

## 5.5 Square Roots for Composite Modules

If we know the prime decomposition of the module  $n$ , then we can efficiently compute square roots in  $\mathbb{M}_n$ . The two tasks “factoring” and “computing square roots” are equivalent with respect to their complexity.

For an execution of the procedure we successively decompose  $n$  into coprime factors (down to the prime powers).

So let  $n = rs$  with coprime factors  $r$  and  $s$ . First we compute coefficients  $a$  and  $b$  such that  $ar + bs = 1$  using the extended Euclidean algorithm.

We want to find a square root of  $z$ . Let  $u$  be a square root mod  $r$  and  $v$  be a square root mod  $s$ . Then  $x := arv + bsu$  mod  $n$  satisfies the congruences:

$$\begin{aligned} x &\equiv bsu \equiv u \pmod{r}, & x &\equiv arv \equiv v \pmod{s}, \\ x^2 &\equiv u^2 \equiv z \pmod{r}, & x^2 &\equiv v^2 \equiv z \pmod{s}, \end{aligned}$$

hence  $x^2 \equiv z \pmod{n}$ .

The cost for this procedure is two square roots modulo the factors, one Euclidean algorithm, and four congruence multiplications (+ 1 congruence addition). Hence it is  $O(\log(n)^3)$ .

For BLUM integers (see Appendix [A.11](#)) we even have a simpler algorithm, namely an explicit formula:

**Corollary 1** *Let  $n = pq$  with primes  $p, q \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ . Then*

- (i)  $d = \frac{(p-1)(q-1)+4}{8}$  is an integer.
- (ii) For each quadratic residue  $x \in \mathbb{M}_n^2$  the power  $x^d$  is the (unique) square root of  $x$  in  $\mathbb{M}_n^2$ .

*Proof.* (i) If  $p = 4k + 3$ ,  $q = 4l + 3$ , then  $(p-1)(q-1) = 16kl + 8k + 8l + 4$ , hence  $d = 2kl + k + l + 1$ .

(ii) The exponent of the multiplicative group  $\mathbb{M}_n$ ,

$$\lambda(n) = \text{kgV}(p-1, q-1) = 2 \cdot \text{kgV}(2k+1, 2l+1)$$

is a divisor of  $2 \cdot (2k+1) \cdot (2l+1)$ , The exponent of the subgroup  $\mathbb{M}_n^2$  of squares is  $\frac{\lambda(n)}{2}$ , hence a divisor of  $(2k+1) \cdot (2l+1) = 4kl + 2k + 2l + 1 = 2d - 1$ . Thus  $x^{2d} \equiv x \pmod{n}$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{M}_n^2$ , thus the square of  $x^d$  is  $x$ .  $\diamond$

This simple formula has the effect that the RABIN cipher is especially easy to handle for BLUM integer modules.