

# Cryptology 1 - Homework 4

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March 2020

## 1 Problem 1. Textbook RSA and hybrid encryption

Question A common variant of textbook RSA is the following: During key generation, the modulus  $N$  is chosen as usual. We chose  $e$  as  $e := 3$  (instead of random). Then  $d$  is chosen with  $ed = 1 \bmod \phi(N)$  (as usual). Your task is to write an adversary that, given the public key  $pk$ , and the hybrid encryption  $c$  of some message  $m$ , finds  $m$ .

Solution If  $e=3$  and  $m$  is small, so  $m^e$  is smaller than  $\phi(N)$ , to get original  $m$  - I need just calculate  $\sqrt[3]{m}$  to find original  $m$ . In case of hybrid encryption, after getting AES key like said before, original message can be just decrypted. The code is located in Github (<https://github.com/Animehater/Cryptology-1>)

## 2 Problem 2. Malleability of textbook RSA

Question The adversary get a textbook RSA encryption  $c = E(pk, m)$  for some unknown message  $m$ . The adversary also knows  $pk = (N, e)$ . The adversary wants to compute  $c^1 = E(pk, 2m)$ . (This is a specific example of malleability.) How can the adversary efficiently compute  $c^1$  from  $c$  and  $pk$ ?

Solution We can present  $c$  like  $c = m^e \bmod N$ . In the other hand,  $c^1$  would be  $c^1 = 2m^e \bmod N$ . I recombined that equation and got -  $c^1 = 2^e \bmod N * m^e \bmod N$ , and we know that second part of product is  $c$ . So the adversary can compute  $c^1 = 2^e \bmod N * c$