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EVENT: Start with the library "proveall" using the compiled version.

EVENT: For efficiency, compile those definitions not yet compiled.

EVENT: Disable euclid.

EVENT: Disable quotient-divides.

EVENT: Disable if-times-then-divides.

EVENT: Disable times.

DEFINITION:

```

crypt(m, e, n)
= if e ≈ 0 then 1
  elseif even(e) then square(crypt(m, e ÷ 2, n)) mod n
  else (m * (square(crypt(m, e ÷ 2, n)) mod n)) mod n endif

```

THEOREM: times-mod-1
 $((x * (y \bmod n)) \bmod n) = ((x * y) \bmod n)$

THEOREM: times-mod-2
 $((a * (b * (y \bmod n))) \bmod n) = ((a * b * y) \bmod n)$

THEOREM: crypt-correct
 $(n \neq 1) \rightarrow (\text{crypt}(m, e, n) = (\exp(m, e) \bmod n))$

THEOREM: times-mod-3
 $((a \bmod n) * b) \bmod n = ((a * b) \bmod n)$

THEOREM: remainder-exp-lemma
 $((y \bmod a) = (z \bmod a))$
 $\rightarrow (((x * y) \bmod a) = ((x * z) \bmod a)) = \mathbf{t}$

THEOREM: remainder-exp
 $(\exp(a \bmod n, i) \bmod n) = (\exp(a, i) \bmod n)$

THEOREM: exp-mod-is-1
 $((\exp(m, j) \bmod p) = 1) \rightarrow ((\exp(m, i * j) \bmod p) = 1)$

DEFINITION:
pdifference(a, b)
= if a < b then b - a
 else a - b endif

THEOREM: times-distributes-over-pdifference
 $(m * \text{pdifference}(a, b)) = \text{pdifference}(m * a, m * b)$

THEOREM: equal-mods-trick-1
 $((\text{pdifference}(a, b) \bmod p) = 0) \rightarrow (((a \bmod p) = (b \bmod p)) = \mathbf{t})$

THEOREM: equal-mods-trick-2
 $((a \bmod p) = (b \bmod p)) \rightarrow ((\text{pdifference}(a, b) \bmod p) = 0)$

EVENT: Disable pdifference.

THEOREM: prime-key-trick
 $((((m * a) \bmod p) = ((m * b) \bmod p))$
 $\wedge ((m \bmod p) \neq 0)$
 $\wedge \text{prime}(p))$
 $\rightarrow (((a \bmod p) = (b \bmod p)) = \mathbf{t})$

THEOREM: product-divides-lemma
 $((x \bmod z) = 0) \rightarrow (((y * x) \bmod (y * z)) = 0)$

THEOREM: product-divides
 $((x \bmod p) = 0)$
 $\wedge ((x \bmod q) = 0)$
 $\wedge \text{prime}(p)$
 $\wedge \text{prime}(q)$
 $\wedge (p \neq q)$
 $\rightarrow ((x \bmod (p * q)) = 0)$

THEOREM: thm-53-specialized-to-primes
 $(\text{prime}(p))$
 $\wedge \text{prime}(q)$
 $\wedge (p \neq q)$
 $\wedge ((a \bmod p) = (b \bmod p))$
 $\wedge ((a \bmod q) = (b \bmod q))$
 $\rightarrow ((a \bmod (p * q)) = (b \bmod (p * q)))$

THEOREM: corollary-53
 $(\text{prime}(p))$
 $\wedge \text{prime}(q)$
 $\wedge (p \neq q)$
 $\wedge ((a \bmod p) = (b \bmod p))$
 $\wedge ((a \bmod q) = (b \bmod q))$
 $\wedge (b \in \mathbf{N})$
 $\wedge (b < (p * q))$
 $\rightarrow (((a \bmod (p * q)) = b) = \mathbf{t})$

THEOREM: thm-55-specialized-to-primes
 $(\text{prime}(p) \wedge ((m \bmod p) \neq 0))$
 $\rightarrow (((m * x) \bmod p) = ((m * y) \bmod p))$
 $= ((x \bmod p) = (y \bmod p))$

THEOREM: corollary-55
 $\text{prime}(p)$
 $\rightarrow (((m * x) \bmod p) = (m \bmod p))$
 $= (((m \bmod p) = 0) \vee ((x \bmod p) = 1))$

DEFINITION:
 $\text{all-distinct}(l)$
 $= \text{if } l \simeq \text{nil} \text{ then } \mathbf{t}$
 $\quad \text{else } (\text{car}(l) \notin \text{cdr}(l)) \wedge \text{all-distinct}(\text{cdr}(l)) \text{ endif}$

DEFINITION:

all-lesseqp (l, n)
 = **if** $l \simeq \mathbf{nil}$ **then t**
 else $(n \not\prec \text{car}(l)) \wedge \text{all-lesseqp}(\text{cdr}(l), n)$ **endif**

DEFINITION:
 all-non-zeroop (l)
 = **if** $l \simeq \mathbf{nil}$ **then t**
 else $(\text{car}(l) \neq 0) \wedge \text{all-non-zeroop}(\text{cdr}(l))$ **endif**

DEFINITION:
 positives (n)
 = **if** $n \simeq 0$ **then nil**
 else $\text{cons}(n, \text{positives}(n - 1))$ **endif**

THEOREM: listp-positives
 $\text{listp}(\text{positives}(n)) = (n \neq 0)$

THEOREM: car-positives
 $\text{car}(\text{positives}(n))$
 = **if** $n \simeq 0$ **then 0**
 else n **endif**

THEOREM: member-positives
 $(x \in \text{positives}(n))$
 = **if** $x \simeq 0$ **then f**
 else $x < (1 + n)$ **endif**

THEOREM: all-non-zeroop-delete
 $\text{all-non-zeroop}(l) \rightarrow \text{all-non-zeroop}(\text{delete}(x, l))$

THEOREM: all-distinct-delete
 $\text{all-distinct}(l) \rightarrow \text{all-distinct}(\text{delete}(x, l))$

THEOREM: pigeon-hole-principle-lemma-1
 $(\text{all-distinct}(l) \wedge \text{all-lesseqp}(l, 1 + n))$
 $\rightarrow \text{all-lesseqp}(\text{delete}(1 + n, l), n)$

THEOREM: pigeon-hole-principle-lemma-2
 $((1 + n) \not\prec x) \wedge \text{all-lesseqp}(x, 1 + n) \rightarrow \text{all-lesseqp}(x, n)$

THEOREM: perm-member
 $(\text{perm}(a, b) \wedge (x \in a)) \rightarrow (x \in b)$

DEFINITION:
 pigeon-hole-induction (l)
 = **if** $\text{listp}(l)$

```

then if length( $l$ )  $\in$   $l$ 
    then pigeon-hole-induction (delete (length( $l$ ),  $l$ ))
    else pigeon-hole-induction (cdr( $l$ )) endif
else t endif

```

THEOREM: pigeon-hole-principle
 $(\text{all-non-zero}p(l) \wedge \text{all-distinct}(l) \wedge \text{all-lesseq}p(l, \text{length}(l)))$
 $\rightarrow \text{perm}(\text{positives}(\text{length}(l)), l)$

THEOREM: perm-times-list
 $\text{perm}(l1, l2) \rightarrow (\text{times-list}(l1) = \text{times-list}(l2))$

THEOREM: times-list-positives
 $\text{times-list}(\text{positives}(n)) = \text{fact}(n)$

THEOREM: times-list-equal-fact
 $\text{perm}(\text{positives}(n), l) \rightarrow (\text{times-list}(l) = \text{fact}(n))$

THEOREM: prime-fact
 $(\text{prime}(p) \wedge (n < p)) \rightarrow ((\text{fact}(n) \bmod p) \neq 0)$

DEFINITION:
 $s(n, m, p)$
 $=$ **if** $n \simeq 0$ **then nil**
else cons($(m * n) \bmod p, s(n - 1, m, p)$) **endif**

THEOREM: remainder-times-list-s
 $(\text{times-list}(s(n, m, p)) \bmod p) = ((\text{fact}(n) * \text{exp}(m, n)) \bmod p)$

THEOREM: all-distinct-s-lemma
 $(\text{prime}(p) \wedge ((m \bmod p) \neq 0) \wedge (n1 \in \mathbf{N}) \wedge (n2 < n1) \wedge (n1 < p))$
 $\rightarrow (((m * n1) \bmod p) \notin s(n2, m, p))$

THEOREM: all-distinct-s
 $(\text{prime}(p) \wedge ((m \bmod p) \neq 0) \wedge (n < p)) \rightarrow \text{all-distinct}(s(n, m, p))$

THEOREM: all-non-zero-p-s
 $(\text{prime}(p) \wedge ((m \bmod p) \neq 0) \wedge (n < p)) \rightarrow \text{all-non-zero}p(s(n, m, p))$

THEOREM: all-lesseq-p-s
 $(p \neq 0) \rightarrow \text{all-lesseq}p(s(n, m, p), p - 1)$

THEOREM: length-s
 $\text{length}(s(n, m, p)) = \text{fix}(n)$

THEOREM: fermat-thm
 $(\text{prime}(p) \wedge ((m \bmod p) \neq 0)) \rightarrow ((\text{exp}(m, p - 1) \bmod p) = 1)$

THEOREM: crypt-inverts-step-1

$$\text{prime}(p) \rightarrow (((m * \exp(m, k * (p - 1))) \bmod p) = (m \bmod p))$$

THEOREM: crypt-inverts-step-1a

prime(p)

$$\rightarrow (((m * \exp(m, k * (p - 1) * (q - 1))) \bmod p) = (m \bmod p))$$

THEOREM: crypt-inverts-step-1b

prime(q)

$$\rightarrow (((m * \exp(m, k * (p - 1) * (q - 1))) \bmod q) = (m \bmod q))$$

THEOREM: crypt-inverts-step-2

(prime(p))

\wedge prime(q)

\wedge ($p \neq q$)

\wedge ($m \in \mathbf{N}$)

\wedge ($m < (p * q)$)

\wedge ($(ed \bmod ((p - 1) * (q - 1))) = 1$)

$$\rightarrow ((\exp(m, ed) \bmod (p * q)) = m)$$

THEOREM: crypt-inverts

(prime(p))

\wedge prime(q)

\wedge ($p \neq q$)

\wedge ($n = (p * q)$)

\wedge ($m \in \mathbf{N}$)

\wedge ($m < n$)

\wedge ($((e * d) \bmod ((p - 1) * (q - 1))) = 1$)

$$\rightarrow (\text{crypt}(\text{crypt}(m, e, n), d, n) = m)$$

EVENT: Make the library "rsa" and compile it.

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