Ols Cel mai ieftin algoritm Enclidian

g=1while (a mod z=0 and z=0) do a = a/2 b = b/2 g = 2g

Notice $a \neq 0$ do

while $a \mod 2 = 0$ do a = a/2while $b \mod 2 = 0$ do b = b/2(acum ambie sunt inapori!)

if $a \neq b$ then a = (a-b)/2else b = (b-a)/2

end return g. lo;

Obs Lema clineza a resturilor, varianta efectiva

m,,...mr: itj -> gcd (mi, mj)=1

x=? a.7. $\forall i \quad x=a_i \mod m_i$

Solute $M = m_1 m_2 - m_1$; $X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i M_i y_i \mod M$ $M_i = M/m_i$ $Y_i = M_i^{-1} \mod m_i$

Exemples Cant
$$\times$$
 a.i.
$$\begin{cases}
\times = 5 \mod 7 \\
\times = 3 \mod 11 \\
\times = 10 \mod 13
\end{cases}$$

$$M_1 = 11.13 = 143$$
) $y_1 = 143^{-1} \mod 7 = 3^{-1} \mod 7 = 5$

$$M_2 = 7 \cdot 13 = 91$$
, $y_2 = 91^{-1} \mod 11 = 33^{-1} \mod 11 = 4$

$$M_3 = 77$$
 $y_3 = 77 \mod 13 = 12^{-1} \mod 13 = 12$
 $= (-1)^{-1} \mod 13 = -1 \mod 13 = 12$

mod 1001 = 894.

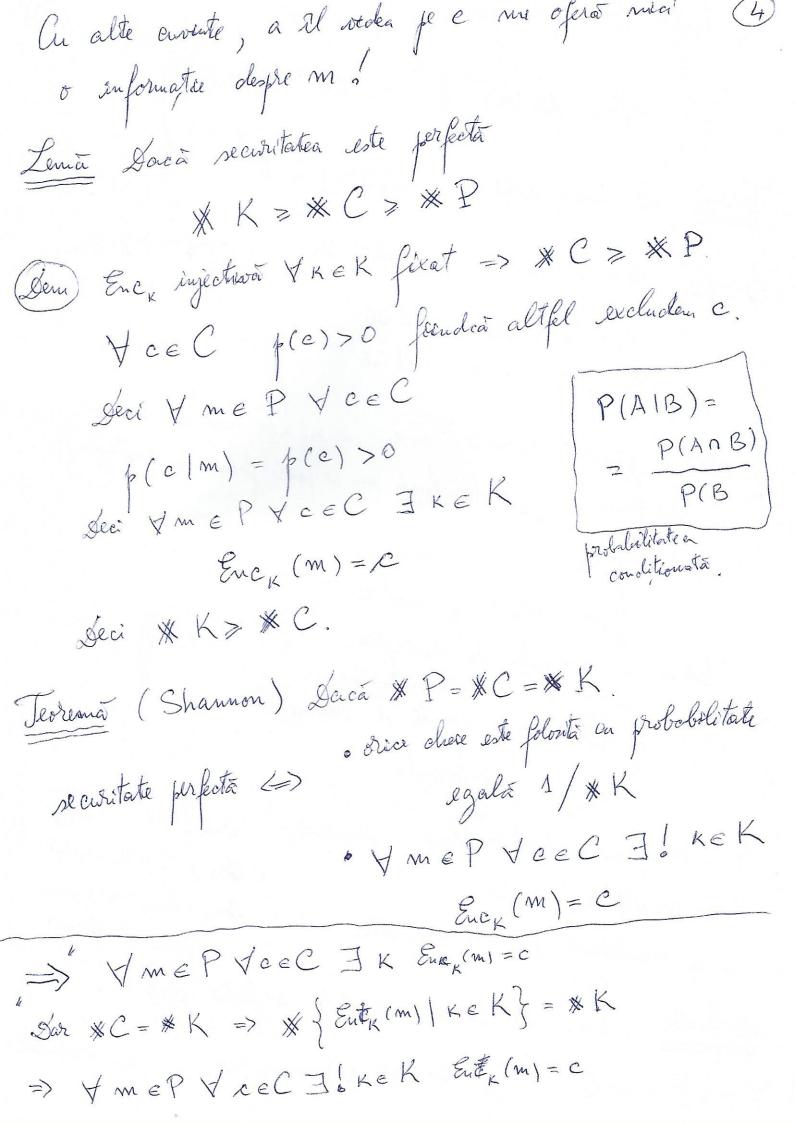
Aplicater directa a aritmotició modulare: Codurile lineare

A alfabet, $|\mathcal{A}| = n$, se identifica A en Zin

C: $A^{K} \rightarrow A^{K}$ detaide $c(a_{1}...a_{K}) = M \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_{1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{K} \end{pmatrix}$

unde ME Mxxx (Zin) inversabilà.

Rivel, MECMKXK(R) $M^{-1} = det(M)^{-1}$ $(-1)^{i+j} det M_{i,j}...$ Jeorema M inversabilà (=> det(M) E R* Exemply A = {A,B,C...} |cA| = 26 x1×2 2 31 92 \ y_1 = 6 × 1 + 2 × 2 mod 26 yz = 5x1 + 2x2 mod 26 Sà se gasească cuvinte $x_1 x_2$ si $x_1' x_2'$ care an acceasi codificare $y_1 y_2$. Concluste mu se poate folosi ûn criptografie. \ y_1 = 6 x 1 + x 2 mod 26 7 y2 = 5 x1 + x2 mod 26 Sà se afte regula de de Priptore. (Securitate bazata pe teoria) in formatier Euc: P×K → C P = multime textelor clare (plaintext) Sec: C×K→P K = multanes chester Seck (Enck (m)) = m C = multanea textelor codificate. (diptare simetroea) Définitie (Enc, Dec) are securitate perfectar (=> p = probability p(Pam | c) = p(m) Yme P Yce C



Vrem sà avoitem ca flecare chese e folonità en probabilitate egala, adrea p(K) = 1/K pt orice KEK. Fle * K=n, P={mil1 eien}, fixam c ∈ C. Judexam check Ki, ... Kn a.t. Encki (mi) = c. Vi. Securitate perfector (=> p (m; | c) = p (m;), deci $p(m_i) = p(m_i \mid c) = \frac{p(c \mid m_i) p(m_i)}{p(c)} = \frac{p(K_i) p(m_i)}{p(c)}$ Deci pt Vi: p(Ki) = p(c) deci toate cherle an probabilitate
egală : si ea este 1. (= " Sā arātām cā $p(M|C) = p(m) \quad \text{check on prob. egata}$ $p(Ce) = \sum_{K \in K} p(K) p(m = \text{Sec}_K(e)) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{K} p(m = \text{Sec}_K(e))$ Ym Yc 3! K Enck(m)=C => $\sum_{K \in K} p(m = Sec_K(c)) = \sum_{m} p(m) = 1$ Deci $p(c) = \frac{1}{K}$ Dace $c = \text{Ent}_{K}(m)$ $p(c|m) = p(K) = \frac{1}{K}$

Exemple Laca en raspund intotdeanna "da" p1=1, p2=0 $H(X) = -1 \log_2 1 - 0 \log_2 0 = 0$ adeca un iti ofer meci o informatel Loca en raspund la intamplare "da" san "run" $H(x) = \left(-\log_2 \frac{1}{2} - \log_2 \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{2} = 1$ adică îți ofer 1 bit de informație. Et la fie care
răspuns. e H(X)=0 ←> ∃!i p= + ∧ ∀j ≠ i b=0 · fi = 1 Vi => H(X) = log2 M $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i = 1 \implies \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \log_2 x_i \le \log_2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i \right)$ Inegalitatea Shii on egalitate $\langle - \rangle \times_1 = \times_2 = - - = \times_m$ Jensen X ia m valori josebole 0 & H(X) & leg 2 m H(X)=- Zi þi log2 þi = Zi þi log2 þi , log2 Zi þi þi def $H(X|y) = -\sum_{x} p(X=x|X=y) \log_2 p(X=x|X=y)$ entrolle conditionale $H(X|y) = \sum_{x} p(X=y) H(X|y)$

= H(K)+H(P) devarece K si P sunt independente? H(K,C)=H(K)+H(P)

H(K/C) = Key agricocation = amount of uncertainty about the key left after one expliritent is revealed. H(K/C)=H(K,C)-H(C)=H(K)+H(P)-H(C) (Exempla) $P = \{a, b, c, d\}, K = \{K_1, K_2, K_3\}, C = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ p(a) = 0,25; p(b) = p(d) = 0,3; p(c) = 0,15 $p(K_1) = p(K_3) = 0,25$ $p(K_2) = 0,5$ p(1) = p(2) = p(3) = 0,2625; p(4) = 0,2125H(P)= 1,9527 H(K) = 1,5 H(c) = 1,9944H(K(C) = 1,5527 + 1,5 - 1,9944 = 1,4583Deci decia vedem un messy cifrat, mai trebuil sa gaisun cam 1,5 leits de informate despre chece. Aste este foarte puten!

-> foarte mesigur. Cifrarea exista intr-adevar: b(1) = p(K1) p(d) + p(K2) p(b) + K1 3 4 2 1 + p(3) p(c) = 0,2625 etc. --K₂ 3 1 4 2 K₃ 4 3 1 2

L = limboj natural fl_= entropia pl literà (informatia pe literà...) Kandom string are $H = log_2 26 = 4,70$ Seal HL & 4,70 p(A) = 0,082; ---; p(E) = 0,127; ---- p(Z) = 0,001bits de informatie pe literà in engleza. HL = H(p) = 4,14 In realitate & intotoleana wronat de U,
TH foorte frecoent, etc. - Mai bine consideram gruperi ale " P2" = variabila aleatoure a bigramelor. $H(P^2) = -\sum_{i,j}^{t} p(P=i, P'=j) log(P=i, P'=j)$ $H(P^2)\approx 7,12$ HL & H(P2)/2 & 3,56 Definitie Entropia limbajulin natural L $H_L = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{H(P')}{n}$ 1.0 ≤ HL ≤ 1.5 foloseste 5 bits dar contine 1,5 bits de informatie (pagino suplimentarà) H(P)=-4 1 log2(1) = 2 $p(a) = p(b) = p(c) = p(d) = \frac{1}{4}$ H(K)=-3 \frac{1}{3} log(\frac{1}{3}) = log_2 3 p(K1) = p(K2) = p(K3) = 13 H(c) = -4 = log_2 (= 2) = 2 p(1) = 3 = 3 · 4 = 4 la fel p(2), p(3), p(4). H(K|C) = 2 + log23 - 2 = log23 = =1,5849 > 1,4583

Deci se ste mai juliu despre cheie ...

On ** up ** a t ** e t ** r e ** s a ** rl ** ll ** Sn ** Wh ** e.

Def Rederndanta limbajului $R_{L} = 1 - \frac{H_{L}}{log_{2} *P}$

Daca H_ = 1,25, redundanta in englisses

 $R_L = 1 - \frac{1.25}{\log_2 26} = 0,75$.

Deci pulem complina texte in acceptar limber de la 10 MB la 2,5 MB.

Despre cheile false: c e C, 1 c1 = n K(c) = L KEK/ Ent, (c) "ore sens"}

preste false ale criptore.

* K(c) - 1 = numarul cheiler false.Numarul "mediu" de chei false (pite false) $DM = \sum_{c \in C} p(c) (\# K(c) - 1) = \sum_{c \in C} p(c) \# K(c) - 1$

P= # K => log_2 (Am+1) = log_2 \(\sum_{eec} \) p(c) * # K(e)

> I p(a) log2 (** K(c)) Jewshn >

Substitute

P = 26# $K = 26.6 \approx 4.10^{26}$ $R_{L} = 0.75 \implies 0.75.4,7 \approx 25$

Deci pentru 101 > 25 se presupure cà existà o simicà descifrate en seus! Bit strings + Keys of length () #P=2 #K=2 $M_{o} \approx \frac{\ell}{0.75} = \frac{4\ell}{3}$ R_L = 0,75 Laca comprimam datele $M_0 = \frac{l}{0} = \infty$ dea! atacatorul va aven o munca mult mai dificilà. mainte de a le transmite

pseudo rondona Key-stream

generator 110100.
REK $C_i = M_i + K_i$ $M_i = C_i + K_i$

Conditi pt pseudo-romadom

· Perioadé lungé Ki = Ki+N, N foarte mare

(N existà

findea este de terminant

- o proprieto, ti pseudo-random
- · marl complexitate linearà!

Linear fledback stream registers L= lungdurea regestrului Ci--- CL = bits Stenea initiala [D_1, -- D1, D0] Chitput sequence: Do, Di, --- Di-1, DL, Di+1)-ASS F unde sj = C1-Sj-1 @ C2. Sj-2 @ ... CL. Sj-L N = perioade N = perioade $M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ C_{L} & C_{L-1} & C_{L-2} & C_{1} \end{pmatrix}$ v = (1,0, -- 0) D = (1, 52, ... BL) suternal state A = M. A transitéa la starea wimatoure v.s = output loit. C(X)= 1+C, X+...+C_X = F_2[X] polinomal de conexture. C(X) = det (XM-ILL) $\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_3 & \Lambda_2 & \Lambda_4 \\ \downarrow & & \\ & &$ \times^3 + \times + 1

C(X) heductilal, Defanitie C(X) (C(X)) = F2L m F₂[×] = ∠07 mde C(0) =0. · CL = 0 (singular) => sirul devdue periodec mai tarzin e Ci = 1 pi C dreductibel => pir períodec, perioada N/2-1

(cen mon more valore a.s. C(X)/1+XN) · CL = 1 si C primiter => N=2-1 (Exeronplu) L=4, C(X)=X3+X+1 singular $M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ A_{12} A_{2} A_{5} A_{6} Dg ← D4 ← D10 ← D13 $\begin{array}{c} \lambda_3 \rightarrow \lambda_7 \rightarrow \lambda_{14} \\ \uparrow \\ \lambda_1 & \uparrow \\ \lambda_4 & \lambda_{15} \end{array}$

 $C(x) = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1 = (x+1)(x^3 + x + 1)$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\Lambda_8 &\to & \Lambda_{12} &\leftarrow & \Lambda_6 &\leftarrow & \Lambda_M \\
& & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\Lambda_1 &\longrightarrow & \Lambda_2 &\longrightarrow & \Lambda_5
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} D_{4} \longleftarrow D_{10} \longleftarrow D_{13} \longleftarrow D_{14} \\ \downarrow \\ D_{9} \longrightarrow D_{3} \longrightarrow D_{7} \end{array}$$

15 No

C(X) = X+X+1 irreducible and primitive

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

Cycle of length 15!