

ALGEBRĂ

CURS 2

Alg. de criptare RSA. ≈ 1978 . Rivest Shamir Adleman

Teorema Euler $(a, m) = 1$
 $a \in \mathbb{Z}, m \in \mathbb{N}^+$ } $\rightarrow a^{\varphi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$
 $\varphi(m) = |\cup(\mathbb{Z}_m)| = m \cdot \prod_{p|m} (1 - \frac{1}{p})$
 2 prime
 p, m.

Consecință: m prim

Alia
Th. a lui
Fermat.

$$\varphi(m) = m - 1 \quad m \nmid a \quad \rightarrow \quad a^{m-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$$

$$(m, e)$$

$$(e, \varphi(m)) = 1$$

$$m = p \cdot q$$

$$p < q$$

p, q - prime

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(m) &= \varphi(pq) = pq \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q}\right) \\ &= (p-1)(q-1) \end{aligned}$$

Alfabet: de lungime 26 - pt. început.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

mesaj \rightarrow nr.

$$26^k < m < 26^{k+1}$$

Se împarte textul în secv. de lung k

O secv. de lung k se va transforma în una de lung $k+1$.

$$a_0 a_1 a_2 \dots a_{k-1} \longrightarrow 26^0 a_0 + 26^1 a_1 + 26^2 a_2 + \dots + 26^{k-1} a_{k-1}$$

$$p^e \pmod{m}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{N' scriu în baza } 26 = [b_k b_{k-1} \dots b_0]_{(26)}$$

example:

$$\begin{cases} m = 851 \\ e = 53 \end{cases}$$

NU \longrightarrow

$$26^k < 851 < 26^{k+1}$$

$$26 < 209 < 26^2$$

" 676

$$k=1$$

lit se va transfera în 2.

$$N=13$$

$$\text{ex: } \begin{cases} m = 851 \\ e = 109 \end{cases} \quad \text{NU} \longrightarrow$$

$$26^2 < 851 < 26^3$$

2 lit se va transfera în 3.

$$\text{NU} \longrightarrow 13 \cdot 26 + 20 = 338 + 20 = 358$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \swarrow \\ 20 \\ 358^{109} \equiv 851 \end{array}$$

Fol. l. chin a rest:

$$851 = 37 \cdot 23$$

$$358^{109} \stackrel{37}{\equiv} 25^{109} = (25^{36})^3 \cdot 25^{37} \equiv 25$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 358 \\ 233 \\ \hline 225 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

acum fol mica th. Fermat
 $25 \stackrel{36}{\equiv} 1(37)$

$$358^{109} \stackrel{23}{\equiv} 13^{109} \stackrel{23}{\equiv} -7 \stackrel{23}{\equiv} 16.$$

$$13^{22} \equiv 1(23)$$

$$13^{110} \equiv 1(23)$$

$$13x \equiv 1(23) \mid 2.$$

$$13x \equiv 26x \equiv 2(23) \Rightarrow x \equiv \frac{-21}{3} = -7.$$

$$x \equiv -7$$

$$A = 37t + 25 \stackrel{23}{\equiv} 16$$

$$14t \stackrel{23}{\equiv} 16 - 25 = -9 \stackrel{23}{\equiv} 14 \quad t \stackrel{23}{\equiv} 1$$

$$A = 37(23 \cdot 1 + 1) + 25 = 851 + 37 + 25 = 851 + 62.$$

$$358^{109} \stackrel{851}{\equiv} \boxed{62}$$

$$62 = 26^2 \cdot 0 + 26 \cdot 2 + 10$$

NU \rightarrow ACK.

0, 2, 10
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
A C K

Decription

1) Given p, q $(e, \varphi(n)) = 1.$

2) Choose $e, f \equiv 1 \pmod{\varphi(n)}$

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

$$= pq - p - q + 1 = (p-1)(q-1)$$

$$p = 37.$$

$$q = 23.$$

3) Q^d

$$109 f \equiv 1 \pmod{792} \quad | \cdot 7.$$

$$-29 \equiv 763 f \equiv 7 \pmod{792}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 792 \\ 763 \\ \hline = 29. \end{array}$$

$$22 \cdot 36.$$

$$f = 109.$$

$$62^{109} \equiv 851$$

$$\overline{AB}$$

$$\underline{C} \quad \underline{D} \quad \underline{E}$$

$$\boxed{I \quad 26 \cdot A + B}$$

$$C \cdot 26^2 + D \cdot 26 + E$$

Rives, Thamer, Adomau.

ineli de polinoame R . inel comutativ.

Def: Un inel $(R, +, \cdot)$ s. m. comutativ dacã $a \cdot b = b \cdot a$.
 $\forall a, b \in R$.

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow R. \\ f(n) = 0 \quad \forall n \geq n_0 + 1 \end{array} \right.$$

polinom

$$f(0) + f(1)x + f(2)x^2 + \dots + f(n_0)x^{n_0}$$

$$f = g \stackrel{\text{def}}{\implies} f(n) = g(n) \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

f, g polinoame

$$(f+g)(n) = f(n) + g(n) \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$(f \cdot g)(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n f(k) \cdot g(n-k)$$

$(R[x], +, \cdot)$ inel comutativ

$$\text{grad } f = \begin{cases} \max \{k \mid f(k) \neq 0\} & f \neq (0, 0, 0, \dots) \\ -\infty & f = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{grad } f \cdot g \leq \text{grad } f + \text{grad } g$$

$$f(x) = a_k x^k + \dots + a_0$$

$$g(x) = b_n x^n + \dots + b_0$$

$$f \cdot g(x) = a_k b_n x^{n+k} + \dots$$

$$\begin{cases} a_k \neq 0 \\ b_m \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow a_k \cdot b_m \neq 0.$$

$$\text{Dacă } R \text{ corp} \Rightarrow \text{grad } f \cdot g = \text{grad } f + \text{grad } g$$

Def: $(R, +, \cdot)$ inel.

R s.m. corp dacă $U(R) = R \setminus \{0\}$

R corp $x \neq 0, y \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \cdot y \neq 0$ R inel comutativ.

Presupunem că $x \cdot y = 0$.

$x \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists r \in R$ a.i. $r \cdot x = x \cdot r = 1$.

$$y = 1 \cdot y = (r \cdot x) \cdot y = r(x \cdot y) = r \cdot 0 = 0 \quad \text{do}$$

Rădăcină a unui polinom

$$f(x) = a_k x^k + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \quad a_0 \neq 0$$

Unui polinom îi asociem o funcție polinomială:

$$f(x) = a_k \cdot x^k + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

$x \in R$ s.m. răd a lui f dacă $f(x) = 0$.

Problema: nr. răd ale lui f este cel mult gradul lui f .

$$f(x) = x^3 - x \in \mathbb{Z}_6[x]$$

$$f(\bar{0}) = \bar{0}$$

$$f(\bar{1}) = 0.$$

$$f(\bar{2}) = \bar{8} - \bar{2} = \bar{6} = \bar{0}$$

$$f(\bar{3}) = \bar{27} - \bar{3} = \bar{24} = \bar{0}$$

$$f(\bar{4}) = \bar{60} = \bar{0}$$

$$f(\bar{5}) = \bar{120} = \bar{0}$$

$$\mathbb{H} = \{a + bi + cj + dk \mid a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

corpul cuaternioni.

$$a + bi + cj + dk = a_1 + b_1 i + c_1 j + d_1 k.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = a_1 \\ b = b_1 \\ c = c_1 \\ d = d_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a + bi + cj + dk) + (a_1 + b_1 i + c_1 j + d_1 k) &= \\ = a + a_1 + (b + b_1)i + (c + c_1)j + (d + d_1)k. \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1}$$

$$i \cdot j = k$$

$$j \cdot i = -k$$

$$j \cdot k = i, \quad k \cdot i = j$$

$$k \cdot j = -i, \quad i \cdot k = -j$$

$(\mathbb{H}, +, \cdot)$ - corp necomutativ.

$$f(x) = x^2 + 1.$$

\hookrightarrow are o infinitate de rădăcini în \mathbb{H}

K corp comutativ. $\Rightarrow \exists K$ corp comut. $K \subseteq K_1$.

$$f \in K[x], f \neq 0$$

a.i. f are grad f rădăcini în K

$(\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)$, $f \in \mathbb{C}[x], f \neq 0 \Rightarrow f$ are toate răd în \mathbb{C}