创新创业课程项目

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Git仓库的网页地址:	https:/	//github.com	n/TIANMUERYA	/GUOGUO.	git
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- 2. 所做项目: (1) 名称: Merkle tree 简介: Merkle proof

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(2) 名称: ECDSA

简介: PoC impl of the following pitfall

完成人: 甘果

3.清单: (1) 完成的项目: ①Merkle tree

2ECDSA

- (2) 未完成的项目: 其它
- (3) 有问题的项目及问题: SM3实现,如何优化

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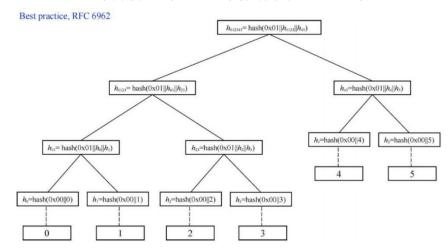
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Merkle proof:

1.Implement Merkle Tree as of RFC 6962 in any programming language that you prefer:

首先简要介绍一下 Merkle Tree,Merkle Tree 具有以下特征:

- 1. Merkle Tree 一般是二叉树的形式。
- 2. Merkle Tree 的叶子节点的 value 是数据集合的单元数据或者单元数据 HASH。
- 3.Merkle Tree 的中间节点的 value 是其所有子节点 value 的 HASH。



在代码实现之前,根据 RFC 6962 文档的内容,Merkle Tree 的实现具有以下几点要求:

要求一:在进行节点的 Hash 之前,要根据节点类型的不同加入不同的前缀:

叶子节点: 前缀 0x01;

中间节点:前缀 0x00。

要求二: 在构造 Merkle Tree 结构之前,需要将消息 D 拆分成左右两部分,并且满足左部分消息大小为最大且严格小于 n 的 2 次幂,不妨记为 k,则右部分消息大小为 n-k,这样消息就分为 D[0:k]与 D[k:n]两部分。

代码实现:

在这里我采用 python 构造 Merkle Tree,主要的实现代码分为以下几个部分:叶子节点的 hash 处理:

```
def hash_leaf(data, hash_function = 'sha256'):#merkle树叶节点
hash_function = getattr(hashlib, hash_function)
data = b'\x00'+data.encode('utf-8')
return hash function(data).hexdigest()
```

中间节点的 hash 处理:

```
| def hash_node(data, hash_function = 'sha256'):#merkle树中间节点
hash_function = getattr(hashlib, hash_function)
data = b'\x01'+data.encode('utf-8')
return hash_function(data).hexdigest()
```

以上两部分的节点生成满足要求一。

Merkle Tree 的实现代码:

```
def Create_Merkle_Tree(lst, hash_function = 'sha256'):
    lst_hash = []
    for i in lst:
        lst_hash.append(hash_leaf(i))
    merkle_tree = [copy.deepcopy(lst_hash)]
    assert len(lst_hash) > 2, 'no trachsactions to be hashed"
    n = 0 #merkle树高度
    while len(lst_hash) > 1:
        n + 1
        if len(lst_hash) > 1:
              n = 1 st_hash.pop(0)
              b = lst_hash.pop(0)
              v.append(hash_node(a+b, hash_function))
        merkle_tree.append(v[:])
        lst_hash = v
        else:#奇數个叶节点
        v = []
        last_leaf = lst_hash.pop(-1)
        while len(lst_hash) > 1:
              a = lst_hash.pop(0)
              v.append(hash_node(a+b, hash_function))
        v.append(last_leaf)
        merkle_tree.append(v[:])
        lst_hash = v
    print(merkle_tree)
    return lst_hash, n+1, merkle_tree
```

通过对消息个数是偶数还是奇数进行划分,使得 Merkle Tree 的生成满足要求二。

Create_Merkle_Tree 函数的输出分为三部分: 最终生成的 Merkle Tree 根节点的 HASH 值,Merkle Tree 的高度及 Merkle Tree 每一层节点的 HASH 值组成的 merkle tree 数组。

测试结果:

输入的消息 D为:

```
lst = ['a','b','c','d','e','f','g','h','i']
```

生成的 Merkle Tree 根节点的 HASH 值及高度为:

```
根结点hash值: ['ed07096540061a22a04f0a901ee46890ee790c78ddd784a70251ff01988258c2']
Merkle树的高度: 5
```

2. Construct a merkle tree with 100k leaf nodes:

代码实现:

```
生成 100000 个结点的 Merkle Tree 代码如下:
```

```
lst = []
for i in range(100000):
    lst.append(str(i))
```

测试结果:

生成的 Merkle Tree 根节点的 HASH 值及高度为:

根结点hash值: ['6191ccc9f8fbe88c36b105e600a3bb45e955a5a7468d00af9b0cbdc98705d9f5']

Merkle树的高度: 18

3. Construct the existence proof for randomly chosen leaf node & verify the proof:

首先是生成叶子节点的证明,所谓叶子节点的证明即是叶子节点所对应的路径上的HASH 值,即对于叶子节点 N, 我们需要计算出根节点 R 的 HASH 值及叶子节点 N 到根节点路径上的每一个 HASH 值,值得注意的是,计算某个节点对应路径上一层的 HASH 值,需要用到该层节点的兄弟节点作为证据。

代码实现:

```
def Generate_Proof (merkle_tree, h, n, message, hash_function = 'sha256'):
    proof_list =[]
    hash_value = hash_leaf (message, hash_function)
    proof_list.append(hash_value) #叶子结点的hash值
    i = 1
    while i<h:
        L = len(merkle_tree[i-1])
        if L%2 == 1 and L-1 == n:
        break
    elif n%2 == 1:
        hash_value = hash_node(merkle_tree[i-1][n-1]+hash_value, hash_function
        proof_list.append(hash_value)
    elif n%2 == 0:
        hash_value = hash_node(hash_value+merkle_tree[i-1][n+1], hash_function
        proof_list.append(hash_value)
        n = n//2
        i += 1
    return proof_list
```

Generate_Proof 函数的输出 proof_list 代表根节点 R 到当前叶子节点 N 的路径上的 HASH 值数组。

测试结果:

我们生成的 Merkle Tree 输入的消息 D 为:

```
lst = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i']
```

我们生成消息 D中节点 a 的路径证明:

proof_list = Generate_Proof(merkle_tree,h,0,'a' print("路径证明为: ")

最终生成的节点 a 的路径证明为:

路径证明为:

022a6979e6dab7aa5ae4c3e5e45f7e977112a7e63593820dbec1ec738a24f93c 4c64254e6636add7f281ff49278beceb26378bd0021d1809974994e6e233ec35 9dc1674ae1ee61c90ba50b6261c8f9a47f7ea07d92612158edfe3c2a37c6d74c 1d295224db01021123c4c0c052e415c00a4c329b752eaf16764dbf6837366cd ed07096540061a22a04f0a901ee46890ee790c78ddd784a70251ff01988258c2

其次对于给出的一个叶子节点 N 的证明,我们需要验证其合法性,方式如下,首先我们取出之前生成 merkle_tree 中对应的真实节点的路径信息,再与我们输入的分路径信息进行对比,如果从叶子节点 N 到根节点 R 这条路径上的 HASH 值都一致,那么这是一个合法的证明,否则是一个非法的证明。

代码实现:

测试结果:

我们将刚刚生成的叶子节点 a 生成的证明与节点 a 作为输入:

验证的叶子节点为: a 该叶子节点的路径证明为: ['022a6979e6dab7aa5ae4c3e5e45f7e977112a7e63593820dbec1e c738a24f93c', '4c64254e6636add7f281ff49278beceb26378bd0021d1809974994e6e233ec35', '9dc1674ae1ee61c90ba50b6261e8f9a47f7ea07d92612158edfe3c2a37c6d74c', '1d295224d b01021123c4c0c052e415c00a4c329b752eaf16764dbf6837366ccd', 'ed07096540061a22a04f0 a901ee46890ee790c78ddd784a70251ff01988258c2'] 该路径证明合法

我们将刚刚生成的叶子节点 a 生成的证明与节点 d 作为输入:

验证的叶子节点为: d 该叶子节点的路径证明为: ['022a6979e6dab7aa5ae4c3e5e45f7e977112a7e63593820dbec1e c738a24f93a', '4c64254e6636add7t281ff49278beceb26378bd0021d1809974994e6e233ec35', '9dc1674e1ee61c90ba50b6261e8f9a47f7ea07d92612158edfe3c2a37c6d74c', '1d295224d b01021123c4c0c052e415c00a4c329b752eaf16764dbf6837366ccd', 'ed07096540061a22a04f0 a901ee46890ee790c78ddd784a70251ff01988258c2'] 该路径证明非法

PoC impl of the following pitfall

0. ECDSA 算法的实现:

ECDSA 是椭圆曲线数字签名生成算法.

ECDSA 算法可以分为以下三个部分: KeyGen, Sign, Verify, 如下图:

- Key Gen: P = dG, n is order
- Sign(m)
 - $k \leftarrow Z_n^*, R = kG$
 - $r = R_x \mod n, r \neq 0$
 - e = hash(m)
 - $s = k^{-1}(e + dr) \mod n$
 - Signature is (r,s)
- Verify (r, s) of m with P
 - e = hash(m)
 - $w = s^{-1} \mod n$
 - $(r',s') = e \cdot wG + r \cdot wP$
 - Check if r' == r
 - · Holds for correct sig since
 - $es^{-1}G + rs^{-1}P = s^{-1}(eG + rP) =$
 - $k(e + dr)^{-1}(e + dr)G = kG = R$

在这里,我们使用 python 库中的 ecdsa 库进行实现,在这个库中已经封装好了相关函数,下面我们用 ecdsa 库的函数实现自己想要的功能:

功能 1: 生成密钥函数 KeyGen:

代码如下:

```
def KeyGen():
    sk = SigningKey.generate(curve=NIST384p)
    pk = sk.verifying_key
    return sk,pk
```

说明如下:在这里我们调用库中的两个函数,分别生成签名公钥 sk 与其对应的验证公钥 pk。功能 2:签名函数 Sign:

代码如下:

```
def Sign(sk: SigningKey, m:str, k=None):
    return sk.sign(str2bytes(m), k=k)
```

说明如下: 该函数对我们需要的消息 m 进行签名。

功能 3: 验证函数 Verify:

代码如下:

```
def Verify(vk: VerifyingKey, m:str, signature)
   return vk.verify(signature, str2bytes(m))
```

说明如下:该函数对我们需要的消息 m 及签名(r,s)进行验证。 最后对我们算法实现的正确性进行验证:

代码实现:

```
print("0.验证ECDSA正确性: ")
m="123456"
print("密文m =",m)
sk,vk = KeyGen()
sign = Sign(sk,m)
r,s = util.sigdecode_string(sign, sk.privkey.order)
tag = Verify(vk,m,sign)
print("签名(r,s) = ",(r,s))
print("正确性: ",tag)
```

测试结果:

```
0. 验证ECDSA正确性:
密文m = 123456
签名(r,s) = (3752471001982915183350001680538159562855479269619885227340515874131
5225902434155532106093157298879806786503865066018, 24188188734503352832404348301
53935063149731377824513489463442978723986107615896567076403968301650095744930560
2483194)
正确性: True
```

1. Leaking k leads to leaking of d:

当 k 泄露时我们可以利用 k 和 (r,s) 计算 d 的值,过程如下:

Recover d with σ and k

- $s = k^{-1}(e + dr) \mod n$
- $ks = e + dr \mod n$
- $d = r^{-1}(ks e) \mod n$

在这里我们需要计算 r 的逆,即借助扩展欧几里得算法; 其次 e=Hash (m) 也是可以计算的。

代码实现:

```
print("1. 泄露k导致d的泄露: ")
k = 111111
sign = Sign(sk, m, k)
n = sk.privkey.order
e = Hash(m, sk)
r,s = util.sigdecode_string(sign, n)
r_inv,_,gcd = exgcd(r,n)
print("r的逆 = ",r_inv)
print("e = ",e)
print("真实的d = ",sk.privkey.secret_multiplier)
d = (r_inv * (k*s-e)%n)%n
print("恢复出d = ",d)
```

测试结果:

```
1. 泄露k导致d的泄露:
r的逆 = 501422646981322842313337084230591561086955228984294261873217166455375551
9153087807722934621590532041135310345685117
e = 709577396890496680647746443044371606875712033819
真实的值 = 4171761335474435817994052724588510829744450688158434904370562390420972
220010730511540006740148538337469167226717360
恢复出d = 4171761335474435817994052724588510829744450688158434904370562390420972
220010730511540006740148538337469167226717360
```

2. Leaking Secret Key Via Reusing k:

当 k 被重复使用在两组签名 m_1 和(r_1,s_1)及 m_2 和(r_2,s_2)当中时,我们可以通过以下方式计算 d:

- Signing message m₁ with d
 - Randomly select $k \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$, R = kG = (x, y)
 - e₁ = hash(m₁)
 - $r_1 = x \mod p$, $s_1 = k^{-1}(e_1 + r_1 d) \mod n$
- · Signing message m2 with d
 - Reuse the same $k \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$, R = kG = (x, y)
 - $e_2 = hash(m_2)$
 - $r_1 = x \mod p$, $s_2 = k^{-1}(e_2 + r_1 d) \mod n$
- Recovering d with 2 signatures $(r_1, s_1), (r_1, s_2)$

•
$$\frac{s_1}{s_2} = \frac{e_1 + r_1 d}{e_2 + r_1 d} \mod n \rightarrow d = \frac{s_1 e_2 - s_2 e_1}{s_2 r_1 - s_1 r_1} \mod n$$

说明如下: 因为 R = kG = (x, y), 故有 $r = x \pmod{n}$.

因为 k的重复使用,导致 $r_1 = r_2 = r$,此时又有:

 $s_1 = k_{-1}(e_1 + r_1d)(modn)$ 以及 $s_2 = k_{-1}(2 + r_2d)(modn)$ 可知:

$$\frac{s_1}{s_2} = \frac{e_1 + dr_1}{e_2 + dr_2} = \frac{e_1 + dr}{e_2 + dr} \text{ in fig. } \frac{s_1 e_2 - s_2 e_1}{s_2 r - s_1 r}$$

代码实现:

```
print("2.重复使用k导致d的世露: ")
k = 111111
ml = "123"
m2 = "456"
signl = Sign(sk, ml, k)
sign2 = Sign(sk, m2, k)
e1 = Hash(ml, sk)
e2 = Hash(m2, sk)
n = sk.privkey.order
rl,sl = util.sigdecode_string(signl, n)
rl_inv,_,gcdl = exgcd(rl,n)
r2,s2 = util.sigdecode_string(sign2, n)
r2_inv,_,gcd2 = exgcd(r2,n)
r2_inv,_,gcd2 = exgcd(r2,n)
d = (((s!*e2 - s2*e1)%n) * getinv(s2*r1 - s1*r2,n)) %n
print("概复出d = ",d)
```

测试结果:

2. 重复使用k导致d的泄露: 真实的d = 4171761335474435817994052724588510829744450688158434904370562390420972 22001073051340006740148538337469167226717360 恢复出d = 4171761335474435817994052724588510829744450688158434904370562390420972 220010730511540006740148538337469167226717360

3. Two users, using k leads to leaking of d, that is they can deduce each other's d:

两个用户 A和 B分别使用私钥d1和私钥d2, 但是由于使用同一个 k, 他们可以求解对方的 d:

- Alice signed message m₁ with d₁, σ₁ = (r, s₁)
 - $s_1 = k^{-1}(e_1 + rd_1) \mod n$, where $e_1 = hash(m_1)$
- Bob signed message m_2 with d_2 , $\sigma_2 = (r, s_2)$
 - $s_2 = k^{-1}(e_2 + rd_2) \mod n$, where $e_2 = hash(m_2)$
- · Then we have
 - $k = s_1^{-1}(e_1 + rd_1) \mod n$
 - $k = s_2^{-1}(e_2 + rd_2) \mod n$
 - · And we have
 - $s_1(e_2 + rd_2) = s_2(e_1 + rd_1) \mod n$
- · Now Alice can deduce Bob's secret key
 - $d_2 = (s_2e_1 s_1e_2 + s_2rd_1)/(s_1r) \mod n$
- And Bob can deduce Alice's secret key
 - $d_1 = (s_1e_2 s_2e_1 + s_1rd_2)/(s_2r)modn$

说明如下: 因为 R = kG = (x, y), 故有 r = x (modn)。

由 $s_1 = k_{-1}(e_1 + rd_1)(modn)$ 以及 $s_2 = k_{-1}(2 + rd_2)(modn)$ 可知:

 $k = s_1(e_1 + rd_1) = s_2(e_2 + rd_2) (modn)$,由于 A 拥有 d_1 ,那么 A 可以计算 d_2 如下: $d_2 = (s_2e_1 - s_1e_2 + s_2rd_1) / (s_1r) (modn)$,同样由于 B 拥有 d_2 ,那么 B 可以计算 d_1 如下:

 $d_1 = (s_1e_2 - s_2e_1 + s_1rd_2)/(s_2r) (modn)$

代码实现:

```
print("3.使用相同的验导致dld2的世麗: ")
sk1.vk1 = KeyGen()
sk2.vk2 = KeyGen()
k = 111111
ml = '123"
m2 = '456"
sign1 = Sign(sk1.m1.k)
sign2 = Sign(sk2.m2.k)
e1 = Hash(m1. sk1)
e2 = Hash(m2. sk2)
n = sk.privkey.order
r1.s1 = util.sigdecode_string(sign1, n)
r1_inv__scd1 = exgcd(r1.n)
r2_inv__,gcd2 = exgcd(r2.n)
d1 = sk1.privkey.secret_multiplier
d2 = sk2.privkey.secret_multiplier
d2 = sk2.privkey.secret_multiplier
d3 = sk1.privkey.secret_multiplier
d4 = sk2.privkey.secret_multiplier
d5 = (((s**e1 - s*1**k2 + s*2*d**r1)**m) * getinv(s2*r1.n)) *n
print("有实的d1 = .sk1.privkey.secret_multiplier)
print("有实的d2 = .sk2.privkey.secret_multiplier)
print("有复数d2 = .sk2.privkey.secret_multiplier)
print("有复数d2 = .sk2.privkey.secret_multiplier)
print("有复数d2 = .sk2.privkey.secret_multiplier)
print("有复数d2 = .sk2.privkey.secret_multiplier)
```

测试结果:

```
3.使用相同的k导致d1d2的泄露:
真实的d1 = 14086998469832559397857359084205551956915369238457516532668944628080
56068143168748786665156823955273991664679783401
恢复出d1 = 140869988469832559397857359084205551956915369238457516532668944628080
56068143168748786665156823955273991664679783401
真实的d2 = 237829435862697474866560341744729158851441935271059365013006988864789
81377416209189000778414592350716932104622336179
恢复出d2 = 237829435862697474866560341744729158851441935271059365013006988864789
81377416209189000778814592350716932104622336179
```

4. Malleability of ECDSA, e.g. (r,s) and (r,-s) are both valid signatures:

如果签名(r,s)是合法的,则签名(r,-s)也是合法的:

Verification on (r, s):

•
$$e \cdot s^{-1}G + r \cdot s^{-1}P = (x', y'), r = x' \mod p$$

Verification on (r, -s) also succeed:

•
$$e \cdot (-s)^{-1}G + r \cdot (-s)^{-1}P = -(e \cdot s^{-1}G + r \cdot s^{-1}P) = (x', -y'), r = x' \mod p$$

说明如下:由于签名(r,s)是合法的,我们可以得到以下结论:

 $es_{-1}G + rs_{-1}P = (x, y)$ 及 r = x(modn)

那么将签名(r,-s)代入验证可得:

e(-s)-1G + r(-s)-1P = -(e(s)-1G + r(s)-1) = -(x, y)及 $r = x \pmod{n}$,由椭圆曲线的性质: -(x, y) = (x, -y),因此签名(r, -s)也是合法的。

代码实现:

```
print("4.验证签名(r,-s)的合法性:")
m="123456"
sk,vk = KeyGen()
n = sk.privkey.order
sign1 = Sign(sk,m)
r,s = util.sigdecode_string(sign1, n)
sign2 = util.sigencode_string(r, (-s)%n, n)
tag1 = Verify(vk,m,sign1)
tag2 = Verify(vk,m,sign2)
print("验证签名(r,s)的合法性:",tag1)
print("验证签名(r,-s)的合法性:",tag2)
```

测试结果:

```
4. 验证签名(r,-s)的合法性:
验证签名(r,s)的合法性: True
验证签名(r,-s)的合法性: True
```

5. Pretend to be satoshi as one can forge signature if the verification does not check m:

当验证算法不检查 m 时, 而是检查 e (即 h(m)) 时, 我们就可以构造伪造:

```
\sigma = (r, s) is valid signature of m with secret key d
```

If only the hash of the signed message is required

Then anyone can forge signature $\sigma' = (r', s')$ for d

(Anyone can pretend to be someone else)

Ecdsa verification is to verify:

$$s^{-1}(eG + rP) = (x', y') = R', r' = x' \mod n == r?$$

To forge, choose $u, v \in \mathbb{F}_n^*$

Compute
$$R' = (x', y') = uG + vP$$

Choose $r' = x' \mod n$, to pass verification, we need

$$s'^{-1}(e'G + r'P) = uG + vP$$

• $s'^{-1}e' = u \bmod n \rightarrow e' = r'uv^{-1}mod n$

• $s'^{-1}r' = v \mod n \rightarrow s' = r'v^{-1} \mod n$

 $\sigma' = (r', s')$ is a valid signature of e' with secret key d

说明如下: 在验证算法里我们需要判断以下两个等式是否成立:

$$s_{-1}(eG+rP)=(x,y)\not\boxtimes\ r=x(modn)_{\,\circ}$$

我们可以进行如下构造:

任取 $u \cdot v \in F_{n*}$, 计算R = uG + vP = (x, y), 选择合适的 $r = x \mod n$, 要通过上述验证等式,要求如下: 满足 $s^{-1}e = u \pmod p$, $ps^{-1}r = v \pmod p$, 即满足 $e = r uv^{-1} \pmod p$, $ps^{-1}v = r v^{-1} \pmod p$, 那么此时 $r \in S$

代码实现:

```
print("5.当仅验证e时给出伪造:")
sk,vk = KeyGen()
n = sk.privkey.order
G = vk.pubkey.generator
P = vk.pubkey.point
u=3
v=5
xy = u*G+v*P
r = xy.x() % n
s = (r*getinv(v,n))%n
e = (s*u)%n
sig = Signature(r,s)
tag = vk.pubkey.verifies(e, sig)
print("对应的签名(r,s) =",(r,s))
print("正确性验证:",tag)
```

测试结果:

```
5.当仅验证e时给出伪造:
伪造的e = 3433693231654439589695523398521493740473904148349796493379739778396410
4346683124545597533275698207481928207543568733
对应的签名(r,s) = (1782621433117951394931301654188128186948532986869782822171542
4360312514512025277339930265818011384222992578918671912, 11445644105514798632318
41132840497913491301382783265497793246592798803478222770818186584442523273582730
9402514522911)
正确性验证: True
```

6. Same d and k used in ECDSA & Schnorr signature, leads to leaking of d:

首先对 Schnorr 签名算法进行说明,算法实现流程如下:

- · Key Generation
 - P = dG
- · Sign on given message M
 - randomly k, let R = kG
 - e = hash(R||M)
 - $s = k + ed \mod n$
 - Signature is: (R,s)
- Verify (R, s) of M with P
 - Check sG vs R + eP
 - sG = (k + ed)G = kG + edG = R + eP

当我们的 ECDSA 算法和 Schnorr 签名算法都使用相同的 d 和 k 时,我们能够计算出 d 的值:

ECDSA signing with private key d

- Randomly select k, R = kG = (x, y)
- $e_1 = hash(m)$
- $r_1 = x \mod n, s_1 = (e_1 + r_1 d)k^{-1} \mod p$
- Signature (r₁, s₁)

Schnorr signing with private key d

- Reuse the same k as ECDSA, R = kG
- $e_2 = h(R||m)$
- $R = kG, s_2 = (k + e_2 d) \mod p$
- Signature (R, s₂)

With the two sigs, private key d can be recovered:

- $s_1 = (e_1 + r_1 d)(s_2 e_2 d)^{-1} \mod p$
- $d = \frac{s_1 s_2 e_1}{(s_1 e_2 + r_1)} \mod p$

说明如下:在 ECDSA中,我们使用 d 和 k 对消息m 1进行签名可得(r_1 , s_1),并满足: $R_1 = kG$ 、 $s_1 = (e_1 + rd_1)k_{-1} (modn)$ 及 $r_1 = x (modn)$ 。

在 Schnorr 签名算法中,我们使用 d 和 k 对消息m 2进行签名可得(R2, s2),并满足:s2=k+e2d(modn)及R2=kG,故 k=s2-e2d(modn)

由此可知 s1 = (e1 + rd1)(s2 - e2d) - 1 (modn), d = s1s2 - e1/s1e2 + r1 (modn)。

代码实现:

```
print("6.BCDSA和Schnorr使用相同的d和k导致d的世露: ")
m="123456"
sk, vk = KeyGen()
n = sk.privkey.order
k = 111111
#ECDSA
el = Hash(m, sk)
sign = Sign(sk.m.k)
rl,sl = util.sigdecode_string(sign, sk.privkey.order)
# Schnorr
e2 = hash(m)
sign2 = SchnorrSign(sk.e2.k)
R,s2 = sign2
print("真实的d = ", sk.privkey.secret_multiplier)
d = (((sl*s2-e1)%n) * getinv(sl*e2+rl,n)) %n
print("恢复出d = ", d)
```

测试结果:

6. ECDSA和Schnorr使用相同的d和k导数d的泄露: 真实的d = 2714432699674963717234622317884259810511720566327395857175799743755868 6674820645803752104737191256876101788910747812 恢复出台 = 2714432699674963717234622317884259810511720566327395857175799743755868 6674820645803752104737191256876101768910747812