

# 赛题解答

## 1(25 points)(done)

N1=0xa4d80845630d3b332f74f667ec8a0e49aba15b6f0c4f4006161d62c91b78cf6811421cc76609d2d9dba2c43be9d8ecdc6a0dff64a8041dcde52c7f92820b0a38fc91419e8ec9a5c69d47edc6e347934b4d87f97c5759886dac6c1143ff55b8eb11acfaa6cc70956a8ec7796e1a063b123bc2e467e30937c5a69c7ab5f8ed17e1;

e1=0x3458c2e97adef45f741c7db11ece6c0814aa5b6fad9144242cdaa16a6b4f3622477935f98a41765b92892b4de22a391cf08767447df113f5151c86edd109b97f9b045fd8ad5d7a51084684d4e2353db6c0e474d5d79f399a2bf4fd867ec85b7960845ab5497f705914912f797804c06dcff57139e040596d22b141e54835e0d3;

c1=0x91b097a5b1f6b12acbdba15cd2247384e1b3ed8311085a0f3e0dbb5ffce650a355600a02674189d1b7f4075df079c70354a08646e85ecf31dd150220cd1d4ce22d55a946500f4bd8def74fb0acea3e8d2e7bb1d27ebf2ca2e80fc28c3f0d88a041d4a556a18147f66b88c65f19c99b4b94c3f78d468b8accb4da7e7ce31b29;

已知信息: 私钥 $d_1$ 的取值范围为 $[2^{249}, 2^{250}]$ 。

## solution

首先, 我们将三个已知的数都转化为十进制数, 利用python我们得到:

```
n=115757306476480823890101488188630776729264818625956711197209182923316919450004566705136037138124707757241364238362202848334326230965866182884372905599812001417295792076008382155051507854558917751540997152031158153627516638609891662992021455525208876152512219426022730388430168986634812925997477433074009315297
```

```
e=36759119760107514342451522014504723756781932778854536007844886957566674786814219616184569606624829254075411466011531177462192834674042314582632169998869937630047822402849141636204405624465283618559148388023239618010023983515302829096233233546355639120782376815166070858869807741037590528029792278496614408403
```

```
c=102306866548166297283990570728719380746274356547349456313911134525511009884527595077619658312746154540918040609904792766267540939554230661255790442398718139161414133218935455395440009626652377478022047762911840522170980051387391261774896710421983974318857176556467366545165306790641364917195790444235849931561
```

我们观察到 $d$ 小于 $n$ 的 $\frac{1}{4}$ 次, 于是查阅资料, 我们使用wiener attack来对其发起攻击。攻击脚本如下所示, 在sagemath5.0环境下运行。

```
n=115757306476480823890101488188630776729264818625956711197209182923316919450004566705136037138124707757241364238362202848334326230965866182884372905599812001417295792076008382155051507854558917751540997152031158153627516638609891662992021455525208876152512219426022730388430168986634812925997477433074009315297
```

```
e=36759119760107514342451522014504723756781932778854536007844886957566674786814219616184569606624829254075411466011531177462192834674042314582632169998869937630047822402849141636204405624465283618559148388023239618010023983515302829096233233546355639120782376815166070858869807741037590528029792278496614408403
```

```
c=1023068665481662972839905707287193807462743565473494563139111345255110098845275
950776196583127461545409180406099047927662675409395542306612557904423987181391614
141332189354553954400096266523774780220477629118405221709800513873912617748967104
21983974318857176556467366545165306790641364917195790444235849931561
```

#Sage

```
def factor_rsa_wiener(N, e):
    N = Integer(N)
    e = Integer(e)
    cf = (e / N).continued_fraction().convergents()
    for f in cf:
        k = f.numer()
        d = f.denom()
        if k == 0:
            continue
        phi_N = ((e * d) - 1) / k
        b = -(N - phi_N + 1)
        dis = b ^ 2 - 4 * N
        if dis.sign() == 1:
            dis_sqrt = sqrt(dis)
            p = (-b + dis_sqrt) / 2
            q = (-b - dis_sqrt) / 2
            if p.is_integer() and q.is_integer() and (p * q) % N == 0:
                p = p % N
                q = q % N
                if p > q:
                    return (p, q)
                else:
                    return (q, p)

factor_rsa_wiener(n,e)
```

我们得到了p和q，分别是：

```
p=1173183193869977246212727187343011536154444509301834420550811626325654352631435
3604701640010896040499228777875913175294497034647460453248703129442880389173
```

```
q=9866942100886427608020253601486204562238925115947162654458357770935923365437718
220411391391920245711831427297540086421859272050666300490676185408922699389
```

然后我们求得n的欧拉函数，即可获得d，我们往回代入，验证d的bit位是否在规定的范围内，发现d的bit位刚好是250位，符合题目条件。

再由给出的c来还原密文m即可，代码如下所示：

```

from gmpy2 import *
p=1173183193869977246212727187343011536154444509301834420550811626325654352631435
3604701640010896040499228777875913175294497034647460453248703129442880389173
q=9866942100886427608020253601486204562238925115947162654458357770935923365437718
220411391391920245711831427297540086421859272050666300490676185408922699389
n=p*q
e=3675911976010751434245152201450472375678193277885453600784488695756667478681421
961618456960662482925407541146601153117746219283467404231458263216999886993763004
782240284914163620440562446528361855914838802323961801002398351530282909623323354
6355639120782376815166070858869807741037590528029792278496614408403
phi=(p-1)*(q-1)
d=invert(e,phi)
c=1023068665481662972839905707287193807462743565473494563139111345255110098845275
950776196583127461545409180406099047927662675409395542306612557904423987181391614
141332189354553954400096266523774780220477629118405221709800513873912617748967104
21983974318857176556467366545165306790641364917195790444235849931561
m=pow(c,d,n)
print(m)

```

得到结果，m的值为：

```

m=7211560750615476133641101410998568505639509574732149196734942324774956538791361
196818372932856413239130192618563993669628679267332414105004654460316105826237513
1485972136960821908946097232689498056450728225835250747872903494693577037

```

首先将其转化为十六进制，然后根据赛题提示，还原原文即可。

```

m=7211560750615476133641101410998568505639509574732149196734942324774956538791361
196818372932856413239130192618563993669628679267332414105004654460316105826237513
1485972136960821908946097232689498056450728225835250747872903494693577037
print(hex(m))
#0x2e73636974616d656874616d20666f206e6565757120656874207369205d79726f656874207265
626d756e5b20636974656d687469726120646e61202c7365636e6569637320666f206e65657571206
568742073692073636974616d656874614d

```

然后再还原为ASCII码就可以了，得出最后的结果：

```

Mathematics is the queen of sciences, and arithmetic [number theory] is the queen
of mathematics.

```

翻译成中文就是：**数学是科学的女王，而算术（数论）是数学的女王。**

## 2(30 points)(done)

```

N2=0xd231f2c194d3971821984dec9cf1ef58d538975f189045ef8a706f6165aab4929096f61a3
eb7dd8021bf3fdc41fe3b3b0e4ecc579b4b5e7e035ffcc383436c9656533949881dca67c26d0e7
70e4bf62a09718dbabc2b40f2938f16327e347f187485aa48b044432e82f5371c08f6e0bbde46c
713859aec715e2a2ca66574f3eb;

```

```
e2=0x5b5961921a49e3089262761e89629ab6dff2da1504a0e5eba1bb7b20d63c785a013fd6d
9e021c01baf1b23830954d488041b92bca2fe2c92e3373dedd7e625da11275f6f18ee4aef336d
0637505545f70f805902ddbcb21bb8276d34a0f6dfe37ede87dd95bb1494dbb5763639ba398
4240f1178e32aa36ee3c5fcc8115dde5;
```

```
c2=0x6a88a8fa2b8f28d96284298bab2061efeb35e3a086370e19523c15c429f5d783b9d4f32e
31a402916f45ad4f2760ab30e77177335af44756bfbef0f168b5e0dc8c3ddf75d141c358969cc
a0e7c2b8ab99ef8e33b031be1cbccd95b687682ac7b0dcc0d56f5651ee671d6358128d2e0801f
247a6af4fe0dc5e8fb199eba0780f;
```

已知信息: 私钥 $d_2$ 的取值范围为 $[2^{285}, 2^{286}]$ 。

## solution

我们根据 $d$ 和 $n$ 的大小关系, 确定出该题我们应该使用 *Boneh and Durfee attack* 来进行攻击。我们使用下面的脚本, 先求出

```
from __future__ import print_function
import time

#####
# Config
#####

"""
Setting debug to true will display more informations
about the lattice, the bounds, the vectors...
"""
debug = True

"""
Setting strict to true will stop the algorithm (and
return (-1, -1)) if we don't have a correct
upperbound on the determinant. Note that this
doesn't necessarily mean that no solutions
will be found since the theoretical upperbound is
usually far away from actual results. That is why
you should probably use `strict = False`
"""
strict = False

"""
This is experimental, but has provided remarkable results
so far. It tries to reduce the lattice as much as it can
while keeping its efficiency. I see no reason not to use
this option, but if things don't work, you should try
disabling it
"""
helpful_only = True
dimension_min = 7 # stop removing if lattice reaches that dimension

# display stats on helpful vectors
def helpful_vectors(BB, modulus):
    nothelpful = 0
    for ii in range(BB.dimensions()[0]):
```



```

        # we give up on this one
        if BB[kk, affected_vector_index] != 0:
            affected_deeper = False
        # remove both it if no other vector was affected and
        # this helpful vector is not helpful enough
        # compared to our unhelpful one
        if affected_deeper and abs(bound - BB[affected_vector_index,
affected_vector_index]) < abs(bound - BB[ii, ii]):
            print("* removing unhelpful vectors", ii, "and",
affected_vector_index)
            BB = BB.delete_columns([affected_vector_index, ii])
            BB = BB.delete_rows([affected_vector_index, ii])
            monomials.pop(affected_vector_index)
            monomials.pop(ii)
            BB = remove_unhelpful(BB, monomials, bound, ii-1)
            return BB

    # nothing happened
    return BB

"""
Returns:
* 0,0 if it fails
* -1,-1 if `strict=true`, and determinant doesn't bound
* x0,y0 the solutions of `pol`
"""
def boneh_durfee(pol, modulus, mm, tt, XX, YY):
    """
    Boneh and Durfee revisited by Herrmann and May

    finds a solution if:
    *  $d < N^\delta$ 
    *  $|x| < e^\delta$ 
    *  $|y| < e^{0.5}$ 
    whenever  $\delta < 1 - \sqrt{2}/2 \sim 0.292$ 
    """

    # substitution (Herrman and May)
    PR.<u, x, y> = PolynomialRing(ZZ)
    Q = PR.quotient(x*y + 1 - u) # u = xy + 1
    polZ = Q(pol).lift()

    UU = XX*YY + 1

    # x-shifts
    gg = []
    for kk in range(mm + 1):
        for ii in range(mm - kk + 1):
            xshift = xii * modulus(mm - kk) * polZ(u, x, y)kk
            gg.append(xshift)
    gg.sort()

    # x-shifts list of monomials
    monomials = []
    for polynomial in gg:
        for monomial in polynomial.monomials():
            if monomial not in monomials:

```

```

        monomials.append(monomial)
monomials.sort()

# y-shifts (selected by Herrman and May)
for jj in range(1, tt + 1):
    for kk in range(floor(mm/tt) * jj, mm + 1):
        yshift = y^jj * polZ(u, x, y)^kk * modulus^(mm - kk)
        yshift = Q(yshift).lift()
        gg.append(yshift) # substitution

# y-shifts list of monomials
for jj in range(1, tt + 1):
    for kk in range(floor(mm/tt) * jj, mm + 1):
        monomials.append(u^kk * y^jj)

# construct lattice B
nn = len(monomials)
BB = Matrix(ZZ, nn)
for ii in range(nn):
    BB[ii, 0] = gg[ii](0, 0, 0)
    for jj in range(1, ii + 1):
        if monomials[jj] in gg[ii].monomials():
            BB[ii, jj] = gg[ii].monomial_coefficient(monomials[jj]) *
monomials[jj](UU,XX,YY)

# Prototype to reduce the lattice
if helpful_only:
    # automatically remove
    BB = remove_unhelpful(BB, monomials, modulus^mm, nn-1)
    # reset dimension
    nn = BB.dimensions()[0]
    if nn == 0:
        print("failure")
        return 0,0

# check if vectors are helpful
if debug:
    helpful_vectors(BB, modulus^mm)

# check if determinant is correctly bounded
det = BB.det()
bound = modulus^(mm*nn)
if det >= bound:
    print("We do not have det < bound. Solutions might not be found.")
    print("Try with higher m and t.")
    if debug:
        diff = (log(det) - log(bound)) / log(2)
        print("size det(L) - size e^(m*n) = ", floor(diff))
    if strict:
        return -1, -1
else:
    print("det(L) < e^(m*n) (good! If a solution exists < N^delta, it will be
found)")

# display the lattice basis
if debug:

```

```

matrix_overview(BB, modulus^mm)

# LLL
if debug:
    print("optimizing basis of the lattice via LLL, this can take a long
time")

BB = BB.LLL()

if debug:
    print("LLL is done!")

# transform vector i & j -> polynomials 1 & 2
if debug:
    print("looking for independent vectors in the lattice")
found_polynomials = False

for pol1_idx in range(nn - 1):
    for pol2_idx in range(pol1_idx + 1, nn):
        # for i and j, create the two polynomials
        PR.<w,z> = PolynomialRing(ZZ)
        pol1 = pol2 = 0
        for jj in range(nn):
            pol1 += monomials[jj](w*z+1,w,z) * BB[pol1_idx, jj] /
monomials[jj](UU,XX,YY)
            pol2 += monomials[jj](w*z+1,w,z) * BB[pol2_idx, jj] /
monomials[jj](UU,XX,YY)

        # resultant
        PR.<q> = PolynomialRing(ZZ)
        rr = pol1.resultant(pol2)

        # are these good polynomials?
        if rr.is_zero() or rr.monomials() == [1]:
            continue
        else:
            print("found them, using vectors", pol1_idx, "and", pol2_idx)
            found_polynomials = True
            break
    if found_polynomials:
        break

if not found_polynomials:
    print("no independant vectors could be found. This should very rarely
happen...")
    return 0, 0

rr = rr(q, q)

# solutions
soly = rr.roots()
if len(soly) == 0:
    print("Your prediction (delta) is too small")
    return 0, 0
soly = soly[0][0]
ss = pol1(q, soly)

```



```

solx = ss.roots()[0][0]
return solx, soly

def example():
    # the modulus
    N =
0xd231f2c194d3971821984dec9cf1ef58d538975f189045ef8a706f6165aab4929096f61a3eb7dd8
021bf3fdc41fe3b3b0e4ecc579b4b5e7e035ffcc383436c9656533949881dca67c26d0e770e4bf62a
09718dbabc2b40f2938f16327e347f187485aa48b044432e82f5371c08f6e0bbde46c713859aec715
e2a2ca66574f3eb
    # the public exponent
    e =
0x5b5961921a49e3089262761e89629ab6dff2da1504a0e5eba1bb7b20d63c785a013fd6d9e021c01
baf1b23830954d488041b92bca2fe2c92e3373dedd7e625da11275f6f18ee4aef336d0637505545f7
0f805902ddbabc21bb8276d34a0f6dfe37ede87dd95bb1494dbb5763639ba3984240f1178e32aa36e
e3c5fcc8115dde5

    # the hypothesis on the private exponent (the theoretical maximum is 0.292)
    delta = .28 # this means that  $d < N^{\delta}$ 

    m = 13 # size of the lattice (bigger the better/slower)

    # you need to be a lattice master to tweak these
    t = int((1-2*delta) * m) # optimization from Herrmann and May
    X = 2*floor(Ndelta) # this _might_ be too much
    Y = floor(N(1/2)) # correct if p, q are ~ same size
    # Problem put in equation
    P.<x,y> = PolynomialRing(ZZ)
    A = int((N+1)/2)
    pol = 1 + x * (A + y)

    #
    # Find the solutions!
    #

    # Checking bounds
    if debug:
        print("=== checking values ===")
        print("* delta:", delta)
        print("* delta < 0.292", delta < 0.292)
        print("* size of e:", int(log(e)/log(2)))
        print("* size of N:", int(log(N)/log(2)))
        print("* m:", m, ", t:", t)

    # boneh_durfee
    if debug:
        print("=== running algorithm ===")
        start_time = time.time()

    solx, soly = boneh_durfee(pol, e, m, t, X, Y)

    # found a solution?
    if solx > 0:
        print("=== solution found ===")
        if False:
            print("x:", solx)

```





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00000000000000000000000xxx000000000000000000000000000000000000000000  
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000000000000000000000000xxxxxx000000000000000000000000000000000000  
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0000000000000000000000000000xx0000000000000000000000000000000000000  
00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000~
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00000000000000000000000000000000xxx0000000000000000000000000000000000  
000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000~
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0000000000000000000000000000xxxxx000000000000000000000000000000000000  
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00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
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0000000000000000000000000000xxxxxxx00000000000000000000000000000000  
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
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[illegible]





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00000000000000000000x0000000000000000000000000000
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000000000000xxxxxx0xxxxxx00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000  
000000000000000000000000x0000000000000000000000000000
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000000000000000000xxxxxx0xxxxxxx0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000  
000000000000000000000000x0000000000000000000000000000
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000000000000000000000000xxxxxxx0xxxxxxx00000000000000000000000000000000  
000000000000000000000000x0000000000000000000000
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0000000000000000000000000000xxxxxxx0xxxxxxxxx00000000000000000000000000  
000000000000000000000000xx0000000000000000000000
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0000000000000000000000000x0000000000000000000000
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000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000xxxxxxx0xxxxxxxxxx00000  
0000000000000000000000000x000000000000000000000
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000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000xxxxxxx0xxxxx  
xxxxxxxx00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
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00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000xxxxxx  
xxxxxxxxx0xxxxxxxxxxx0000000000x00000000000000000000
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[illegible][illegible]



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000000000000xxxxxx0xxxxxx00xxxxxx000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000  
0000000000000000000000000000x00000000x000000000000000000
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000000000000000000xxxxxx0xxxxxxx00xxxxxx00000000000000000000000000000000  
000000000000000000000000x00000000x0000000000000000
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000000000000000000000000xxxxxxx0xxxxxxx00xxxxxxx0000000000000000000000000000  
000000000000000000000000xx00000000x0000000000000000
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000000000000000000000000000000xxxxxxx0xxxxxxx00xxxxxxx000000000000000000  
000000000000000000000000xx00000000x0000000000000000
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000000000000000000000000000000000000xxxxxxx0xxxxxxx00xxxxxxx00000  
000000000000000000000000xx0000000x00000000000000
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0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000xxxxxxx0xxxxxxxxxx00xxx  
xxxxxxxx00000000000000000000x00000000x0000000000000
```

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00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000xxxxxxx0xxxxx  
xxxxxxxx00xxxxxxxxxx000000000x00000000x000000000000
```

[illegible]

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000000000000xxxxxx0xxxxxx00xxxxxx000xxxxxx00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000  
0000000000000000000000000000xx00000000xx0000000x000000000000
```

```
000000000000000000xxxxxx0xxxxxxx00xxxxxx000xxxxxx00000000000000000000000000  
000000000000000000000000000000xx0000000x000000x00000000000
```

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000000000000000000000000xxxxxx0xxxxxx00xxxxxx000xxxxxx000000000000000000
000000000000000000000000xx0000000xx000000x000000000
```

```
00000000000000000000000000000000xxxxxxx0xxxxxxx00xxxxxxx000xxxxxxx000000
00000000000000000000000000000000xx000000xx000000x00000000
```

```
000000000000000000000000000000000000xxxxxxx0xxxxxxx00xxxxxxxxx00xx  
xxxxxxx00000000000000000000xx000000xx000000x000000
```

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0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000xxxxxxx0xxxxxxxxxx00xxx  
xxxxxxxxx000xxxxxxxxxx00000000xxx0000000xx000000x000000
```

```
000000000000000000xxxxxx0xxxxxxx00xxxxxx000xxxxxx0000xxxxxx000000000000000000  
000000000000000000000000xxxxx000000xx00000xx000x0000
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```
000000000000000000000000xxxxxx0xxxxxx00xxxxxx000xxxxxx0000xxxxxx000000
000000000000000000000000xxx000000xxx000000xxx0000000
```

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00000000000000000000000000000000xxxxxxx0xxxxxxx00xxxxxxx000xxxxxxx0000xx
xxxxxx000000000000000000000000xxx000000xx000000xx000000
```

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000000000000000000000000000000000000xxxxxxx0xxxxxxx00xxxxxxxx00xxx
xxxxxx0000xxxxxxxx000000xxxx000000xxx00000xx000x00
```



明文m:

467953840882317181499103662991214298422064486570574390714467505707261187314252509  
296933072417732732809103029658160034371

明文m的ASCII码: Cryptography is typically bypassed,not penetrated.

所以最后, 我们获得了明文的信息, 英文是:

cryptography is typically bypassed,not penetrated.

## 3(40 points)

N3=0xf4c548636db62ffcc7ac4a0797952bea9a65bd426175af2435f72657e67ec8194667bfa94  
ce23c6f1e5baf3201867ab41701f6b8768e71009c41a3d5e9e7c109455341d549c7611f9f52851  
a2f017906aa9ccbedb95d238468e2c8577d30ecc4f158e3811fd5e2a6051443d468e3506bbc39  
bba710e34a604ac9e85d0feef8b3;

e3=0x16f4b438ba14e05afa944f7da9904f8c78ea52e4ca0be7fa2b5f84e22ddd7b0578a3477b1  
9b7bb4a7f825acc45da2dd10e62dbd94a3386b97d92ee817b0c66c1507514a7860b9139bc2ac  
3a4e0fe304199214da00a4ca82bfc7b18253e7e6144828e584dac2dfb9a03fabaf2376ce7c269  
923fbb60fc68325b9f6443e1f896f;

c3=0x26b1823cf836b226e2f5c90fdcd8420dbfcd02765b26e52ef3e5c0ab494c2f4650e475e28  
0b0b5fff0d5016621186420b09e4706a5866e4a3319f23ef09d92c4e36acba39a0f6213fbe5ee1  
a736ce383e6e12351e6cbfd43f10a96b7fe34bdbaf948f2fb075d9063723c9f747fe6247ae9209e  
5d417faf2e37e6fee2eb863556;

已知信息: 私钥d3的取值范围为 $[2^{299}, 2^{300}]$ .

## solution

## 4(40 points)

N4=0xd46dd141810786e451320ca452b379024fd263501ae767760f3dcf34b79806b85e36b0f  
ee538dac61a5872c37d051a8a026384d09f12b7e1adae7eb15c4d75878007ee0043c2186cf899  
9c59eb66f689f55baf190bd80e70bf47b553be76bd4efffc782a51b43314d54b83fc19461e1beb  
6021164f64723b505e5a619cb62335;

e4=0x92fbeeef2d40eb125234cfe4c063c4607f12aec7e3014b32fb4600e58c4eac1ec485192a1  
b03745632f2966311ad68bd1e49dd9d08b2bff67f58e214c8d7bae0142559994c24e347ff7555  
c86aa30ccd03cf794e6f00eead7f15e24f33da61fae11ec81e4e09bcc76c1a0ed5ca8c2f512856c  
db42470beee7111a2410188697d;

c4=0x8c5e9db89f96d769f6514836407755caf71b7bc6f5db2246200b0f824dac7ea3be5ba022c  
0e191d76c69b7d20c7cad5c49e381479c7cbe7ba055ce8aec2cad1a19d42aa5c4b8c07c67e22c  
70289891d53c3d55dff50e506ec7fb480df44f9b3219f8c73e0702d8072e9f6aabed8bb5d35f58  
3bea30ce850b154d4fd8c39e4fb8;

已知信息: 私钥d4的取值范围为 $[2^{399}, 2^{400}]$ ,此外已知d4的汉明重量较轻, 其最高310位比特  
(MSBs) 汉明重量不超过5, 剩余90位比特较为随机.

## solution

---

### 5(30 points)

---

N5=0x94eab94581f4931a5ea6aabcfe0598600fa3e0a06573887aed69e274f14484472dc3feaf50d4ef384e502f747f5605c1d2a4c8172b6ef134b7e96d6c383a9cb967ccbbd8b3647848d34928982a274999c2df00bd7dd11bf25acd61411e3395637e85dd84ecf785ff1027eed91f3976c8186e2e940edcb5fed8d759a5028b47a1;

e5=0x124c552642ef2467aaecde51b0f3e1bee2ebe87bae39a956ad56cf7eec669cdc7b9664ea435b4c3492b8e610e0a182e1a76c7af443ca2962672b4e703c4f359cf8d88a67db77be2491b74bcdae58691b69e6ea06d067815b26fc0d669d8c06f11a728154dc8cdf983a056633fecadc417df4304625c3e6f91ec3d655a91a29e9;

c5=0x63e09028c774513b5420236f8405f970c8d97c8347697c44f50b23e5cc964c921413b5e6742bb5ba7ef49f032e372f502bab0040f9c7cc2c9f4e27d18aefff0e764529ba70f6a7b22d525d0aaeb1d21432817b6b148b8143c80a6401a5c9adfecf0c033181bb076a2192a4866c5355c9e401fba78d5f22b9c1661c0065a1a28;

已知信息: 私钥d5的取值范围为 $[2^{511}, 2^{512}]$ ,此外d5的最高256位比特MSBs(记为dm)及最低176位比特LSBs(记为dl)取值均已知,但是中间80位比特(记为dx)取值未知,即满足如下关系:

$d5 = dl + dx * 2^{176} + dm * 2^{256}$ , 具体取值如下:

dl=0x2b26d177dc20ceea15de6e3c5a03207fb326a42d53a9;

dm=0xacfad4bbb97a99b6bbc82c8b44a5260bcfe9c4a0acf437186ff4d5d1594cc5c1。

## solution

---

### 6(40 points)

---

N6=0x94e4c83c67c6d6e33d83cc2953df899e8c4b33894f653d5bbc84d7dd9058e6949221897f6e5b7b8bd9013f495c906862e401436e77be585474066f6c220751dd9b2b8be66f07ad7f090547a6e759e482ba263b941b32c27c62c4b558d96dda168b28c52e550b7d7ff145a5996c0b398714cf5ee8f0ea1a3d5b17c592f1c15275;

e6=0x949b2e72766be1e83ee278a56bc86a2d3268b719507068ac62c6d249a810284edaac39335e8d699630887c13864f4cdf1c0c423b2f7ae88ccc60a827332e6c410800c7c7a1677918c28aa51086991d1290fc64b8e1b0f14b482f35d86139bb3491a59e2ad99dcd35bd129a44c3b8e2667e405dc2d307a5bb5a1504d7ded3bda3;

c6=0x6fd6fae8ab4e95e622e5dad2921c6f12e911df08768abf2d10d212ad9a26e4c5ec71640d7a6b3488064fd424224bc2c762b956af95a3212de37a57d74c0299936f48ae3d8b8803e644e8d1306ab735c94fd815fe8c77982b32d51e9b6f3b3d4f3753810b61fb528c3e9eb774dabd93a3c5c9919ae3fb90e8e998ed3e7f949738;

已知信息: 私钥d6的取值范围为 $[2^{559}, 2^{560}]$ , 此外d6的最高123位比特MSBs(记为dm)取值未知, 但其剩余437位比特(记为dl)取值已知, 即满足如下关系:  $d6 = dl + dm * 2^{437}$ , dl具体取值如下: dl=0x6da211f0d34b。

## solution

## 7(30 points)

N7=0xae75bb97217271bf312a7897da81a544fe469ba0f1cf75304f2a5629717e1e3d0a9a28e71135443cc19f78c60dd3f7ea4ea28ae64657d5ac3b46e9755020de73cb5c4f89a682e0193916221bc8f4abb595f2c058bbb99e199a66144a9a9b258a74db847b2460107233280c94e854394595043f62bf77cd96c9ed3eca71b726d;

e7=0x42b63e1113b4a84d0b037006a9bb729b52db495fa6b475bb64129a855a4ed6511792d0df946c5d7e22085d0db07bce5e408454a61c0cea51cf6d25e2455a2c6dc092e4b09bf4efb2157ffc1d1db3e969499479d721330ec4ac864e656318bc7bb9831a0dccf582406c87ae5d3ab9ffec351271dbb5481a0b6ed75a760b4f7e0d;

c7=0xe1f90d9f115f9ba0b65ea8826ffec785bbe1b195fbb6f93c6ea28940f0d9b571930addb3e2714999ba5a19d17af22f1bc8da49f8b515ab03b6d276140b69fedf980d1aef78d0f3c0f6effdf2e92ce9195866f85672037537021178f8c65989b57f29de2c4c9306fe3e13aef29f962f86b8d5216907e85f28260b9f41cfe2651;

已知信息: 私钥d7与 $\phi_7 = (p_7 - 1) * (q_7 - 1)$ 很接近, 据估计,  $\phi_7$ -d7的取值范围为 $[2^{267}, 2^{268}]$ 。

## solution

## 8(30 points)

N8=0xf12eac2099c4190a6f586bea0b4fc3f9dff4f23f0cb8e42cbeff950aa1df8a373c49df7974fb33b4b6619eadb2d6c01f80da1b433295b199df11b323114c439884eb31fa568bd747ae37079e885e2490c3b5a56d61b9d10533983ff78fe85e07876fe2ae07ae7ea1c71f0f9c2d6beccdc8baf046a58549aec19d45d48d7d92d;

e8=0xb8906f5097658f27cc448d98974d9e7ccd4e8a8f25a80007826c341dcb2ac42420f899e5a89045fbefd9163bc94e6f98b4953546203be4bec249031587a27dbf;

```
c8=0x162a6dee8bcbe24698b9249137c2a157890910fa74a56e7d2792b5b4f29112aba034489
95ff32ed24bec5118f7433212196d3f99e1c794b61395d8183e4658c9dc05953a87c069c93907
73c7f885907840ebd29676afac7bf3374d54c81c4e404f09716b9885d243c41dc48db561f8291b
88826cae32bfd575a472e523f455c4;
```

已知信息: 私钥d8的最低900位比特LSBs(记为dl)取值已知, 剩余约124位比特(记为dm)取值未知, 即满足如下关系:

$d8 = dl + dm * 2^{900}$ , dl具体取值如下:

```
dl=0x4cbec287edc86c5b2a9e1975d64d2a24d3930075f0d445163c7b1ceec9ee0319fe1166af3
48b49004d2420b83bcb82d4879e93dba01ee76c5ca1b7141490465e824bdb5e91d04016c6bb
baa41c4470747ee8163f710b2d8adb8ab2168dcc996b5ab5f85a2269dc459379fb68848cec487
```

## solution

## 9(30 points)

e9=65537

```
N9=0xcc5b706f373a79c680cec9527aac573fd435129cf16c23334085bf97832e5a6c78b633c2f
244b12a62f87ec5295dd89fc3c808c39e45a9afdbda2f8d2d0b50d61b685c0fe9eb41a7018a40
f98892f96d738e2a4e740d4e507bcb07f68c1ecb2ca10bd780ce65265a7e4da00f1031a5db9d
038878a29a5ffefcaf2119720005;
```

```
c9=0x20bac8a7d73a74c9913377846c13c3d2bd9f47e6df118d1486a96ed184ca9910e0f25050
0065cfb44105a41dff655364cab3067ef3cd3d7d983e75c9303b786ac97507cfe803b788b12e5
82232028ca9772d05004aef194076ec442e3ee55e17fbb4a57f332b4393ac056c024141cc2b82f
9dbc6d3c77f6eff20cd0ecc9cbab;
```

已知信息:

私钥d9的最低530位比特LSBs取值(记为dl)已知, 剩余高位比特(记为dm)取值未知, 即满足如下关系:

$d9 = dl + dm * 2^{530}$ , dl具体取值如下:

```
dl=0x20142ae2802b877eb4dfa8a462e7d017c4d348181c367fd1a661ec9b6bbcca9dcb6601cc
b6c10416b7f3c20129527346bbc136ee60f9945125cba03a9bba3720f7411
```

## solution

## 10(25 points)(done)

e10=65537

```
N10=0x8d0df1ce526c39f9b057de462778a61ceda2049c7e32ee99d40baa4b22b7fd438e9ca1
dfd7467684625add252095ee97c698199f4c5991279f6d3e74d4c14d01d137d42722df0d4565f
f2a5275f9cac66dc4dfdf3304f85cbdc3d18eda1e32ac5d03675141a722ceefe0ea0533b53d7e5
0ed7eda1a1bbce47ed0ecb966f8678d
```

c10=0x3b42fa3dc9089a21e9dabfe18297df47272f7e0ff59bf9bf16bc55e7fa70504c03fed56ca5ae93ac028f60ce5da3c145c6d181c5bd3c267288ec4765a19ca6b957b4535a1a185bd1b87d2e39b30e2430ed648175c29fdc1fde3787c426783dd66ba17f98b42ba13a7b3532970d0aa31b5ffa5f3eae243337a1668bae456bfbfb

已知信息: 私钥d10的取值范围为[a,b],a和b的具体取值如下

a=0x19ffe8024fcf0320b3107f380f2e7deff71d561c4266c0f439d1aca20cd43d2aa6aed8679a16b2e1d3ff4ba3fc4da69cf34e35ead6f7eb79923960b9c83d9923e591b07b65275bf67f0b3d424cd7e6e6dd88ea39a5cfa27ecee61caaacc93e751dbb2a4c196f0ce0c36d44c35d6658d71b6c48b7b29400ab9161a0000000000

b=0x19ffe8024fcf0320b3107f380f2e7deff71d561c4266c0f439d1aca20cd43d2aa6aed8679a16b2e1d3ff4ba3fc4da69cf34e35ead6f7eb79923960b9c83d9923e591b07b65275bf67f0b3d424cd7e6e6dd88ea39a5cfa27ecee61caaacc93e751dbb2a4c196f0ce0c36d44c35d6658d71b6c48b7b29400ab9161affffffff

## solution

使用coppersmith攻击即可获得结果。

```
import itertools
def small_roots(f, bounds, m=1, d=None):
    if not d:
        d = f.degree()

    R = f.base_ring()
    N = R.cardinality()

    k = ZZ(f.coefficients().pop(0))
    g = gcd(k, N)
    k = R(k/g)

    f *= 1/k
    f = f.change_ring(ZZ)

    vars = f.variables()
    G = Sequence([], f.parent())
    for k in range(m):
        for i in range(m-k+1):
            for subvars in itertools.combinations_with_replacement(vars[1:], i):
                g = f**k * prod(subvars) * N**(max(d-k, 0))
                G.append(g)

    B, monomials = G.coefficient_matrix()
    monomials = vector(monomials)

    factors = [monomial(*bounds) for monomial in monomials]
    for i, factor in enumerate(factors):
        B.rescale_col(i, factor)

    B = B.dense_matrix().LLL()
    B = B.change_ring(QQ)
    for i, factor in enumerate(factors):
        B.rescale_col(i, Integer(1)/factor)
```

```

H = Sequence([], f.parent().change_ring(QQ))
for h in filter(None, B*monomials):
    H.append(h)
    I = H.ideal()
    if I.dimension() == -1:
        H.pop()
    elif I.dimension() == 0:
        roots = []
        for root in I.variety(ring=ZZ):
            root = tuple(R(root[var]) for var in f.variables())
            roots.append(root)
        return roots

return []

c1=0x3b42fa3dc9089a21e9dabfe18297df47272f7e0ff59bf9bf16bc55e7fa70504c03fed56ca5ae
93ac028f60ce5da3c145c6d181c5bd3c267288ec4765a19ca6b957b4535a1a185bd1b87d2e39b30e2
430ed648175c29fdc1fde3787c426783dd66ba17f98b42ba13a7b3532970d0aa31b5ffa5f3eae2433
37a1668bae456bfbfb
leak1=0x19ffe8024fcf0320b3107f380f2e7deff71d561c4266c0f439d1aca20cd43d2aa6aed8679
a16b2e1d3ff4ba3fc4da69cf34e35ead6f7eb79923960b9c83d9923e591b07b65275bf67f0b3d424c
d7e6e6dd88ea39a5cfa27ecee61caaacc93e751dbb2a4c196f0ce0c36d44c35d6658d71b6c48b7b29
400ab9161a0000000000
n1=0x8d0df1ce526c39f9b057de462778a61ceda2049c7e32ee99d40baa4b22b7fd438e9ca1dfd746
7684625add252095ee97c698199f4c5991279f6d3e74d4c14d01d137d42722df0d4565ff2a5275f9c
ac66dc4dfdf3304f85cbdc3d18eda1e32ac5d03675141a722ceefe0ea0533b53d7e50ed7eda1a1bbc
e47ed0ecb966f8678d
e1=65537

k1 = e1*leak1 // n1 + 1
PR.<x,y> = PolynomialRing(Zmod(e1*leak1))
f = 1 + k1*((n1+1)-y) - e1*x
bounds = (2^160, 2^513)

res = small_roots(f, bounds, m=2, d=2)
leak = int(res[0][1])

PR.<x> = PolynomialRing(RealField(1000))
f = x*(leak-x) - n1
ph = int(f.roots()[0][0])

PR.<x> = PolynomialRing(Zmod(n1))
f = ph + x
res = f.small_roots(x=2^(160+6), beta=0.499, epsilon=0.02)[0]
p1 = int(ph + res)
q1 = n1 // p1
print(p1)
print(q1)

```

攻击，求出p和q



```
p=8414767089133873769468945032224272902543617028236776621774998465708268113915905
912210782246217830296553177303208167413016742103206604903812714839551204589
q=1177118949607744747241525658569027823773285691576424719490303584050690472000332
0569381951682128930227151469309640903353145013377646752106391473373652877601
```

然后套用RSA解密脚本即可，求出m的值

```
n=0x8d0df1ce526c39f9b057de462778a61ceda2049c7e32ee99d40baa4b22b7fd438e9ca1dfd7467
684625add252095ee97c698199f4c5991279f6d3e74d4c14d01d137d42722df0d4565ff2a5275f9ca
c66dc4dfdf3304f85cbdc3d18eda1e32ac5d03675141a722ceefe0ea0533b53d7e50ed7eda1a1bbce
47ed0ecb966f8678d
p=8414767089133873769468945032224272902543617028236776621774998465708268113915905
912210782246217830296553177303208167413016742103206604903812714839551204589
q=1177118949607744747241525658569027823773285691576424719490303584050690472000332
0569381951682128930227151469309640903353145013377646752106391473373652877601
c=0x3b42fa3dc9089a21e9dabfe18297df47272f7e0ff59bf9bf16bc55e7fa70504c03fed56ca5ae9
3ac028f60ce5da3c145c6d181c5bd3c267288ec4765a19ca6b957b4535a1a185bd1b87d2e39b30e24
30ed648175c29fdc1fde3787c426783dd66ba17f98b42ba13a7b3532970d0aa31b5ffa5f3eae24333
7a1668bae456bfbfb
e=65537
from gmpy2 import *
phi=(p-1)*(q-1)
d=invert(e,phi)
m=pow(c,d,n)
print(m)
```

m的值为 820307570753893249794408475962305073085942139245561017669，转化为16进制就是：  
21746920646e756f6620657661682049202c616b65727545

然后我们解密即可。

```
m=820307570753893249794408475962305073085942139245561017669
m_ascii = ''.join(chr((m >> 8 * i) & 0xff) for i in range((m.bit_length() + 7) // 8))
print(m_ascii)
```

解得：

Eureka, I have found it!

这就是我们要求的密文。

## 11(40 points)(done)

e11=65537

N11=0xcb5645c59c402b0edcf96cbd6a7308b64aac2f37a3c6f96be7c421c4b7f0a4adbdec88c  
bea1128352fb21baae583fe4ceb3fc93c4905803ad3e9214ada050d5c0ff785a13a5c9157c3154  
ad8d7015a2d239fe13ef836d3279c5cd5dc96013ac40f372a9c9226d2f5fe73f312c56e11d9cdfb  
f9fb0db627ac1a752f5f0bd2b29

```
c11=0x84e4aa0be481e9c4bbd4c71dba5235cccd8312759de35c326c7e4cdda494196d1c0cae
298240942af3082fac215965999c908a79bf07e093ee0c402e727a09a1c1f13831875d66ebbc3f
89507163de90339af055bcd7d778574775214accfbd8ae20001f27bc196b974cb3ac215fea3de
bb7b17a21a8ebb1a9880a671539ef21
```

已知信息: 私钥d11的取值范围为[a,b],a和b的具体取值如下

```
a=0x4f77b72b04e6fb2d02e5a43edef4784a2e22df0d42bfc7c9093a58ec35eb21a11962103be
960b0088d0cc2e0dfb473bc2ba0a22cea1c73997442c8fab5e4bad22cd131055b0382eb9264a
d40ec8257abaff11b33b173ffd0168039bf40dc203eb325d884d2845fd2b5a37f41a0f64183db0
c256c2445000000000000000000000
```

```
b=0x4f77b72b04e6fb2d02e5a43edef4784a2e22df0d42bfc7c9093a58ec35eb21a11962103be
960b0088d0cc2e0dfb473bc2ba0a22cea1c73997442c8fab5e4bad22cd131055b0382eb9264a
d40ec8257abaff11b33b173ffd0168039bf40dc203eb325d884d2845fd2b5a37f41a0f64183db0
c256c2445ffffffffffffffffffff
```

## solution

这题的脚本我们还是使用原来的第十题的脚本，调整参数后进行d的coppersmith攻击即可。

```
#from Crypto.Util.number import *
#from tqdm import *
import itertools

def small_roots(f, bounds, m=1, d=None):
    if not d:
        d = f.degree()

    R = f.base_ring()
    N = R.cardinality()

    k = ZZ(f.coefficients().pop(0))
    g = gcd(k, N)
    k = R(k/g)

    f *= 1/k
    f = f.change_ring(ZZ)

    vars = f.variables()
    G = Sequence([], f.parent())
    for k in range(m):
        for i in range(m-k+1):
            for subvars in itertools.combinations_with_replacement(vars[1:], i):
                g = f**k * prod(subvars) * N**(max(d-k, 0))
                G.append(g)

    B, monomials = G.coefficient_matrix()
    monomials = vector(monomials)

    factors = [monomial(*bounds) for monomial in monomials]
    for i, factor in enumerate(factors):
        B.rescale_col(i, factor)

    B = B.dense_matrix().LLL()
```

```

B = B.change_ring(QQ)
for i, factor in enumerate(factors):
    B.rescale_col(i, Integer(1)/factor)

H = Sequence([], f.parent().change_ring(QQ))
for h in filter(None, B*monomials):
    H.append(h)
    I = H.ideal()
    if I.dimension() == -1:
        H.pop()
    elif I.dimension() == 0:
        roots = []
        for root in I.variety(ring=ZZ):
            root = tuple(R(root[var]) for var in f.variables())
            roots.append(root)
        return roots

return []

```

```

c1=0x84e4aa0be481e9c4bbd4c71dba5235cccd8312759de35c326c7e4cdda494196d1c0cae298240
942af3082fac215965999c908a79bf07e093ee0c402e727a09a1c1f13831875d66ebbc3f89507163d
e90339af055bcd7d778574775214accfbd8ae20001f27bc196b974cb3ac215fea3debb7b17a21a8eb
b1a9880a671539ef21
leak1=0x4f77b72b04e6fb2d02e5a43edef4784a2e22df0d42bfc7c9093a58ec35eb21a11962103be
960b0088d0cc2e0dfb473bc2ba0a22cea1c73997442c8fab5e4bad22cd131055b0382eb9264ad40ec
8257abaff11b33b173ffd0168039bf40dc203eb325d884d2845fd2b5a37f41a0f64183db0c256c244
50000000000000000000
n1=0xcb5645c59c402b0edcf96cbd6a7308b64aac2f37a3c6f96be7c421c4b7f0a4adbdec88cbea1
128352fb21baae583fe4ceb3fc93c4905803ad3e9214ada050d5c0ff785a13a5c9157c3154ad8d701
5a2d239fe13ef836d3279c5cd5dc96013ac40f372a9c9226d2f5fe73f312c56e11d9cdfbf9fb0db62
7ac1a752f5f0bd2b29
e1=65537

```

```

k1 = e1*leak1 // n1 + 1
PR.<x,y> = PolynomialRing(Zmod(e1*leak1))
f = 1 + k1*((n1+1)-y) - e1*x
bounds = (2^320, 2^963)

```

```

res = small_roots(f,bounds,m=2,d=2)
leak = int(res[0][1])

```

```

PR.<x> = PolynomialRing(RealField(1000))
f = x*(leak-x) - n1
ph = int(f.roots()[0][0])

```

```

PR.<x> = PolynomialRing(Zmod(n1))
f = ph + x
res = f.small_roots(x=2^(220+6), beta=0.499, epsilon=0.02)[0]
p1 = int(ph + res)
q1 = n1 // p1
print(p1)
print(q1)

```

解出p和q, 得到:

```
p=1130913851775360960118972992017216563161237029408707728175573417514231982776196
6692830479699631439962525444124861722707903014820730766996645318082582620491
q=1262590413287602439105374725552947288220529500349873513884976087617899610740187
3371263341157195294988792537890500933341025075865608380995322266553378244827
```

然后我们就使用正常的解密脚本进行求解即可。

```
e=65537
n=0xcb5645c59c402b0edcf96cbd6a7308b64aac2f37a3c6f96be7c421c4b7f0a4adbdec88cbea11
28352fb21baae583fe4ceb3fc93c4905803ad3e9214ada050d5c0ff785a13a5c9157c3154ad8d7015
a2d239fe13ef836d3279c5cd5dc96013ac40f372a9c9226d2f5fe73f312c56e11d9cdfbf9fb0db627
ac1a752f5f0bd2b29
c=0x84e4aa0be481e9c4bbd4c71dba5235cccd8312759de35c326c7e4cdda494196d1c0cae2982409
42af3082fac215965999c908a79bf07e093ee0c402e727a09a1c1f13831875d66ebbc3f89507163de
90339af055bcd7d778574775214accfbd8ae20001f27bc196b974cb3ac215fea3debb7b17a21a8ebb
1a9880a671539ef21
p=1130913851775360960118972992017216563161237029408707728175573417514231982776196
6692830479699631439962525444124861722707903014820730766996645318082582620491
q=1262590413287602439105374725552947288220529500349873513884976087617899610740187
3371263341157195294988792537890500933341025075865608380995322266553378244827
from gmpy2 import *
phi=(p-1)*(q-1)
d=invert(e,phi)
m=pow(c,d,n)
print(m)
m_ascii = ''.join(chr((m >> 8 * i) & 0xff) for i in range((m.bit_length() + 7) //
8))
print(m_ascii)
```

解得:

```
871459330528493685900356342244447392885109122774019102948898640050654591861594334
271960704663752901134803717028296430848471791111128678516670233579393144431497657
245644265754833188314998240383835607271327755688562060388816458780444461498953491
39015593369673
I have discovered a truly marvelous proof of this, which however the margin is
not large enough to contain.
```

所以我们本题的密文是:

```
I have discovered a truly marvelous proof of this, which however the margin is
not large enough to contain.
```

## 12(40 points)

e12=65537

N12=0x9fac422a93f6e486e3ddae088bb5f5d06dec183ab81290042a9c98c53352961a00db3e9def7adff842381a395cedf1d06294f0b63457133e4e44cabb7633c562dcbfffdffe541d66c46ddf6a28b686c478300bcf31945f2a6495f140e64f78fa5cd47d1885233f175f28e38f1bfc422a6853ca19a7dd47a291a9e7de78a67bf1

c12=0x35476c9d0e5ad9d364ea31d8f6628b92a4f6307b1fef754e49286bc7f53ea8cd013a7ebf2a21b2327af44498d267e19526c2051a02f22cca9cab567f7ceefe5003137e396c23742370e14ec2c6a90943ca848908e87420f560d34eae4635475effa867722276710c6f4b6cb9b295777d62f3f03c57603ac815072864aadb041

已知信息:素因子 $q_{12}$ 是模数 $N_{12} = p_{12} * q_{12}$ 与整数 $N$ 的部分近似公因子, 即 $N = k * q_{12} + r$ , 其中 $2^{511} < k < 2^{512}$  和  $2^{255} < r < 2^{256}$ 均为正整数且 $N$ 的具体取值如下:

N=0x8199f8d487909988daf7d692ce8b1ffb4c37aa8010c8ca337ae4398c521383dc51007645cb6a1743c9b52ec5808e9e0e6f54d5fbb143cf81651240beab342dfb4622f073c4f8ab968dd5c8d4be3b7dd55c2cb9ef9c06294cd87e5fa29e38279c850f03687dc8c83c68104dca88e3a5c8559a01c040e7d5107e4a9f2385429f90

## solution

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