

$n := 16$ <- Antal bits

$r := 2^n = 6.554 \times 10^4$

$m := 21$ <- Montgomery værdi

$a := 18$ <- Selv valgt værdi -> $b := 12$

$A := \text{mod}(a \cdot r, m) = 15$ <- a i montgomery residue

Forventet resultat V

$\text{mod}(a \cdot b, m) = 6$

$\text{gcd}(r, m) = 1$

Betingelse for "r" og "m"
gcd af r og m SKAL være

```
b := | Bold ← b
      | for i ∈ 0 .. n
      |   | Quotient ← floor( $\frac{\text{Bold}}{2}$ )
      |   | Binaryi ← ceil( $\frac{\text{Bold}}{2}$ ) - floor( $\frac{\text{Bold}}{2}$ )
      |   | if b = 0
      |   |   | Binaryi = 0
      |   |   | break
      |   | Bold ← Quotient
      | return Binary
```

Algoritme for decimal -> bit

	0
0	0
1	0
2	1
3	1
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0

b =

Selv valgt værdi i binær-

12	0
13	0
14	0
15	...

$i = 0$ <- Første step af algoritmen.

$$S_{00} := 0$$

$$q_0 := \text{mod}(S_{00}, 2) = 0$$

$$S_0 := \text{floor}\left(\frac{S_{00} - q_0}{2}\right) + q_0 \cdot \left(\text{floor}\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)\right) + b_0 \quad A = 0$$

$i = 1$ <- step 2 af algoritmen

$$q_1 := \text{mod}(S_0, 2) = 0$$

$$S_1 := \text{floor}\left(\frac{S_0 - q_1}{2}\right) + q_1 \cdot \left(\text{floor}\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)\right) + b_1 \quad A = 0$$

$i = 2$ <- step 3 af algoritmen

$$q_2 := \text{mod}(S_1, 2) = 0$$

$$S_2 := \text{floor}\left(\frac{S_1 - q_2}{2}\right) + q_2 \cdot \left(\text{floor}\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)\right) + b_2 \quad A = 15$$

$i = 3$ <- etc.

$$q_3 := \text{mod}(S_2, 2) = 1$$

$$S_3 := \text{floor}\left(\frac{S_2 - q_3}{2}\right) + q_3 \cdot \left(\text{floor}\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)\right) + b_3 \quad A = 33$$

$i = 4$

$$q_4 := \text{mod}(S_3, 2) = 1$$

$$S_4 := \text{floor}\left(\frac{S_3 - q_4}{2}\right) + q_4 \cdot \left(\text{floor}\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)\right) + b_4 \quad A = 27$$

$i = 5$

$$q_5 := \text{mod}(S_4, 2) = 1$$

$$S_5 := \text{floor}\left(\frac{S_4 - q_5}{2}\right) + q_5 \cdot \left(\text{floor}\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)\right) + b_5 \quad A = 24$$

i = 6

$$q_6 := \text{mod}(S_5, 2) = 0$$

$$S_6 := \text{floor}\left(\frac{S_5 - q_6}{2}\right) + q_6 \cdot \left(\text{floor}\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)\right) + b_6 \quad A = 12$$

i = 7 RESULTAT FOR n = 7

$$q_7 := \text{mod}(S_6, 2) = 0$$

$$S_7 := \text{floor}\left(\frac{S_6 - q_7}{2}\right) + q_7 \cdot \left(\text{floor}\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)\right) + b_7 \quad A = 6$$

i = 8 RESULTAT FOR n = 8

$$q_8 := \text{mod}(S_7, 2) = 0$$

$$S_8 := \text{floor}\left(\frac{S_7 - q_8}{2}\right) + q_8 \cdot \left(\text{floor}\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)\right) + b_7 \quad A = 3$$

```

S0 ← 0
for i ∈ 0..n
    qi ← mod(Si, 2)
    Si+1 ← floor((Si + qi · m) / 2) + bi · A
return S

```

Algoritme MM skrevet pænt og neat

	0
2	0
3	15
4	33
5	27
6	24
7	12
8	6
9	3
10	12
11	6
12	3
13	12
14	6
15	3
16	12
17	...

= Resultat af hvert step i algoritme

```

x := a    <- Selv valgt værdi ->  e := 14
y00 := 1  <- y skal starte
          med at være 1
z00 := x   <- z = x i algoritme
          ME
e :=
  Bold ← e
  for i ∈ 0 .. n
    Quotient ← floor( Bold / 2 )
    Binaryi ← ceil( Bold / 2 ) - floor( Bold / 2 )
    if b = 0
      Binaryi = 0
      break
    Bold ← Quotient
  return Binary

```

Algoritme for decimal -> bit

Forventet resultat.
OBS giver ikke altid rigtigt sva

$$\text{mod}(x^e, m) = 0$$

$$x^e = 3748133675820810$$

Eksponent. Bare for sjc

	0
0	0
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0
13	0

e =

Eksponent i binær-tæ

14	0
15	...

for $i = 0$ **to** $n - 1 = 15$

do

$i = 0$

$$y_0 := \begin{cases} \text{mod}(y_{00} \cdot z_{00}, m) & \text{if } e_0 = 1 = 1 \\ y_{00} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$e_0 = 0$

$$z_0 := \text{mod}(z_{00} \cdot z_{00}, m) = 9$$

$i = 1$

$$y_1 := \begin{cases} \text{mod}(y_0 \cdot z_0, m) & \text{if } e_1 = 1 = 9 \\ y_0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$e_1 = 1$

$$z_1 := \text{mod}(z_0 \cdot z_0, m) = 18$$

$i = 2$

$$y_2 := \begin{cases} \text{mod}(y_1 \cdot z_1, m) & \text{if } e_2 = 1 = 15 \\ y_1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$e_2 = 1$

$$z_2 := \text{mod}(z_1 \cdot z_1, m) = 9$$

$i = 3$

$$y_3 := \begin{cases} \text{mod}(y_2 \cdot z_2, m) & \text{if } e_3 = 1 \rightarrow 9 \\ y_2 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$e_3 = 1$

$$z_3 := \text{mod}(z_2 \cdot z_2, m) = 18$$

$i = 4$

$$y_4 := \begin{cases} \text{mod}(y_3 \cdot z_3, m) & \text{if } e_4 = 1 = 9 \\ y_3 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$e_4 = 0$

$$z_4 := \text{mod}(z_3 \cdot z_3, m) = 9$$

$i = 5$

$$y_5 := \begin{cases} \text{mod}(y_4 \cdot z_4, m) & \text{if } e_5 = 1 = 9 \\ y_4 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$e_5 = 0$

$$z_5 := \text{mod}(z_4 \cdot z_4, m) = 18$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 i = 6 \quad \text{FOR} \\
 \quad n = 7 \\
 e_6 = 0 \quad y_6 := \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{mod}(y_5 \cdot z_5, m) \text{ if } e_6 = 1 \quad = 9 \\ y_5 \text{ otherwise} \end{array} \right. \\
 z_6 := \text{mod}(z_5 \cdot z_5, m) = 9 \\
 \\
 i = 7 \quad \text{FOR} \\
 \quad n = 8 \\
 e_7 = 0 \quad y_7 := \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{mod}(y_6 \cdot z_6, m) \text{ if } e_7 = 1 \quad = 9 \\ y_6 \text{ otherwise} \end{array} \right. \\
 z_7 := \text{mod}(z_6 \cdot z_6, m) = 18
 \end{array}$$

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```

|  $y_0 \leftarrow y_{00}$ 
|  $z_0 \leftarrow z_{00}$ 
| for  $i \in 0..n-1$ 
|   |  $z_{i+1} \leftarrow \text{mod}(z_i \cdot z_i, m)$ 
|   |  $y_{i+1} \leftarrow \begin{cases} \text{mod}(y_i \cdot z_i, m) & \text{if } e_i = 1 \\ y_i & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ 
| return  $y$ 
```

Algoritme ME skrevet pænt og neat

=

	0
0	1
1	1
2	9
3	15
4	9
5	9
6	9
7	9
8	9
9	9
10	9
11	9
12	9
13	9
14	9
15	...

```

i := 0..n-1
 $y_0 := y_{00} = 1$        $z_0 :=$ 
 $z_{i+1} := \text{mod}(z_i \cdot z_i, m)$ 
 $y_{i+1} := \begin{cases} \text{mod}(y_i \cdot z_i, m) & i \\ y_i & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ 
```

	0
0	1

	0
0	0

Algoritmen skrevet nogenlunde pænt.
Men her får vi også z-værdien

y =	1	1	z =	1
	2	9		2
	3	15		3
	4	9		4
	5	9		5
	6	9		6
	7	9		7
	8	9		8
	9	9		9
	10	9		10
	11	9		11
	12	9		12
	13	9		13
	14	9		14
	15	...		15