

## > X 2009 : Info pour non – informaticiens

>  $N := 14; NpN := N^N; a := \text{Array}(0..N-1);$

```
          N:= 14
          NpN := 11112006825558016
          a := [ 0 .. 13 Array
                Data Type: anything
                Storage: rectangular
                Order: Fortran_order ]
```

 (1)

>  $\text{ArrayNumElems}(a);$   
14 (2)

> *AAL c'est AfficheArraycommeuneListe pour n'avoir que les nombres et les,*

>  $\text{AAL} := \text{proc}(a) \text{ convert}(a, \text{list}) \text{ end};$   
 $\text{AAL} := \text{proc}(a) \text{ convert}(a, \text{list}) \text{ end proc}$  (3)

### ▼ Question 1

```
> DecomposerBase := proc(N, k)
    local a, boulot; a := array(0..N-1);
    boulot := proc(m, rang)
        if m = 0
            then NULL
            else a[rang] := irem(m, N); boulot(iquo(m, N), rang + 1)
            fi;
        end;
    boulot(k, 0); a end;
```

>  $\text{iquo}(843, 14); \text{irem}(843, 14);$   
60  
3 (1.1)

>  $\text{AAL}(\text{DecomposerBase}(14, 843));$   
 $[3, 4, 4, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6, a_7, a_8, a_9, a_{10}, a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}]$  (1.2)

### ▼ Question 2

```
> DecomposerFact := proc(N, k)
    local a, boulot, i;
    a := Array(0..N-1);
    for i from 0 to (N-1) do a[i] := 0 od;
    boulot := proc(m, rang, base)
        if m ≤ 0
```

```

then NULL
else a[rang] := iquo(irem(m, base* (rang + 1)), base);
      boulot(m-a[rang]* base, rang + 1, base* (rang + 1))
fi;
end;
boulot(k, 1, 1); evala(a) end:
> AAL(DecomposerFact(4, 17));

                                [0, 1, 2, 2]                                (2.1)
> On a en effet  $17 = 2*3! + 2*2! + 1*1! + 0$ 
> AAL(DecomposerFact(10, 171718));
                                [0, 0, 2, 3, 4, 2, 0, 2, 4, 0]                (2.2)
> 0+0*1!+2*2!+3*3!+4*4!+2*5!+2*7!+4*8!;    171718
    Commentaire personnel : j'ai rarement fait autant d'erreurs pour `écrire`
    une fonction aussi simple

```

### Question 3

```

> RetirerListe := proc(L, l, j) [op(L[1..j-1]), op(L[j+1..l])] end:
    RetirerListe([1..23], 23, 14);

    [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23]    (3.1)

```

Il y a même encore plus simple : on n'a pas besoin de l, en Maple le dernier d'une liste se désigne par l'indice - 1

Il est même possible qu

'il y ait une fonction Maple qui fasse directement ce qui précède

> Ceci dit il est bien évident que ce n'est pas cela que l'auteur de l'énoncé avait en tête, alors je recommence avec des arrays

```

> Retirer := proc(L, l, j) local new, k; new := Array(0..l-1);
    for k from 0 to (j-1) do new[k] := L[k] od;
    for k from j to l-1 do new[k] := L[k+1] od; new end:

    test := array(0..9, [1, 5, 9, 7, 5, 3, 2, 4, 8, 6]) :
    AAL(Retirer(test, 9, 2));

```

### Question 4

```

> EcrirePermutation := proc(N, k) local a,  $\sigma$ , L, p, i;
     $\sigma$  := Array(0..N-1);
    L := Array(0..N-1); for i from 0 to N-1 do L[i] := i od;
    a := DecomposerFact(N, k);
    for p from (N-1) by (-1) to 0 do  $\sigma$ [(N-1)-p] := L[a[p]]; L := Retirer(L, p, a[p])

```

```

    od;
    σ
end;
> AAL(EcrirePermutation(10, 20813));
[0, 1, 6, 2, 9, 5, 3, 8, 7, 4]
(4.1)

```

## Question 5

```

>
▶ piège !
> Chiffrer := proc(N, k, b) local σ, c, p;
    σ := EcrirePermutation(N, k); c := Array(0..nops(AAL(b)) - 1); for p from 0 to (N
    - 1) do c[p] := b[σ[p]] od; c end;
> AAL(test);
[1, 5, 9, 7, 5, 3, 2, 4, 8, 6]
(5.1)

```

```

> AAL(Chiffrer(10, 37813, test));
[1, 5, 6, 3, 2, 9, 4, 7, 8, 5]
(5.2)

```

```

> inverser := proc(perm) local mrep, k, L; L := nops(AAL(perm)); mrep := Array(0..(L
    - 1));
    for k from 0 to (L - 1) do mrep[perm[k]] := k od; mrep end;
>

```

### pour tester

```

> Dechiffrer := proc(N, k, b) local σ, c, p;
    σ := inverser(EcrirePermutation(N, k)); c := Array(0..nops(AAL(b)) - 1); for p
    from 0 to (N-1) do c[p] := b[σ[p]] od; c end;
> AAL(Dechiffrer(10, 37813, Chiffrer(10, 37813, test)));
[1, 5, 9, 7, 5, 3, 2, 4, 8, 6]
(5.3)

```

## Question 6

```

> N := 264; n := 232;
N := 18446744073709551616
n := 4294967296
(6.1)

```

### autour de xor

> la fonction Xor est "bien sûr" toute prête dans Maple, comme cela ne fait pas du tout partie de ce que vous avez à connaître, je l'ai refabriquée ci-dessous. Le monXor qui suit n'a aucune prétention de rapidité ou autre. Par la suite j'utiliserai le Xor tout prêt du package Bits

```

> convert(842, base, 2); convert(333, base, 2);

```

```
[0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1]
```

```
[1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1]
```

(6.1.1)

```
> monXor := proc(n1, n2) local ln1, ln2, lxor, res, petit, grand, debut, fin, somme2, copie, long;  
  ln1 := nops(n1); ln2 := nops(n2); petit := min(ln1, ln2); grand := max(ln1, ln2);  
  res := [$1 ..grand]; debut := [$1 ..petit]; fin := [$(petit + 1) ..grand];  
  somme2 := proc(k, x, y) res[k] := (x + y) mod 2 end;  
  copie := proc(k, m) res[k] := m[k] end;  
  map(k → somme2(k, n1[k], n2[k]), debut);  
  if ln1 < ln2 then long := n2 else long := n1 fi;  
  map(k → copie(k, long), fin); res
```

**end:**

```
> monXor([0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1], [1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1]);  
  [1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1]
```

(6.1.2)

```
> with(Bits) :
```

```
> Xor(842, 333);
```

519

(6.1.3)

```
> Join(monXor([0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1], [1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1]));  
  519
```

(6.1.4)

```
>
```

## autour de F

```
> Je choisis comme 'fouillis F' : je multiplie k par r modulo n
```

```
> F := proc(k, r) (k·r) mod n end;  
  F := proc(k, r) mod(k·r, n) end proc
```

(6.2.1)

```
> F(123456, 147258);
```

1000014464

(6.2.2)

```
> FeistelTour := proc(k, b) local q, r; r := b mod n; q :=  $\frac{(b-r)}{n}$ ; n·r + Xor(q, F(k, r))  
  end;
```

## Question 7

```
> FeistelInverseTour := proc(k, b) local q, r; r := b mod n; q :=  $\frac{(b-r)}{n}$ ; n·Xor(r, F(k, q)) + q end;
```

```
FeistelInverseTour := proc(k, b)
```

(7.1)

```
  local q, r;
```

```
  r := mod(b, n); q := (b - r) / n; n * Bits:-Xor(r, F(k, q)) + q
```

```
end proc
```

```
> FeistelTour(369852, 123456);
```

530242193270528

(7.2)

```
> FeistelInverseTour(369852, 530242193270528);
```



```

EcritDansGros :=proc(k) local Acopier, i;
  Acopier := EBC( $\Sigma(k)$ );
  for i from 0 to 63 do gros[k·64 + i] := Acopier[i] od end;
for p from 0 to ( $\frac{n}{64} - 1$ ) do EcritDansGros(p) od;
gros end;

```

```

> AAL(Sequence(256));
[1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0,
0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0,
1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1,
1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0,
0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1,
0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0,
1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0]

```

>

## Question 11

```

> VI :=proc(liste01) local n0, n1, long; long := nops(liste01); n1 := convert(liste01, `+`);
   $\frac{(long - 2 \cdot n1)^2}{long} \cdot 1$ . end;

```

```

VI :=proc(liste01)

```

```

  local n0, n1, long;

```

```

  long := nops(liste01); n1 := convert(liste01, `+`); (long - 2 * n1)^2 * 1./long

```

```

end proc

```

```

> VI([0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1]);
0.3103448276

```

```

> CalculerVI :=proc(n) VI(AAL(Sequence(n))) end;
CalculerVI :=proc(n) VI(AAL(Sequence(n))) end proc

```

```

> CalculerVI(640);
12.65625000

```

## Question 12

```

> V2 :=proc(liste01) local n0, n1, n00, n01, n10, n11, long, enregistre, k;
  long := nops(liste01); n0 := 0; n1 := 0; n00 := 0; n01 := 0; n10 := 0; n11 := 0;
  enregistre :=proc(a, b)
    if a = 0 then n0 := n0 + 1 else n1 := n1 + 1 fi;
    if (a = 0 and b = 0) then n00 := n00 + 1
    elif (a = 1 and b = 0) then n10 := n10 + 1
    elif (a = 0 and b = 1) then n01 := n01 + 1
    else n11 := n11 + 1 fi end;

```

```

for  $k$  from 1 to  $long - 1$  do  $enregistre(liste0I[k], liste0I[k + 1])$  od;
if  $liste0I[long] = 0$  then  $n0 := n0 + 1$  else  $n1 := n1 + 1$  fi;
 $\frac{4}{(long - 1)} \cdot (n0^2 + n1^2 + n0I^2 + n1I^2) - \left(\frac{2}{long}\right) (n0^2 + n1^2) + 1.$ 
end:

```

```

>  $CalculerV2 := \text{proc}(n) \ V2(AAL(Sequence(n))) \ \text{end};$ 
    $CalculerV2 := \text{proc}(n) \ V2(AAL(Sequence(n))) \ \text{end proc}$  (12.1)

```

```

>  $CalculerV2(640);$ 
666.3302083 (12.2)

```

```

>

```