CS4363/6373 - ASSIGNMENT – 4

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Answer 1

In the context of cryptography or number theory, this is usually interpreted as the order of the number 36 in some multiplicative group $Z *_n$, but the group is not specified here.

Interpretation: Bit length of 36

Binary of 36 = 100100

That's 6 bits.

So, ‖36‖ = 6

Explanation:

The bit length of an integer n is:

$$\| n \| = \lfloor log_2(n) \rfloor + 1$$

Let's compute:

$$log_2(36) \approx 5.17$$

$$\lfloor log_2(36) \rfloor = 5$$

$$\|36\| = 5+1 = 6$$

Final Answer:

$$\| 36 \| = 6$$

Answer 2

Multiplicative group Z*_n

The multiplicative group Z*_n is the set of integers from 1 to n−1 that are coprime to n. The number of elements in this group is given by Euler's totient function φ(n).

1. $\boldsymbol{Z} *_{\mathbf{53}}$

Since 53 is a prime number, all numbers from 1 to 52 are coprime to 53.

So:

$$\phi(53) = 53 - 1 = 52$$

There are 52 elements in the multiplicative group $\boldsymbol{Z} *_{\mathbf{53}}$.

2. $\boldsymbol{Z} *_{\mathbf{15}}$

Now 15 is not prime, so we must use Euler's totient function:

$$\phi(15) = \phi(3 \times 5) = \phi(3) \times \phi(5) = (3 - 1)(5 - 1) = 2 \times 4 = 8$$

Now, let's list all elements from 1 to 14 that are coprime to 15:

Coprime numbers: 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14

Answer: There are 8 elements, and they are:

1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14

3. $\boldsymbol{Z} *_{\mathbf{851}}$

First, factor 851:

$$851 = 23 \times 37 (Both\ are\ primes)$$

Use Euler's formula:

$$\phi(851) = \phi(23) \times \phi(37) = (23 - 1)(37 - 1) = 22 \times 36 = 792$$

There are 792 elements in the multiplicative group $Z *_{851}$.

Answer 3

a procedure (in plain steps or pseudocode) to generate the elements of the multiplicative group Z*_N, where N=p×q, and both p and q are prime numbers.

List all integers a such that:

- $1 \le a < N$
- $\gcd(a,N)=1$

These elements form $Z*_N$.

Step-by-Step Procedure (Pseudocode Style):

$Input$: $Two\ prime\ numbers\ p\ and\ q$

$Output$: $List\ of\ elements\ in\ Z*_N\ where\ N = p*q$

1. $Set\ N = p*q$
2. $Create\ an\ empty\ list\ Z\_star$
3. $For\ a\ in\ range\ from\ 1\ to\ N-1$:

    $If\ gcd(a,N) == 1$:

      $Append\ a\ to\ Z\_star$

4. $Return\ Z\_star$

Answer 4

Discrete Logarithm Problem (DLP) in public-key cryptography, which is the foundation of cryptosystems like Diffie-Hellman and ElGamal.

Discrete Logarithm Setup:

working in a multiplicative group

$Zq*$, where:

q is a large prime

g is a generator of the group

You choose a secret/private number x

Then compute

y=gx modq

So, in public-key cryptography based on DLP:

Public Key:

$$(g,q,y)$$

Private Key:

$$x$$

Why?

Because given g,q,y, it is computationally hard to find x such that:

$$g^x modq = y$$

This is the discrete logarithm problem, and that difficulty ensures security.

Answer:

- **Private key**: xxx
- **Public key**: (g,q,y)(g, q, y)(g,q,y)

Answer 5

To built on the difficulty of factoring a large number N = pq, where p and q are large primes.

1. Key Generation:

- Choose **two large primes**: ppp, qqq
- Compute N=p×q
- Compute ϕ(N)=(p−1)(q−1)
- Choose eee, such that gcd(e,ϕ(N))=1
- Compute ddd, the modular inverse of emod ϕ(N)

$$d \equiv e^{-1} mod\ \phi(N)$$

Public Key:

- N: the product of two primes
- e: the encryption exponent

Private Key:

- d: the decryption exponent
- (Alternatively, p and q, because they allow calculation of d)