

$0 \leq i \leq N-1$ $N=3$ $\pi = (1 3 2)$
 $Y = R_3 L_3$

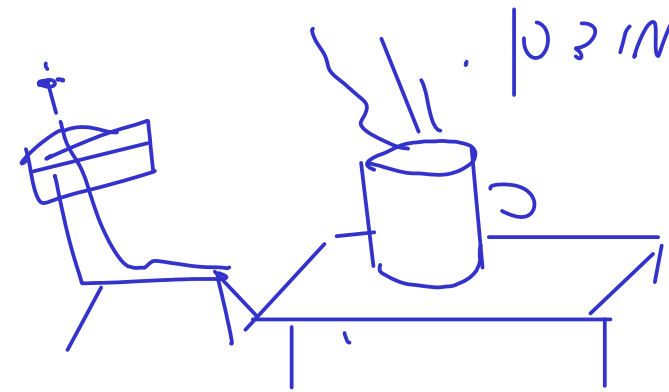
$X = 001011011$ $\pi = (1 3 2)$

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$$f(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5, \pi) = X_{\pi(1)} X_{\pi(2)} X_{\pi(3)} X_{\pi(4)} X_{\pi(5)}$$

$$\pi = (1 3 2)(4 5)$$

$$k_i = \pi^i$$



$$\pi = (1 3 2)(4 5)$$

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$N=3$ $\pi = (1 3 2)$

$$k_1 = \pi^1 = \pi$$

$$k_2 = \pi^2 = \pi \circ \pi$$

$$2 \text{ de } i=3 \quad \pi^3 = \pi \circ \pi \circ \pi \leftarrow \text{מיון מלא} \quad \text{כל } i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$\pi = (135)(24) : \begin{array}{c} \text{מיון מלא} \\ \text{מיון מלא} \end{array}$$

i	1	2	3	4	5
$\pi(i)$	3	4	5	2	<u>1</u>

$$(\#1) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi(1) = 3 \\ \pi(2) = 4 \\ \pi(3) = 5 \\ \pi(4) = 2 \\ \pi(5) = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{"5"}$$

$$\underline{\pi^2(i) = \pi \circ \pi(i) \quad i \geq 1}$$

$$(\#2) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi^2(1) = \pi(\pi(1)) \stackrel{\#1}{=} \pi(3) \stackrel{\#1}{=} 5 \\ \pi^2(2) = \pi(\pi(2)) \stackrel{\#1}{=} \pi(4) \stackrel{\#1}{=} 2 \\ \pi^2(3) = \pi(\pi(3)) \stackrel{\#1}{=} \pi(5) \stackrel{\#1}{=} 1 \\ \pi^2(4) = \pi(\pi(4)) \stackrel{\#1}{=} \pi(2) \stackrel{\#1}{=} 4 \\ \pi^2(5) = \pi(\pi(5)) \stackrel{\#1}{=} \pi(1) \stackrel{\#1}{=} 3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\pi^3(i) = \pi \circ \pi \circ \pi(i) \quad \text{if } \lambda \neq 1$$

$$\pi^3(1) = \pi(\pi^2(1)) \stackrel{\#2}{=} \pi(-) \stackrel{\#1}{=} 1$$

$$\pi^3(z) = \pi(\pi^2(z)) \stackrel{\#2}{=} \pi(z) \stackrel{\#1}{=} z \quad 4$$

$$\pi^3(3) = \pi(\pi^2(3)) \stackrel{\#2}{=} \pi(1) \stackrel{\#1}{=} 3$$

$$\pi^3(4) = \pi(\pi^2(4)) \stackrel{\#2}{=} \pi(4) \stackrel{\#1}{=} 2$$

$$\pi^3(5) = \pi(\pi^2(5)) \stackrel{\#2}{=} \pi(3) \stackrel{\#1}{=} 5$$

i	1	2	3	4	5
π	3	4	5	2	1
π^2	5	2	1	4	3
π^3	1	4	3	2	5

$$\kappa_1 = \pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad : / \circ \circ$$

$$| \tau_2 = \pi^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k_3 = \tau_1^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

11103111 de p. 2 de 11 n. 10 8321 2 de 2

$x = 0010111011$
 $\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{L_0} \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{R_0}$

$$L_0 = 00101$$

$$R_o = 11011$$

for $3 \leq n$ and $i \geq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} L_i &= R_{i-1} \\ R_i &= L_{i-1} \oplus f(R_{i-1}, k_i) \end{aligned}$$

← 11011 11011 11011 11011

R_{i-1} and k_i are non-zero $f(R_{i-1}, k_i)$

$i=1$ case

$$L_1 = R_0 = 11011$$

$$R_1 = L_0 \oplus f(R_0, k_1)$$

$$\text{for } k_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad R_0 = 11011 \quad \text{for}$$

$$R_0 = \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$f(R_0, k_1) = \begin{matrix} 3 & 4 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$R_1 = L_0 \oplus f(R_0, k_1) = (00101) \oplus (01111) = 01010$$

$$L_1 = 11011$$

$$R_1 = 01010$$

$i=2$ case

$$L_2 = R_1$$

$$R_2 = L_1 \oplus f(R_1, k_2)$$

$$L_2 = 01010$$

1 2 3 4 5

$$R_1 = 01010$$

$$k_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(R_1, k_2) = \begin{matrix} & 5 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$R_2 = L_1 \oplus f(R_1, k_2) = (1011) \oplus (01010) = 10001$$

$$L_2 = 01010$$

$$R_2 = 10001$$

$$L_3 = R_2 = 10001$$

$$R_3 = L_2 \oplus f(R_2, k_3)$$

i=3 2 10

$$k_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_2 = \begin{matrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$f(R_2, k_3) = \begin{matrix} & 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$R_3 = L_2 \oplus f(R_2, k_3) = 01010 \oplus 10001 = 11011$$

$$L_3 = 10001$$

$$R_3 = 11011$$

$$\gamma = R_3 L_3 = 1101110001$$

$$: \Delta' 010 \quad 11210 \quad \Delta$$

$$\gamma = 1101110001$$

$$/031N \quad 607C1) \quad /1N \quad : \quad \underline{11N213}$$

$$k_1 = \pi$$

$$N1N1N1N \quad /1N \quad 511)$$

$$/1N$$

$$k_2 = \pi^2$$

$$k_3 = \pi^3$$

$$\cdot \pi = (135)(24) \quad K11) \quad 'N1N111) \quad 11N1N1) \quad 7eK1$$

$$\cdot '18d \quad 607C1) \quad 11N \quad 12e1$$

$$: 560'' \quad /03 \quad 1e \quad 11N1N1 \quad 1e \quad 11N1N1(11)$$

$$\underline{/1N1N1}$$

$$R_i = L_{i+1}$$

$$L_i = R_{i+1} \oplus f(R_i, k_{i+1})$$

$$f \cdot 32181 \quad N=3 \quad 2e2 \quad f \cdot 11N1N1 \quad 11N1N1 \quad 11N1N1 \quad 2$$

$$11N1N1 \quad 2 \quad 11N1N1 \quad 721 \quad 11N1N1 \quad /1N \quad 511) \quad \cdot 1011)$$

$$: 11N1N1 \quad 11N1N1$$

$$11N1N1 \quad /1N \quad 511)$$

i	1	2	3	4	5
π	3	4	5	2	1
π^2	5	2	1	4	3
π^3	1	4	3	2	5

$$k_1 = \pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} : /03$$

$$k_2 = \pi^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k_3 = \pi^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y = \underbrace{110111}_{R_3} \underbrace{0001}_{L_3}$$

$$(i=3 \geq J_e) : // \wedge \vee$$

$$R_2 = L_3 = 10001$$

$$L_2 = R_3 \oplus f(R_2, k_3)$$

$$\underline{i=2 \geq J_e}$$

$$k_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_2 = \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 5 \end{matrix}$$

$$f(R_2, k_3) = 10001$$

$$L_2 = R_3 \oplus f(R_2, k_3) = 10011 \oplus 10001 = 01010$$

$$L_2 = 01010 \quad R_2 = 10001$$

$$\underline{i=1 \geq J_e}$$

$$R_1 = L_2 = 01010$$

$$L_1 = R_2 \oplus f(R_1, k_2)$$

$$R_1 = \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$k_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(R_1, k_2) = 01010$$

$$L_1 = R_2 \oplus f(R_1, k_2) = 10001 \oplus 01010 = 11011$$

$$R_0 = L_1 = 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1$$

$$L_0 = R_1 \oplus f(R_0, k_1)$$

$$R_0 = \begin{matrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 3 & 4 & 5 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$f(R_0, k_1) = 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1$$

$$\begin{matrix} i=0 & 2 & 10 \end{matrix}$$

$$k_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L_0 = R_1 \oplus f(R_0, k_1) = 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \oplus 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 = 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1$$

$$X = L_0 R_0 = 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1$$

1750

10.5.11) : f.d.g.A

הפונקציה ϕ נקראת פונקציית יורדן-טולמיי.

$$\phi(p \cdot n) = \begin{cases} (p-1) \phi(n) & p \nmid n \\ p \phi(n) & p \mid n \end{cases}$$

הפונקציה ϕ נקראת פונקציית יורדן-טולמיי.

$$\phi(a) = |\{b \mid \gcd(a, b) = 1, 0 < b < a\}| =$$

מספר האיברים של \mathbb{Z}_a^* שחסרים עם a .

הפונקציה ϕ היא מונוטונית

$$a = p_1^{e_1} \cdot p_2^{e_2} \cdots p_k^{e_k}$$

הפונקציה ϕ היא מונוטונית.

$$\phi(a) = (p_1^{e_1} - p_1^{e_1-1}) (p_2^{e_2} - p_2^{e_2-1}) \cdots (p_k^{e_k} - p_k^{e_k-1})$$

הפונקציה ϕ היא מונוטונית. נניח $a = p_1^{e_1} \cdot p_2^{e_2} \cdots p_k^{e_k}$.

$$n = p_1^{e_1} \cdot p_2^{e_2} \cdots p_k^{e_k} \quad \text{כאשר} \quad p_i \neq p_j \quad 1 \leq i \leq k$$

$$n = p_1^{e_1} \cdot p_2^{e_2} \cdots p_k^{e_k} \Rightarrow \phi(n) = (p_1^{e_1} - p_1^{e_1-1}) (p_2^{e_2} - p_2^{e_2-1}) \cdots (p_k^{e_k} - p_k^{e_k-1}) \quad (*)$$

הפונקציה ϕ היא מונוטונית.

$$p \cdot n = p^1 \cdot p_1^{e_1} \cdot p_2^{e_2} \cdots p_k^{e_k} \Rightarrow \phi(p \cdot n) = (p^1 - p^{1-1}) \underbrace{(p_1^{e_1} - p_1^{e_1-1}) (p_2^{e_2} - p_2^{e_2-1}) \cdots (p_k^{e_k} - p_k^{e_k-1})}_{\phi(n)} = (p-1) \cdot \phi(n) \quad (**)$$

