

# Package ‘bigIntegerAlgos’

April 25, 2018

**Type** Package

**Title** R Tool for Factoring Big Integers

**Version** 0.1.1

**Author** Joseph Wood

**Maintainer** Joseph Wood <jwood000@gmail.com>

**Description** Features the multiple polynomial quadratic sieve algorithm for factoring large integers and a vectorized factoring function that returns the complete factorization of an integer. Utilizes the C library GMP (GNU Multiple Precision Arithmetic) and classes created by Antoine Lucas et al. found in the 'gmp' package.

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**BuildResaveData** no

**Encoding** UTF-8

**SystemRequirements** gmp (>= 4.2.3)

**Suggests** testthat, numbers (>= 0.6-6), RcppAlgos (>= 1.0.1)

**Depends** gmp

**NeedsCompilation** yes

**URL** <https://github.com/jwood000/bigIntegerAlgos>,  
<http://mathworld.wolfram.com/QuadraticSieve.html>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/jwood000/bigIntegerAlgos/issues>

**RoxygenNote** 6.0.1

**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2018-04-25 16:20:36 UTC

## R topics documented:

divisorsBig . . . . .	2
quadraticSieve . . . . .	3

<b>Index</b>	<b>5</b>
--------------	----------

divisorsBig

*Vectorized Factorization (Complete) with GMP*

---

**Description**

Quickly generates the complete factorization for many (possibly large) numbers.

**Usage**

```
divisorsBig(v, namedList = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

v	Vector of integers, numerics, string values, or elements of class bigz.
namedList	Logical flag. If TRUE and the <code>length(v) &gt; 1</code> , a named list is returned. The default is FALSE.

**Details**

Highly optimized algorithm to generate the complete factorization for many numbers. It is built specifically for the data type that is used in the gmp library (i.e. `mpz_t`).

The main part of this algorithm is essentially the same algorithm that is implemented in [divisorsRcpp](#) from the RcppAlgos package. A modified **merge sort** algorithm is implemented to better deal with the `mpz_t` data type. This algorithm avoids directly swapping elements of the main factor array of type `mpz_t` but instead generates a vector of indexing integers for ordering.

See this stack overflow post for examples and benchmarks : [R Function for returning ALL factors](#).

**Value**

- Returns an unnamed vector of class bigz if `length(v) == 1` regardless of the value of `namedList`.
- If `length(v) > 1`, a named/unnamed list of vectors of class bigz will be returned.

**Author(s)**

Joseph Wood

**References**

[Divisor](#)

**See Also**

[divisorsRcpp](#), [divisors](#), [factorize](#)

## Examples

```
## Get the complete factorization of a single number
divisorsBig(10^15)

## Or get the complete factorization of many numbers
set.seed(29)
myVec <- sample(-1000000:1000000, 1000)
system.time(myFacs <- divisorsBig(myVec))

## Return named list
myFacsWithNames <- divisorsBig(myVec, namedList = TRUE)
```

---

quadraticSieve

*Prime Factorization with the Quadratic Sieve*

---

## Description

Get the prime factorization of a number,  $n$ , using the [Quadratic Sieve](#).

## Usage

```
quadraticSieve(n)
```

## Arguments

`n` An integer, numeric, string value, or an element of class `bigz`.

## Details

First, [trial division](#) is carried out to remove small prime numbers, then a modified version of [Pollard's rho algorithm](#) that is constrained is called to quickly remove further prime numbers. Next, we check to make sure that we are not passing a perfect power to the main quadratic sieve algorithm. After removing any perfect powers, we finally call the quadratic sieve with multiple polynomials in a recursive fashion until we have completely factored our number.

## Value

Vector of class `bigz`

## Author(s)

Joseph Wood

**References**

- Pomerance, C. (2008). Smooth numbers and the quadratic sieve. In *Algorithmic Number Theory Lattices, Number Fields, Curves and Cryptography* (pp. 69-81). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Silverman, R. D. (1987). The Multiple Polynomial Quadratic Sieve. *Mathematics of Computation*, 48(177), 329-339. doi:10.2307/2007894
- Integer Factorization using the Quadratic Sieve
- From <https://codegolf.stackexchange.com/> (Credit to user primo for answer) P., & Chowdhury, S. (2012, October 7). Fastest semiprime factorization. Retrieved October 06, 2017

**See Also**

[factorize](#)

**Examples**

```
mySemiPrime <- prod(nextprime(urand.bigz(2, 40, 17)))  
quadraticSieve(mySemiPrime)
```

# Index

`divisors`, [2](#)

`divisorsBig`, [2](#)

`divisorsRcpp`, [2](#)

`factorize`, [2](#), [4](#)

`quadraticSieve`, [3](#)