

Use Kritchik's method to factor $N=2041$, using factor base $\{2, 3, 5, 7\}$:

A) $x = 46$ $x^2 - N = 75$

prime factorization = $2^0 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^0$

Continue: [may use sage to help!]

[does it use only the factor base?]

$x = 47$ $x^2 - N = \dots$

48

49

50

51

Cross out the x 's not lying in the factor base.

B) What u^2 , product of some remaining x^2 's, gives a perfect square v^2 mod N ?

Compute $u \pmod N$, $v \pmod N$ & check $u \neq \pm v \pmod N$: [may use sage!]

C) Write low linear algebra criterion for finding a perfect square: [Hint: make a matrix of factor base powers]

D) It's much easier if solve linear system mod something - what? Give the matrix.

MATH 56 WORKSHEET : Quadratic sieve, Kraitchik Barnett
5/4/13
 - no SOLUTION @

Use Kraitchik's method to factor $N=2041$, using factor base $\{2, 3, 5, 7\}$:

A) $x = 46 \quad x^2 - N = 75$ prime factorization = $2^0 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^0$

Continue: [may use sage to help!] [does it use only the factor base?]

$x = 47$	$x^2 - N = \dots 168$		
48	263	\rightarrow	263 prime!
49	360		$2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5$
50	459		$3^3 \cdot 17$
51	560		$2^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$

Cross out the x 's not lying in the factor base.

B) What u^2 , product of some remaining x^2 's, gives a perfect square $v^2 \pmod N$? \rightarrow one multiple of each of 4 remaining rows.

$$u^2 = (46 \cdot 47 \cdot 49 \cdot 51)^2 = 2^{10} \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5^4 \cdot 7^2$$

$$u = 46 \cdot 47 \cdot 49 \cdot 51 = 5402838$$

$$v = 2^5 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7 = 50400$$

Compute $u \pmod N$, $v \pmod N$ & check $u \neq \pm v \pmod N$: [may use sage!]

\downarrow 311 \downarrow 1416 \leftarrow true. so factors

$$\gcd(u \pm v, N) = 13, 157$$

C) Write a linear algebra criterion for finding a perfect square: [Hint: make a matrix of factor base powers]

$$[\alpha_i \ a_i \ a_3 \ a_4] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$x_i = 46, 47, 49, 51$
fb: 2, 3, 5, 7

$$[1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

\uparrow
a left null vector mod 2.

D) It's much easier if solve linear system mod something - what? Give the matrix.
 \hookrightarrow mod 2.