Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Institut für Informatik Prof. Dr. S. Albers S. Lauer

November 5, 2007

Algorithms Theory, Winter Term 07/08 Assignment 2

hand in by Monday, November 19, 2007, 14 p.m. (boxes in building 051)

Exercise 1: FFT (5 points)

Compute the product of the two polynomials

p(x) = 5x + 2 and q(x) = 6x + 1

using the Fast Fourier Transform. Specify all (recursive) calls of the FFT algorithm as well as the ouputs and the assignments of the temporary variables used during the execution.

Exercise 2: FFT (5 points)

Let A and B be two sets of integers in the range [0, m-1] where m is a power of two. Show that the following can be computed in $O(m \log m)$ time with a single DFT:

- (i) all elements contained in the set $A + B = \{a + b \mid a \in A \land b \in B\}$
- (ii) for each element $c \in A + B$ the number $k_c = |\{(a, b) \in A \times B : a + b = c\}|$.

Hint: Find some polynomials p_A , p_B of degree less than m that represent the sets A and B.

Exercise 3: Randomized Quicksort (5 points)

- a) Let T be the representation of a certain execution of *Randomized Quicksort* as a tree. Describe the relation between the element of a node and the elements of its left and right child. Give a short reason for your answer.
- b) Does every permutation π that can arise for an execution of *Randomized Quicksort* on *n* elements (n > 2) occur with probability $\frac{1}{n!}$? Give reasons for your answer. *Hint:* For a better understanding of the construction of a permutation for a tree *T* have a closer look at the example in the lecture.

Exercise 4: RSA (5 points)

For an RSA encryption choose p = 31 and q = 17. Moreover, let e = 131.

- a) Compute the number d and specify the outputs of the algorithm extended-Euclid. Furthermore, give the public and the private key.
- b) Generate a digital signature for the message M = 72. What does a recipient of the message have to check in order to verify the signature? *Hint:* For generating the signature, use the fast exponentiation algorithm power but omit the check for square roots of 1 (modulo n).