

# Computeralgebra (2014)-Aalborg University

## First set of exercises

The deadline for this set of exercises is Friday November 21st. A (brief) reasoned explanation should follow the solution of the exercises. I would like to get (by email) an electronic file with your solutions and a printed copy in my mail box.

Solve the following exercises using a Computer Algebra System (Maple or Sage, for instance):

### Exercise 1

- Let  $f = 1 + 2X + 3X^2 + 4X^3 + 5X^4 + X^{10}$  and  $g = 2 + 5X + 6X^2 + 4X^3 + 6X^4 + 3X^5$  polynomials in  $\mathbb{Z}[X]$  compute  $f \cdot g$ . Consider  $f$  and  $g$  in  $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}[X]$ , compute  $f \cdot g$  in  $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}[X]$ .
- Implement algorithm 2.3. Represent a polynomial by its coefficients (an array). Consider the polynomial rings over the ring  $\mathbb{Z}$  and  $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ . Compute  $f \cdot g$  in  $\mathbb{Z}[X]$  and  $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}[X]$  using your implementation.
- Consider a new variable in your implementation of algorithm 2.3 that counts the number of operations in  $R$ , where  $R[X]$  is the polynomial ring that your algorithm is considering. What is the difference between the cost of computing  $f \cdot g$  with your algorithm and the bound in section 2.3?

### Exercise 2

- Let  $f = 5 + X + 2X^3 + 3X^4$  and  $g = 3 + 2X + X^2$  polynomials in  $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ . Compute the polynomial division with remainder of  $f$  by  $g$ .
- Let  $f = 5 + X + 2X^3 + 3X^4$  and  $h = 3 + 2X + 2X^2$  polynomials in  $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ . Can we divide  $f$  by  $h$ ? Consider now  $f$  and  $h$  in  $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}[X]$ , compute the polynomial division with remainder of  $f$  by  $h$ .

**Exercise 3** Use Sage to compute the GCD and the Bezout equation ( $h = sf + tg$ ) of two elements  $f, g$  (you choose them) in the following rings  $\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ ,  $\mathbb{Q}[X]$  and  $\mathbb{F}_5[X]$ .

**Exercise 4** Implement the Traditional Euclidean Algorithm (Algorithm 3.6) for  $\mathbb{Z}$  and for  $\mathbb{Q}[X]$ . Consider a variable in your implementation of algorithm 3.6 that counts the number of operations in  $\mathbb{Z}$  (resp.  $\mathbb{Q}$ ) that your algorithm is performing. Consider a couple of examples, What is the difference between the cost of computing the EEA with your algorithm and the bound in section 3.3?

**Exercise 5** Let  $p$  prime,  $a \in \mathbb{F}_p$  and  $b \in \mathbb{Z}$  (you choose them).

- Compute  $a^b \in \mathbb{F}_p$  using the repeated squaring algorithm (it is implemented in Sage).
- Write an example that shows that Sage cannot perform this computation without using the repeated squaring algorithm

**Exercise 6** Compute the inverse of 12345 in the finite field with 12347 elements:

- Using a command in Sage
- Using the Extended Euclidean Algorithm
- Using Little's Fermat Theorem.

**Exercise 7** Solve exercise 4.26 in [GG].

**Exercise 8** Solve exercise 4.13 in [GG].

**Exercise 9** Solve exercise 5.4 in [GG].

**Exercise 10** Compute  $f \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$  of degree lower than 4 such that  $f \equiv x \pmod{x^2}$  and  $f \equiv 1 \pmod{(x-1)^2}$ .

**Exercise 11** Write a program that will allow 4 players to share the pin code of a Dankort in a such a way that 3 players cannot recover it but 4 players can recover it. Consider now the same problem where 2 players cannot recover it but 3 players can recover it.

**Exercise 12** Compute a polynomial  $f$  in  $\mathbb{Q}[X]$  of degree less than 6 such that  $f(0) = 0$ ,  $f'(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 1$ ,  $f'(1) = 0$ ,  $f(2) = 1$ ,  $f'(2) = 1$ . Draw  $f$  using Sage.

**Exercise 13** Solve exercise 5.43 in [GG] using Sage.

**Exercise 14** Write a table/list with all the elements of  $\mathbb{F}_{32}$  in Sage where you consider the representation using a power of a primitive element and the polynomial notation.

**Exercise 15** Implement Algorithm 8.1 (Karatsuba), you can represent a polynomial by its coefficients (an array). Compute an example (and trace the algorithm).

**Exercise 16**

- Implement Algorithm 8.14, the Fast Fourier Transform, you can represent a polynomial by its coefficients (an array).
- Solve Exercise 8.10 in [GG] (you can use the previous algorithm for 8.10-V).

**Exercise 17** Compute the distinct-degree decomposition of the polynomial  $f$  in exercise 14.3 in [GG] with the help of a command in Sage.

**Exercise 18** Solve Exercise 14.3 in [GG]. You do not have to implement Algorithm 14.3, but you are very welcome to do it (and trace it for  $f$ ).

**Exercise 19** Factor the polynomial  $f$  in exercise 14.12 in [GG] with the help of a command in Sage.

**Exercise 20** Solve Exercise 14.12 in [GG] using Sage. You do not have to implement Algorithm 14.10, but you are very welcome to do it (and trace it for  $f$ ).

Best regards,

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