

NUMBER THEORY AND CRYPTOGRAPHY

Due in class on Friday, November 17th, at 12:05 pm.

1. (a) Prove that 101101 is a Carmichael number.
(b) Prove that if the numbers $6k + 1$, $12k + 1$, and $18k + 1$ are all prime (for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$), then their product is a Carmichael number.
(c) Using part (b), find a Carmichael number which is greater than 101101.

2. Write your version of the Miller–Rabin primality test with the following:

- INPUT: a natural number $n \geq 3$.
- OUTPUT: **composite** or **probably prime** (with probability $\geq 1 - \frac{1}{1000}$).

Hint: Please use not more than 10–15 lines. The first line of your algorithm can look as follows:

1. If $2|n$, then stop. Return **composite**.

3. Let n be an odd number, $n - 1 = 2^s d$ with d odd. We denote by L_n the set of all elements in $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^*$ that are *not* Miller–Rabin witnesses, that is,

$$L_n := \left\{ a \in (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^* \mid a^d \equiv 1 \pmod{n} \text{ or } a^{2^r d} \equiv -1 \pmod{n} \text{ for some } r \in \{0, 1, \dots, s-1\} \right\}.$$

We already know that:

- $\#L_n = n - 1$ if n is prime,
- $\#L_n \leq \phi(n)/4$ if n is composite.

Find all elements of the set L_n for $n = 91$.

4. Prove that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the following inequalities hold:

$$\frac{4^n}{2\sqrt{n}} \leq \binom{2n}{n} < 4^n.$$