44090946-S

## ALEJANDRO SANTORUM VARELA

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

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 
$$\binom{197}{74} = 27 \equiv 1 \pmod{26}$$
 y mcd  $\binom{1,26}{5} = 1$ 

entonces es invertible mod. 26.

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

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

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

2. ZRIXXYVB MN PO

27 letras: {A,B,C,..., Y,Z,-}

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

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

La matriz  $\binom{15}{10}$  es invertible ya que  $\det\binom{15}{10}$  = 16  $\binom{15}{10}$  = 25  $\binom{15}{10}$  = 16  $\binom{15}{10}$  = 17  $\binom{15}{10}$  = 18  $\binom{15}{10}$ 

y mcd(16,27) = 1

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 =  $\begin{pmatrix} 12 & 4 & 26 & 19 & 13 & 14 \\ 4 & 19 & 0 & 26 & 14 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$ 

=> meusaje: MEET-AT-NOON!

Firma: 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 
$$\binom{3}{17}$$
  $\frac{24}{3}$  = 7 (mod 29) y 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 
$$M_{C} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 28 & 22 & 21 & 4 & 28 & 17 & 3 & 24 \\ 8 & 6 & 8 & 23 & 25 & 0 & 17 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{p} = B \cdot M_{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 22 & 24 & 13 & 26 & 14 & 26 & 0 & 8 \\ 7 & 26 & 14 & 6 & 27 & 12 & 17 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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 cifrado

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



$$A\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A\begin{pmatrix} b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

Sabemos que 
$$A\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & a \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (mod 26)

Tenemos que calcular 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (mod 26)

$$\det\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&2\end{pmatrix}=-1 \pmod{26}=25 \pmod{26}$$

$$mcd(25,26) = 1 \implies la matriz es invertible$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \quad (\text{ud} \cdot 26) = \begin{pmatrix} 24 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 24 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det A = 0$$

Como A no es invertible => WO existe un criptosisteme que sentisfager las condiciones.

(ii) 
$$A\begin{pmatrix} a & d \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & k \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \implies A\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \pmod{26}$$

$$det\begin{pmatrix}0&3\\i&3\end{pmatrix}=-3=23$$

Como mcd (23,26) = 1 => invertible

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \pmod{26} = \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 1 \\ 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{26}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 1 \\ 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \notin \text{mod } 26 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 19 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$det\begin{pmatrix} 19 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 19 \implies mcd(19, 26) = 1 \implies invertible$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \implies 5i$$
 existe un criptosisteme