

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \Phi_0 \\ \hline 220 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline a_1 & \cdot \Phi_1 \\ \hline 8 & 27 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \Phi_2 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \Phi_1 \\ \hline 27 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline a_2 & \cdot \Phi_2 \\ \hline 6 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \Phi_3 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \Phi_2 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline a_3 & \cdot \Phi_3 \\ \hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \Phi_4 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \Phi_3 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline a_4 & \cdot \Phi_4 \\ \hline 3 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \Phi_5 \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

= ggT(Φ_0, Φ_1) = ggT($\Phi(n), e$)

→ der EA endet immer mit „0“

$$m = 4 = \text{Index von Rest 1}$$

Rekursion:

$$z_i = -a_{m-i} \cdot z_{i-1} + z_{i-2}$$

mit $i = 2, 3, \dots, m-1 = 2, 3$

Startwerte:

$$z_0 = 1$$

$$z_1 = -a_{m-1} = -a_3 = -1$$

Durchführung der Rekursion:

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline z_2 \\ \hline 7 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline -a_2 & \cdot z_1 \\ \hline -6 & -1 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline z_0 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline z_3 \\ \hline -57 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline -a_1 & \cdot z_2 \\ \hline -8 & 7 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline z_1 \\ \hline -1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

z_3 ist die gesuchte modulare inverse Zahl

Beachten: $(-57) \text{ MOD } 220 = 163$

Daher: $(-57 \cdot 27) \text{ MOD } 220 = (163 \cdot 27) \text{ MOD } 220 = 1$

Probe mit Scilab: ***pmodulo(-57 * 27, 220) = 1***