

Use the Miller-Rabin test to decide whether the number $n = 5297$ is prime or not. Check for 3 different bases only if necessary.

Important note: All answer boxes should be filled in using the convention that those not applicable must be filled in with x . All numbers must be filled in as positive numbers mod n .

Solution.

Decomposition:

$s=$ $t=$ t in binary=

Iteration $k = 1$ for $a = 2$ (results mod n):

$2^{(2^0)}=$ $2^{(2^1)}=$ $2^{(2^2)}=$ $2^{(2^3)}=$ $2^{(2^4)}=$

$2^{(2^5)}=$ $2^{(2^6)}=$ $2^{(2^7)}=$ $2^{(2^8)}=$ $2^{(2^9)}=$

$2^t=$ $2^{2t}=$ $2^{2^2t}=$ $2^{2^3t}=$ $2^{2^4t}=$

Iteration $k = 2$ for $a = 3$ (results mod n):

$3^t=$ $3^{2t}=$ $3^{2^2t}=$ $3^{2^3t}=$ $3^{2^4t}=$

Iteration $k = 3$ for $a = 5$ (results mod n):

$5^t=$ $5^{2t}=$ $5^{2^2t}=$ $5^{2^3t}=$ $5^{2^4t}=$

Conclusion:

n is prime (yes/no)=

Use the Miller-Rabin test to decide whether the number $n = 1513$ is prime or not. Check for 3 different bases only if necessary.

Important note: All answer boxes should be filled in using the convention that those not applicable must be filled in with x . All numbers must be filled in as positive numbers mod n .

Solution.

Decomposition:

$s=$ $t=$ t in binary=

Iteration $k = 1$ for $a = 2$ (results mod n):

$2^{(2^0)}=$ $2^{(2^1)}=$ $2^{(2^2)}=$ $2^{(2^3)}=$ $2^{(2^4)}=$

$2^{(2^5)}=$ $2^{(2^6)}=$ $2^{(2^7)}=$ $2^{(2^8)}=$ $2^{(2^9)}=$

$2^t=$ $2^{2t}=$ $2^{2^2t}=$ $2^{2^3t}=$ $2^{2^4t}=$

Iteration $k = 2$ for $a = 3$ (results mod n):

$3^t=$ $3^{2t}=$ $3^{2^2t}=$ $3^{2^3t}=$ $3^{2^4t}=$

Iteration $k = 3$ for $a = 5$ (results mod n):

$5^t=$ $5^{2t}=$ $5^{2^2t}=$ $5^{2^3t}=$ $5^{2^4t}=$

Conclusion:

n is prime (yes/no)=