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Maple 9 (IBM INTEL LINUX)
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Type ? for help.
> interface(screenwidth=120);
#non on n'a pas utilisé le fait que b soit reduite, c'est l'invariant d'Hadamard
#C'est déjà programme dans maple: l'instruction lattice existe déjà
#dans maple7 et supérieur. Dans maple9 il y a en plus le paquet with(IntegerRelations);
#qui contient l'instruction LLL
#Pour xcas il y a l'instruction: lll
> with(LinearAlgebra):
> M:=Matrix([[1,2,3],[-1,0,1],[0,1,1]]);

      [ 1  2  3 ]
      [ -1  0  1 ]
M := [ 0  1  1 ]

# lattice attend une liste et non une Matrix ni une matrix
> lattice(convert(M,listlist));

      [[-1, 0, 1], [0, 1, 1], [0, -1, 1]]

> #On teste d'abord l'orthogonalisation
> ortho:=proc(A);
> b:=convert(Transpose(A),listlist);
> #la liste des vecteurs b, bb son orthogonalise.
> b:=[seq(Vector(i),i=b)];
> n:=nops(b);#la dimension du reseau
> bb:=b;
> for i from 2 to n do
> bb[i]:=simplify(b[i]-add((b[i].bb[j])/(bb[j].bb[j])*bb[j],j=1..i-1));
> od;
> mu:=Matrix(n,n,(i,j)->(b[i].bb[j])/(bb[j].bb[j]));
> mu,bb;
> end proc;
ortho := proc(A)
local b, n, bb, i, mu;
  b := convert(LinearAlgebra:-Transpose(A), listlist);
  b := [seq(Vector(i), i = b)];
  n := nops(b);
  bb := b;
  for i from 2 to n do bb[i] := simplify(b[i] - add((b[i] . (bb[j]))*bb[j]/(bb[j] . (bb[j])), j = 1 .. i - 1));
  end do;
  mu := Matrix(n, n, (i, j) -> (b[i] . (bb[j]))/(bb[j] . (bb[j]));
  mu, bb;
end proc

> v:=ortho(M)[2];v[1].v[2].v[3].v[3].v[1];

      [ 1 ] [ 1 ] [ 1/3 ]
      [ ] [ ] [ ]
v := [[-1], [1], [1/3]]
      [ ] [ ] [ ]
      [ 0 ] [ 1 ] [-2/3]

      0, 0, 0

> #####
> myLLL:=proc(A);
> #Attention pour convertir en des Vecteurs par cette intruction il faut transposer
> b:=convert(Transpose(A),listlist);
> #la liste des vecteurs b, bb son orthogonalise.
> b:=[seq(Vector(i),i=b)];
> n:=nops(b);#la dimension du reseau
> bb:=b;
> for i from 2 to n do
> bb[i]:=simplify(b[i]-add((b[i].bb[j])/(bb[j].bb[j])*bb[j],j=1..i-1));
> od;
> mu:=Matrix(n,n,(i,j)->(b[i].bb[j])/(bb[j].bb[j]));
> #BB= les carre des normes des b^*
> BB:=[seq(bb[i].bb[i],i=1..n)];
> k:=2;
> #
> while ( k<n+1)
> do
> if abs(mu[k,k-1])> 0.5 then
> r:=round(mu[k,k-1]);
> b[k]:=b[k]-r*b[k-1];
> for j from 1 to k-2 do mu[k,j]:=mu[k,j]-r*mu[k-1,j];od;
> mu[k,k-1]:=mu[k,k-1]-r;
> fi;
> if ( BB[k] < BB[k-1]*(3/4-mu[k,k-1]^2) )
> then
> mk:=mu[k,k-1];#on sauve l'ancienne valeur de mu[k,k-1]
> #cc=norme de c^*[k-1] au carre
> cc:=BB[k]+mk^2*BB[k-1];
> #on remplace mu[k,k-1] par la valeur de nu_{k,k-1}
> mu[k,k-1]:=mk*BB[k-1]/cc;
> for i from k+1 to n do
> mik:=mu[i,k-1];#on sauvegarde
> mu[i,k-1]:=mu[i,k-1]*mu[k,k-1]+mu[i,k]*BB[k]/cc;
> mu[i,k]:=mik-mu[i,k]*mk;
> od;
> for j from 1 to k-2 do
> mkj:=mu[k,j];mu[k,j]:=mu[k-1,j];mu[k-1,j]:=mkj;
> od;
> #on echange b_k et b_{k-1}
> c:=b[k];b[k]:=b[k-1];b[k-1]:=c;
> #on corrige le carre des normes de b^*
> BB[k]:=BB[k-1]*BB[k]/cc;BB[k-1]:=cc;
> k:=max(2,k-1);

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> else
> for l from k-2 by -1 to 1
> do
> if abs(mu[k,l])>0.5 then
> r:=round(mu[k,l]);b[k]:=b[k]-r*b[l];
> for j from 1 to l-1 do mu[k,j]:=mu[k,j]-r*mu[l,j] od;
> mu[k,l]:=mu[k,l]-r;
> fi;
> od;
> k:=k+1;
> fi;
> od;
> b;
> end proc;
myLLL := proc(A)
local b, n, bb, i, mu, BB, k, r, j, mk, cc, mik, mkj, c, l;
  b := convert(LinearAlgebra:-Transpose(A), listlist);
  b := [seq(Vector(i), i = b)];
  n := nops(b);
  bb := b;
  for i from 2 to n do bb[i] := simplify(b[i] - add((b[i] . (bb[j]))*bb[j]/(bb[j] . (bb[j])), j = 1 .. i - 1));
  end do;
  mu := Matrix(n, n, (i, j) -> (b[i] . (bb[j]))/(bb[j] . (bb[j]));
  BB := [seq((bb[i] . (bb[i])), i = 1 .. n)];
  k := 2;
  while k < n + 1 do
    if 0.5 < abs(mu[k, k - 1]) then
      r := round(mu[k, k - 1]);
      b[k] := b[k] - r*b[k - 1];
      for j from 1 to k - 2 do mu[k, j] := mu[k, j] - r*mu[k - 1, j] end do;
      mu[k, k - 1] := mu[k, k - 1] - r;
    end if;
    if BB[k] < BB[k - 1]*(3/4 - mu[k, k - 1]^2) then
      mk := mu[k, k - 1];
      cc := BB[k] + mk^2*BB[k - 1];
      mu[k, k - 1] := mk*BB[k - 1]/cc;
      for i from k + 1 to n do
        mik := mu[i, k - 1];
        mu[i, k - 1] := mu[i, k - 1]*mu[k, k - 1] + mu[i, k]*BB[k]/cc;
        mu[i, k] := mik - mu[i, k]*mk;
      end do;
      for j from 1 to k - 2 do
        mkj := mu[k, j]; mu[k, j] := mu[k - 1, j]; mu[k - 1, j] := mkj end do;
      c := b[k];
      b[k] := b[k - 1];
      b[k - 1] := c;
      BB[k] := BB[k - 1]*BB[k]/cc;
      BB[k - 1] := cc;
      k := max(2, k - 1);
    else
      for l from k - 2 by -1 to 1 do
        if 0.5 < abs(mu[k, l]) then
          r := round(mu[k, l]);
          b[k] := b[k] - r*b[l];
          for j from 1 to l - 1 do mu[k, j] := mu[k, j] - r*mu[l, j] end do;
          mu[k, l] := mu[k, l] - r;
        end if;
      end do;
      k := k + 1;
    end if;
  end do;
end proc

> #####
> myLLL(M);

      [ 0 ] [ 1 ] [ 1 ]
      [ ] [ ] [ ]
      [ 0 ], [-1], [ 1 ]
      [ ] [ ] [ ]
      [-1] [ 0 ] [ 0 ]

> #verification. lattice travaille sur les lignes
> Transpose(Matrix(lattice(convert(Transpose(M),listlist))));
bytes used=4000144, alloc=3472772, time=0.16

      [ 0  1  1 ]
      [ ] [ ] [ ]
      [ 0 -1  1 ]
      [ ] [ ] [ ]
      [-1  0  0 ]

> #####
> #sac \a dos
> s:=rand(200)():A:=s;for i from 1 to 6 do
> s:=s+rand(200)():A:=op(A),s; od;

      s := 151
      A := [81, 151]
      s := 248
      A := [81, 151, 248]
      s := 411
      A := [81, 151, 248, 411]
      s := 587
      A := [81, 151, 248, 411, 587]
      s := 725

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A := [81, 151, 248, 411, 587, 725]
s := 810
A := [81, 151, 248, 411, 587, 725, 810]
> M:=2001;w:=101;igcd(w,M);
M := 2001
w := 101
1
> B:=[seq(modp(w*i,M),i=A)];
B := [177, 1244, 1036, 1491, 1258, 1189, 1770]
> e:=[1,0,1,0,0,0,1];# le message a transmettre.
e := [1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1]
> c:=add(e[i]*B[i],i=1..nops(B));
c := 2983
> M:=Matrix(nops(B)+1,nops(B)+1,(i,j)->if i=j-1 then 1 else 0 fi);
M :=
[0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0]
[0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0]
[0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0]
[0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0]
[0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0]
[0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0]
[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]
[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]
[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]
[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
> M[nops(B)+1,1]:=c;for i from 1 to nops(B) do M[nops(B)+1,i+1]:=B[i]
M[8, 1] := 2983
> od:M;
[ 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0]
[ 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0]
[ 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0]
[ 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0]
[ 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0]
[ 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0]
[ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]
[ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]
[2983 177 1244 1036 1491 1258 1189 1770]
> myLLL(M);# la premiere colonne est bien le message e
bytes used=8000328, alloc=4783252, time=0.31
bytes used=12000508, alloc=4979824, time=0.44
bytes used=16000676, alloc=4979824, time=0.56
[1] [0] [-1] [0] [0] [-1] [1] [3]
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
[0] [0] [-1] [0] [4] [-2] [1] [-1]
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
[1] [0] [0] [2] [1] [1] [-2] [-1]
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
[0] [-2] [1] [-1] [0] [1] [0] [0]
[[ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ]]
[0] [0] [-1] [0] [-1] [2] [1] [-1]
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
[0] [0] [1] [1] [0] [-2] [2] [-1]
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
[1] [0] [0] [-1] [-1] [0] [0] [-1]
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
[0] [1] [1] [0] [1] [0] [2] [0]
> #ou bien avec l'instruction maple:
> lattice(convert(Transpose(M),listlist));# la premiere ligne est le message
[[1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 0, -2, 0, 0, 0, 1], [-1, -1, 0, 1, -1, 1, 0, 1], [0, 0, 2, -1, 0, 1, -1, 0],
[0, 4, 1, 0, -1, 0, -1, 1], [-1, -2, 1, 1, 2, -2, 0, 0], [1, 1, -2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 2], [3, -1, -1, 0, -1, -1, -1, 0]]
> quit
bytes used=18912752, alloc=4979824, time=0.67

```