Test the primality of 2887 and 481 using the Miller-Rabin test. Check with 3 bases if necessary.

For $n = 2887$.

We write $n - 1 = 2^s t$:

$2886 = 2^1 * 1443 \Rightarrow s = 1, t = 1443$

We choose $b = 13$.

$r = b^t \mod n = 13^1443 = 13^{2^0+2^1+2^5+2^7+2^8+2^10} = 13 \cdot 13^{2^1+2^5+2^7+2^8+2^10} = 13 \cdot 13^2 \cdot 13^{2^5+2^7+2^8+2^10} = 2197 \cdot 13^32 \cdot 13^{2^7+2^8+2^10} = 1422 \cdot 1422^4 \cdot 1422^8 \cdot 13^1023 = 1$

Because $r = 1$, 2887 has passed the first iteration of the Miller-Rabin test

We choose $b = 7$

$r = b^t \mod n = 7^1443 = 7^{2^0+2^1+2^5+2^7+2^8+2^10} = 7 \cdot 7^{2^1+2^5+2^7+2^8+2^10} = 7 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 7^{2^5+2^7+2^8+2^10} = 343 \cdot 13^32 \cdot 7^{2^7+2^8+2^10} = ... = 1 \mod 2887$

Because $r = 1$, 2887 has passed the second iteration of the Miller-Rabin test

We choose $b = 69$

$r = b^t \mod n = 6^1443 \mod 2887 = 1 \mod 2887$

Because $r = 1$, 2887 has passed the third iteration of the Miller-Rabin test, and we can say that it is prime with probability $1 - 1/4^3 = 98.43\%$.

For $n = 481$.

$480 = 2^5 \cdot 15 \Rightarrow s = 5, t = 15$.

We choose $b = 432$.

$r = b^t \mod n = 432^15 \mod 481 = 432^{2^0+2^1+2^2+2^3} \mod 481 = 27 \mod 481$.

Because $27 \neq 1$ and $27 \neq 480$ we repeatedly square r, $s - 1$ times, and we get: $248, 417, 248, 417$. Because the last one is not $n - 1 = 480$, we can say that 481 is composite.