Homework 3



1. Implement the Miller-Rabin probabilistic testing algorithm as presented in class (or in the text book).

```
def is_prime_MR(q): # {{{
# Fill in each step (as outlined in class or the textbook) below the relevant
# comment.
#
# At Step 3, you will need to produce a random element of {1, ..., q-1}. Use
# randrange() to do this: a = randrange(1, q). Note that modulus in python is
# positive, so -1 should be represented as q-1.
if q <= 1:
  return False
# Step 1
if ((q % 2) == 0):
  return False
# Step 2
1 = q - 1
k = 0
while((1 \% 2) == 0):
  k += 1
  1 = 1 // 2
# Step 3
a = randrange(2, (q - 1))
a = 2 \bigvee \chi
# Step 4
p = [2**val for val in range(k+1)]
al = a**1
allist = [((al**val) % q) for val in p]
print(allist)
# Test 1
if(allist[-1] != 1):
      return False
# Test 2
ind_1 = [i for i, e in enumerate(allist) if e == 1]
if(len(ind_1) > 0):
  for val in ind_1:
      if(val > 0):
          if(allist[val-1] in [1,-1]):
             return False
```

2. Find five pairs of numbers $q \in Z$ and $a \in \{1, ..., q-1\}$ such that q is composite but passes the Miller-Rabin test with the given choice of a.

Below are the numbers and bases of Composite numbers which are categorized as primes by Miller-Rabin test. Also known as Pseudoprimes. Let n be the number and a be the base.

- 1. n = 21 for base a = 20. 21 = 3 * 7 is a composite. Test 1: $20^{20} \equiv 1 \pmod{21}$. According to MR primality, this is not composite.
- **2.** n=25 for base a=7. 25=5*5 is a composite. Test 2: $a^l=\{18,24,1,1\}$. According to MR primality, this is not composite.
- **3.** n=25 for base a=18. 25=5*5 is a composite. Test 2: $a^l=\{7,24,1,1\}$. According to MR primality, this is not composite.
- **4.** n = 49 for base a = 18. 49 = 7 * 7 is a composite. Test 2: $a^l = \{1, 1, 1, 1, 1\}$. According to MR primality, this is not composite.
- **5.** n=49 for base a=19. 49=7*7 is a composite. Test 2: $a^l=\{48,1,1,1,1\}$. According to MR primality, this is not composite.