

# Observations on Factoring Using the GNFS

- 1. Polynomial Selection
- 2. Sieving
- 3. Combine

- 1. Polynomial Selection
- 2. Sieving
- 3. Combine

- 1. f(x) & g(x) of degree d, e
- 2. irreducible over rationals
- 3. interpreted mod n have common root mod m

- 1. Polynomial Selection
- 2. Sieving
- 3. Combine

- 1. f(x) & g(x) of degree d, e
- 2. irreducible over rationals
- 3. interpreted mod n have common root mod m
- 1. Millions of pairs a,b
- 2. Such that bd-f(a/b) & be-g(a/b) factor 'prettily' (are smooth)
- 3. Via Lattice Sieving

- 1. Polynomial Selection
- 2. Sieving
- 3. Combine

- 1. f(x) & g(x) of degree d, e
- 2. irreducible over rationals
- 3. interpreted mod n have common root mod m
- 1. Millions of pairs a,b
- 2. Such that bd-f(a/b) & be-g(a/b) factor 'prettily' (are smooth)
- 3. Via Lattice Sieving

- 1. Polynomial Selection
- 2. Sieving
- 3. Combine

- 1. f(x) & g(x) of degree d, e
- 2. irreducible over rationals
- 3. interpreted mod n have common root mod m
- 1. Millions of pairs a,b
- 2. Such that bd-f(a/b) & be-g(a/b) factor 'prettily' (are smooth)
- 3. Via Lattice Sieving
- 1. Filter Relations & Build Matrix
- 2. Linear Algebra using Lanczos
- 3. "Square Root Phase"

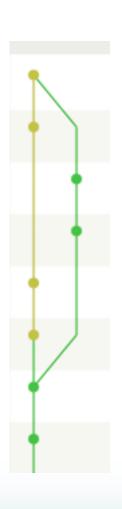
- 1. Polynomial Selection
- 2. Sieving
- 3. Combine

Slow & Unparallelizable

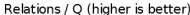
512 Bit ~8 Core-Days 768 Bit ~155 Core-Years\*

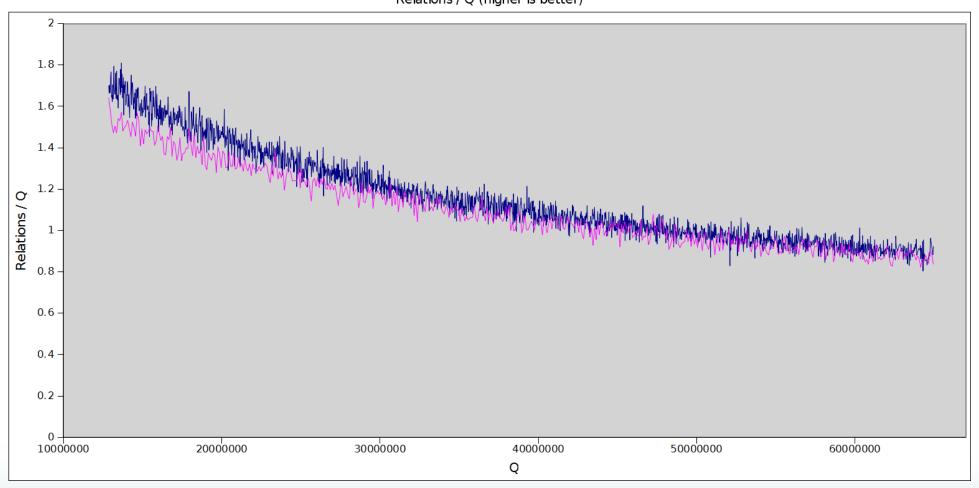
- 1. f(x) & g(x) of degree d, e
- 2. irreducible over rationals
- 3. interpreted mod n have common root mod m
- 1. Millions of pairs a,b
- 2. Such that bd-f(a/b) & be-g(a/b) factor 'prettily' (are smooth)
- 3. Via Lattice Sieving
- 1. Filter Relations & Build Matrix
- 2. Linear Algebra using Lanczos
- 3. "Square Root Phase"

#### Some Details on Factoring

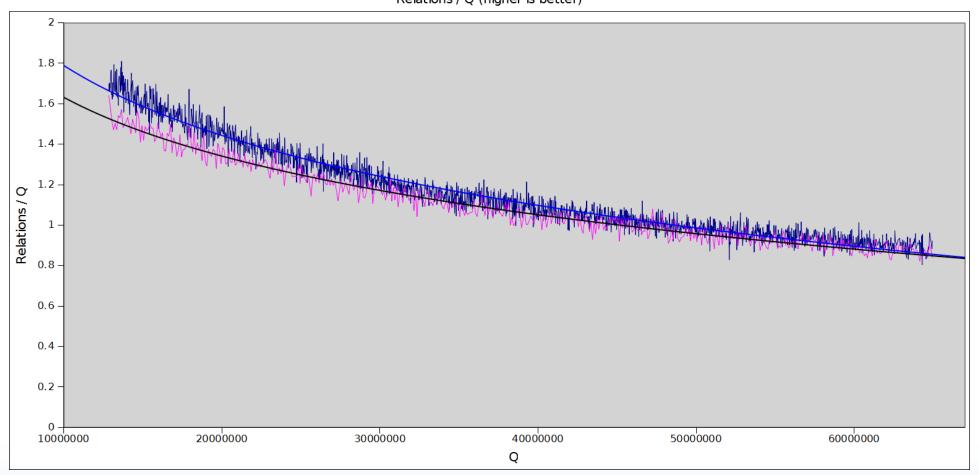


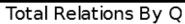
- Polynomial Selection
- Siever Comparisons
- Oversieving

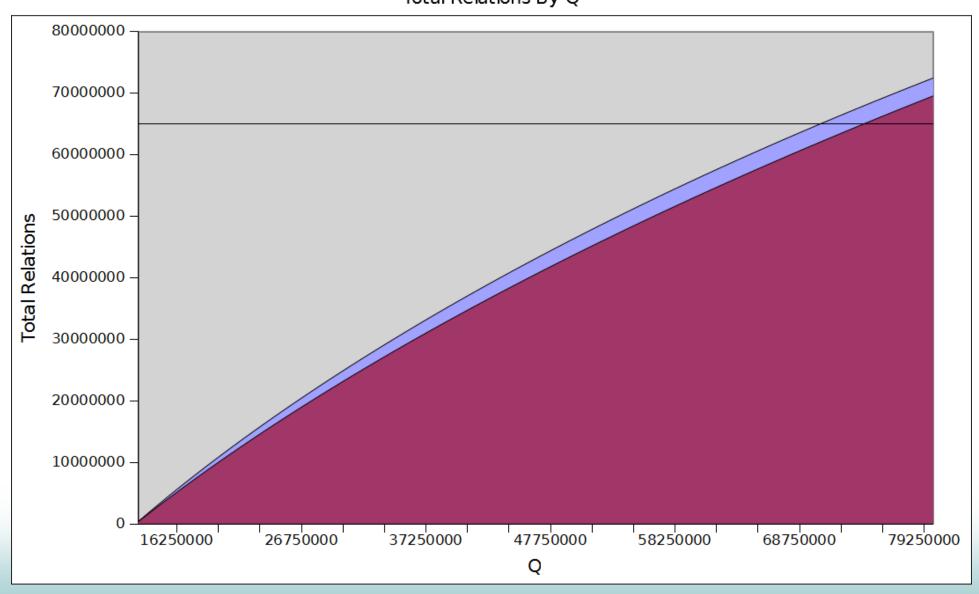


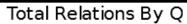


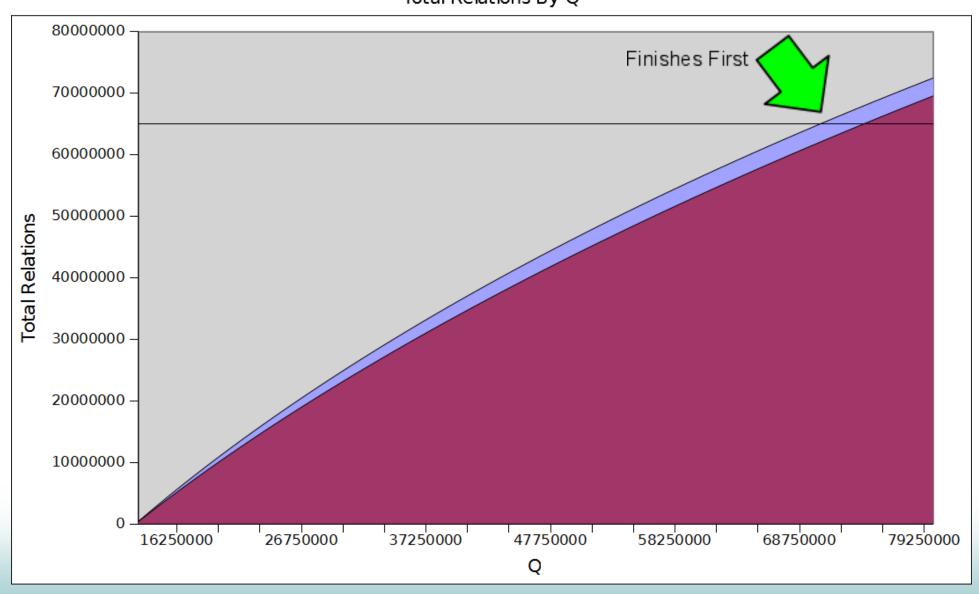


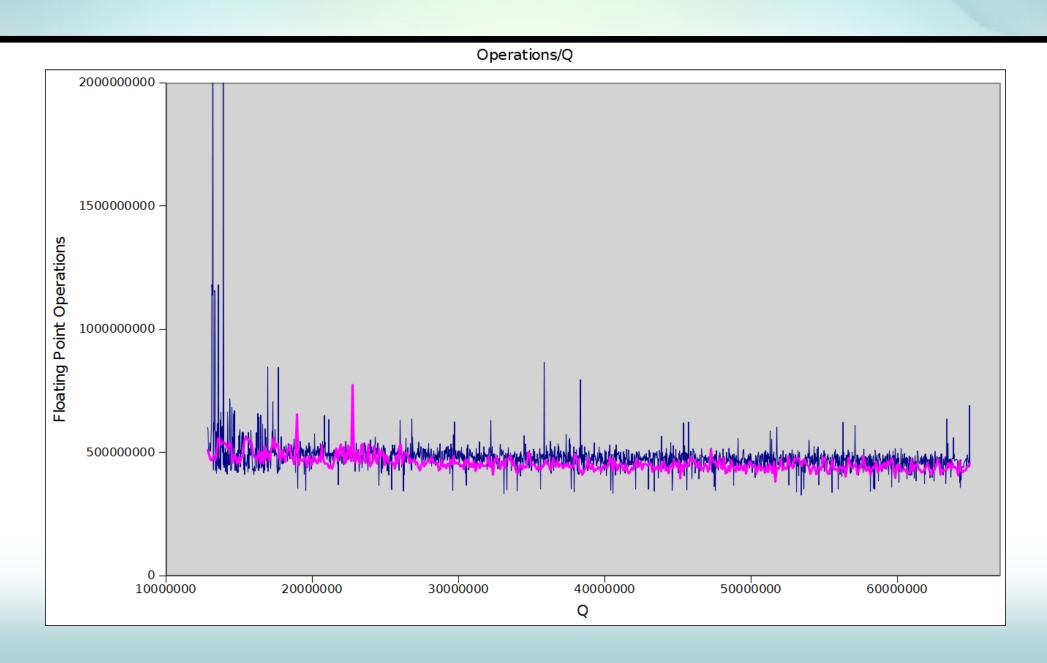


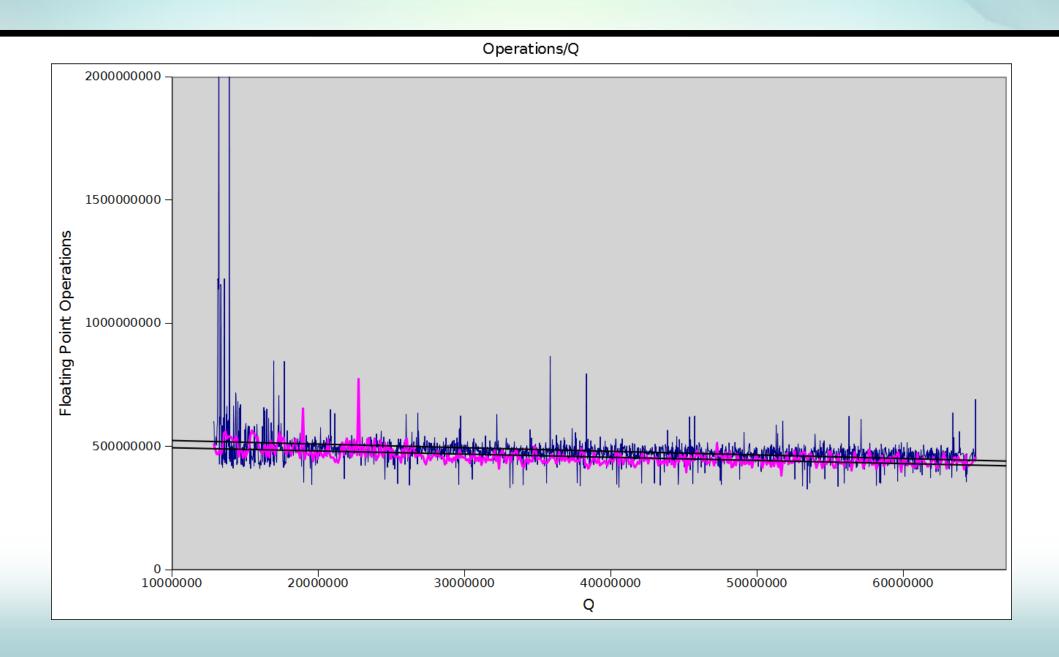


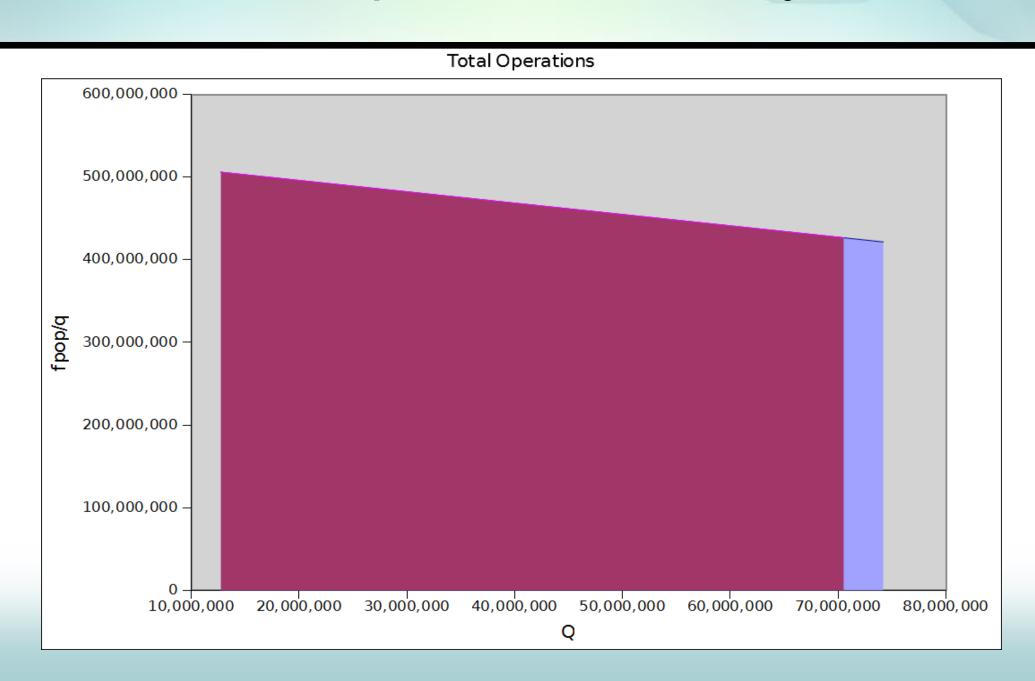




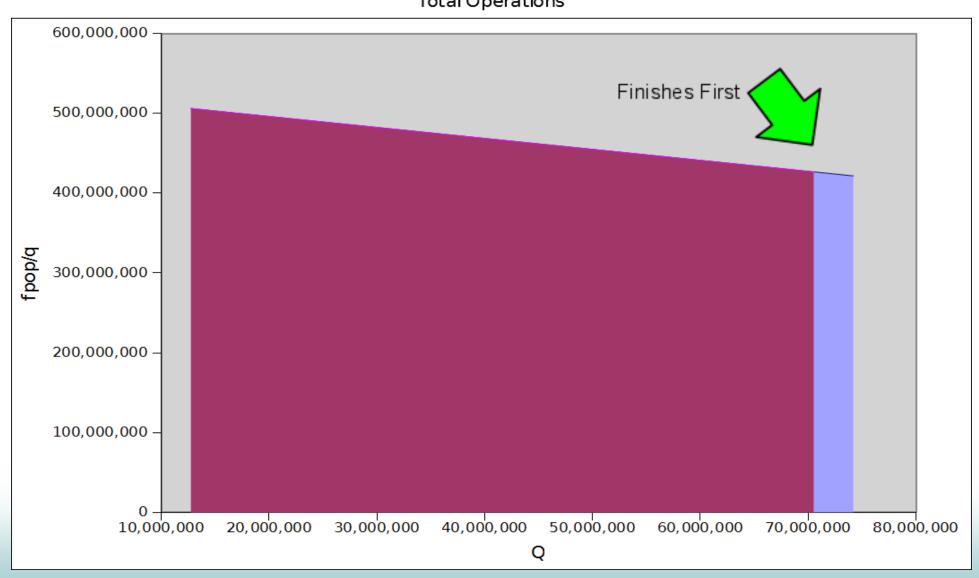


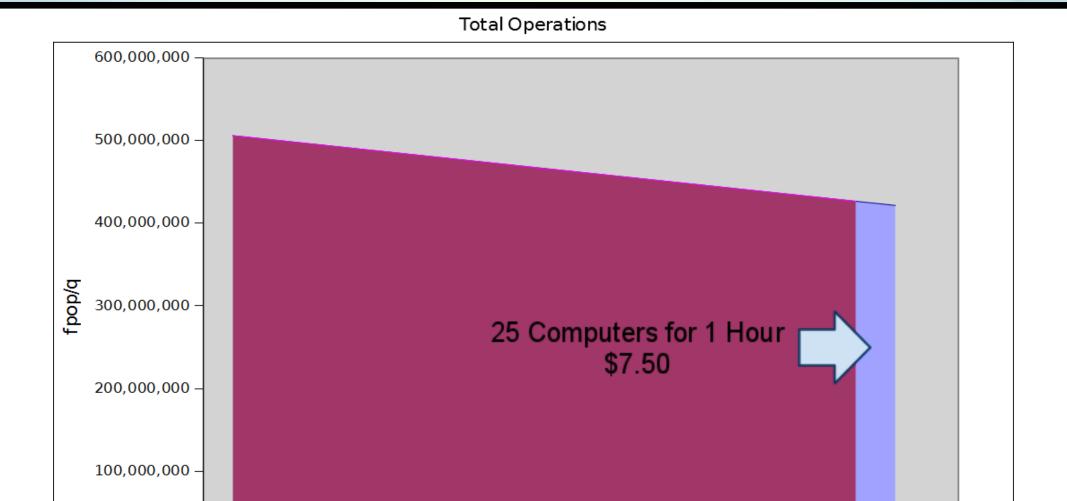












40,000,000

Q

30,000,000

20,000,000

10,000,000

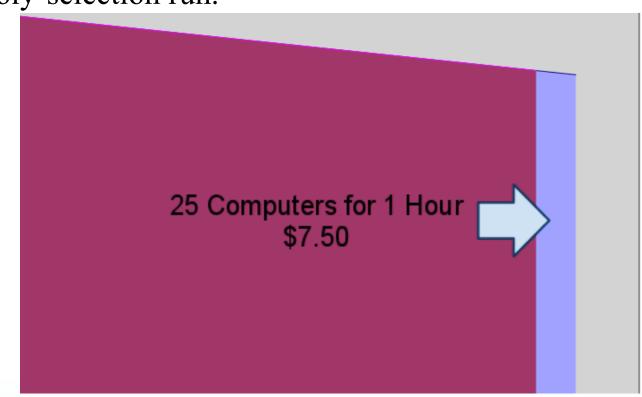
60,000,000

70,000,000

80,000,000

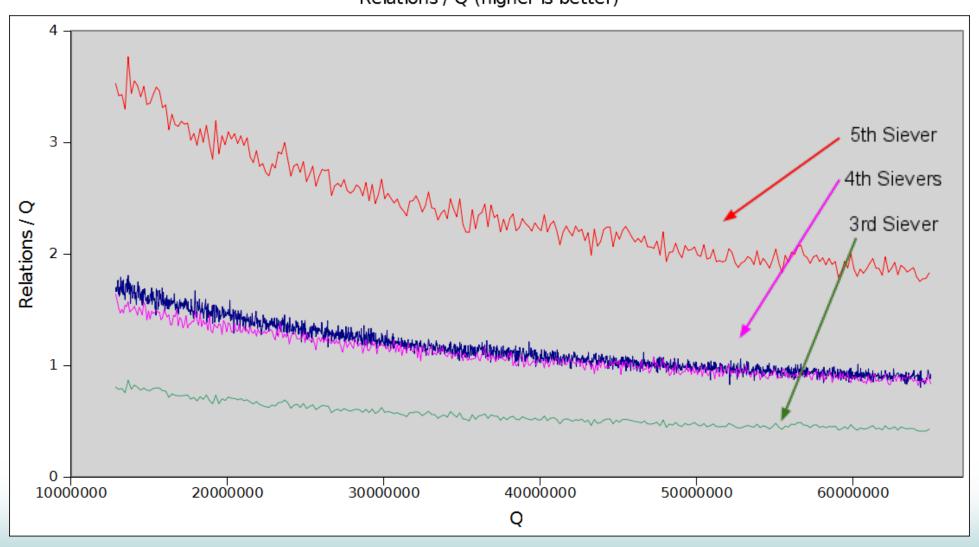
50,000,000

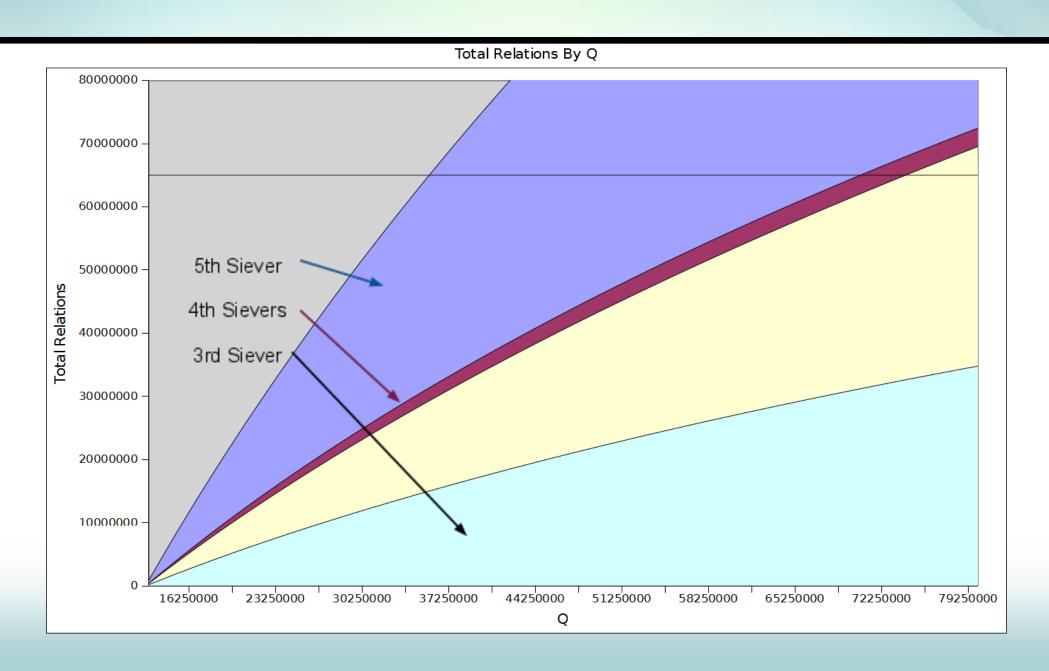
If time is more valuable to you than (not much) money it is in your best interest to take the first polynomial you get and sieve with that, rather than doing another poly-selection run.

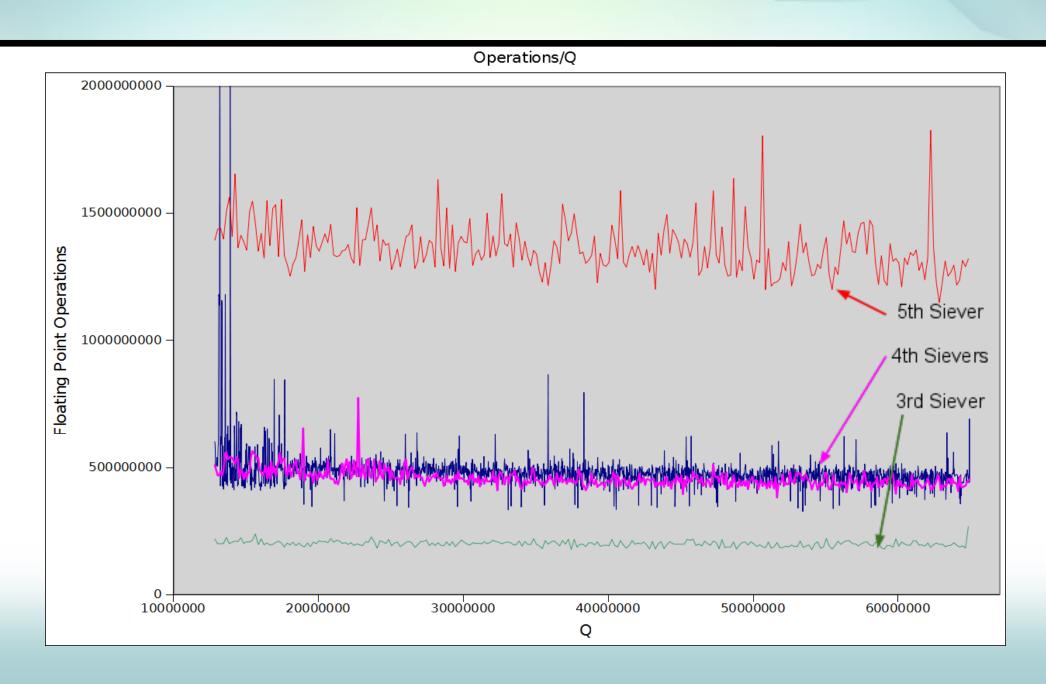


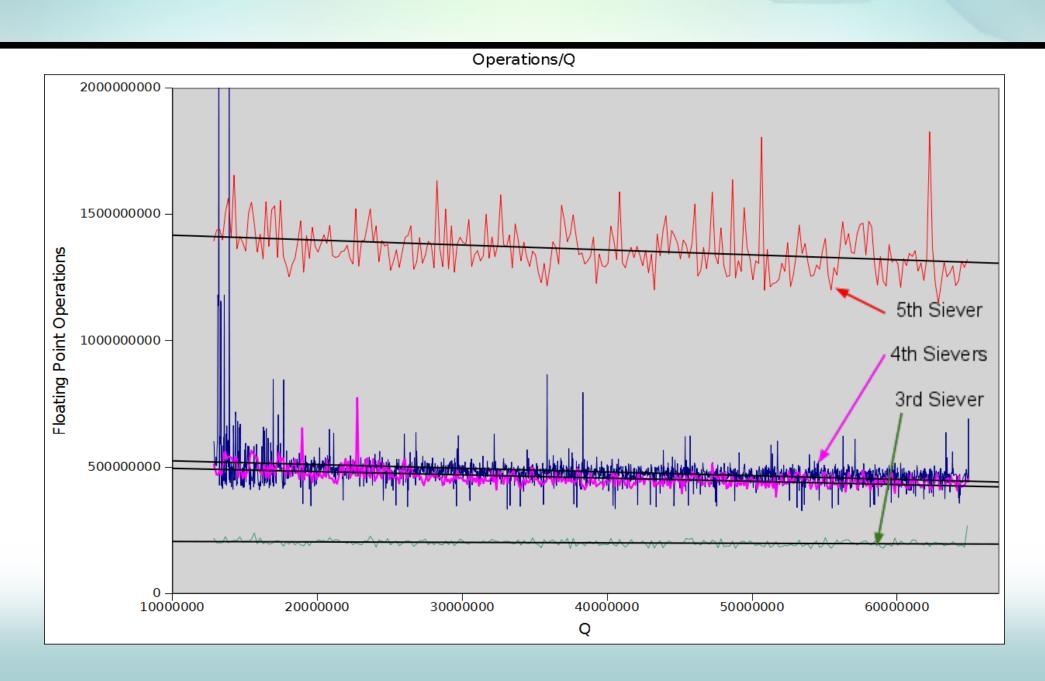
(this advice is only for 512-bit semiprimes.)

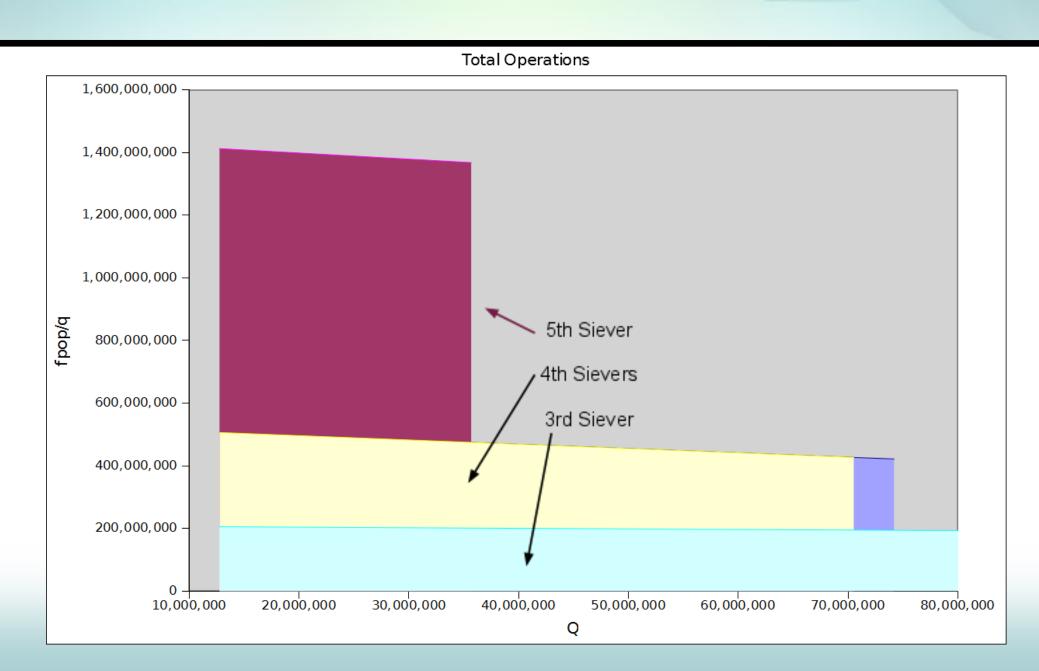
#### Relations / Q (higher is better)

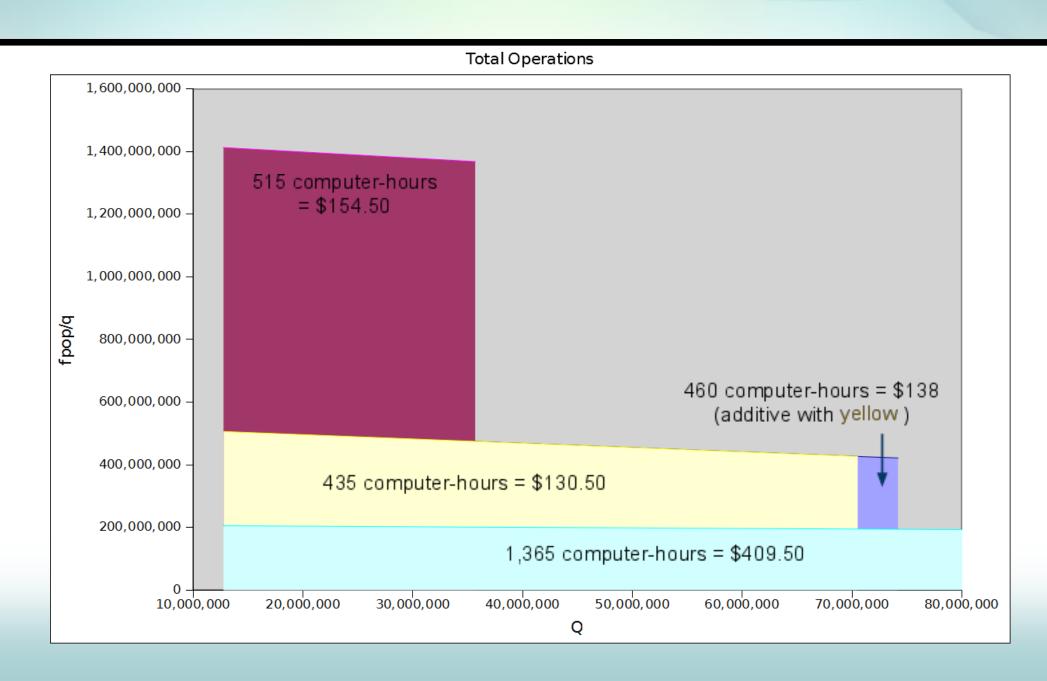




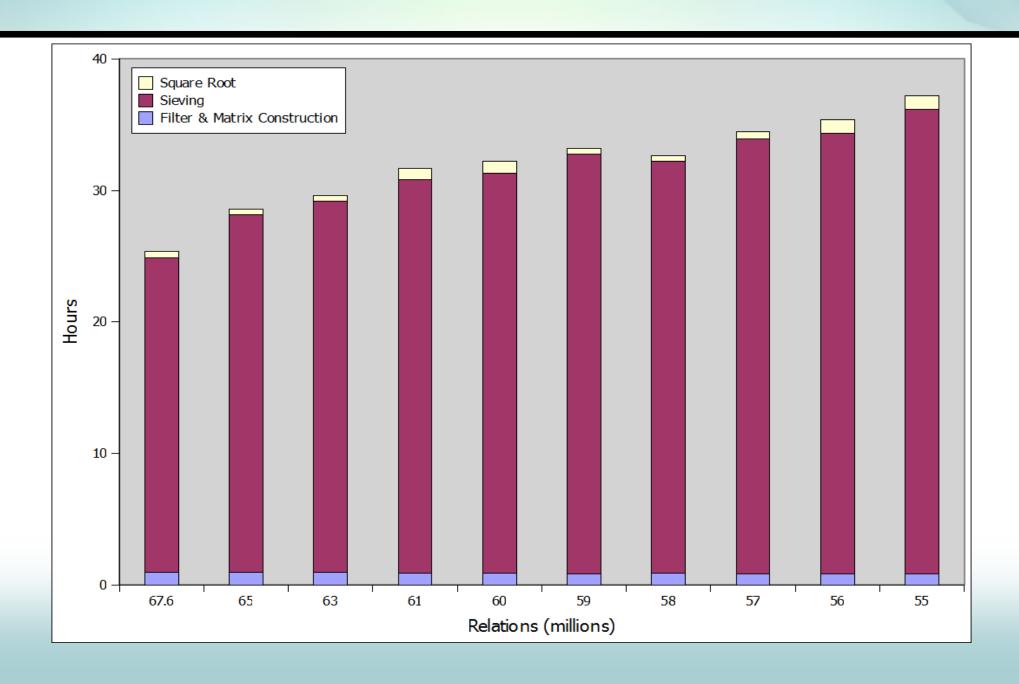








# Oversieving



#### Obligatory Ending Slide

Fin

#### Thanks:

- GDS
- NYSec
- MersenneForum & jasonp

Tom Ritter
http://ritter.vg
(encrypted mail preferred)

Big Ups To:

jasonp

http://www.gdssecurity.com/

https://github.com/GDSSecurity/cloud-and-control