DD2448 Foundations of Cryptography
Lecture 8

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April 3, 2020

Elementary Number Theory

Greatest Common Divisors

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- **The** GCD is the **positive** GCD.
- We denote the GCD of m and n by $\gcd(m, n)$.

Properties

- $\gcd(m, n) = \gcd(n, m)$
- $\gcd(m, n) = \gcd(m - n, n)$ if $m \geq n$
- $\gcd(m, n) = \gcd(m \bmod n, n)$
- $\gcd(m, n) = 2 \gcd(m/2, n/2)$ if m and n are even.
- $\gcd(m, n) = \gcd(m/2, n)$ if m is even and n is odd.

Euclidean Algorithm

EUCLIDEAN(m, n)
(1) **while** $n \neq 0$
(2) $\quad t \leftarrow n$
(3) $\quad n \leftarrow m \bmod n$
(4) $\quad m \leftarrow t$
(5) **return** m

Steins Algorithm (Binary GCD Algorithm)

```
Stein(m, n)
    if m = 0 or n = 0 then return 0
    s ← 0
    while m and n are even
        m ← m/2, n ← n/2, s ← s + 1
    while n is even
        n ← n/2
    while m ≠ 0
        while m is even
            m ← m/2
        if m < n
            Swap(m, n)
        m ← m − n
        m ← m/2
    return 2^s n
```

Bezout's Lemma

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Bezout's Lemma

Lemma. There exists integers a and b such that

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Proof. Let $d > \gcd(m, n)$ be the smallest positive integer on the form $d = am + bn$. Write $m = cd + r$ with $0 < r < d$. Then

$$d > r = m - cd = m - c(am + bn) = (1 - ca)m + (-cb)n \ ,$$

a contradiction! Thus, $r = 0$ and $d \mid m$. Similarly, $d \mid n$.

Extended Euclidean Algorithm (Recursive Version)

$\textsc{ExtendedEuclidean}(m,\ n)$

    if $m \bmod n = 0$
        return $(0, 1)$
    else
        $(x, y) \leftarrow \textsc{ExtendedEuclidean}(n, m \bmod n)$
        return $(y, x - y\lfloor m/n \rfloor)$

If $(x, y) \leftarrow \textsc{ExtendedEuclidean}(m, n)$ then $\gcd(m, n) = xm + yn$.

Coprimality (Relative Primality)

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Excercise: Why is this so?

Chinese Remainder Theorem (CRT)

Theorem. (Sun Tzu 400 AC) Let $n_1, \ldots, n_k$ be positive pairwise coprime integers and let $a_1, \ldots, a_k$ be integers. Then the equation system

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x & = & a_1 \bmod n_1 \\ x & = & a_2 \bmod n_2 \\ x & = & a_3 \bmod n_3 \\ & \vdots & \\ x & = & a_k \bmod n_k \end{array}$$

has a unique solution in $\{0, \ldots, \prod_i n_i - 1\}$.

Constructive Proof of CRT

1. Set $N = n_1 n_2 \cdot \ldots \cdot n_k$.
2. Find r_i and s_i such that $r_i n_i + s_i \frac{N}{n_i} = 1$ (Bezout).
3. Note that

$$s_i \frac{N}{n_i} = 1 - r_i n_i = \begin{cases} 1 \pmod{n_i} & \\ 0 \pmod{n_j} & \text{if } j \neq i \end{cases}$$

4. The solution to the equation system becomes:

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \left(s_i \frac{N}{n_i} \right) \cdot a_i$$

The Multiplicative Group

The set $\mathbb{Z}_n^* = \{0 \leq a < n \ : \ \gcd(a, n) = 1\}$ forms a group, since:

- **Closure.** It is closed under multiplication modulo n.
- **Associativity.** For $x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$:

$$(xy)z = x(yz) \bmod n \ .$$

- **Identity.** For every $x \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$:

$$1 \cdot x = x \cdot 1 = x \ .$$

- **Inverse.** For every $a \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ exists $b \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ such that:

$$ab = 1 \bmod n \ .$$

Lagrange's Theorem

Theorem. If H is a subgroup of a finite group G, then $|H|$ divides $|G|$.

Proof.

1. Define $aH = \{ah : h \in H\}$. This gives an equivalence relation $x \approx y \Leftrightarrow x = yh \wedge h \in H$, and a partition, of G.
2. The map $\phi_{a,b} : aH \to bH$, defined by $\phi_{a,b}(x) = ba^{-1}x$ is a bijection, so $|aH| = |bH|$ for $a, b \in G$.

Euler's Phi-Function (Totient Function)

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Excercise: How does this follow from CRT?

1. $\mathbb{Z}_n \simeq \prod_i \mathbb{Z}_{p_i^{k_i}}$ (CRT is a bijection)
2. If $a \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$, then $a \bmod p_i^{k_i} \in \mathbb{Z}^*_{p_i^{k_i}}$ (aligns bijection on subsets)

Fermat's and Euler's Theorems

Theorem. (Fermat) If $b \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*$ and p is prime, then $b^{p-1} = 1 \bmod p$.

Theorem. (Euler) If $b \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$, then $b^{\phi(n)} = 1 \bmod n$.

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Proof. Note that $|\mathbb{Z}_n^*| = \phi(n)$. b generates a subgroup $\langle b \rangle$ of $\mathbb{Z}_n^*$, so $|\langle b \rangle|$ divides $\phi(n)$ by Lagrange's theorem and $b^{|\langle b \rangle|} = 1 \bmod n$.

Multiplicative Group of a Prime Order Field

Definition. A group G is called **cyclic** if there exists an element g such that each element in G is on the form g^x for some integer x.

Theorem. If p is prime, then $\mathbb{Z}_p^*$ is cyclic.

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Keep in mind the difference between:

- $\mathbb{Z}_p$ with *prime order* as an *additive group*,
- $\mathbb{Z}_p^*$ with *non-prime order* as a *multiplicative group*.
- group G_p of *prime order*.