



SHANDONG UNIVERSITY

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## 密码工程第五次实验报告

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# 1 实验原理

## 1.1 Mul.

表 1: 乘法

算法	时间复杂度
normal	$\mathcal{O}(n^2)$
Karatsuba Algorithm	$\mathcal{O}(n^{\log_2^3}) \approx n^{1.585}$
Fürer's algorithm	$\mathcal{O}(n \log n 2^{O(\log^* n)})$
David Harvey	$\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$
FFT multiplication algorithm	$\mathcal{O}(n \log n \log \log n)$

### 1.1.1 Karatsuba Algorithm.

给定十进制数  $X$  和  $Y$ , 其 10 进制长度分别为  $a$  和  $b$ .

设  $m$  为  $a, b$  中最小值, 以此为乘数的划分长度, 使用分治算法将  $X$  和  $Y$  都分为两段.  $X$  高位部分记作  $A$ ,  $X$  低位部分记作  $B$ . 类似的,  $Y$  的高位部分和低位部分分别记作  $C$  和  $D$ .

那么有

$$\begin{aligned}
 X &= A \cdot 10^m + B \\
 Y &= C \cdot 10^m + D \\
 XY &= AC \cdot 10^{2m} + (AD + BC)10^m + BD
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

计算  $XY$  可以先计算  $AC, BD$  和  $(AD + BC)$ , 将问题划分为三个子问题.

首先直接计算  $AC$  和  $BD$ . 利用子问题之间的依赖关系, 可将计算  $(AD + BC)$  转化为:

$$AD + BC = (A + B) \cdot (D + C) - AC - BD$$

伪代码如下:

---

#### Algorithm 1 KaratsubaMul

---

**Input:**  $X, Y$

**Output:**  $(XY)$

```

1:  $m := \min\{a, b\}$ 
2:  $A, B := \text{split}(X, m)$ 
3:  $C, D := \text{split}(Y, m)$ 
4:  $Z2 := \text{KaratsubaMul}(A, C)$ 
5:  $Z1 := \text{KaratsubaMul}(A + B, C + D)$ 
6:  $Z0 := \text{KaratsubaMul}(B, D)$ 
7: return  $Z2 \cdot 10^{2m} + (Z1 - Z2 - Z0) \cdot 10^m + Z0$ 

```

---

## 1.2 Mod

### 1.2.1 Barrett Reduction.

计算  $a \bmod n$ . 若  $s = \frac{1}{n}$ , 则  $a \bmod n = a - \lfloor as \rfloor n$ .

Barrett 模算法使用  $\frac{m}{2^k}$  逼近  $\frac{1}{n}$ . 给定  $k$ , 令

$$\frac{m}{2^k} = \frac{1}{n} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{2^k}{n}$$

因此  $m = \lfloor \frac{2^k}{n} \rfloor$  最为准确. 据此我们可以计算

$$a \bmod n = a - \lfloor a \cdot \frac{m}{2^k} \rfloor n$$

算法伪代码如下:

---

**Algorithm 2** Barrett Reduction

---

**Input:**  $a, n, k$

**Output:**  $a$

```
1:  $m \leftarrow \lfloor 2^k / n \rfloor$ 
2:  $q \leftarrow (a \times m) \gg k$ 
3:  $a \leftarrow a - q \times n$ 
4: if  $a \geq n$  then
5:    $a \leftarrow a - n$ 
6: end if
```

---

真实值和估计值之间的误差  $e = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{m}{2^k}$ .

要求  $a \cdot e < 1$ , 即

$$a < \frac{n \cdot 2^k}{2^k - n \cdot \lfloor 2^k / n \rfloor}$$

Barrett 模算法将复杂的运算转化为简单的移位运算, 因此比之一般模运算能提升一定效率.

## 1.3 ModMul.

### 1.3.1 Montgomery Reduction Algorithm.

算法详细过程.

1) 转换为蒙哥马利形式

找到一个与  $N$  互素的模数  $R$ , 可知:

$$\begin{aligned} aR + bR &= (a + b)R \bmod N. \\ aR - bR &= (a - b)R \bmod N. \end{aligned} \tag{1.2}$$

可计算

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{a} &\leftarrow aR \bmod N. \\ \bar{b} &\leftarrow bR \bmod N.\end{aligned}\tag{1.3}$$

2) 计算蒙哥马利形式下乘积

计算  $R^{-1}$  满足  $RR^{-1} \equiv 1 \bmod N$ .

计算  $R'$  满足  $RR' \equiv -1 \bmod N$ .

计算  $m \leftarrow (\bar{T} \bmod R)N' \bmod R$ .

则可计算  $\bar{c} \leftarrow (\bar{T} + mN)/R$

3) 转换回原形式

$$c = \bar{c}R^{-1} \bmod N.\tag{1.4}$$

算法伪代码如下:

---

**Algorithm 3** Montgomery

---

**Input:**  $a, b, N, R$

**Output:**  $c$

```
1:  $\bar{a} \leftarrow aR \bmod N, \bar{b} \leftarrow bR \bmod N.$ 
2:  $R^{-1} \leftarrow \text{xgcd}(R, N, 1)$ 
3:  $R' \leftarrow \text{xgcd}(R, N, N-1)$ 
4:  $N^{-1} \leftarrow \text{xgcd}(N, R, 1)$ 
5:  $N' \leftarrow \text{xgcd}(N, R, R-1)$ 
6:  $\bar{T} \leftarrow \bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}$ 
7:  $m \leftarrow (\bar{T} \bmod R)N' \bmod R$ 
8:  $\bar{c} \leftarrow (\bar{T} + mN)/R$ 
9: if  $\bar{c} \geq N$  then
10:    $\bar{c} \leftarrow \bar{c} - N$ 
11: end if
12:  $c \leftarrow \bar{c}R^{-1} \bmod N.$ 
```

---

## 2 实验过程

### 2.1 广义欧几里得算法及模逆运算

#### 1. 欧几里得算法

辗转相除法, 又称欧几里得算法, 是求最大公约数的算法。给定两数  $a$  和  $b$  求其最大公约数, 两数不停相减直到其中一个数变为 0, 此时另一个数即为最大公约数。

```
1 def gcd(a,b):
2     while(True):
3         if(a>b): a=a%b
4         elif(a<b): b=b%a
5         if(a==0 or b==0):break
6     return a if b==0 else b
```

## 2. 拓展欧几里得算法

扩展欧几里得算法是欧几里得算法的扩展。在已知整数  $a$ 、 $b$  情况下, 扩展欧几里得算法可以在求得  $a$ 、 $b$  的最大公约数的同时, 找到整数  $x$ 、 $y$  (其中一个可能是负数), 使它们满足等式.

$$ax + by = \gcd(a, b).$$

实现上可以使用矩阵法

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 1 & b \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} x & y & \gcd(a, b) \\ * & * & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
1 def xgcd(a,b,muti=1):
2     tempa=a
3     tempb=b
4     mat=[[1,0],[0,1]]
5     loop=1
6     while(loop):
7         if(a>b):
8             k=a//b
9             a=a%b
10            mat[0][0]-=k*mat[1][0]
11            mat[0][1]-=k*mat[1][1]
12        elif(a<b):
13            k=b//a
14            b=b%a
15            mat[1][0]-=k*mat[0][0]
16            mat[1][1]-=k*mat[0][1]
17        if(b==0):
18            loop=0
19            result=[a,mat[0][0],mat[0][1]]
20        elif(a==0):
21            loop=0
22            result=[b,mat[1][0],mat[1][1]]
23        #print(f"{result[0]}={result[1]} * {tempa}+{result[2]} * {tempb}")
24        if(mut!=1 and muti%result[0]==0):
25            Times=muti//result[0]
26            result=[item*Times for item in result]
27            #print(f"{result[0]}={result[1]} * {tempa}+{result[2]} * {tempb}")
28        return result
```

## 3. 模逆运算

模逆运算可转换为拓展欧几里得算法: 若  $p$  在模  $N$  下存在逆  $p^{-1} \bmod N$ , 则有

$$p^{-1} \cdot p + k \cdot N = 1$$

可使用拓展欧几里得算法计算  $p^{-1}$ .

```
1 def inverse_mod(a,n):
2     if(gcd(a,n)!=1):
3         return None
4     a_inv=xgcd(a,n)[1]
```

## 2.2 乘运算 Karatsuba 算法

给定十进制数  $X$  和  $Y$ , 使用分治算法将  $X$  和  $Y$  都分为两段.

$$\begin{aligned} X &= A \cdot 10^m + B \\ Y &= C \cdot 10^m + D \\ XY &= AC \cdot 10^{2m} + (AD + BC)10^m + BD \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

利用子问题之间的依赖关系, 将  $(AD + BC)$  转化为:

$$AD + BC = (A + B) \cdot (D + C) - AC - BD$$

最终计算:

$$XY = AC \cdot 10^{2m} + [(A + B) \cdot (D + C) - AC - BD]10^m + BD$$

```

1  def MUL_karatsuba(num1, num2):
2      def size_base10(num):
3          return math.floor(math.log10(num)) + 1
4      def split_at(num, pos):
5          if pos < 0: return None
6          return (num // (10**pos), num % (10**pos))
7      if (num1 < 10 or num2 < 10): return num1 * num2
8      m = min(size_base10(num1), size_base10(num2))
9      m2 = m // 2
10     high1, low1 = split_at(num1, m2)
11     high2, low2 = split_at(num2, m2)
12     z0 = MUL_karatsuba(low1, low2)
13     z1 = MUL_karatsuba((low1 + high1), (low2 + high2))
14     z2 = MUL_karatsuba(high1, high2)
15     result = z2 * 10**(m2 * 2)
16     result += (z1 - z2 - z0) * 10**m2
17     result += z0
18     return result

```

## 2.3 模运算 Barrett 算法

使用 Barrett 算法需要预先给定参数  $k$ , 参数  $k$  的选择影响了能够进行模运算的最大值. 欲计算  $a \bmod n$ , 参数  $a$  必须满足

$$a < \frac{n \cdot 2^k}{2^k - n \cdot \lfloor 2^k / n \rfloor}$$

否则, Barrett 算法可能不成立. 因此本文在实现中先检查参数是否满足条件, 其次才进行实际运算.

算法实现如下.

```

1 def check(a,n,k):
2     exp2_k=2**k
3     bound=abs((n*exp2_k)//(exp2_k-n*(exp2_k//n)))
4     return False if(a>bound) else True
5 def Mod(a,n,k):
6     if(not check(a,n,k)): return None
7     m=2**k//n
8     q=(a*m)>>k
9     a-=q*n
10    return a-n if a>=n else a

```

## 2.4 模乘运算 Montgomery 算法

生成参数  $R$  后, 将乘数转换为蒙哥马利形式. 蒙哥马利形式下, 两元素的乘法在计算上效率更高. 得到蒙哥马利形式的乘积后, 再使用参数  $R$  转化为一般形式, 得到乘积结果.

```

1 def MulMod(a,b,N,k=10000):
2     #0. 选取R
3     R=number.getPrime(int(math.log2(N)))
4     while (R>N or gcd(R,N)!=1):
5         R=number.getPrime(int(math.log2(N)))
6     #R=2**(int(math.log2(N))-1)
7     #1. 转换
8     a_=Mod((a*R),N,k)
9     b_=Mod((b*R),N,k)
10    #2. 计算
11    R_inv=inverse_mod(R,N)
12    N_d=xgcd(N,R,R-1)[1]%R
13    T_=a_*b_
14    m=Mod(Mod(T_,R,k)*N_d,R,k)
15    c_=(T_+m*N)//R
16    if(c_>=N):c_-=N
17    #3. 转换
18    c=Mod(c_*R_inv,N,k)
19    return c

```

## 3 实验结果

设定大数如下:

x 取值为:

0d4097852218201724455208003079984976650294074717049641273359439178451492391  
0171471385939021011893617503553747902007037069552897693626591658884903357222033  
7998093087303913800076982044441820561523707583970238357708796211918231428211403  
3959820491873987161243371989291906275331181041902519223665451007318034050953764  
8541817951617829135590775195399943819470596200230299198860095428368035918295063  
7417514423593538991580893572932409469958003809465514898978236030841306432933135  
3625408815298717041585684554874848276111055008397077225626834483590338152635925



473138075909035378479125020894044099265634448255675986660108941560479

y 取值为:

0d1126813251934347194247045639322928478712206743124252539069584538957140724  
1366027178949892024843331065490011040000546490680744558710859470582080481888889  
9914569784426345948408455709607496904870854981901822471432991561322887055356978  
9989607857051688353799501239743727392939051630525941620507860951622985059818276  
1525569479285635058583880323259073363519274716721116550273765947611720905216797  
2340133620294509887180526634707357286243948781780776410169803648918987845110064  
8538023064815154417225919832593419354807307583373730533999979822770396404163252  
7499737472028360313519586733504038454976346052477442340526083266407101

模 N 取值为:

0d1516010406449491065924226074803688313273271066729359959467969706490667648  
9273092653888993286457588764810314306835799721254337590993031215661893884819834  
5639272056953746696138585489747867302950616954521417460849119786369246378032873  
9941291661802399330476606112028613922364303979862482639018908016205638422193108  
4010663631735040171061181835036040655615370355543859211859670087779557545039404  
8936718165260491345409503736852470395097916754132293411306120631933725198463649  
3821486719644147892286231311798016719698839838897385575929535038311579124842374  
37008314499467017226872648195981339807470230053368516869831553416759

### 3.1 Karatsuba Mul

使用 Karatsuba 算法计算  $x \cdot y$ , 耗时 0.02927s, 得到结果如下:

0d4617514183938263229694947323557186566354389689547899707401080329796069152  
0148688189690108892437863611964247276685325897389965237496199894684478569645102  
3308155185823137759773281201062958558727073084012340157467082097960969066995845  
8270457533068364669746523086058267700464820948060726314597440811718406191526449  
5554359001272257122284565154628323955505334299861858961171774964972425152453596  
9091086169671559752785952401981671994466195981337201528153731696076581363265858  
9802630026827294854411571484468987929620220858709308551467788576535331281681920  
2003320270748081342782747707721944269209802156315296560418411988267193846789125  
3909485054912412546215920234902128461134730123277873836132391017853244476444974  
7225803783602062567810549451649826383517190179483518719436561504714573363402982  
1695085122650859760679831345630353022447786674167327892244823944675442542771944  
2208570481844500445850981586258041199159716318697337637968787652072705100451906  
4643438066794632070011890217056170424570774378755404573463913768301863710804073  
5107692219075194930333369902037901036253154596107719426641160313978496894078333  
0779120939382470032129835807285322767904465958666371105614992219744296414153552  
01703448107493950342664211722839018116939062626561379

经检验为正确结果.

```
time cost is 0.029274702072143555 s
result is :
46175141839382632296949473235571865663543896895478997074010803297960691520148688189690108
89243786361196424727668532589738996523749619989468447856964510233081551858231377597732812
01062958558727073084012340157467082097960969066995845827045753306836466974652308605826770
04648209480607263145974408117184061915264495554359001272257122284565154628323955505334299
86185896117177496497242515245359690910861696715597527859524019816719944661959813372015281
53731696076581363265858980263002682729485441157148446898792962022085870930855146778857653
53312816819202003320270748081342782747707721944269209802156315296560418411988267193846789
12539094850549124125462159202349021284611347301232778738361323910178532444764449747225803
78360206256781054945164982638351719017948351871943656150471457336340298216950851226508597
60679831345630353022447786674167327892244823944675442542771944220857048184450044585098158
62580411991597163186973376379687876520727051004519064643438066794632070011890217056170424
57077437875540457346391376830186371080407351076922190751949303333699020379010362531545961
07719426641160313978496894078333077912093938247003212983580728532276790446595866637110561
499221974429641415355201703448107493950342664211722839018116939062626561379
```

图 1: 乘法

### 3.2 Barrett Mod

令  $c = x \cdot y$ , 使用 Barrett 算法计算  $c \bmod N$ , 耗时 0s(极短时间). 得到结果为:

```
0d7984743617619750551405104635393924666060966314040809599919677314772707013
5823504340434974374658122138548685396178468709812873313677861908380438446043119
2420973762732080721628643530408575253955333492316131018884538428283463133507633
0440778019080986706987031817181794734712315080714928685638791376144653822202931
3166100385464089251066765572637272483411409993602902570361707593061826324798693
5446577881395534315817700436144175943912245449888479496982385726818399504611092
3095492216556720128365407883151125496027538133613334115102254877396993550753126
9475991736288682658153226958658385668279946095962688152681074950985
```

经检验为正确结果.

```
time cost is 0.0 s
result is :
79847436176197505514051046353939246660609663140408095999196773147727070135823504340434974
37465812213854868539617846870981287331367786190838043844604311924209737627320807216286435
30408575253955333492316131018884538428283463133507633044077801908098670698703181718179473
47123150807149286856387913761446538222029313166100385464089251066765572637272483411409993
60290257036170759306182632479869354465778813955343158177004361441759439122454498884794969
82385726818399504611092309549221655672012836540788315112549602753813361333411510225487739
69935507531269475991736288682658153226958658385668279946095962688152681074950985
```

图 2: 模运算

### 3.3 Montgomery MulMod

使用 Montgomery 算法计算  $x \times y \bmod N$ , 耗时 2.13 秒, 得到结果为:

```
0d7984743617619750551405104635393924666060966314040809599919677314772707013
5823504340434974374658122138548685396178468709812873313677861908380438446043119
2420973762732080721628643530408575253955333492316131018884538428283463133507633
0440778019080986706987031817181794734712315080714928685638791376144653822202931
3166100385464089251066765572637272483411409993602902570361707593061826324798693
```

5446577881395534315817700436144175943912245449888479496982385726818399504611092  
3095492216556720128365407883151125496027538133613334115102254877396993550753126  
9475991736288682658153226958658385668279946095962688152681074950985

经检验为正确结果.

```
time cost is 2.139045238494873 s
result is :
79847436176197505514051046353939246660609663140408095999196773147727070135823504340434974
37465812213854868539617846870981287331367786190838043844604311924209737627320807216286435
30408575253955333492316131018884538428283463133507633044077801908098670698703181718179473
47123150807149286856387913761446538222029313166100385464089251066765572637272483411409993
60290257036170759306182632479869354465778813955343158177004361441759439122454498884794969
82385726818399504611092309549221655672012836540788315112549602753813361333411510225487739
69935507531269475991736288682658153226958658385668279946095962688152681074950985
```

图 3: 模乘

## 参考文献

- [1] [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karatsuba\\_algorithm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karatsuba_algorithm).

## A Code

```
1 from Crypto.Util import number
2 import math
3 import gmpy2
4 import time
5 def gcd(a,b):
6     while(True):
7         if(a>b): a=a%b
8         elif(a<b):b=b%a
9         if(a==0 or b==0):break
10    return a if b==0 else b
11 def xgcd(a,b,muti=1):
12    mat=[[1,0],[0,1]]
13    loop=1
14    while(loop):
15        if(a>b):
16            k=a//b
17            a=a%b
18            mat[0][0]-=k*mat[1][0]
19            mat[0][1]-=k*mat[1][1]
20        elif(a<b):
21            k=b//a
22            b=b%a
23            mat[1][0]-=k*mat[0][0]
24            mat[1][1]-=k*mat[0][1]
25        if(b==0 ):
26            loop=0
27            result=[a,mat[0][0],mat[0][1]]
28        elif(a==0):
29            loop=0
30            result=[b,mat[1][0],mat[1][1]]
31        #print(f"result[0]={result[1]} * {tempa}+{result[2]} * {tempb}")
32        if(mutl!=1 and mutl%result[0]==0):
33            Times=mutl//result[0]
34            result=[item*Times for item in result]
35        #print(f"result[0]={result[1]} * {tempa}+{result[2]} * {tempb}")
36        return result
37
38 def inverse_mod(a,n):
39     if(gcd(a,n)!=1):
40         return None
41     a_inv=xgcd(a,n)[1]
42     return a_inv
43
44 def MUL_karatsuba(num1,num2):
45     def size_base10(num):
46         return math.floor(math.log10(num))+1
47     def split_at(num,pos):
48         if(pos<0):return None
49         return (num//(10**pos),num%(10**pos))
50
51     if(num1<10 or num2<10): return num1*num2
52     m=min(size_base10(num1),size_base10(num2))
53     m2=m//2
54     high1,low1=split_at(num1,m2)
55     high2,low2=split_at(num2,m2)
```

```

56
57     z0=MUL_karatsuba(low1,low2)
58     z1=MUL_karatsuba((low1+high1),(low2+high2))
59     z2=MUL_karatsuba(high1,high2)
60     result = z2          *10**(m2*2)
61     result+=(z1-z2-z0)*10**(m2)
62     result+= z0
63     return result
64
65 def Mod(a,n,k):
66     def check(a,n,k):
67         exp2_k=2**k
68         bound=abs((n*exp2_k)/(exp2_k-n*(exp2_k//n)))
69         return False if (a>bound) else True
70     if(not check(a,n,k)): return None
71     m=2**k//n
72     q=(a*m)>>k
73     a-=q*n
74     return a-n if a>=n else a
75
76 def MulMod(a,b,N,k=10000):
77     #0. 选取R
78     R=number.getPrime(int(math.log2(N)))
79     while(R>N or gcd(R,N)!=1):
80         R=number.getPrime(int(math.log2(N)))
81     #R=2**(int(math.log2(N))-1)
82     #1. 转换
83     a_=Mod(a*R,N,k)
84     b_=Mod(b*R,N,k)
85     #2. 计算
86     R_inv=inverse_mod(R,N)
87     N_d=xgcd(N,R,R-1)[1]%R
88     T_=a_*b_
89     m=Mod(Mod(T_,R,k)*N_d,R,k)
90     c_=(T_+m*N)//R
91     if(c_>=N):c_-=N
92     #3. 转换
93     c=Mod(c_*R_inv,N,k)
94     return c
95
96 # ----- 以下均为函数测试 -----
97 k=189281
98 x='4,097,852,218,201,724,455,208,003,079,984,976,650,294,074,717,049,641,273,359,439,178,451,492,391,017,147,
99 y='11,268,132,519,343,471,942,470,456,393,229,284,787,122,067,431,242,525,390,695,845,389,571,407,241,366,027,
100 N='151,601,040,644,949,106,592,422,607,480,368,831,327,327,106,672,935,995,946,796,970,649,066,764,892,730,92
101
102 x=int(x.replace(',',''))
103 y=int(y.replace(',',''))
104 N=int(N.replace(',',''))
105 def testMul():
106     sT=time.time()
107     c=MUL_karatsuba(x,y)
108     eT=time.time()
109     print(f"\ntime cost is {eT-sT} s")
110     print(f"result is :\n{c}\n")
111 def testMod():
112     sT=time.time()
113     c=Mod(x*y,N,6000)
114     eT=time.time()

```

```
115     print(f"\ntime cost is {eT-sT} s")
116     print(f"result is :\n{c}\n")
117
118 def testMulMod():
119     sT=time.time()
120     c=MulMod(x,y,N,k)
121     eT=time.time()
122     print(f"\ntime cost is {eT-sT} s")
123     print(f"result is :\n{c}\n")
124 #testMul()
125 #testMod()
126 testMulMod()
```