

Ç.L. Koblitz Teoremi

$$x \equiv a_1 \pmod{m_1} \\ x \equiv a_2 \pmod{m_2} \\ \vdots \\ x \equiv a_n \pmod{m_n}$$

$$m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n$$

$$x = ?$$

$$x \equiv (a_1 m_2 \dots m_n + a_2 m_1 \dots m_n + \dots + a_n m_1 \dots m_{n-1}) \pmod{m}$$

$$M_i = \frac{m}{m_i} = \frac{m_1 m_2 \dots m_n}{m_i}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 9 \pmod{13} \\ x \equiv 8 \pmod{11} \\ x \equiv 7 \pmod{7} \end{cases} x = ?$$

$$x \equiv (a_1 m_2 \dots m_n + a_2 m_1 \dots m_n + \dots + a_n m_1 \dots m_{n-1}) \pmod{m}$$

$$m = 13 \cdot 11 \cdot 7 = 1001$$

$$M_1 = 11 \cdot 7 = 77$$

$$M_2 = 13 \cdot 7 = 91$$

$$M_3 = 13 \cdot 11 = 143$$

$$M_1 \cdot y_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{m_1}$$

$$M_2 \cdot y_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{m_2}$$

$$M_3 \cdot y_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{m_3}$$

$$= 92 \pmod{12} = 12$$

$$= 91 \pmod{11} = 3$$

$$= 143 \pmod{7} = 3$$

$$13 = 1 \cdot 12 + 1$$

$$1 = 1 \cdot 12 + 0$$

$$1 = 1 \cdot 13 + (-1) \cdot 12$$

Ç.L. Teoremi kullanılarak
RSE Çözümü Analiz (Sıfır Kırma)
 $3^{-1} \pmod{11}$

Örnek

$$\begin{cases} 15x \equiv 21 \pmod{48} \\ 166x \equiv 46 \pmod{22} \\ x \equiv 5 \pmod{18} \end{cases} x = ?$$

$$\begin{cases} 166x \equiv 46 \pmod{22} \\ 12x \equiv 2 \pmod{22} \\ 6x \equiv 1 \pmod{22} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 6^{-1} \cdot 1 \pmod{22} \\ x \equiv 2 \pmod{22} \end{cases}$$

$$x \equiv a_1 M_1 y_1 + \dots + a_n M_n y_n \pmod{m}$$

$$M_1 = 22 \cdot 18$$

$$M_2 = 16 \cdot 18$$

$$M_3 = 16 \cdot 22$$

$$x \equiv 2059$$

Asimetrik şifreleme algoritmalarında modüler üsley işlemi
"asal sayı" kullanılır. Çözümde asal olmayan olabilir!

Örnek

$$3^{-1} \pmod{11} = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} 11 \pmod{2} &= 1 \quad \text{gcdext}(11, 3, g, t, u) \\ 3 \pmod{2} &= 1 \quad \text{gcdext}(3, 2, \dots) \\ 2 \pmod{1} &= 0 \quad \text{gcdext}(2, 1, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} g=1 & t=-1 & u=1 \\ g=1 & t=1 & u=-1 \\ g=1 & t=0 & u=1 \\ g=1 & t=1 & u=0 \end{array}$$

$$1 = (-1) \cdot 11 + 1 \cdot 3$$

$$3^{-1} \pmod{11}$$

$$v = t - \left\lfloor \frac{n}{m} \right\rfloor \cdot u$$

1 olmasa
bunu gözden

Sadece Asal

$$\text{Soru: } 2^{a-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{m} \Rightarrow a = \text{asal sayı}$$

Asallar bunu sağlar
Ama asal olmayanlar da sağlayabilir

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{360} &\equiv 1 \pmod{361} \\ 361 &= 19 \cdot 19 \quad \text{asal değil!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{10} &= 93 \cdot 11 + 1 \quad 2^{10} \equiv 1 \pmod{11} \\ 2^{260} &= (2^5)^{52} \\ (2^5)^{52} &\equiv 2^5 \pmod{31} \\ 2^5 &= 32 \pmod{31} \end{aligned}$$

$$31 \cdot 11 = 341$$

Teorem

$$a \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \Rightarrow a^n \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

Teorem

$$p_1 | a \quad p_2 | a \quad p_1 \perp p_2 \Rightarrow p_1 \cdot p_2 | a$$

Prova

$$a \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \Rightarrow p | (a-1)$$

$$a^{n-1} = (a-1) (a^{n-2} + \dots + 1)$$

$$p | (a-1) \Rightarrow p | a^{n-1}$$

$$a^n \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

ispat

$$a \equiv k \pmod{p_1} \quad p_2 | a \Rightarrow p_2 | k \cdot p_1 \Rightarrow p_2 | k$$

$$a \equiv p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdot l \wedge p_2 \cdot l = k$$

3. Hafta 2

Monday, September 30, 2019 3:16 PM

Fermat Teoremi

p asal $\wedge \gcd(a, p) = 1$

$$a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

örnek

$$a \cdot x \equiv b \pmod{p}$$

örnek

$$29^{1000} \pmod{37} = 26$$

permut ile göster.

① 37 asal ✓

$$② 29^{36} \equiv 1 \pmod{37}$$

$$③ 29^{36 \cdot 27 \cdot 128} = 29^{1000}$$

$$④ 29^{24} \pmod{37} = (-8)^{24} \pmod{37}$$

$$= (-2^3)^{24} \pmod{37}$$

$$= 2^{84} \pmod{37} \quad 2^{36} \equiv 1 \pmod{37}$$

$$= 2^{36 \cdot 2 + 12} \pmod{37} = 2^{12} \pmod{37} = 26$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2^5 \cdot 2^5 \cdot 2^2 \\ \sim \quad \sim \\ -5 \quad -5 \\ \hline 25 \\ \hline 100 \pmod{37} = 26 \end{array}$$

Euler Fonksiyonu $\phi(m)$

Not: $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$

$\phi(m)$: m 'den küçük ve m ile aralarında

asal olan sayıların sayısı.

$$\phi(10) = 4$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{10}^* = \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$$

$$\phi(p) = p-1$$

$$\phi(n) = n \prod_{p_i | n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_i}\right)$$

$$a \perp b \text{ ise } \phi(a \cdot b) = \phi(a) \cdot \phi(b)$$

$$\phi(p^2) = p^2 - p$$

örnek

$$\phi(45) = ? \quad 45 = 3^2 \cdot 5$$

$$① \phi(45) = 45 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$= 45 \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 24$$

Euler Fermat Teoremi

$$\gcd(a, m) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$a^{\phi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$$

$\rightarrow m$ asal ise "Fermat Teoremi" ile eşit olur. ($\phi(p) = p-1$)

örnek

$$321^{51} \pmod{49} = 8$$

$$x = a^{-1} \cdot b \pmod{m} \Rightarrow x = a^{\phi(m)-1} \cdot b \pmod{m}$$

$$a \cdot a^{-1} = 1 \pmod{m}$$

$$a^{\phi(m)} = a \cdot a^{\phi(m)-1}$$