

$$\begin{aligned}
 &1. a_1=11 \quad a_2=13 \quad a_3=17 \quad m_4=19 \\
 &n = n_1 n_2 n_3 n_4 = 96189 \\
 &n_1 = n_2 n_3 n_4 = 4197 \\
 &n_2 = n_1 a_3 n_4 = 3553 \\
 &n_3 = n_1 a_2 n_4 = 2717 \\
 &n_4 = n_1 n_2 n_3 = 2431 \\
 &y_1 = 4197^{-1} \pmod{11} = 8^{-1} \pmod{11} = 8 \pmod{11} \quad (m=5) \\
 &y_2 = 3553^{-1} \pmod{13} = 4^{-1} \pmod{13} = 10 \pmod{13} \quad (m=3) \\
 &y_3 = 2717^{-1} \pmod{17} = 14^{-1} \pmod{17} = 11 \pmod{17} \quad (m=9) \\
 &y_4 = 2431^{-1} \pmod{19} = 18^{-1} \pmod{19} = 18 \pmod{19} \quad (m=17)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &a \cdot a^{-1} = 1 \pmod{n} \\
 &\exists \text{EA: } a \cdot a^{-1} + m y = 1 \\
 &a a^{-1} = 1 - m y \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z})
 \end{aligned}$$

Discrete Mathematics: Homework 4

(Deadline: 8:00am, March 18, 2022)

$$\begin{aligned}
 w_1 &= y_1 a_1 \pmod{n} = 29393 \pmod{n} \\
 w_2 &= 3553 a_2 \pmod{n} \\
 w_3 &= 29887 \pmod{n} \\
 w_4 &= 43758 \pmod{n}
 \end{aligned}$$

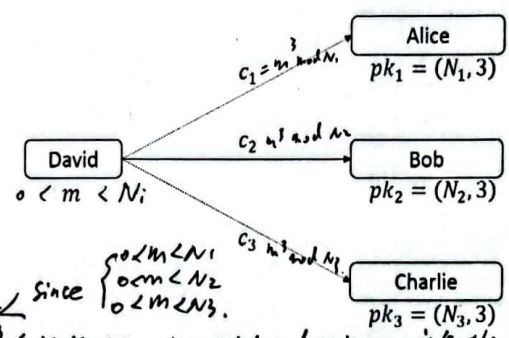
$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow x &= a_1 w_1 + a_2 w_2 + a_3 w_3 + a_4 w_4 \pmod{n} \\
 &= 3553 a_2 + 29887 a_3 + 43758 a_4 \pmod{n} \\
 &= 29393 a_1 + 46189
 \end{aligned}$$

- (20 points) Let a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 be arbitrary integers. Find ALL integer solutions of the following equation system.

$$\begin{cases}
 x \equiv a_1 \pmod{11}; \\
 x \equiv a_2 \pmod{13}; \\
 x \equiv a_3 \pmod{17}; \\
 x \equiv a_4 \pmod{19}.
 \end{cases}$$

- (20 points) See the following figure. The RSA public keys of Alice, Bob and Charlie are $pk_1 = (N_1, 3)$, $pk_2 = (N_2, 3)$ and $pk_3 = (N_3, 3)$, respectively. David wants to send a private message m to Alice, Bob and Charlie, where m is an integer and $0 < m < N_i$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$. In order to keep m secret from an eavesdropper Eve, David encrypts m as $c_1 = m^3 \pmod{N_1}$, $c_2 = m^3 \pmod{N_2}$ and $c_3 = m^3 \pmod{N_3}$; and then sends c_1 to Alice, c_2 to Bob and c_3 to Charlie.

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \begin{cases} c_1 = m^3 \pmod{N_1} \\ c_2 = m^3 \pmod{N_2} \\ c_3 = m^3 \pmod{N_3} \end{cases} \\
 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m^3 = c_1 \pmod{N_1} \\ m^3 = c_2 \pmod{N_2} \\ m^3 = c_3 \pmod{N_3} \end{cases} \\
 \text{CRT: } n = (N_1 N_2 N_3) \\
 n p = b = C N_2 N_3 \cdot [C N_2 N_3]^{-1} \pmod{N_1} \\
 + C_2 N_1 N_3 \cdot [C N_1 N_3]^{-1} \pmod{N_2} \\
 + C_3 N_1 N_2 \cdot [C N_1 N_2]^{-1} \pmod{N_3} \\
 m^3 = b \text{ exists and can be solved uniquely} \quad \text{Since } \begin{cases} 0 < m < N_1 \\ 0 < m < N_2 \\ 0 < m < N_3 \end{cases} \\
 m^3 \equiv b \pmod{N_1 N_2 N_3} \rightarrow \text{when } 0 < m^3 \leq N_1 N_2 N_3, \text{ no exist and unique is the solution.}
 \end{aligned}$$



Suppose that N_1, N_2, N_3 are pairwise relatively prime. Show that with the knowledge of all public keys and all ciphertexts, Eve can decide the value of m .

- (20 points) Let $G = \{x : x \in \mathbb{R}, x > 1\}$. Define $x * y = xy - x - y + 2$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$. Show that $(G, *)$ is an Abelian group.
- (20 points) Let (G, \cdot) be a multiplicative (Abelian) group of order m . Show that $o(a) | m$ for any $a \in G$, i.e., the order of any group element must be a divisor of the group's order.
- (20 points) Let $G = \langle g \rangle$ be a subgroup of \mathbb{Z}_p^* of order q , where $a^q = 1 \pmod{p}$

$p=1797693134862315907729305190789024733617976978942306572734300811577326758055009$
 $631327084773224075360211201138798713933576587897688144166224928474306394741243777$
 $678934248654852763022196012460941194530829520850057688381506823424628814739131105$
 $40827237163350510684586298239947245938479716304835356329624227998859,$

$q = (p-1)/2$ and $g = 3$. Suppose that in a Diffie-Hellman key exchange protocol Alice and Bob exchanged the following information $(q, G, g; A, B)$, where

A=112983575163002618947589666667354281816845178451448750969029100664347239526230
166033932125012141273999088232234924787259712660427548927981777812675128216074705
452830594726890347313130276198642286884664382583275520454375902037906355067286037
74799021127049872571983254506993921153718739796769296097404717448108;

B=1117727678052102394963651916915168810433949881962970620138536466745747434010427
364473288861564296291926916015263983660880127367494546266862814675792056750844619
894945132946240660741372479130373300404872753469132533457334297677819009771026871
85378411660147190296412313303321533586102552123457499563789255321369.

In particular, $\log_g A, \log_g B \leq 10^4$. Find the output of Alice and Bob.

3. $x * y = xy - x - y + 2$

Closure: $\forall a, b \in G, a > 1, b > 1$

$$a * b = ab - a - b + 2 = a(b-1) - (b-1) + 1 = (a-1)(b-1) + 1 > 1$$

$\Rightarrow a * b \in G$

Associative: $\forall a, b, c \in G$

$$\begin{aligned} a * (b * c) &= a * (bc - b - c + 2) = a(bc - b - c + 2) - a - (bc - b - c + 2) + 2 \\ &= (ab - a - b + 2) \cdot c - (ab - a - b + 2) - c + 2 \\ &= (a * b) * c. \end{aligned}$$

Identity:

$\exists e = 2 \in G, \forall a \in G,$

$a * 2 = 2a - a - 2 + 2 = a$

$2 * a = 2a - 2 - a + 2 = a = a * 2.$

Inverse: $\forall a \in G, \exists b = \frac{a}{a-1} > 1, b \in G.$

$$a * b = \frac{a^2}{a-1} - a - \frac{a}{a-1} + 2 = 2$$

$$b * a = \frac{a^2}{a-1} - \frac{a}{a-1} - a + 2 = 2 = a * b \in G.$$

Commutative:

$\forall a, b \in G$

$a * b = ab - a - b + 2$

$b * a = ba - b - a + 2 = ab - a - b + 2 = a * b.$

$\Rightarrow (G, *)$ Abelian Group.

4. $(G, *)$ is a multiplicative Abelian group of order m .
Apply Euler's Theorem: $a^m = 1$

For any $a \in G, a^m = 1$

$\forall a \in G, a^{o(a)} = 1$

Use division algorithm.

$\exists q, r \in \mathbb{Z} : m = q \cdot o(a) + r, 0 \leq r < o(a).$

$$a^m = a^{q \cdot o(a) + r} = (a^{o(a)})^q \cdot a^r = \underset{1^q}{a^r} = a^r = 1 \quad (a^m = 1).$$

$\Rightarrow a^r = 1, 0 \leq r < o(a)$

$o(a)$ is the least ^{integer} value $a^{o(a)} = 1.$

$\Rightarrow r = 0.$

$\Rightarrow m = q \cdot o(a)$

$o(a) \mid m$ for any $a \in G.$

5.

```
def Diffie_Hellman():
    A = 1129835751630026189475896666667
    B = 1117727678052102394963651916915
    p = 1797693134862315907729305190789
    q = (p-1)/2
    a = 1
    b = 1
    while True:
        if (3**a)%p == A: break
        else: a+=1
    while True:
        if (3**b)%p == B: break
        else: b+=1
    print("Alice:", A**b%p)
    print("Bob:", B**a%p)
Diffie_Hellman()
```

```
>>> Diffie_Hellman()
Alice: 108281127834534623810417078020561498665963920722439039409874596727792606753195226630990803887709039825462505249924203502002
0762432742061230017062080266530290575004577768434812582748436500759071863837318793688996730932472265529499222581541091410507221072
5045953105019352457540772995508978315699107247398350128
Bob: 10828112783453462381041707802056149866596392072243903940987459672779260675319522663099080388770903982546250524992420350200207
6243274206123001706208026653029057500457776843481258274843650075907186383731879368899673093247226552949922258154109141050722107250
45953105019352457540772995508978315699107247398350128
```