

# Assignment 0x03

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# 1 Task 1: Number Theory and Algebra

## 1.1 Explain why the integers $\mathbb{Z}$ form a ring, and the rationals $\mathbb{Q}$ form a field.

A ring is a set  $R$  with two operations "+" and "\*".  $(R, +)$  is an abelian group, that means it is associative, commutative and has a neutral and inverse element.  $(R, *)$  is a monoid, that means it is associative and has a neutral element. Lastly multiplication is distributive with respect to addition. If all axioms hold, a set is a ring. And they hold for  $\mathbb{Z}$ .

A field is a ring but with the special case that  $(R \setminus \{0\}, *)$  is an abelian group. Meaning that associativity and commutativity hold for all elements except 0 and that there also exists a neutral and inverse element for every element of the field.

## 1.2 Find the inverses of all elements in $\mathbb{Z}_7^*$ . Why do all numbers between 1 and 6 have an inverse?

$$\mathbb{Z}_7^* = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$$

A number is an inverse, if number mod inverse = 1 (the neutral element)

Number:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Inverse:	1	4	5	2	3	6

If  $n$  is a prime, then all numbers between 1 and  $n-1$  have an inverse with the modulo-Operation. This is due to  $n$  not being a multiple of any of the elements in the set.

## 1.3 As an exercise, calculate the inverse of 331 in $\mathbb{Z}_{1234}$ using the extended euclidean algorithm.

GCD = 1, if Rest is 0 in the end

$$1234 == 3 * 331 + 241$$

$$331 == 1 * 241 + 90$$

$$241 == 2 * 90 + 61$$

$$90 == 1 * 61 + 29$$

$$61 == 2 * 29 + 3$$

$$29 == 9 * 3 + 2$$

$$3 == 1 * 2 + 1$$

$$2 == 2 * 1 + 0$$

Applying the algorithm:

$$1 == 3 - 1 * 2$$

$$1 == 3 - (29 - 9 * 3)$$

$$1 == 10 * 3 - 1 * 29$$

$$1 == 10 * (61 - 2 * 29) - 1 * 29$$

$$1 == 10 * 61 - 21 * 29$$

$$1 == 10 * 61 - 21 * (90 - 1 * 61)$$

$1 == 31 * 61 - 21 * 90$   
 $1 == 31 * (241 - 2 * 90) - 21 * 90$   
 $1 == 31 * 241 - 83 * 90$   
 $1 == 31 * 241 - 83 * (331 - 241 * 1)$   
 $1 == 114 * 241 - 83 * 331$   
 $1 == 114 * (1234 - 3 * 331) - 83 * 331$   
 $1 == 114 * 1234 - 425 * 331$

Inverse of 331 is -425. Since it is not in  $\mathbb{Z}$  we add 1234 to it until it is:  
 $-425 + 1234 = 809 \Rightarrow 809$  is the inverse of 331 in canonical form.

Test:  $331 * 809 = 267779$

$267779 \% 1234 = 1$

So the calculations are correct.

## 1.4 Find all generators of $\mathbb{Z}_{11}$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	2	4	8	5	10	9	7	3	6	1	TRUE
3	3	9	5	4	1	3	9	5	4	1	FALSE
4	4	5	9	3	1	4	5	9	3	1	FALSE
5	5	3	4	9	1	5	3	4	9	1	FALSE
6	6	3	7	9	10	5	8	4	2	1	TRUE
7	7	5	2	3	10	4	6	9	8	1	TRUE
8	8	9	6	4	10	3	2	5	7	1	TRUE
9	9	4	3	5	1	9	4	3	5	1	FALSE
10	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	TRUE

ExcelFormula = MOD((linke Spalte^Obere Zeile);11)

The marked lines (2, 6, 7, 8) are generators.

## 1.5 Calculate $42^{497}$ in $\mathbb{Z}_{1361}$ using fast exponentiation and a handheld calculator (not the one running on your computer or a programming language). Document a, e and n for each step.

Fastexp(a=42, n=497)

1st Iteration:

$e = 1$

n is odd:

$e = (42 * 1) \bmod 1361 = 42$

$a = 42 \bmod 1361 = 1764 \bmod 1361 = 403$

$n = 497 / 2 = 248$

2):

$e = 42$

n is even:

$$a = 403 \bmod 1361 = 450$$

$$n = n/2 = 124$$

3)

$$e = 42$$

n is even:

$$a = 450 \bmod 1361 = 1072$$

$$n = 124 / 2 = 62$$

4)

$$e = 42$$

n is even:

$$a = 1072 \bmod 1361 = 500$$

$$n = 62 / 2 = 31$$

5)

$$e = 42$$

n is odd:

$$e = (500 * 42) \bmod 1361 = 585$$

$$a = 500 \bmod 1361 = 937$$

$$n = 31 / 2 = 15$$

6)

$$e = 1072$$

n is odd:

$$e = (937 * 585) \bmod 1361 = 1023$$

$$a = 937 \bmod 1361 = 124$$

$$n = 15 / 2 = 7$$

7)

$$e = 46$$

n is odd:

$$e = (124 * 1023) \bmod 1361 = 279$$

$$a = 124 \bmod 1361 = 405$$

$$n = 7 / 2 = 3$$

8)

$$e = 260$$

n is odd:

$$e = (405 * 279) \bmod 1361 = 32$$

$$a = 405 \bmod 1361 = 705$$

$$n = 3 / 2 = 1$$

9)

$$e = 503$$

n is odd:

$$e = (705 * 32) \bmod 1361 = 784$$

$$a = 705 \bmod 1361 = 260$$

$$n = 1 / 2 = 0$$

10)

$$n = 0 \Rightarrow \text{return } e = 784$$

$$\Rightarrow 42497 \bmod 1361 = 784$$

## 2 Task 2: The RSA cryptosystem

### 2.1 Using that private key, decrypt c

$$\text{PHI}(n) = (p - 1)(q - 1) = (17 - 1) * (23 - 1) = 16 * 22 = 352$$

$$\begin{aligned} e &= 17; Z_{352}^* \\ (e * d) \bmod 352 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Using Excel we found the inverse using the formula above:  $d = 145$

$$m = c^d \bmod n = 282^{145} \bmod 391 = 197$$

### 2.2 Did Donald choose reasonable parameters? Explain!

When  $e = 1$ , the message itself is encrypted just by applying the modulo with the public Key part  $N$ . Resulting in  $c = m \bmod N$ , which means that if  $m$  is smaller than  $N$ , the encrypted message is just the plain message  $\Rightarrow c = m$

### 2.3 Find a value of $e$ for which RSA encryption is the identity function