

Week 01 Lab solutions

Applied Cryptography (6G6Z0024)

Killian O'Brien

Import the `Sympy` library to provide the `sympy.gcd`, `sympy.floor`, `sympy.mod_inverse` functions and others.

See accompanying videos on Moodle for explanations of these solutions.

```
In [1]: import sympy as sp
```

Q1

```
In [2]: sp.gcd(710,310)
```

```
Out[2]: 10
```

The version of `mygcd` below implements the tasks 1 and 2 of Q1.

```
In [3]: def mygcd(a,b):
        a = abs(a)
        b = abs(b)
        if b==0:
            return a
        elif a==0:
            return b
        else:
            q = sp.floor(a/b)
            r = a - q*b
            #s = 'The int div with remainder is '+str(a)+'='+str(q)+'*'+str(b)+'+'+s
            #print(s)
            return mygcd(b,r)
```

```
In [4]: mygcd(710,-310)
```

```
Out[4]: 10
```

```
In [5]: a = 23478056238745687
        b = 2345672534
```

```
sp.gcd(a,b)
```

```
Out[5]: 1
```

```
In [6]: mygcd(a,b)
```

```
Out[6]: 1
```

Q2

```
In [7]: sp.gcdex(710,310)
```

```
Out[7]: (7, -16, 10)
```

```
In [8]: 7*710 -16*310
```

```
Out[8]: 10
```

The version of `mygcdex` below implements the requirements of tasks 1-4 of Q2.

```
In [9]: def mygcdex(a,b):
        if b==0:
            return (1,0,a)
        else:
            # int div a = q*b + r, 0<= r < abs(b)
            q = sp.floor(a/b)

            if b > 0:
                r = a - q*b
            elif b < 0:
                r = a - (q+1)*b

            (x,y,d) = mygcdex(b,r)
            newx = y
            if b > 0:
                newy = x - q*y
            elif b < 0:
                newy = x - y*(q+1)
            return (newx,newy,d)
```

```
In [10]: mygcdex(710,-310)
```

```
Out[10]: (7, 16, 10)
```

```
In [11]: 7*710 +16*(-310)
```

```
Out[11]: 10
```

```
In [12]: a = 23478056238745687
        b = 2345672534
```

```
t = sp.gcdex(a,b)
print(t)
```

```
(-1073503545, 10744797595009424, 1)
```

```
In [13]: t[0]*a + t[1]*b == t[2]
```

```
Out[13]: True
```

```
In [14]: a = 23478056238745687
        b = 2345672534
```

```
t = mygcdex(a,b)
print(t)
```

```
(-1073503545, 10744797595009424, 1)
```

```
In [15]: t[0]*a + t[1]*b == t[2]
```

```
Out[15]: True
```

Q3 and Q4

```
In [16]: sp.mod_inverse(5,8)
```

```
Out[16]: 5
```

```
In [17]: sp.mod_inverse(5,11)
```

```
Out[17]: 9
```

```
In [18]: def mymod_inverse(x,n):  
         t = mygcdex(x,n)  
         if t[2] != 1:  
             raise ValueError('The element '+str(x)+' is not invertible modulo '+str(  
             return sp.Mod(t[0],n)
```

```
In [19]: mymod_inverse(5,8)
```

```
Out[19]: 5
```

```
In [20]: mymod_inverse(5,11)
```

```
Out[20]: 9
```

```
In [21]: mymod_inverse(2,8)
```

```
-----  
ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
Cell In[21], line 1  
----> 1 mymod_inverse(2,8)  
  
Cell In[18], line 4, in mymod_inverse(x, n)  
      2 t = mygcdex(x,n)  
      3 if t[2] != 1:  
----> 4     raise ValueError('The element '+str(x)+' is not invertible modulo '+s  
tr(n))  
      5 return sp.Mod(t[0],n)  
  
ValueError: The element 2 is not invertible modulo 8
```

```
In [22]: Z8 = [x for x in range(8) if mygcd(x,8)==1]  
Z8
```

```
Out[22]: [1, 3, 5, 7]
```

```
In [23]: [mymod_inverse(x,8) for x in Z8]
```

```
Out[23]: [1, 3, 5, 7]
```

```
In [24]: Z11 = [x for x in range(11) if mygcd(x,11)==1]
```

```
Z11
```

```
Out[24]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
```

```
In [25]: [(x,mymod_inverse(x,11)) for x in Z11]
```

```
Out[25]: [(1, 1),  
          (2, 6),  
          (3, 4),  
          (4, 3),  
          (5, 9),  
          (6, 2),  
          (7, 8),  
          (8, 7),  
          (9, 5),  
          (10, 10)]
```

```
In [26]: sp.Mod(7*8,11)
```

```
Out[26]: 1
```

```
In [ ]:
```