### Advanced Encryption Standart - AES

13.11.2017

128 bittik sifrelene algoritmoss. 10 dangider alvar. Tenel alorak 4 basanak kullanlır.

#### Algoritma

. 😍 . 🥞

. 3

1-) x mesoji ARH O. mohtari kullonorak;

$$\times \rightarrow 128 \, \mathsf{b} \qquad \rightarrow \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{x}_{0,0} \, \mathsf{x}_{0,1} \, \mathsf{x}_{0,2} \, \mathsf{x}_{0,2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}_{\mathsf{4}\times\mathsf{4}}$$

 $x_{0,0} = (11101101)_2 = x^7 + x^6 + x^5 + x^3 + x^2 + 1$ 

 $GF(\underline{1}^8) \rightarrow (x^8 + x^4 + x^2 + x + 1)$ , colismo uzayi (mod polinom; normalde mod 26, buro do mod (GF))

$$\mathsf{ARX}_{-} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{x}_{0,0} \, \mathsf{x}_{0,1} \, \mathsf{x}_{0,2} \, \mathsf{x}_{0,3} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \quad \bigoplus \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{koo} \, \mathsf{kor} \, \mathsf{koa} \, \mathsf{koa} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

2-) BS, SR, MC, ARX 1'der g'o loder dingé anotherler kullenlanak

$$\begin{pmatrix}
b_{0,0} & \cdots \\
\vdots & \ddots \\
b_{3,3}
\end{pmatrix}_{L_{1} \times L_{2}}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
5R \\
\vdots \\
c_{0,0}
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
c_{0,0} & \cdots \\
\vdots \\
c_{3,3}
\end{pmatrix}_{L_{1} \times L_{2}}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
b_{0,0} & b_{0,1} & b_{0,2} \\
b_{1,1} & b_{1,1} & b_{1,0} \\
b_{2,2} & b_{2,3} & b_{2,0} & b_{2,1} \\
b_{3,3} & b_{3,0} & b_{3,1} & b_{3,2}
\end{pmatrix}_{L_{1} \times L_{2}}$$

#### MC:

Ödev: Son dingude MC neder kullmilmiyar ve 192-2566 prostir.

## Dongo Anohtarlarının Olustun luası

#### SBox Olusturulmasi

TOTO

-9

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \\ y_5 \\ y_6 \\ y_7 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ y_7 \\ y_5 \\ y_6 \\ y_7 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \mathcal{SB}_{0x}$$

$$x^{7} + x^{6} + x^{3} + x + 1 \longrightarrow x^{2}$$
 $2 = (000 + 1 + 1 + 1)_{2} = 31 \longrightarrow SB_{0x} = \frac{11}{12} \longrightarrow \frac{11}{12}$ 

Taum: 
$$f(x) \in 2p(x)$$
,  $f(x) = f_1(x) \cdot f_2(x)$   
 $deg(f_1) > 0$ ,  $deg(f_2) > 0$ 

$$f_1(x) = x^0 + 1 = (x+1).(x^2 + x + 1) = x^3 + x^2 + x + x^2 + x + 1 = x^2 + 2x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 1$$

$$f_2(x) = x^3 + x + 1$$

$$f_3(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 1$$

$$f_{4}(x) = x^{3} + x^{2} + x + 1 = (x + 1) \cdot (x^{2} + 1)$$

```
x3+x+1
 000 →
           0
 001
010 →
011 →
           ×
                         (x^{2}+1)(x^{2}+x+1) = x^{4}+x^{3}+x^{2}+1 = (x^{2}+x) \mod (x^{2}+x+1)
011
           x+1
           x^2
 100
           x2+
 101
 110
           \chi^2 + \chi
 111
           100 100
                      010 011 100 101
                                            110
                                                 111
           010 010 100
                                                              Sono: All'in tes: 1011 de neder.
                            110
                                 011
                                       001
                                                 101
           011 011
                      110
                            101
                                 111
                                       100 001
                                                 010 .
                                                                             (\times^2)
           100 100 011
                            141
                                 110
                                       010
                                           101
                                                 001
           101 101
                      001
                            100 010
                                      111 011
           110 110 111 011 101
                                      011 010
           111 411 101 010 001 110 100 011
 x^{3}+x+1 x^{2}+x+1
```

Asimetrik-Simetrik fork.

 $= (x^2 + x + 1) (x + y + x$ 

-× = ×

x+1 = 1.x + 1 - arolando o sille

Sinetrik-Asimetrik sifralevic algoritmalen arası firk

20.11.2017

Ayrik Logaritmo Problem - OLP

p -> 050

7

Ö

D

0

3

3

BIX mod p - X = log B mod p

«, p. p; public almorna rogner x'in consterents: problemine OLP desir

Brooks poll, x=2, Bax modp, p=9, x=?

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 3 10 x 1 1 2 4 8 5 10 9 7 3 6 1 x=6

211 de tim elementer l' arctildigi ion x primitif elemendir.

#### Diffic - Hellman Another Degisim Protokols

p -> 0501

x € 2p → primitive elemon

p, or - public

Alice		- 4	Bob_
O & OA & (p-2)		0.<	oB < (p-2)
2 modp=BA		x°B,	nod p=BB
(BB) madp		(β,	م الم
(20g) andp		(2	) And p
L	(K) 4		
c	gererse gererse		
×°A → ←	× 00	<b>→</b>	og og
رم. م. الانجاب			x°5.00 KBO

- OA ve ap in cosiline youton digit

#### DLP yi Goznek Isin Algoritmoler

#### Index Colcubs Algorithms

odur 1. No-soy: Fabour secilmes:  $2p^* \mid da \quad \text{for asal saylar of} \mid kiner seculir. \qquad (2p^* \to 1,2...,(p-1))$   $S_{\pm}(p_1,p_2,...,p_1)$ 

odin 2: p; nin gyrik logoritmolorin hesoplogobilmek isin 5 kimesindeli elemenlari logontmolari uzerinden lineer ilisteler ortogo cikerilir.

odin 2.1: Oxkx (p-1) olmek isere, xk mod p hesoplant

adun 22. xky. 5 deki elemenların corpini alacak sekilde yazılır.

$$\frac{1}{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{k} p_i^{(i)}, \quad ci \ge 0$$

$$k = \sum_{i=1}^{k} C_i \mid og p_i$$

odus 23: (++c) dukler tokunler

odu 3: S kimesinin elementarion lognituation mesure —

Odist, log pi mod p de duklen tokularun üserinden (odur 2.3) cósstor.

adm 4: xin cossilmesi

odu 4.1: 0 < r < (p-1)

 ornek: p = 229,  $\alpha = 6$ ,  $\beta = 13$ , x = ? log<sub>1</sub>13 mod 229 =  $\times$  odin 1: |2,3,5,7,11| odin 21:  $0 \le k \le p-1$ ,  $0 \le k \le 228$  [100, 18.12,62,143,206]

8

8

9

9

台台

9

odin 23: 6 derleten, 5 degister V

adm 3: a=21, b=208, c=98, d=107, e=162adm 4: c=77  $\beta. \kappa^{c} = 13.6^{77} \mod 229 = 147 = 3.7^{2}$   $\times = \log_{6} 13 = \log_{6} 3 + 2.\log_{6} 7 - 77$   $\times = 117$ 

```
Sharks Algorithm
```

 $p, x, \beta$ ,  $x = \log_x \beta$  and p,  $m = \Gamma(p-1)^{1/2} \gamma$  odin 1:  $0 \le j \le (m-1)$ ,  $x^{m,j} \mod p$  hesople odin 2:  $(j, x^{m,j} \mod p) \mid L_1$  adun 3:  $0 \le i \le (m-1)$  olimok üzere  $\beta. x^j \mod p$  hesoplenir. odin  $\mu: (i, \beta. x^{-1} \mod p) \mid L_2$  odin  $5: (j, y) \in L_1$  ve  $(i, y) \in L_2$  buliant odin  $b: x = \log_x \beta = (mj+i) \mod (p-1)$ 

Sinck: p=803, x=3,  $\beta=525$ , x=?  $m=[\sqrt{808}]=29$ odin 1:  $x^m=3^{29}$  nod 803=95

adm 2: 0 < j < 28 , (j, 99 mod 809) (0,1), (1,99), (2,93), (3,308), (10,644), (11,654), (28,81), ... ] L,

adm 3: Osis 28 , (1, 525, 3-1 mad 809)

odin 4: (0,525), (1,175), (2,328), (19,644), ...

adm 5: (10,644), (13,644)

adm 6: x= log\_ 525 = (29.10+19) = 303

Pohling - Hellman Algorithm  $p \rightarrow prime, \quad p-1 = \prod_{i=1}^{n} q_i^{Ci}$   $\forall q_i \quad (1 \le i \le n) \cdot - - - - \log_x \beta \quad \text{mod } q_i^{Ci} = \sum_{k=0}^{C_{i+1}} \alpha_{i,k} \quad \text{olmok interess } \alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{C_{i+1}} \quad \text{hesoplement}$   $= adm \quad 1: \quad 0 \le j \le q_{i+1} \quad \text{idin} \quad \Gamma_i = \kappa^{(p-1)j/q_i} \quad \text{mod} \quad p$ 

7

3

3

9

adm 2: k=0,  $\beta_k=\beta$ 

adim Ji while k<C;-, do

a. 8= p p-1)/q; to 1 mod p

b. 8 = 8j olocok schilde j bulenur.

c. 0 k = j

d. Blat = Bl. & mod p

e, k=k+1

log & mod q C: , (1 sign)

Cinli kolonter teoreni oggulano.

Aq: C: modilinde log B y: verir.

ornel: p= 29, x=2, B=18, x=?

29-1=28=227 9;=2,7 0:=2.1

#### El-Ganal Public Key Cryptosy: ten

27.11.2017

p + prime  $x \in 2p^* \rightarrow primitif elemen$   $p = 2p^*, \quad c = 2p^* \times 2p^*$   $K = \{(p, \alpha, \alpha, \beta) : \beta = \alpha^* (mod p)\}$   $p, \alpha, \beta : public$  q : prime key

 $k \in \mathcal{Z}_{p-}$  olmok varie bir değer even  $x \in p$   $\beta = 0$   $\beta = 0$  $\beta$ 

x=d[(y,y2)=y2.(y9)] mod p

Arayo giran kist x'i coarbilmest iain ay bilmeli.

āmek \* = 2579, x=2, a=765

βοδ:  $\beta = x^{2} \mod p = 2^{265} \mod 2579 = 949$  2579, 2, 949 : public

765 : private

Alice x= 1299 k= 853

ck(x,k)=(y1,y2)

 $y_1 = x^k \mod p = 2^{853} \mod 25^2 = 435$  $y_2 = x \beta^k \mod p = 1293.949^{853} \mod 2579 = 2396$ 

(y1,y2)= (435, 2396)

Bob:  $X = d_{k}(y_{1}, y_{2}) = y_{2} \cdot (y_{1}^{\circ})^{-1} \mod p$   $X = 2396 \cdot (435^{765})^{-1} \mod 2579$ X = 1239

Sour Araya gran els: x1 biliyorsa, x2 bilebilirmi? Alice + x1, x2 ve p, x, B, k ex(x4 6) = (y1, y1). ch (x2, 6) = (42,422) y = x mod p. y = x 1. Bk mod p 422 = x2. Bk mad p β = <del>422</del> x2 bilinebilir. (y22 orten dinleverk biliniyon.) RSA Cryptosystem Asal carpanlarma ayurno probleminin sorluguno dayanır. y= ek(x)= xb mod n | Alice 0= p.g p= C = 22 x=d{(y)=y=modn 100b k= (n,p,q,o,b): a.b=1 mod l(n) ] + Bob n, b : public p, q, a: private

Son ya mod n, x'e nosil esit olur?

= (xb) mod n

= xo.b mod n

= xt.d(n)+1 mod n

= (xd(n)) x mod n = 1 x mod n = x mod n

3

9

9

**9** 

```
omek: p=101, 9=113
Bob:
      n=p q = 101.113=11413
      ged (b, &(n)) = 1 olmol.
       1(n)= (p-1). (q-1) = 100.4+2 = 1+200 = 26.57
                                                       b; 2,5,7 ye bolinmend:
       6=3533
       5' mod &(n) -> 3503-' mod 11200 = 6597 = 0
      (11413 3533) : public
Alice
       x= 9726
      y = ek (x) = x b mod n = 3726 mod 11413 = 5761
      x = de(y) = y = mod n = 57616597 mod 11413 = 9726
Oden 11: AES 256 bit. Diffie-Hellman 512 bit, RSA 512 bit, El Gomal 512 bit, DLPy:
comeye youelik algoritmolardon biri.
```

Sano Alice x'i encrypt edip boblaro gånderir Bobl, Bobl ... gyn mesgi gånderdi; publickerfoldi. Bu mesgi, aroyo giren kiel då sebilir mil

×= 9,

x=92 g1, y2, - let prolorindo osol ise CRT ile costilebilir.

Tanim: 
$$p \rightarrow + \text{ck}$$
 osal say, almak szere

 $a \rightarrow \pm p \text{ de}$  Quadrotic Residue

eger  $a \neq 0$  mod  $p$  we  $y^2 \equiv 0 \mod p$   $(y \in \pm p)$ 

timel: 211 de QR, QNA?

$$\frac{1^{2}}{2^{2}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{3^{1}}{3^{1}} = \frac{9}{9}$$

$$\frac{4^{2}}{5^{2}} = \frac{3}{3}$$

$$\frac{6^{2}}{5^{2}} = \frac{3}{3}$$

$$\frac{6$$

Euler Kriter: Seciles bir sayının ilgili ve oyda QR alup almadığını test etme  $p \rightarrow tek$  asal sayı  $a \rightarrow 2p de QR \iff 0^{(p-1)/2} \equiv 1 \mod p$ 

Fermot: 
$$0 = y^2$$

$$(y^2)^{(p-1)/2} = y^{p-1} \mod p = 1$$

Tann: p → tele asal says

(a/p) → legendre symbol

(a/p) = 0 if a = 0 mod p

1 if a → 2pde QR

-1 if a → 2pde QNR

Tanimi na tek pozitif tou soyi olsun

n= It piei, piler osol corpon

(%) a Jocobi Symbol.

% = It (%p)ei

$$9975 = 3.5^{2}.7.19$$

$$\frac{6278}{3975} = \frac{6278}{3}.(\frac{6278}{5})^{2}.\frac{6278}{7}.\frac{6278}{19}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}.(\frac{3}{5})^{2}.\frac{6}{7}.\frac{8}{19}$$

$$= -1.(-1)^{2}.-1.-1=-1: Jocobi Symbol$$

Solovoy Strosser: Scaller bir sayının osal olup olmodiğini test eder.

Jacobi Symbol - (%): % = ?

- 1-) if  $n \to positif tek temsays we misma mod m, then
  <math display="block">m!/m \equiv m^2/m$
- 2-) if  $n \Rightarrow positif tele tonseys, then
  <math display="block">\frac{2}{n} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \text{if } n \equiv \mp 1 \mod 8 \\ -1 & \text{if } n \equiv \mp J \mod 3 \end{bmatrix}$
- 3-) if  $n \to positif tek tansays, then if <math>m = 2^k + vc + tek says$   $m_1 m_2 / m = (m_1 / m) \cdot (m_2 / m)$   $m_2 m_3 = (m_1 / m) \cdot (m_2 / m)$
- 4-) m us a positif tek temsoyr, then

  1-(1/m), if n=m=3 mod 4

  1-(1/m), else

$$4. = \frac{-(9283)}{7411} \qquad 1. = \frac{-(1372)}{7411} \qquad 3. = -\left(\frac{2}{7411}\right)^4 \frac{117}{7411}$$

$$\frac{2}{7411} = -\left(\frac{117}{7411}\right) \qquad \qquad |4 = -\frac{7411}{117} \qquad |1 = \frac{-40}{117}$$

$$3. = -\left(\frac{2}{117}\right)^3 \frac{5}{117} \quad 2. = \frac{5}{117} \quad 4. = \frac{117}{5}$$

Miller - Robin (n) : Asollik.

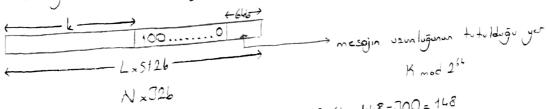
# Ozetlene Fanksiponlari

Hosh forlesiyonlars signeleme olgoritmos degildir. Tele geniodorler. Sifrelemede encypt ve decrypt olduge ion hostiler sificelence obgonitmess degilder. Ornegin MDS + ciletis 128 bitting

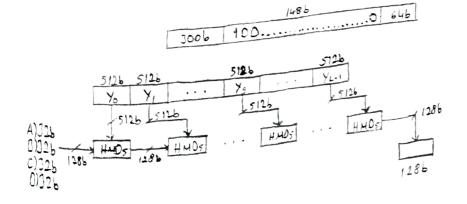
### Hash Fonksiyonlori

- Uzunlukları farklı olan verileri sabit uzunlukta bir cıktıya dinistirmelidir.
- Özet degerinden menje elde etmek zor olmolidir.
- -MD, message digits
  - · MOS: 512 bitlik bloklaro gynder, ciktise 128b.
- SHA, secure hash algorithm
  - SHA-1: 512 bittike bloklero ayrılır, aiktisi 1606.
  - · SHA-2 · SHA-3

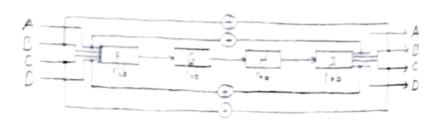
Eger bit vaunluger 512'nin kat degilse "podding" isleni vygerlanin



son 64 bit , 312-64 = 448-300 = 148 šmek: 300 bit vori, 300 in



HOS de toplan le some vorde der some unde 16 oder verde, het 6 oder som den der Her om stagige input solerate A-B-C-O germekteder



128-J2:100 0 (E)

Öden 1105 ve SHA-1 nedr. reele. En generall hosh fonksiyon

## Digital Imza Algoritmalari

outhercode - Ered cord missi

(f, A x, S, V)

8

8

3

4

4

1

P medajian sont kunca

A washin solv kines

K makher uzayi

C madema kurel sign € S

V. venficotion wrote very EV

>3x · P+A

vere Px A + itrue, folse

y E A yer (xy) = true . f y = sig(x)

folse , f y = sig(x)

Kredi kortu sifresi girilince gerceklesen olaylari

1-) Bir mesoji inzalano

- · M mesaj hosti li fonksiyondan gesiriterek H öset deget elde edilir.
- · Elde edilen H özet degeri, gånderenn gizli anohtanyla sifrelenerek Simzazi elde saito.
- · Elde ediler S, mesojo ekdnerek, imao oretilir. [M.S]

2-) In solamis mesojia dogra lamasi

- · IM, SI ognilie.
- · M, hosh forksigen der geobilir. > H' elde edilir.
- · Ganderein ouk anothorylo 5+H"
- ejer H'=H" ise the

### RSA Inza Algoritmosi

11.12.2017

 $n = p \cdot q$  ,  $p \cdot q$ : asal

n, b: public p, q, a: private

P= A = 20

 $K = \{(n, p, q, a, b) \mid n = p, q, a, b = 1 \mod \mathcal{L}(n)\}$   $\mathcal{L}(n) = \mathcal{L}(p, q) = \mathcal{L}(p), \mathcal{L}(q) = (p-1), (q-1)$ 

y = sigx (x) = x = mod n

 $(x,y) \rightarrow$ 

very (x,y) = true (=> x = yb mod n

```
El-Gonal Dijital Ima Algoritmosi
 X -> prime
                                                p,x,p: public
a: private
 x { 2p , A= 2p x 2p-1
 K= ( p, x, a, B) : B = x o mod p {
 rosgele & secilir, k \ 2p-1
 sigx (x, k)=(8, 3)
       V= xk mod p
       δ= (x-0,8), [ mod (p-1)
(\times(8.8)) \rightarrow
      very (x, (x, d)) = true (=> Bx xo = xx mod p
örnek: m="one" (01=0, 02=b, ...) p=225119, x=11, a=141421, B=20 modp=18191
  x="151405"
                                                                           k= 239
  p, x, p → (225119, 11, 18191)
  sigx (x, k) = (8, 8)
      8= x mod p = 11239 225119 = 164130
      δ=(x-a, X). k" mod (p-1) = (151405 - 141421. 164130). 239" mod 225118 = 187104
  very (x, (8, 5)) = true (x) B. o = x mod p
                           (18191) 164130 (164130) 187104 (11) 151405 mod 225119
ispot: Bo. Yo = xx
  δ=(x-a.8). ٤'
  x = a, 8 + k, 8 -> x a.8 , x l.8 = x = x a.8 + k.8
```

缅

40

4

1

not: k'nin p-l'de ters olabilmes icin, k ile p-l orolonido asal almale.

```
omek: p=467, x=2, a=127, B=132, x=100, k=233, Imaasi?
 p-1=466
 kile p.1, 230 ile 466 oralorindo osol deĝildir.
```

## Schner Imzo Algoritmosi

prime, 
$$q \rightarrow prime$$
 $\alpha \in 2p^*$ 
 $A = 2q \times 2q$ 
 $K = \{(p, q, \alpha, \alpha, \beta) : \beta = \alpha^0 \mod p\}$ 
 $0 \le \alpha \le (q-1)$ 
 $p, q, \alpha, \beta : public$ 
 $0 : privote$ 
 $h : \{0, 1\}^* \rightarrow 2q$ 

$$sig_{K}(x,k) = (8,8)$$
  
 $\delta = h(x||x^{k})$ 

$$(x,(\lambda,2)) \rightarrow$$

$$(x,(\delta,\delta)) \rightarrow$$
 $(x,(\delta,\delta)) = \text{true} \iff h(x||x^{\delta},\beta^{-\delta}) = \delta$ 

```
Dijital Imao Algoritmosi - DSA
 p > 1 bitlik asal
 1=0 mod 64 ve 512 €1 € 1024
 g - 160 bitlik prime
  x E 2 p
  p = {0,1}*
  A = 29 x 29
  H= (p,q, x, a, B): B = x mod p)
  0 6 0 6 (9-1)
   p.q.d. A: public
o: private
   1 6 k 6 (9-1)
  sigx (x, L) = (8,8)
   verx (x,(x,0)) = true ( (xe), per mod p) mod q = y
      e, = SHA-1 (x). 5 mod 9
      c2 = 8.5 -1 mad 9
      Y= (xk mod p) mod q
       δ= (SHA-1 (x)+ a.x). 1 mod 9
   ornel: p= 7879, g=101, x=170, a=75, B=x0 mod p=4567, k=50, SHA=1(x)=12
       8 = (17050 mod 7879) mod 101 = 94
       δ= (22+75.94).50 mod 101 = 97
   (x (94,97)) →
        e = 22. 97 mod 101 = 45
        ez= 94.25 mod 101=27
                                      (17045, 456727 mod 7879) mod 101 = 94 = 8 = 94
```

4

Öden: OSA, Elliptic Curve - El Gamal, Diffie-Helman, OSA; kodler edige, citaler finde.

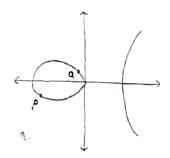
### Elliptic Corve - DSA

0, b E R

403+276° ×0

(x,y) E 18 x 18

 $E = (y^2 = x^3 + 0x + b)$ 



fuc Q noktosinu toplani egri üzerinde bir nokto,

Puep "

Q je Q

Special point, G: sonsuztaki bir nokto

P+6=6+P=P

P+(-P) = G

P(x1,y1), Q(x2,y2)

Cose ler:

1. x1 \(\neq x\_2\)

2. x1 = x2 ve y1 = -y2

3. x1 = x2 ve y1 = y2

### 1. x1 = x2

$$A = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$
  $V = y_1 - A.x_1 = y_2 - A.x_2$ 

$$(2x+1)^2 = x^3 + 0x+6$$

$$x^{3} - (3x)^{2} + (a - 23y)x + b - V^{2} = 0$$

. . <del>-</del>

• • •

$$A = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x^2 + 0}{2y}$$