Challenge 4

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Sabendo e1,e2,c1,c2,N e : $C1 \equiv M^{A}(e1) \bmod N$ $C2 \equiv M^{A}(e2) \bmod N$ Como gcd(e1,e2) = 1 podemos aplicar o extended Euclid's algorithm e1*s1 + e2*s2 = 1 $Visto que: C1^{A}(s1) * C2^{A}(s2) \Leftrightarrow (M^{A}(e1))^{A}s1 * (M^{A}(e2))^{A}s2 \Leftrightarrow M^{A}(e1*s1+e1*s2) \Leftrightarrow M^{A}1 \Leftrightarrow M$ $Logo: M \equiv C1^{A}(s1) * C2^{A}(s2) \bmod N$ $Para calcular s1 e s2: s1 = e1^{A}(-1) \bmod e2$ s2 = (gcd(e1,e2) - e1*s1) / e2 $Como o s2 \acute{e} negativo, \acute{e} necessário calcular o inverso de C2: inv_C2 = C2^{A}(-1) \bmod N$

Para obter a mensagem final M:

 $M = C1^{(s1)} \mod N * (inv_C2^{(-s2)} \mod N)$

Por fim foi necessário converter a mensagem para hexadecimal e depois para ascii.

M = "Let's shaft Mallory! He's a lazy and ugly SOAB."

Source Code

```
import sys
def gcdExtended(a, b):
  gcd, x1, y1 = gcdExtended(b%a, a)
  x = y1 - (b//a) * x1
  return gcd, x, y
def find a b(e1,e2):
  a = modinv(e1, e2)
  b = (1-e1*a)/e2
  return a,b
def euclidean gcd(x,y):
  while(y):
def modinv(a, m):
  g, x, y = gcdExtended(a, m)
      return x % m
def findResult(c1,a,b,N,inv):
  return (pow(c1,a,N) * pow(inv,-int(b),N)) % N
def main():
  sys.setrecursionlimit(15000)
  datafile = open("data.txt","r")
  lineList = datafile.readlines()
  for line in lineList:
```

```
if("N=" in line):
           N = int(line.replace("N=",""))
           e1 = int(line.replace("e1=",""))
           e2 = int(line.replace("e2=",""))
           c1 = int(line.replace("C1=",""))
           c2 = int(line.replace("C2=",""))
  inv = modinv(c2, N)
  result = findResult(c1,a,b,N,inv)
  plain text = str(result)
  hex array = hex(int(plain text)).replace("0x","")
  text inverted = bytes.fromhex(hex array).decode('UTF-8')
  print(''.join(reversed(text inverted)))
if __name__ == "__main__":
  main()
```