4.

SONAFQCHMWPTVEVY

(18 14 13 0 5 16 2 7 14 22 15 19 21 4 21 24)

$$\Rightarrow M_{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 18 & 13 & 5 & 2 & 14 & 15 & 21 & 21 \\ 14 & 0 & 16 & 7 & 22 & 19 & 4 & 24 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sabemos que: 
$$A\begin{pmatrix} T & H \\ H & E \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} K & X \\ H & W \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A \begin{pmatrix} 19 & 7 \\ 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 23 \\ 7 & 22 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 23 \\ 7 & 22 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 19 & 7 \\ 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

Como det  $\binom{19}{7} + \binom{19}{4} = 27 = 1 \pmod{26}$  y mcd  $\binom{1,26}{1} = 1$ 

entonces es invertible mod 26.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 19 & 7 \\ 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 19 \\ 19 & 19 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 23 \\ 7 & 22 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 19 \\ 19 & 19 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 23 & 7 \\ 18 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (matrix de descifrado)

$$M_{p} = B \cdot M_{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 18 & 13 & 19 & 17 & 8 & 10 & 17 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 \cdot & 14 & 19 & 24 & 1 & 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B\begin{pmatrix} P & R \\ K & \mathcal{Z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & S \\ - & - \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B\begin{pmatrix} 15 & 17 \\ 10 & 25 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 18 \\ 26 & 26 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 18 \\ 26 & 26 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 17 \\ 10 & 25 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

La matriz 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 15 & 17 \\ 10 & 25 \end{pmatrix}$$
 es invertible ya que  $\det\begin{pmatrix} 15 & 17 \\ 10 & 25 \end{pmatrix} = 16$  (mal 27)

$$\begin{pmatrix}
15 & 17 \\
10 & 25
\end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix}
10 & 4 \\
23 & 6
\end{pmatrix} \implies \mathcal{B} = \begin{pmatrix}
4 & 18 \\
26 & 26
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
10 & 4 \\
23 & 6
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
22 & 16 \\
21 & 17
\end{pmatrix}$$
matrit de

Como 
$$M_c = \begin{pmatrix} Z & I & X & V & M & P \\ R & X & Y & B & N & O \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 8 & 23 & 21 & 12 & 15 \\ 17 & 23 & 24 & 1 & 13 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Mp = B · Mc =  $\begin{pmatrix} 12 & 4 & 26 & 19 & 13 & 14 \\ 4 & 19 & 0 & 26 & 14 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$ 

Tirma: MARIA

$$B\begin{pmatrix} D & Y \\ R & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & I \\ R & A \end{pmatrix} \implies B\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 24 \\ 17 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 8 \\ 17 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 8 \\ 17 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 24 \\ 17 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

Como 
$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 24 \\ 17 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = 7 \pmod{29}$$
 y  $\operatorname{mcd}(7,29) = 1$ ,

es invertible.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 24 \\ 17 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 9 \\ 10 & 17 \end{pmatrix} \implies B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 8 \\ 17 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 9 \\ 10 & 17 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 22 & 20 \\ 28 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sabemos que 
$$M_{C} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 28 & 22 & 21 & 4 & 28 & 17 & 3 & 24 \\ 8 & 6 & 8 & 23 & 25 & 0 & 17 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_p = B \circ M_c = \begin{pmatrix} 22 & 24 & 13 & 26 & 14 & 26 & 0 & 8 \\ 7 & 26 & 14 & 6 & 27 & 12 & 17 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) 
$$M_p = DAHN - FOG! - JO \approx \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 12 & 26 & 14 & 28 & 9 \\ 0 & 13 & 5 & 6 & 26 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 matriz de afrado

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $M_c = A.M_p = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 11 & 26 & 26 & 5 & 9 \\ 12 & 3 & 22 & 4 & 22 & 21 \end{pmatrix}$