TNC exame de recurso 21. jun 2019

1.
$$\chi^{2} = 90 \pmod{101}$$
 admik solutor $M = \left(\frac{90}{101}\right) = 1$.

Tenues
$$\left(\frac{90}{101}\right) = \left(\frac{2 \times 3^{2} \times 5}{101}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{101}\right) \left(\frac{3^{2}}{101}\right) \left(\frac{5}{101}\right)$$

$$= (-1) \times 1 \times \left(\frac{5}{101}\right) = -\left(\frac{5}{101}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{101}\right) = -1$$

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$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{3^{2}}{101}\right) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow prime com p$$

$$(p prime reper)$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{101}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{5-1}{2} \times \frac{101-1}{2}} \left(\frac{101}{5}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{101}{5}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = 1$$

$$101 = 1 \pmod{5}$$

Logo,
$$\left(\frac{90}{101}\right) = -1$$
 $\chi^2 = 90 \pmod{101}$

not admit solution.

$$\left(\frac{3}{727}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{3-1}{2}} \left(\frac{727}{3}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{363}{2}} \left(\frac{727}{3}\right) = -\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = -\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$= -\left(\frac{1^2}{3}\right) = -1$$

$$\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{p}\right) = 1$$

Taske de Miller-Rabin: Sejam m împar e to tal que mdc (b,m)=1 a 1 < b < m. Sejam $s, t \in IN$, com t împar, tais que $m-1=2^{\circ}t$.

Se fil (mod m) ov frit = -1 (mod m), face algum j t.g. 0 < j < N-1, dizemos que m pesse o teste fore a base br.

Se mé composte, a probabilidade de m passar o teste de Miller para « bases à < 1/4 k

M = 57M-1 = 56 = 2x7 N=3, t=7

Temos

$$2 \equiv 2 \pmod{57}$$
 $2^{4} \equiv 16 \pmod{57}$
 $2^{2} \equiv 4 \pmod{57}$
 $2^{3} \equiv 8 \pmod{57}$
 $2^{3} \equiv 8 \pmod{57}$
 $2^{4} \equiv 16 \pmod{57}$
 $2^{7} \equiv 8 \times 16 \pmod{57}$
 $2^{7} \equiv 8 \times 16 \pmod{57}$
 $2^{7} \equiv 14 \pmod{57}$

Amim, 2t \$ 1 (mod 57) e 2t \$ -1 (mod 57)

É-mes dado que

Assim,

Assim, vimos que 2^t \$ 1 (mod 57) < que 2^{2⁸xt} \$ -1 (mod 57)
para todo j t.g. 0≤j < n-1.

Portento, 57 nos pena o testo de Miller-Rabin pare a box 2.

4. M= 161 = pq com p,q primos distintos.

13 13

$$5 = 15$$
 $5^2 - M = 13^2 - 161 = 8$ (uso i um quadred prhito)

1=15

$$N = |S|$$

$$N^2 - M = 15^2 - 161 = 225 - 161 = 64 = 8^2$$

$$t = \sqrt{s^2 - m} = 8$$

$$M = (15-8)(15+8) = 7 \times 23$$

(b)
$$M=161$$

 $(p-1)-Pollord$ $mdc (63, m) = 7$
 Z_{161}
 $b=2$
 $mdc (b-1, m) = 1$
 $b^2 = 4$
 $mdc (4-1, m) = 1$
 $b^3x^2 = 4^3 = 64$
 $mdc (64-1, m) = mdc (63, m) = 7$
 $d*ds mo$
 $emunciads$
 $logo, 7 if um divisor mas tirvial of m.
(c) $M=143$
 $P-Pollord$
 Z_{143}
 $\alpha = f(f(x)) = 26$
 $h=f(x) = 5$
 $mdc (26-5, m) = 1$
 $mdc (21, m) = 1$
 $d*ds$
 $d*ds mo$
 $d*ds mo$
 $emunciads$
 $d*ds mo$
 $d*ds mo$
 $emunciads$
 $d*ds mo$
 $d*ds mo$$

$$Q = f(f(a))(\text{Exced 143})$$

$$= 15 \pmod{143}$$

$$b = f(b) \pmod{143}$$

$$= 26 \pmod{143}$$

$$= mdc (11, m) = 11 \neq 1$$

5. Suponhamos que M = pq e que comemos peq. Salemos que $\varphi(N) = (p-1)(q-1)$

Recipio camente, supombanios que combecemos on e g (n). Pretendensos determinas pe q. Temos

$$\varphi(n) = (p-1) (q-1) \Leftrightarrow \varphi(n) = pq - p - q + 1$$
 $\Leftrightarrow p+q = m - \varphi(n) + 1$
 $\Leftrightarrow p+q = m - \varphi(n) + 1$

Alem disso,

 $(p-q)^2 = (p+q)^2 - 4 pq$. Suponhamos, sem perde de generalidade, que p>q. Entső,

$$p-q = \sqrt{(p+q)^2 - 4pq}$$

$$= \sqrt{(m-\gamma(m)+1)^2 - 4m}$$
 (2)

Assim, conhecendo $m \in \varphi(n)$, produnos diterminar, por (1) ι (2), p+q ι p-q. De

seguida, calcularnos p = q atravis de: $p = \frac{1}{2} \left((p+q) + (p-q) \right)$ $= q = \frac{1}{2} \left((p+q) - (p-q) \right)$

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6. Admitamos que n é um paudimo
fraco de bon 2. Entas, n é composto
   2^{m-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}.
   Como 2<sup>m-1</sup> = 1 (mod n), Temos que m (2<sup>m-1</sup> 1),
2<sup>n-1</sup>-1= mK,
pare algum K. Noti-se que, sendo 2<sup>n-1</sup>11-par,
ou seja,
 K tombem é imper.
    Seja N = 2<sup>M</sup>-1. Temos que
    N-1=2^{m}-1-1=2^{m}-2=2.(2^{m-1}-1)
                   = 2 \times (MK),
    N-1= 2°xt, com s=12 t= mk.
               2^{t} = 2^{mk} = (2^{m})^{k}
                              \equiv 1 \pmod{N}.
                              6 2 m = (2<sup>m</sup>-1)+1
                                  = N+1 = 1 (mod N)
Gono 2t = 1 (mod N), podemos ofinmer que N
para o tiste de Miller para a base 2.
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Além disse, sendo m composto, nadmiti um divisor mode trivial d. Assim, 2d-1 | 2m-1, donde Ni composto.

Portents, Ni um pseudo pinnos forh de base

Parti II

F.
$$p=37$$

Elgamal chave publics $(p,2,28)$
 $n=2$ $n.p.$ de p ord₃₇ $2=q(3+)=36$

Assim, $Z_p^*=\langle n\rangle$
 $f=n^a \pmod{p}$ $f=28$
 $ind_b f=a \Rightarrow a=ind_2 28=34$

Criptograma. $(21,8)$
 $r=21$
 $f=8$

mensagem original: $(ra)^{-1} f \pmod{p}$

$$(\gamma^{\alpha})^{\frac{1}{2}} = (21^{34})^{-1}$$

$$21 = -16 \pmod{37} \Rightarrow (21^{\alpha})^{-\frac{1}{2}} = ((-16)^{\alpha})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \pmod{37}$$

$$\Rightarrow (21^{24})^{-\frac{1}{2}} = ((-16)^{34})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \otimes (\bmod{37})$$

$$2^{34} = 28 \pmod{37}$$

$$= -9 \pmod{37} \Rightarrow (2^{34})^{4} = (-9)^{4} \pmod{37}$$

$$\Rightarrow (2^{34})^{4} = 3^{8} \pmod{37}$$

$$\Rightarrow (2^{34})^{4} = 81 \times 81 \pmod{37}$$

$$\Rightarrow (2^{34})^{4} = 7 \times 7 \pmod{37}$$

$$\Rightarrow (2^{34})^{4} = 7 \times 7 \pmod{37}$$

$$\Rightarrow (2^{34})^{4} = 12 \pmod{37}$$

Anim

$$(\gamma^{a})^{-1}S \equiv (12)^{-1} \times 2^{3} \pmod{37}$$

$$\equiv 3^{-1} \times (2^{2})^{-1} \times (2^{2}) \times 2 \pmod{37}$$

$$\equiv 3^{-1} \times 2 \pmod{37}$$

$$\equiv 13 \pmod{37}$$

$$\equiv 13 \pmod{37}$$

$$3^{-1} = 25 \text{ em } \mathbb{Z}_{37}$$

$$25 \times 2 = 50 \equiv 13 \pmod{37}$$

Assim, a mensegem original [13

$$(m, \ell) = (55, 3)$$
 $M = 5 \times 11$
 $\varphi(n) = 4 \times 10 = 90$
 $3^{4} = 1 \pmod{90} \Rightarrow 3 \times 3^{3} = 1 \pmod{90}$
 $\Rightarrow 0 \text{ inverso de } 3 \text{ em } 7290$
 $e 3^{3} = 27$

Assim, $d = 27$
 $\text{cripto } = 8$
 $\text{decifración}: \text{cripto d (mod m)}$
 $8^{27} = (2^{3})^{27} \pmod{55}$
 $= 2^{87} \pmod{55}$

Pelo Tonfoler, sabernos que $2^{9(55)} = 1 \pmod{55}$

Anim, $2^{90} = 1 \pmod{55}$

Fortunts, $8^{27} = 2^{40} \times 2^{40} \times 2 \pmod{55}$ $= 2 \pmod{55}$ a mense sum dicipade i 2.