

# Fermat Little Theorem

Wednesday, February 16, 2022 12:39 PM

Recall: Pseudorandom Numbers

$$x_n = (a \cdot x_{n-1} + c) \pmod{m}$$

e.g.  $m = 9$ ,  $a = 7$ ,  $c = 4$ ,  $x_0 = 3$

$$x_1 = 7 \cdot (3) + 4 \equiv 7 \pmod{9}$$

$$x_2 = 7 \cdot (7) + 4 \equiv 8 \pmod{9}$$

$$x_3 = 7 \cdot (8) + 4 \equiv 6 \pmod{9}$$

$$x_4 = 7 \cdot (6) + 4 \equiv 1 \pmod{9}$$

$$x_5 = 7 \cdot (1) + 4 \equiv 2 \pmod{9}$$

$$x_6 = 7 \cdot (2) + 4 \equiv 0 \pmod{9}$$

$$x_7 = 7 \cdot (0) + 4 \equiv 4 \pmod{9}$$

$$x_8 = 7 \cdot (4) + 4 \equiv 5 \pmod{9}$$

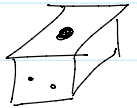
$$x_9 = 7 \cdot (5) + 4 \equiv 3 \longrightarrow \text{seed } x_0$$

7

8

6

⋮



1 — 6

1] Fermat Little Theorem: (FLT)

if  $p$  is prime, then  $\forall a$

$$a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$$

if  $a$  is co-prime to  $p$

$$a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

e.g.

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline + & - \\ \hline 2 & 6 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline + & - \\ \hline 7 & 8 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline + \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} = 3$$

+2     +1     ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

e.g.

$$0566524^{987} \pmod{11}$$

$$\equiv 2^{987} \pmod{11}$$

$$\equiv 2^{980} \cdot 2^7$$

$$\equiv (2^{10})^{98} \cdot 2^7$$

$$\equiv (1)^{98} \cdot 2^7$$

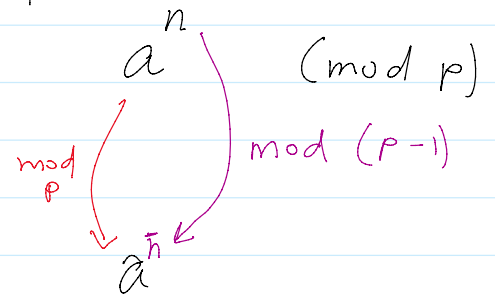
$$\equiv 128 \equiv 7 \pmod{11}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 6 & 2 & \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 7 & 8 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} = 5$$

+2      +1

$$0566524$$

2



## 2] Primality Test :

Test if  $n$  is prime

① choose a base  $b$ , with  $\gcd(b, n) = 1$

② if  $b^{n-1} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{n}$   
 $\Rightarrow$  not prime

else goto ①

e.g.

① is 1003 prime

$$\text{test } 2^{1002} \equiv 990 \pmod{1003}$$

$$\not\equiv 1$$

$\Rightarrow$  not prime

## 3] Pseudoprime

e.g. is 341 prime

$$2^{340} = 1 \pmod{341}$$

$$\text{test } 2^{340} \equiv 1 \pmod{341}$$

$$\implies \text{pseudoprime to base } 2$$

$$3^{340} \equiv 56 \pmod{341} \implies \text{Not prime}$$

#### 4] Carmichael Numbers

if  $n$  is composite and pseudoprime to all bases then it is called a Carmichael number

e.g.  $561 = 3 \cdot 11 \cdot 17$  is a Carmichael number

$$4^{560} \equiv 1 \pmod{561}$$

5) Note: for numbers  $< 10^{10}$

$455 \times 10^6$  are primes

only  $149 \times 10^3$  are pseudoprime to base 2