

ASSIGNMENT - 05  
COMP 544 - ALGORITHM  
ALGORITHM ASSIGNMENT GROUP - 03

- 1. Do problem 6.17 in the textbook. Consider Shank's algorithm—algorithm 6.4. Show that Shank's algorithm computes  $x$ , such that  $g^x \equiv_p h$ , in time  $O(n \log n)$ , that is, in time  $O(\sqrt{p} \log(\sqrt{p}))$ .**

Ans. Assuming that intersection of  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  are implemented optimally with  $O(1)$  lookup time complexity (by using some kind of dictionary), we can say that Shank's baby step-giant step Algorithm runs in  $O(N \log N)$ , where  $N$  is  $\sqrt{p}$  complexity. Because  $L_1$  runs for  $N$  times and  $L_2$  runs for  $N$  times with calculating of multiplicative inverse which costs  $\log N$ . So, Finally, the total time complexity is  $O(N \log N)$ , where  $N$  is  $\sqrt{p}$ .

- 2. Do problem 6.18 in the textbook.**

Ans.

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IVsa-b1Pi2J87LXLwwGCDfOlitbmkJhG/view?usp=sharing>

- 3. Implement the Rabin-Miller algorithm where the input is assumed to be an integer given in binary (see Problem 6.11) - you may use the implementation given here.**

Ans.

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gg3E1Y9tVXJXpUwHMuqWtRIHCdWafDIc/view?usp=sharing>

- 4. Run the following experiment: if  $n$  is not prime, compute how many witnesses ( of compositeness) there are. Plot the results for many  $n$ 's, and hypothesize on a good asymptotic approximation to the function  $fw(n) = m$  where  $m$  is the number of witnesses for a given  $n$  (of course,  $m = 0$  if  $n$  is prime).**

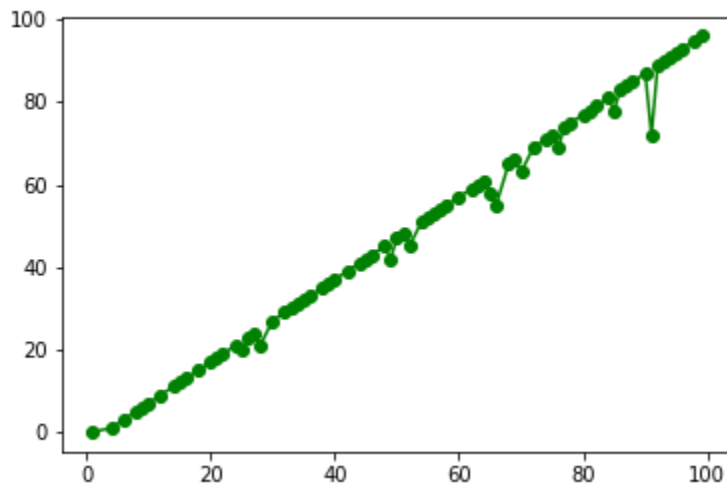
Ans. [Monier](#) showed the proportion of Miller–Rabin witnesses for  $p(2p - 1)$  tends to 75% if we can let  $p \rightarrow \infty$ , and it's expected that we can: it is conjectured that  $p$  and  $2p - 1$  are both prime for infinitely many primes  $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ . This 75% is probably sharp as an asymptotic lower bound.

A good approximation of the upper bound is  $n$ , and the lower bound is  $\frac{3n}{4}$  or 75%

We are observing a behavior that  $f_w(n) = m$  acts like  $m = n - 2$  for any appropriate number passing Rabin-Miller. Our implementation may possess a source of error, but based on it, this is the function we would hypothesize.

The Rabin-Miller implementation described below contains code to run this experiment as its default behavior.

Witnesses of Compositeness



<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1eoP9eAiKo7ZFMuky11B8oGyhVXWenY2P/view?usp=sharing>