第二次编程练习报告

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编程练习1——编程实现平方-乘算法

```
#include iostream
#include<sstream>
using namespace std;
void dec_to_bin(string& s, int n) {//n十进制转二进制
     while (n > 0) {
          s.insert(0, to_string(n % 2));
         n /= 2;
    }
int square and multiply(int a, int m, string s) {//平方-乘算法
     long long int c = 1;
     for (int i = 0; i < strlen(s.c_str()); i++) {</pre>
          c = c * c % m;
          if (s[i] = '1')
             c = c * a % m;
     }
     return c;
int main() {
     int a, n, m;
     cout << "Calculate a n (mod m)..." << endl;</pre>
     cout << "Please input:" << endl;</pre>
     cout << " a=";
     cin >> a;
     cout \langle \langle " n=";
     cin >> n;
     cout << " m=";
     cin >> m;
     string s;//十进制转二进制后存入字符串
     dec_to_bin(s, n);
     \texttt{cout} <<\texttt{a} << \texttt{"^"} <<\texttt{n} << \texttt{"}(\texttt{mod} " << \texttt{m} << ") = " << \texttt{square\_and\_multiply}(\texttt{a}, \texttt{m}, \texttt{s}) << \texttt{endl};
     system("PAUSE");
```

说明部分:

算法思路如下:要计算 $a^{m} \pmod{n}$,设m的二进制表示为:

$$m = m_{k-1}2^{k-1} + m_{k-2}2^{k-2} + \dots + m_12^1 + m_0$$

= $2(2(\dots(2(2m_{k-1} + m_{k-2}) + m_{k-3}) \dots) + m_1) + m_0$,

于是有

$$a^{m} \equiv a^{m_{k-1}2^{k-1} + m_{k-2}2^{k-2} + \dots + m_{1}2^{1} + m_{0}} \pmod{n}$$

$$\equiv ((\dots ((a^{m_{k-1}})^{2} a^{m_{k-2}})^{2} \dots a^{m_{2}})^{2} a^{m_{1}})^{2} a^{m_{0}} \pmod{n}.$$

根据这一表达式,可以设计计算模幂的快速算法,算法过程如下:

```
算法 2.3.1 平方-乘算法
输入: a, 幂次m, 模n;
输出: a^m \pmod{n}的结果c;
1. c \leftarrow 1;
2. FOR i = k - 1 TO 0
3. c \leftarrow c^2 \pmod{n};
4. IF m_i = 1 THEN
5. c \leftarrow c \cdot a \pmod{n}
6. END IF
7. RETURN c;
```

运行示例:

```
回 D:\Users\15478\source\repos' × + \ \ Calculate a^n(mod m)...
Please input:
    a=2021
    n=20212023
    m=2023
2021^20212023(mod 2023)=671
请按任意键继续...
```

编程练习 2——编程实现扩展的欧几里得算法求逆元

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
void swap(int& a, int& b) {
   int t = a;
   a = b;
   b = t;
}
```

```
int inverse(int x, int y) { //求x模y的乘法逆元
   int flag = 0; //记录是否交换x, y
   if (x < y) { //令x为较大的那一个
      flag = 1;
       swap(x, y);
   //以下利用扩展欧几里得算法求乘法逆元
   int i = 1, s[100], t[100], r[100], q[100];
   r[0] = x;
   r[1] = y;
   s[0] = t[1] = 1;
   s[1] = t[0] = 0;
   while (r[i] != 0) { //当余数不为0时
       q[i] = r[i - 1] / r[i];
       s[i + 1] = s[i - 1] - q[i] * s[i];
       t[i + 1] = t[i - 1] - q[i] * t[i];
      r[i] = r[i - 2] \% r[i - 1];
   }
   if (flag == 1) {
       if (t[i-1] < 0)
          return t[i - 1] + x;
       else
         return t[i - 1];
   else {
      if (s[i-1] < 0)
          return s[i - 1] + y;
      else
         return s[i - 1];
   }
int gcd(int a, int b) { //利用辗转相除法求最大公因数
   if (a < b) //a为较小的那个数
       swap(a, b); //交换ab, 让a为较大的数
   int r = a % b; //余数
   while (r != 0) { //当余数不为0时
      a = b;
      b = r;
      r = a \% b;
   return b;
int lcm(int a, int b) { //最小公倍数
```

```
return a * b / gcd(a, b);
}
int main() {
    int a, b;
    cout << "a=";
    cin >> a;
    cout << "b=";
    cin >> b;
    cout << "gcd(a, b) =" << gcd(a, b) << endl;
    cout << "lcm(a, b) =" << lcm(a, b) << endl;
    cout << "a^(-1) =" << inverse(a, b) << "(mod " << b << ")" << endl;
    cout << "b^(-1) =" << inverse(b, a) << "(mod " << a << ")" << endl;
    system("PAUSE");
}</pre>
```

说明部分:

设 r_0, r_1 是两个正整数,且 $r_0 > r_1$,设 $r_i (i = 1,2,.....,n)$ 是使用欧几里德算法计算 (r_0, r_1) 时所得到的余数序列且 $r_{n+1} = 0$,则可以使用如下算法求整数 s_n 和 t_n ,使得

$$(r_0, r_1) = s_n r_0 + t_n r_1.$$

这里 s_n 和 t_n 是如下递归定义的序列的第 n 项,且

$$s_0 = 1$$
, $t_0 = 0$;
 $s_1 = 0$, $t_1 = 1$;

 $s_i = s_{i-2} - q_{i-1}s_{i-1}, \quad t_i = t_{i-2} - q_{i-1}t_{i-1}, \quad \sharp + q_i = r_{i-1}/r_i, \ i = 2, 3, \ldots, n.$

运行示例:

```
a=12345
b=65432
gcd(a,b)=1
lcm(a,b)=807758040
a^(-1)=63561(mod 65432)
b^(-1)=353(mod 12345)
请按任意键继续...
```