



[185]: {0}

```
[186]: (a%p)^p-a # voir la différence avec 3 lignes au-dessus
```

[186]: 94289621266793848694096320012199761041022814726349889332543715058143870788665105  
41984630554864971721886937021055506058873744729825761012875773303676396608352648  
7871336

```
[187]: # ON définit l'anneau Z/pZ
Zp=IntegerModRing(p)
Zp
```

[187]: Ring of integers modulo 101

```
[188]: a,Zp(a),a%p
```

[188]: (123456789, 45, 45)

```
[189]: A=Zp(a);B=a%p;
A.parent(),B.parent()
```

[189]: (Ring of integers modulo 101, Integer Ring)

```
[190]: A,B,A^5,B^5
```

[190]: (45, 45, 14, 184528125)

```
[191]: Zp.unit_group()
```

[191]: Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C100

```
[192]: Set([a.multiplicative_order() for a in Zp.unit_group()])
```

[192]: {1, 2, 100, 5, 4, 10, 50, 20, 25}

```
[193]: ld=(p-1).divisors();ld
```

[193]: [1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100]

```
[194]: [[d,euler_phi(d),len([u for u in Zp if u!=0 and u.multiplicative_order()==d])],
->for d in ld]
```

[194]: [[1, 1, 1],  
[2, 1, 1],  
[4, 2, 2],  
[5, 4, 4],  
[10, 4, 4],

```
[20, 8, 8],  
[25, 20, 20],  
[50, 20, 20],  
[100, 40, 40]]
```

```
[195]: euler_phi(100)
```

```
[195]: 40
```

### 0.0.1 Question 2. Ordre de 2 dans $Z/nZ$

```
[196]: [n for n in range(3,51)]
```

```
[196]: [3,  
4,  
5,  
6,  
7,  
8,  
9,  
10,  
11,  
12,  
13,  
14,  
15,  
16,  
17,  
18,  
19,  
20,  
21,  
22,  
23,  
24,  
25,  
26,  
27,  
28,  
29,  
30,  
31,  
32,  
33,  
34,  
35,  
36,
```

37,  
38,  
39,  
40,  
41,  
42,  
43,  
44,  
45,  
46,  
47,  
48,  
49,  
50]

```
[197]: n=25;# ordre de 2 modulo 25 ?  
IntegerModRing(n)(2).multiplicative_order()
```

[197]: 20

```
[198]: [2^i%n for i in range(21)]
```

[198]: [1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 7, 14, 3, 6, 12, 24, 23, 21, 17, 9, 18, 11, 22, 19, 13, 1]

```
[199]: [IntegerModRing(2*n+1)(2).multiplicative_order() for n in range(1,24)]
```

[199]: [2,  
4,  
3,  
6,  
10,  
12,  
4,  
8,  
18,  
6,  
11,  
20,  
18,  
28,  
5,  
10,  
12,  
36,  
12,  
20,  
14,

12,  
23]

## 1 Question : quand est-ce que 2 est un générateur de $(\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})^*$

```
[200]: [2*n+1 for n in range(1,50) if IntegerModRing(2*n+1)(2).  
        ↪multiplicative_order()==euler_phi(2*n+1)]
```

[200]: [3, 5, 9, 11, 13, 19, 25, 27, 29, 37, 53, 59, 61, 67, 81, 83]

### 1.1 Exercice 2

```
[201]: p=31  
(p-1).factor()
```

[201]: 2 \* 3 \* 5

```
[202]: (p-1).prime_factors(),(p-1).prime_divisors()
```

[202]: ([2, 3, 5], [2, 3, 5])

```
[203]: lp=(p-1).prime_divisors();lp
```

[203]: [2, 3, 5]

```
[204]: p=31  
Zp=IntegerModRing(p)  
n=(p-1)  
lp=n.prime_divisors();lp  
a=Zp(2)  
[a^((p-1)/d) for d in lp]
```

[204]: [1, 1, 2]

```
[205]: a=Zp(3)  
[a^(n/d) for d in n.prime_divisors()]
```

[205]: [30, 25, 16]

```
[206]: product([x-1 for x in _])
```

[206]: 24

```
[207]: def test(a,p):  
        Zp=IntegerModRing(p)
```

```

    return(product([Zp(a)^(n/d)-1 for d in n.prime_divisors()]!=0 and
↪Zp(a)^(p-1)==1)
# defaut : recalcule Z/pZ et les diviseurs de p-1 à chaque étape.

```

```
[208]: test(3,p),test(2,p)
```

```
[208]: (True, False)
```

```
[209]: [a for a in Zp if a!=0 and a.multiplicative_order()==p-1]
```

```
[209]: [3, 11, 12, 13, 17, 21, 22, 24]
```

```
[211]: [a for a in Zp if a!=0 and test(a,p)] # ce sont les générateurs de $(Z/pZ)^*$
```

```
[211]: [3, 11, 12, 13, 17, 21, 22, 24]
```

```
[212]: p=next_prime(10^20)
Zp=IntegerModRing(p)
n=(p-1)
lp=n.prime_divisors();print(p,lp)
a=Zp(2)
[a^((p-1)/d) for d in lp]
```

```
1000000000000000000039 [2, 3, 32839, 507526619771207]
```

```
[212]: [1, 80592505861524411514, 33352432661614321066, 51125734533859006629]
```

```
[213]: test(2,p),test(3,p)
```

```
[213]: (False, True)
```

```
[214]: a=Zp.random_element();a,test(a,p)
```

```
[214]: (87687877344214321730, False)
```

```
[215]: # calcul de la probabilité de trouver un générateur au hasard
N=10000
c=0
for i in range(N):
    a=Zp.random_element()
    if test(a,p):
        c=c+1
(c/N).n()
```

```
[215]: 0.3358000000000000
```

Cette probabilité vaut  $\varphi(p-1)/(p-1)$

```
[217]: (euler_phi(p-1)/(p-1)).n()
```

```
[217]: 0.333323182800937
```

```
[218]: p=2^127-1;
n=p-1;
lp=n.prime_divisors()
Zp=IntegerModRing(p)
lp
```

```
[218]: [2, 3, 7, 19, 43, 73, 127, 337, 5419, 92737, 649657, 77158673929]
```

```
[219]: a=Zp(2)
[a^(n/d) for d in lp],p,n,lp
```

```
[219]: ([1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 68719476736, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1],
170141183460469231731687303715884105727,
170141183460469231731687303715884105726,
[2, 3, 7, 19, 43, 73, 127, 337, 5419, 92737, 649657, 77158673929])
```

```
[220]: p=2^127-1
n=p-1
lp=n.prime_divisors()
Zp=IntegerModRing(p)
N=10000
c=0
for i in range(N):
    a=Zp.random_element()
    #print(a)
    if product([a^(n/d)-1 for d in lp])!=0 and a^(n)==1:
        c=c+1
(c/N).n()
```

```
[220]: 0.2592000000000000
```

```
[221]: p.factor()
```

```
[221]: 170141183460469231731687303715884105727
```

```
[222]: (euler_phi(n)/n).n()
```

```
[222]: 0.257888531813542
```

```
[224]: # on s'arrête lorsqu'on a un générateur.
p=2^127-1
n=p-1
lp=n.prime_divisors()
```

```

Zp=IntegerModRing(p)
N=100
c=0
for i in range(N):
    a=Zp.random_element()
    c=c+1
    #print(a)
    if product([a^(n/d)-1 for d in lp])!=0 and a^(n)==1:
        break
c

```

[224]: 1

```

[228]: # calcul du nombre moyen de coups avant de trouver un g n rateur
NN=1000
c=0
for i in range(NN):
    for j in range(N):
        a=Zp.random_element()
        c=c+1
        #print(a)
        if product([a^(n/d)-1 for d in lp])!=0 and a^(n)==1:
            break
(c/NN).n()

```

[228]: 3.874000000000000

A comparer avec  $(p-1)/\varphi(p-1)$

```
[227]: (n/euler_phi(n)).n()
```

[227]: 3.87764431775128

## 1.2 Exercice 8.4

```

[143]: p=37;q=41;n=p*q;phin=(p-1)*(q-1);
Zn=IntegerModRing(n)
for i in range(10):
    e=ZZ(randint(1,phin-1))
    if e.gcd(phin)==1:
        break

d=IntegerModRing(phin)(e)^(-1)

```

```
[144]: e,d
```



[144]: (791, 71)

```
[146]: x=Zn.random_element()
y=x^e
z=y^d
z-x
```

[146]: 0

```
[157]: N=10;
p=next_prime(10^N);q=next_prime(p+1000);n=p*q;
p,q
```

[157]: (10000000019, 10000001041)

```
[158]: m=sqrt(n).n().floor()
```

```
[162]: m+1,(n-(m+1)^2).factor()
```

[162]: (10000000530, -1 \* 7^2 \* 73^2)

```
[173]: N=35
p=next_prime(randint(10^N,10^(N+1)))
q=next_prime(randint(10^N,10^(N+1)))
n=p*q
print(n,p,q)
```

269579992865524374107630041875266048292639682392654922603782661026232391  
566554663934344972916179331319459967 475823446573488229865722733785404473

```
[174]: %time n.factor()
```

CPU times: user 1min 1s, sys: 563 ms, total: 1min 2s  
Wall time: 1min 1s

[174]: 475823446573488229865722733785404473 \* 566554663934344972916179331319459967

```
[175]: #p=37;q=41;n=p*q;
phin=(p-1)*(q-1);
Zn=IntegerModRing(n)
for i in range(10):
    e=ZZ(randint(1,phin-1))
    if e.gcd(phin)==1:
        break

d=IntegerModRing(phin)(e)^(-1)
```

```
[176]: e,d
```

```
[176]: (151123694052989058957197235634339648209548370025140485998217618978836057,  
113593471454075285182526405213651683442522309311376977395122021488163929)
```

```
[177]: x=Zn.random_element()  
y=x^e  
z=y^d  
z-x
```

```
[177]: 0
```

```
[ ]:
```