Monday, 9/15-W
The Euclidean Algorithm and RSA decoding.
Recall:
(a) To find ged(a,b) (a,b E/N):
(i) Divide the smaller number into the larger to get a "remainder equation."
(ii) Divide the remander from the previous remainder equation into the divisor from that equation.
(iii) Repeat (ii) above until your remainder
((v) The previous remainder is ged (a, b).
Example $1(a)$ .  Find $gcd(35,24)=1$ .  Solution
Solution We divide 24 into 35:
$35 = 24 \cdot 1 + 11$ . (1R)
Continue: $24 = 11 \cdot 2 + 2$ (5)
$11 = 2.5 + 1 \leftarrow 900(35,24)$ (/A) 2 = 2.1 + 0
50 gcl(35, 24)=1.
(b) Linear combinations.

as follows:

- (i) Take the next-to-last remainder equation from part (a) and solve for the remainder (which is gcd(a,b)).
- (ii) Solve the previous remainder equation for the remainder there, and plug this result into your previous result. Simplify by collecting like terms.

(iii) Repeat step (ii) until you're done.

Example 1(6).

Find x, y & // with

35x-24y=1.

Solution.

We have

1= 11-2.5 = 11-(24-11.2).5 = 11.11-24.5

(35-24-1) · 11 - 24-5

= 35.11 - 24.16

(by (/A)) (by (S))

(simplify)

(simplify).

So

35.11-24.16 =1.

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Parts (a) and (b) above constitute the Euclidean algorithm.
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(c) Decoding.

Example 1(c).

Decode the message b=31 using k=35 and m=39.

Solution

We have m = 3.13, so g(m) = 2.12 = 24. We have g(R,g(m)) = g(R)(35,24) = 1by part (a) above, and 35.11 - 24.16 = 1by part (b).

So we compute 31 (mod 39):

11=8+2+1

 $31^{3} = 31 \pmod{39}$   $31^{3} = 961 = 39 \cdot 24 + 25 = 25 \pmod{39}$   $31^{4} = (31^{2})^{2} = 25^{2} = 625 = 39 \cdot 16 + 1 = 1 \pmod{39}$  $31^{8} = (31^{4})^{2} = 1^{2} = 1 \pmod{39}$ .

So  $31^{11} = 31^{11} = 31^{12} = 3$ 

The decoded message is X.