$

Step 3:
$$4 = 1(3) + 1$$
 $r_3 = 1 = 4 - 1(3)$

Step "3":
$$1 = 4 - 1(3)$$

Step "2":
$$1 = 4 - 1(11 - 2(4))$$
 $= -1(11) + 3(4)$

Step "1":
$$1 = -1(11) + 3(15 - 1(11)) = 3(15) - 4(11)$$

Step "0":
$$1 = 3(15) - 4(26 - 1(15)) = -4(26) + 7(15)$$

Find the inverse of $15 \mod 26$.

Step 0:
$$26 = 1(15) + 11$$
 $r_0 = 11 = 26 - 1(15)$

Step 1:
$$15 = 1(11) + 4$$
 $r_1 = 4 = 15 - 1(11)$

Step 2:
$$11 = 2(4) + 3$$
 $r_2 = 3 = 11 - 2(4)$

Step 3:
$$4 = 1(3) + 1$$
 $r_3 = 1 = 4 - 1(3)$

Step "3":
$$1 = 4 - 1(3)$$

Step "2":
$$1 = 4 - 1(11 - 2(4))$$
 $= -1(11) + 3(4)$

Step "1":
$$1 = -1(11) + 3(15 - 1(11)) = 3(15) - 4(11)$$

Step "0":
$$1 = 3(15) - 4(26 - 1(15)) = -4(26) + 7(15)$$

So,
$$1 = -4(26) + 7(15)$$

Find the inverse of $15 \mod 26$.

Step 0:
$$26 = 1(15) + 11$$
 $r_0 = 11 = 26 - 1(15)$

Step 1:
$$15 = 1(11) + 4$$
 $r_1 = 4 = 15 - 1(11)$

Step 2:
$$11 = 2(4) + 3$$
 $r_2 = 3 = 11 - 2(4)$

Step 3:
$$4 = 1(3) + 1$$
 $r_3 = 1 = 4 - 1(3)$

Step "3":
$$1 = 4 - 1(3)$$

Step "2":
$$1 = 4 - 1(11 - 2(4))$$
 $= -1(11) + 3(4)$

Step "1":
$$1 = -1(11) + 3(15 - 1(11)) = 3(15) - 4(11)$$

Step "0":
$$1 = 3(15) - 4(26 - 1(15)) = -4(26) + 7(15)$$

So,
$$1 = -4(26) + 7(15)$$
 and 7 is the inverse of $15 \mod 26$.

Find the inverse of $15 \mod 26$.

Step 0:
$$26 = 1(15) + 11$$
 $r_0 = 11 = 26 - 1(15)$

Step 1:
$$15 = 1(11) + 4$$
 $r_1 = 4 = 15 - 1(11)$

Step 2:
$$11 = 2(4) + 3$$
 $r_2 = 3 = 11 - 2(4)$

Step 3:
$$4 = 1(3) + 1$$
 $r_3 = 1 = 4 - 1(3)$

Step "3":
$$1 = 4 - 1(3)$$

Step "2":
$$1 = 4 - 1(11 - 2(4))$$
 $= -1(11) + 3(4)$

Step "1":
$$1 = -1(11) + 3(15 - 1(11)) = 3(15) - 4(11)$$

Step "0":
$$1 = 3(15) - 4(26 - 1(15)) = -4(26) + 7(15)$$

So,
$$1 = -4(26) + 7(15)$$
 and 7 is the inverse of $15 \mod 26$.

The backwards iteration technique we just saw is easier to implement "by hand" than the formal technique we learnt in class. In reality, though, it's essentially the same as the technique we learnt in class.

In both techniques, we first ran the extended gcd algorithm until we found that the GCD equals 1, and then ran the second part of the algorithm backwards, using the intermediate results calculated by the initial GCD algorithm

On the next page we wil see a one-stage method that only runs forwards and not backwards. See if you can figure out why it works.

Another idea ("simultaneous calculation"):

Another idea ("simultaneous calculation"):

• Number steps of Euclidean algorithm starting with step 0.

- Number steps of Euclidean algorithm starting with step 0.
- Quotient obtained at step i will be denoted by q_i .

- Number steps of Euclidean algorithm starting with step 0.
- Quotient obtained at step i will be denoted by q_i .
- While carrying out step i of Euclidean algorithm, also calculate auxillary number, p_i .

- Number steps of Euclidean algorithm starting with step 0.
- Quotient obtained at step i will be denoted by q_i .
- While carrying out step i of Euclidean algorithm, also calculate auxillary number, p_i .
- For first two steps, value of this number is given by: $p_0 = 0$ and $p_1 = 1$.

- Number steps of Euclidean algorithm starting with step 0.
- Quotient obtained at step i will be denoted by q_i .
- While carrying out step i of Euclidean algorithm, also calculate auxillary number, p_i .
- For first two steps, value of this number is given by: $p_0 = 0$ and $p_1 = 1$.
- For remaining steps, recursively calculate $p_i = p_{i-2} p_{i-1}q_{i-2} \pmod{n}$.

- Number steps of Euclidean algorithm starting with step 0.
- Quotient obtained at step i will be denoted by q_i .
- While carrying out step i of Euclidean algorithm, also calculate auxillary number, p_i .
- For first two steps, value of this number is given by: $p_0 = 0$ and $p_1 = 1$.
- For remaining steps, recursively calculate $p_i = p_{i-2} p_{i-1}q_{i-2} \pmod{n}$.
- Continue calculation for one step beyond last step of Euclidean algorithm.

• The algorithm starts by "dividing" n by x.

- The algorithm starts by "dividing" n by x.
- If last non-zero remainder occurs at step k, then if this remainder is 1, x has an inverse and it is p_{k+2} .

- The algorithm starts by "dividing" n by x.
- If last non-zero remainder occurs at step k, then if this remainder is 1, x has an inverse and it is p_{k+2} . (If remainder is not 1, then x does not have an inverse.)

- The algorithm starts by "dividing" n by x.
- If last non-zero remainder occurs at step k, then if this remainder is 1, x has an inverse and it is p_{k+2} . (If remainder is not 1, then x does not have an inverse.)

- The algorithm starts by "dividing" n by x.
- If last non-zero remainder occurs at step k, then if this remainder is 1, x has an inverse and it is p_{k+2} . (If remainder is not 1, then x does not have an inverse.)

Find the inverse of $15 \mod 26$.

- The algorithm starts by "dividing" n by x.
- If last non-zero remainder occurs at step k, then if this remainder is 1, x has an inverse and it is p_{k+2} . (If remainder is not 1, then x does not have an inverse.)

Find the inverse of 15 mod 26. $p_i = p_{i-2} - p_{i-1}q_{i-2} \pmod{n}$

- The algorithm starts by "dividing" n by x.
- If last non-zero remainder occurs at step k, then if this remainder is 1, x has an inverse and it is p_{k+2} . (If remainder is not 1, then x does not have an inverse.)

Find the inverse of 15 mod 26. $p_i = p_{i-2} - p_{i-1}q_{i-2} \pmod{n}$

Step 0: 26 = 1(15) + 11 $p_0 = 0$

- The algorithm starts by "dividing" n by x.
- If last non-zero remainder occurs at step k, then if this remainder is 1, x has an inverse and it is p_{k+2} . (If remainder is not 1, then x does not have an inverse.)

Find the inverse of 15 mod 26. $p_i = p_{i-2} - p_{i-1}q_{i-2} \pmod{n}$

Step 0: 26 = 1(15) + 11 $p_0 = 0$

Step 1: 15 = 1(11) + 4 $p_1 = 1$

- The algorithm starts by "dividing" n by x.
- If last non-zero remainder occurs at step k, then if this remainder is 1, x has an inverse and it is p_{k+2} . (If remainder is not 1, then x does not have an inverse.)

Find the inverse of 15 mod 26. $p_i = p_{i-2} - p_{i-1}q_{i-2} \pmod{n}$

Step 0: 26 = 1(15) + 11 $p_0 = 0$

Step 1: 15 = 1(11) + 4 $p_1 = 1$

Step 2: 11 = 2(4) + 3 $p_2 = 0 - 1(1) \mod 26 = 25$

- The algorithm starts by "dividing" n by x.
- If last non-zero remainder occurs at step k, then if this remainder is 1, x has an inverse and it is p_{k+2} . (If remainder is not 1, then x does not have an inverse.)

Find the inverse of 15 mod 26. $p_i = p_{i-2} - p_{i-1}q_{i-2} \pmod{n}$

Step 0: 26 = 1(15) + 11 $p_0 = 0$

Step 1: 15 = 1(11) + 4 $p_1 = 1$

Step 2: 11 = 2(4) + 3 $p_2 = 0 - 1(1) \mod 26 = 25$

Step 3: 4 = 1(3) + 1 $p_3 = 1 - 25(1) \mod 26 = 2$

- The algorithm starts by "dividing" n by x.
- If last non-zero remainder occurs at step k, then if this remainder is 1, x has an inverse and it is p_{k+2} . (If remainder is not 1, then x does not have an inverse.)

Find the inverse of 15 mod 26. $p_i = p_{i-2} - p_{i-1}q_{i-2} \pmod{n}$

Step 0: 26 = 1(15) + 11 $p_0 = 0$

Step 1: 15 = 1(11) + 4 $p_1 = 1$

Step 2: 11 = 2(4) + 3 $p_2 = 0 - 1(1) \mod 26 = 25$

Step 3: 4 = 1(3) + 1 $p_3 = 1 - 25(1) \mod 26 = 2$

Step 4: 3 = 3(1) + 0 $p_4 = 25 - 2(2) \mod 26 = 21$

- The algorithm starts by "dividing" n by x.
- If last non-zero remainder occurs at step k, then if this remainder is 1, x has an inverse and it is p_{k+2} . (If remainder is not 1, then x does not have an inverse.)

Find the inverse of $15 \bmod 26$. $p_i = p_{i-2} - p_{i-1}q_{i-2} \pmod n$ Step 0: 26 = 1(15) + 11 $p_0 = 0$ Step 1: 15 = 1(11) + 4 $p_1 = 1$ Step 2: 11 = 2(4) + 3 $p_2 = 0 - 1(1) \bmod 26 = 25$

Step 3: 4 = 1(3) + 1 $p_3 = 1 - 25(1) \mod 26 = 2$

Step 4: 3 = 3(1) + 0 $p_4 = 25 - 2(2) \mod 26 = 21$

 $p_5 = 2 - 21(1) \mod 26 = 7$

- The algorithm starts by "dividing" n by x.
- If last non-zero remainder occurs at step k, then if this remainder is 1, x has an inverse and it is p_{k+2} . (If remainder is not 1, then x does not have an inverse.)

Step 4:

3 = 3(1) + 0

Find the inverse of $15 \bmod 26$. $p_i = p_{i-2} - p_{i-1}q_{i-2} \pmod n$ Step 0: 26 = 1(15) + 11 $p_0 = 0$ Step 1: 15 = 1(11) + 4 $p_1 = 1$ Step 2: 11 = 2(4) + 3 $p_2 = 0 - 1(1) \bmod 26 = 25$ Step 3: 4 = 1(3) + 1 $p_3 = 1 - 25(1) \bmod 26 = 2$

$$p_5 = 2 - 21(1) \mod 26 = 7$$

 $p_4 = 25 - 2(2) \mod 26 = 21$