

Kriptosistem

\mathcal{B} ... besedila
 \mathcal{C} ... kriptogrami
 \mathcal{K} ... ključi
 $\mathcal{E} = \{E_k : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}; k \in \mathcal{K}\}$... kodirne f.
 $\mathcal{D} = \{D_k : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}; k \in \mathcal{K}\}$... dekodirne f.

Za vsak $e \in \mathcal{K}$ obstaja $d \in \mathcal{K}$

$D_d(E_e(x)) = x \quad \forall x \in \mathcal{B}$

Vsaka kodrirna funkcija $E_k \in \mathcal{E}$ je injektivna.

Klasični kriptosistem

Cezarjeva šifra

$\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} = \mathcal{K} = \mathbb{Z}_{25}$

$E_k(x) \equiv x + k \pmod{25}$

$D_k(y) \equiv y - k \pmod{25}$

Substitucijska šifra

$\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} = \mathbb{Z}_{25}, \quad \mathcal{K} = S(\mathbb{Z}_{25})$

Ključ je permutacija $\pi \in \mathcal{K}$

$E_k(x) = \pi(x)$

$D_k(y) = \pi^{-1}(y)$

Afina šifra

$\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} = \mathbb{Z}_{25}, \quad \mathcal{K} = \mathbb{Z}_{25}^* \times \mathbb{Z}_{25}$

Ključ $(a, b) \in \mathcal{K}$

$K_{(a,b)}(x) = ax + b \pmod{25}$

$D_{(a,b)}(y) = a^{-1}(y - b) \pmod{25}$

Vigenerjeva šifra

$\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} = \mathcal{K} = \mathbb{Z}_{25}^n$

Ključ $\underline{k} \in \mathcal{K}$

$K_{\underline{k}}(\underline{x}) = \underline{x} + \underline{k} \pmod{25}$

$D_{\underline{k}}(\underline{y}) = \underline{y} - \underline{k} \pmod{25}$

Permutacijska šifra

Simbolov ne nadomeščamo, ampak jih premešamo

$\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} = \mathbb{Z}_{25}^n, \quad \mathcal{K} = S_n$

$K_{\pi}(\underline{x}) = \underline{x}_{\pi(1)} + \dots + \underline{x}_{\pi(n)}$

$D_{\pi}(\underline{x}) = \underline{x}_{\pi^{-1}(1)} + \dots + \underline{x}_{\pi^{-1}(n)}$

Hillova šifra

$\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} = \mathbb{Z}_{25}^n, \quad \mathcal{K} = \{A \in \mathbb{Z}_{25}^{n \times n} \mid \det(A) \in \mathbb{Z}_{25}^*\}$

Ključ je matrika $A \in \mathcal{K}$

$K_A(\underline{x}) = A\underline{x} \pmod{25}$

$D_A(\underline{y}) = A^{-1}\underline{y} \pmod{25}$

Teorija števil

Eulerjeva funkcija

Eulerjeva funkcija nam pove koliko je obrnlivih elementov v \mathbb{Z}_m .

$|\mathbb{Z}_m^*| = \varphi(m)$

Za $n \in \mathbb{N}$ s paraštevilskim razcepom

$n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot \dots \cdot p_m^{\alpha_m}$ velja:

$$\varphi(n) = \varphi(p_1^{\alpha_1}) \cdot \dots \cdot \varphi(p_m^{\alpha_m}) = n \prod_{p_k \in \mathbb{P}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_k}\right)$$

Euljerjev izrek:

$\gcd(a, m) = 1 \Leftrightarrow a^{\varphi(m)} \equiv_m 1; a \in \mathbb{Z}_m^*$

$a, m \in \mathbb{N} \wedge \gcd(a, m) = 1 \Rightarrow a^{\varphi(m)} \equiv_m 1$

$a^{\varphi(m)} = 1 \vee \mathbb{Z}_m^*$

Mali Fermatov izrek: če je $m \in \mathbb{P}$ ($\varphi(m) = m - 1$) in $\gcd(a, m) = 1$, potem:

$a^{m-1} \equiv_m 1$

Razširjen evklidov algoritem

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vhod: (a, b)
(r0, x0, y0) = (a, 1, 0)
(r1, x1, y1) = (b, 0, 1)
i = 1

dokler r_i ≠ 0:
    i = i+1
    k_i = r_{i-2} // r_{i-1}
    (r_i, x_i, y_i) = (r_{i-2} - k_i * r_{i-1}, x_{i-2} - k_i * x_{i-1}, y_{i-2} - k_i * y_{i-1})
konec zanke
vrni: (r_{i-1}, x_{i-1}, y_{i-1})
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Naj bosta $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. Tedaj trojica (d, x, y) , ki jo vrne razširjen evklidov algoritem z vhodnim podatkomk (a, b) , zadošča:

$ax + by = d$ in $d = \gcd(a, b)$