Homework #3

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1.

The curve E is an Edwards Curve with d=-5. The following calculations are on \mathbb{F}_{13} : Using the formula $(x_1,y_1)+(x_2,y_2)=(\frac{x_1y_2+x_2y_1}{1-5x_1x_2y_1y_2}\mod 13,\frac{y_1y_2-x_1x_2}{1+5x_1x_2y_1y_2}\mod 13)$,

$$R = 2P + Q$$

$$= 2(6,3) + (3,7)$$

$$= (6,10) + (3,7)$$

$$= (12,0)$$

Edwards Curve is a kind of Twisted Edwards Curve with a = 1. In $M : 5v^2 = u^3 + 3u^2 + u$, we have

$$A = 2\frac{a+d}{a-d} = 3 \mod 13$$
$$B = \frac{4}{a-d} = 5 \mod 13$$

So,

$$M:5v^2 = u^3 + 3u^2 + u$$

The formula of mapping from Edwards Curve *E* to Montgomery Curve *M* is $(x,y) \rightarrow (u,v) = (\frac{1+y}{1-y} \mod 13, \frac{1+y}{x(1-y)} \mod 13)$. So,

$$P = (6,3) \rightarrow P' = (11,4)$$

 $Q = (3,7) \rightarrow Q' = (3,1)$
 $R = (12,0) \rightarrow R' = (1,12)$

Suppose the slope of a line through the two points is l. The double formula on M is 2(u,v)=(u',v'), where

$$l = \frac{3u^2 + 2Au + 1}{2Bv} = \frac{3u^2 + 6u + 1}{10v} \mod 13$$

$$u' = Bl^2 - A - 2u = 5l^2 - 3 - 2u \mod 13$$

$$v' = l(u - u') - v \mod 13$$

So,

$$2P' = (6,1)$$
, with $l = 1$

The addition formula on M is $(u_1, v_1) + (u_2, v_2) = (u_3, v_3)$, where

$$l = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{u_2 - u_1} \mod 13$$

$$u' = Bl^2 - A - u_1 - u_2 = 5l^2 - 3 - u_1 - u_2 \mod 13$$

$$v' = l(u - u_1) - v_1 \mod 13$$

So,

$$2P' + Q' = (6,1) + (3,1) = (1,12)$$
 with $l = 0$

So we get 2P' + Q' = R'.

2.

First, assume that the slope of the line is l. Calculate the addition and double formula of the elliptic curve.

Addition formula:

$$(x_{p}, y_{p}) + (x_{q}, y_{q}) = (x_{r}, y_{r})$$

$$l = \frac{y_{p} - y_{q}}{x_{p} - x_{q}} \mod 41$$

$$x_{r} = l^{2} - x_{p} - x_{q} \mod 41$$

$$y_{r} = l(x_{p} - x_{r}) - y_{p} \mod 41$$

Double formula:

$$2(x,y) = (x_r, y_r)$$

$$l = \frac{3x^2 + a}{2y} = \frac{3x^2 + 1}{2y} \mod 41$$

$$x_r = l^2 - 2x \mod 41$$

$$y_r = l(x - x_r) - y \mod 41$$

You can also find our codes in the file "BSGS.py".

```
import math
```

from Crypto.Util.number import inverse

a=1

b=20

```
def Double(x,y,modn):
   ''', Double the point (x,y) modulo modn. Result is (x_r,y_r).'''
   if math.isinf(x) or math.isinf(y):
     return math.inf,math.inf
   l=(3*x*x+a)*inverse(2*y,modn)%modn
   x_r = (1*1-2*x) \mod n
   y_r = (1*(x-x_r)-y) \mod n
   return x_r,y_r
def Add(x_p,y_p,x_q,y_q,modn):
   '''Add two poins (x_p,y_p) and (x_q,y_q) modulp modn. Result is
      (x_r,y_r).,,
   if math.isinf(x_p):
     return x_q,y_q
   if math.isinf(x_q):
     return x_p,y_p
   if x_p==x_q and y_p!=y_q:
     return math.inf,math.inf
   if x_p==x_q and y_p==y_q:
     return Double(x_p,y_p,modn)
   l=(y_p-y_q)*inverse((x_p-x_q),modn)%modn
   x_r=(1*1-x_p-x_q)\mbox{mod} n
   y_r = (1*(x_p-x_r)-y_p) \text{modn}
   return x_r,y_r
def Power(x,y,exp,modn):
   '''Calculate the exp times of the point (x,y) modulo modn. Result is
      (x_r,y_r).,,
  n=1
   x_r=x
  y_r=y
   while n<exp:</pre>
     x_r,y_r=Add(x_r,y_r,x,y,modn)
     n=n+1
   return x_r,y_r
def BSGS(x_A,y_A,x,y,order,modn):
   Solve DLP using Baby Step Giant Step.
   Return log_{(x,y)}(x_A,x_A) modulo modn.
```

```
The point (x,y) has order "order".
  t=math.floor(math.sqrt(order))
  _xt,_yt=Power(x,y,t,modn)
  k=1
  _xkt=_xt
  _ykt=_yt
  g_map=dict()
  g_map[(_xt,_yt)]=k
  while k<math.floor(order/t):</pre>
     k=k+1
     _xkt,_ykt=Add(_xkt,_ykt,_xt,_yt,modn)
     g_map[(_xkt,_ykt)]=k
  i=1
  while i<t+1:
     _xi,_yi=Power(x,y,i,modn)
     _xAi,_yAi=Add(x_A,y_A,_xi,_yi,modn)
     if (_xAi,_yAi) in g_map:
        return (g_map[(_xAi,_yAi)]*t-i)%modn
     i=i+1
  return -1
if __name__=="__main__":
  modn=41
  p=53
  P_x=3
  P_y=38
  PA_x=25
  PA_y=34
  print("The answer is:",BSGS(PA_x,PA_y,P_x,P_y,p,modn))
```

Run the program and get the output:

The answer is: 23