Introduction to Cryptography: Assignment 8

Group number 57

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- (a) Yes, because 1061 is only divisible by 1 or itself.
- (b) The order of a is always 1061, because $ord(a) = 1061/\gcd(1061, a)$, but $\gcd(1061, a)$ is always 1 because 1061 is a prime number.
- (c) We can calculate that $2^{1060} \mod 1061 = 1$, which we can factorize it as $(2^{530})^2 \equiv 1060^2 \mod 1061 = 1$. We can also factorize it as $(2^2)^{530} \equiv 4^{530} \mod 1061 = 1$. In general, we can say that any number that can be multiplied with another number to get 1060 is a multiplicative order, because we can rewrite it such that $2^{x*y} \mod 1061 = 1$.

So the order of g can be any number that is a divisor for 1060.

The list of numbers are the divisors of 1060: [1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 53, 106, 212, 265, 530, 1060].

(d) We are looking for an x in the list of divisors of 1060 that satisfies $112^x \mod 1061$, to do this we use square-and-multiply:

(e) The order of 112 is 53. So we can do $38481 \mod 53 = 3$, which maps to $112^3 \mod 1061 = 164 = 112^{38481} \mod 1061$

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(a)

$$6^{0} \equiv 1$$

$$6^{1} \equiv 6$$

$$6^{2} \equiv 13$$

$$6^{3} \equiv 9$$

$$6^{4} \equiv 8$$

$$6^{5} \equiv 2$$

$$6^{6} \equiv 12$$

$$6^{7} \equiv 3$$

$$6^{8} \equiv 18$$

$$6^{9} \equiv 16$$

$$6^{10} \equiv 4$$

$$6^{11} \equiv 1$$

So the elements that are in the list: [1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 18]

- (b) 11, because there are 11 elements in the cyclic subgroup generated by the generator <6>.
- (c) 4, because $6 \cdot 4 \equiv 1 \pmod{23}$.
- (d) 7, because we found in (a) that $6^7 \equiv 3$.