

# Basic number theory for cryptography

Jean-Sébastien Coron

Université du Luxembourg

The following exercises can be implemented in C, in Python, or using the Sage library, available at <http://www.sagemath.org/>. Please provide a single file. Each function should be properly tested in the file.

## 1 Euclid's Algorithm

Implement a function taking as input 2 integers and outputting their gcd, using Euclid's algorithm.

```
>>> gcd(12,15)
3
```

## 2 Multiplicative inverse

Write a function taking as input deux integers  $a$  and  $n$ , and outputting the multiplicative inverse of  $a$  modulo  $n$  if it exists, using Euclid's extended algorithm.

```
>>> modinverse(5,7)
3
```

## 3 Chinese Remainder

Write a function taking as input  $a_1, n_1, a_2, n_2$  with  $\gcd(n_1, n_2) = 1$ , and returning  $z$  such that  $z \equiv a_1 \pmod{n_1}$  and  $z \equiv a_2 \pmod{n_2}$ .

```
>>> crt(4,5,3,7)
24
```

Find a formula to generalize the CRT to more than two moduli. Write a function taking as input two lists  $[a_1, \dots, a_k]$  and  $[n_1, \dots, n_k]$  and returning  $z$  such that  $z \equiv a_i \pmod{n_i}$  for all  $1 \leq i \leq k$ .

```
>>> crtlist([1,2,3], [5,7,11])
366
```

## 4 Jacobi symbol

Write a function computing the Jacobi symbol:

```
>>> jacobi(37,47)
1
```

## 5 Square roots and quadratic equations

Write a function computing square roots modulo a prime  $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ .

```
>>> sqrt(7,19)
[8,11]
```

Write a function finding the roots of a quadratic equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \pmod{p}$  for  $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ .

```
>>> solvequad(2,4,8,19)
[3,14]
```