

Partajarea secretelor

Schema lui  
Shamir

$m$  utilizatori  $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m$

$2 \leq k \leq m$  mag

$\underbrace{S_1}_{\text{secret}} \longrightarrow \underbrace{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m}_{\text{subsecrete}}$

$\begin{cases} \forall k \text{ utilizatori pot găsi un secret} \\ \forall k-1 \text{ utilizatori nu pot găsi un secret} \end{cases}$

(I)

Setup

Fie  $p$  nr. prim. (mare)  $p > m$   
160 bit

secretul  $S \in \mathbb{Z}_p$

Se generează un polinom de grad maxim  $k-1$ , având coeficienți peste  $\mathbb{Z}_p$  al

$P(0) = S$

$$P(x) = a_{k-1}x^{k-1} + \dots + a_1x + \boxed{S}$$

subsecrete  $i_i = P(i) \pmod{p}, \forall i = \overline{1, m}$

(II)

Reconstrucție a secretului  $S$  având  $k$  subsecrete

$A \subseteq \{1, \dots, m\}$

$|A| = k$

LAGRANGE

$S = P(0)$

$$\sum_{i \in A} \left( i_i \prod_{\substack{j \in A \\ j \neq i}} \frac{i}{j-i} \right) \pmod{p}$$

!  $\frac{i}{j-i} = i \cdot (j-i)^{-1} \pmod{p}$

# Exerciții

(4p) ① Exemplificați Schema lui Shamir pt  $m=5$   
 $K=3$   
 $p=11$

I. Generați secretul  $S, i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n$

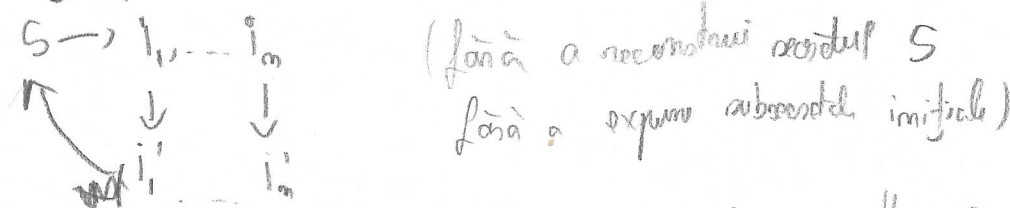
II. 3 subsecret  $i_1, i_2, i_3$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $S$

$1^{-1} = 1$	$5^{-1} = 9$	$9^{-1} = 5$
$2^{-1} = 6$	$6^{-1} = 2$	$10^{-1} = 10$
$3^{-1} = 4$	$4^{-1} = 3$	
$4^{-1} = 3$	$8^{-1} = 7$	

(4p) ② Dăm ca date  $S_1 \rightarrow i_1^1, i_2^1, \dots, i_m^1$   
 $S_2 \rightarrow i_1^2, i_2^2, \dots, i_m^2$   
 $K, m, p$  fixate

$$S_1 + S_2 \rightarrow i_1^1 + i_1^2, i_2^1 + i_2^2, \dots, i_m^1 + i_m^2$$

(2p) ③ Prezentați o procedură de actualizare a subsecretelor  $K, m, n$



(2p) ④ Prezentați o metodă prin care un utilizator  $u_i$  poate verifica că subsecretul său,  $i_i$ , este corect. ( $i_i = P(i)$ ) fără a expune  $P(x)$

Indicație: Folosiți o funcție one-way cu propriu homomorfism

$$f: \mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{p'} \quad f(a+b) = f(a) + f(b) \quad \text{Ex: } f(x) = a^x \mod p'$$

Sunt date  $P(i), K, m, p$  - Trebuie să

Resolva

$$m=5, k=3, p=11$$

I. Se  $P$  polinômio de grau 2,  $P(x) = x^2 + 2x + 7$ ,  $S = 7$

$$i_0 = P(1) \bmod 11 = (1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 + 7) \bmod 11 = 10$$

$$i_1 = P(2) \bmod 11 = (2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 2 + 7) \bmod 11 = 15 \bmod 11 = 4$$

$$i_2 = P(3) \bmod 11 = (3 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 3 + 7) \bmod 11 = 22 \bmod 11 = 0$$

$$i_3 = P(4) \bmod 11 = (4 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 4 + 7) \bmod 11 = 31 \bmod 11 = 9$$

$$i_4 = P(5) \bmod 11 = (5 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 5 + 7) \bmod 11 = 42 \bmod 11 = 9$$

II. Solução  $i_1, i_3, i_5$ ,  $A = \{1, 3, 5\}$

$$P(0) = \sum_{i \in A} i_i \left( \prod_{\substack{j \in A \\ j \neq i}} j \cdot (j-i)^{-1} \right) \bmod p = i_1 \cdot 3 \cdot (3-1)^{-1} \cdot 5 \cdot (5-1)^{-1} + i_3 \cdot 1 \cdot (1-3)^{-1} \cdot 5 \cdot (5-3)^{-1} + i_5 \cdot 1 \cdot (1-5)^{-1} \cdot 3 \cdot (3-5)^{-1} \bmod 11$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 10 \cdot 3 \cdot 2^{-1} \cdot 5 \cdot 4^{-1} + 0 \cdot 1 \cdot 9^{-1} \cdot 5 \cdot 2^{-1} + 9 \cdot 1 \cdot 7^{-1} \cdot 3 \cdot 9^{-1} \bmod 11 \\ &= 10 \cdot 3 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 + 0 + 9 \cdot 1 \cdot 8 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \bmod 11 \\ &= 2700 + 1080 \bmod 11 = 3780 \bmod 11 = 343 \cdot 11 + 7 \bmod 11 = \underline{7 = S} \end{aligned}$$

2.  $S_1 \leftarrow i_1^1, i_2^1, \dots, i_m^1$   
 $S_2 \leftarrow i_1^2, i_2^2, \dots, i_m^2$

$$S_1 + S_2 \leftarrow i_1^1 + i_1^2, \dots, i_m^1 + i_m^2$$

$$\text{Se } S' \leftarrow i_1^1 + i_1^2, \dots, i_m^1 + i_m^2$$

$$\forall i \in A, \quad i_i \prod_{\substack{j \in A \\ j \neq i}} \frac{j}{j-i} + i_i^2 \prod_{\substack{j \in A \\ j \neq i}} \frac{j}{j-i} = (i_i^1 + i_i^2) \prod_{\substack{j \in A \\ j \neq i}} \frac{j}{j-i}$$

$$= \left( \sum_{i \in A} i_i^1 \prod_{\substack{j \in A \\ j \neq i}} \frac{j}{j-i} \right) + \left( \sum_{i \in A} i_i^2 \prod_{\substack{j \in A \\ j \neq i}} \frac{j}{j-i} \right) = \sum_{i \in A} (i_i^1 + i_i^2) \prod_{\substack{j \in A \\ j \neq i}} \frac{j}{j-i}$$

$$(-) \quad \underline{S_1 + S_2 = S'}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad S \rightarrow i_1, \dots, i_m$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow$$

$$i'_1 \qquad i'_2$$

$$S \rightarrow i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m$$

$$S' \rightarrow i_m, i_{m-1}, \dots, i_1$$


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$$S+S \rightarrow i_1 + i_m, i_2 + i_{m-1}, \dots, i_m + i_1$$

$$2S$$

$$\text{dec } i'_i = (i_i + i_{m-i+1}) \cdot 2^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow S' = (S+S) \cdot 2^{-1} = 2S \cdot 2^{-1} = S$$

$$i'_i = (i_i + i_{m-i+1}) \cdot 2^{-1} \quad \text{not } i < m$$

$$i'_m = (i_m + i_1) \cdot 2^{-1}$$

$$\sum_{i \in A} i'_i$$

$$i'_i = i_i + p \cdot K^{-1} \cdot \prod_{\substack{j \in A \\ j \neq i}} i_j^{-1}$$

$$\sum_{i \in A} i'_i \prod_{\substack{j \in A \\ j \neq i}} i_j^{-1} = \sum_{i \in A} i_i \prod_{\substack{j \in A \\ j \neq i}} i_j^{-1} + p \cdot K^{-1} \pmod{p} = (S+p) \pmod{p} = S$$

③.  $i_1^0$

④ dacă  $i$  se dă  $(a_{j-1}^{j-1}) \bmod p = f(a_{j-1}^{j-1})$ ,  $j < k$   
 utilizatorul poate verifica dacă  $\prod_{j < k} f(a_{j-1}^{j-1}) \equiv f(i_1^0)$   
 $\parallel$   
 $f(\prod_{j < k} a_{j-1}^{j-1}) = f(P(i)) = f(i_1^0)$

③  $S \rightarrow i_1 \dots i_m$   ~~$k \cdot l = p \Rightarrow l = k^{-1}$~~

$$i_1^1 = i_1 + k \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{m-1} \frac{j}{j-1}$$

$$= \sum_{i \in A} i_1 \cdot \prod_{\substack{j \in A \\ j \neq i}} \frac{j}{j-1} = \sum_{i \in A} i_1 \cdot \prod_{\substack{j \in A \\ j \neq i}} \frac{j}{j-1} + k^{-1} \cdot k \quad ?$$

~~$$i_1^1 = k i_1$$~~

~~$$i_1^1 = i_1 + \prod_{j=1}^{m-1} \frac{j}{j-1}$$~~

~~$$\sum_{i \in A} i_1 \cdot \prod_{\substack{j \in A \\ j \neq i}} \frac{j}{j-1} = \sum_{i \in A} i_1 \cdot \prod_{\substack{j \in A \\ j \neq i}} \frac{j}{j-1} + \sum_{i \in A} i_1^{0-1} \bmod p$$~~

$$\parallel 0 \bmod p$$

$$= S$$

$$i_1^0 = i_1 + i_0 \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{m-1} \frac{j}{j-1}$$