# 云南大学数学与与统计学院 上机实践报告

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|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
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## 一、实验目的

理解公钥密码体制

# 二、实验内容

- 1. RSA 体制的实现与分析
- 2. Elgamal 体制的实现与分析
- 3. Rabin 体制的实现与分析(选做)
- 4. 椭圆曲线密码体制的实现与分析(选做)

### 要求:

- (1) 实现密码体制。
- (2) 任取一段输入数据作为明文,计算明文熵;将密码系统作用于明文,得到密文,计算密文熵。比较明文熵和密文熵。
  - (3) 改变明文 1bit,观察密文的变化。改变密钥 1bit,观察密文的变化。
  - (4) 改变密文 1bit, 观察解密后的明文变化。
  - (5)分析(2)-(4)中的实验现象和原因。

# 三、实验环境

- 1. 个人计算机,任意可以完成实验的平台,如 Java 平台、Python 语言、R 语言、Matlab 平台、Magma 平台等。
- 2. 对于信息与计算科学专业的学生,建议选择 Java、Python、R 等平台。
- 3. 对于非信息与计算科学专业的学生,建议选择 Matlab、Magma 等平台。

# 四、实验记录与实验结果分析

(注意记录实验中遇到的问题。实验报告的评分依据之一是实验记录的细致程度、实验过程的真实性、实验结 果的解释和分析。**如果涉及实验结果截屏,应选择白底黑字。**)

- 1. RSA 体制的实现与分析
- (1) 实现密码体制。

```
Node.java
```

```
package IT11;
public class Node {
     private double pr;
     private char al;
     public void setp(double p) {
           this.pr = p;
     }
     public void setalpha(char a) {
           this.al = a;
     }
     public double getp() {
           return pr;
     }
     public char getalpha() {
           return al;
     }
     public Node(double p, char alpha) {
           this.pr = p;
           this.al = alpha;
     }
}
ENTROPY.java
```

```
package IT11;
import java.util.ArrayList;
public class ENTROPY {
     public static double entropy(String message) {
           ArrayList<Node> array = new ArrayList<Node>();
```

```
array.clear();
           double num = message.length();
           for (int i = 0; i < num; i++) {</pre>
                boolean flag_exit = true;
                 for (int j = 0; j < array.size(); j++) {</pre>
                      if (array.get(j).getalpha() == message.charAt(i)) {
                            flag exit = false;
                            array.get(j).setp(array.get(j).getp() + 1 /
num);
                      }
                 }
                 if (flag exit)
                      array.add(new Node(1 / num, message.charAt(i)));
           }
           double entropy = 0;
           for (int i = 0; i < array.size(); i++) {</pre>
                double p1 = array.get(i).getp();
                entropy += (-p1 * (Math.log(p1) / Math.log(2)));
           }
           return entropy;
     }
}
RSA.java
package IT11;
import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.security.KeyFactory;
import java.security.KeyPair;
import java.security.KeyPairGenerator;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;
import java.security.interfaces.RSAPrivateKey;
import java.security.interfaces.RSAPublicKey;
import java.security.spec.RSAPrivateKeySpec;
import java.security.spec.RSAPublicKeySpec;
import java.util.HashMap;
import javax.crypto.Cipher;
public class RSA {
     /**
      * 生成公钥和私钥
      * @throws NoSuchAlgorithmException
```

```
*
      */
     public static HashMap<String, Object> getKeys() throws
NoSuchAlgorithmException{
          HashMap<String, Object> map = new HashMap<String, Object>();
          KeyPairGenerator keyPairGen =
KeyPairGenerator.getInstance("RSA");
       keyPairGen.initialize(1024);
       KeyPair keyPair = keyPairGen.generateKeyPair();
       RSAPublicKey publicKey = (RSAPublicKey) keyPair.getPublic();
       RSAPrivateKey privateKey = (RSAPrivateKey) keyPair.getPrivate();
      map.put("public", publicKey);
      map.put("private", privateKey);
       return map;
     }
     /**
      * 使用模和指数生成 RSA 公钥
      *注意: 【此代码用了默认补位方式,为 RSA/None/PKCS1Padding,不同 JDK 默
认的补位方式可能不同,如 Android 默认是 RSA
      * /None/NoPadding ]
      * modulus
      * @param exponent
                 指数
      * @return
     public static RSAPublicKey getPublicKey(String modulus, String
exponent) {
          try {
               BigInteger b1 = new BigInteger(modulus);
               BigInteger b2 = new BigInteger(exponent);
               KeyFactory keyFactory = KeyFactory.getInstance("RSA");
               RSAPublicKeySpec keySpec = new RSAPublicKeySpec(b1, b2);
               return (RSAPublicKey) keyFactory.generatePublic(keySpec);
          } catch (Exception e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
               return null;
          }
     }
     /**
      * 使用模和指数生成 RSA 私钥
      *注意: 【此代码用了默认补位方式,为 RSA/None/PKCS1Padding,不同 JDK 默
认的补位方式可能不同,如 Android 默认是 RSA
      * /None/NoPadding ]
      * modulus
```

```
模
        @param exponent
                  指数
      * @return
     public static RSAPrivateKey getPrivateKey(String modulus, String
exponent) {
          try {
                BigInteger b1 = new BigInteger(modulus);
                BigInteger b2 = new BigInteger(exponent);
                KeyFactory keyFactory = KeyFactory.getInstance("RSA");
                RSAPrivateKeySpec keySpec = new RSAPrivateKeySpec(b1, b2);
                return (RSAPrivateKey)
keyFactory.generatePrivate(keySpec);
          } catch (Exception e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
                return null;
           }
     }
     /**
      * 公钥加密
      * @param data
      * @param publicKey
      * @return
      * @throws Exception
     public static String encryptByPublicKey(String data, RSAPublicKey
publicKey)
                throws Exception {
          Cipher cipher = Cipher.getInstance("RSA");
          cipher.init(Cipher.ENCRYPT_MODE, publicKey);
          // 模长
          int key len = publicKey.getModulus().bitLength() / 8;
          // 加密数据长度 <= 模长-11
          String[] datas = splitString(data, key_len - 11);
          String mi = "";
          //如果明文长度大于模长-11 则要分组加密
          for (String s : datas) {
                mi += bcd2Str(cipher.doFinal(s.getBytes()));
           }
          return mi;
     }
     /**
      * 私钥解密
```

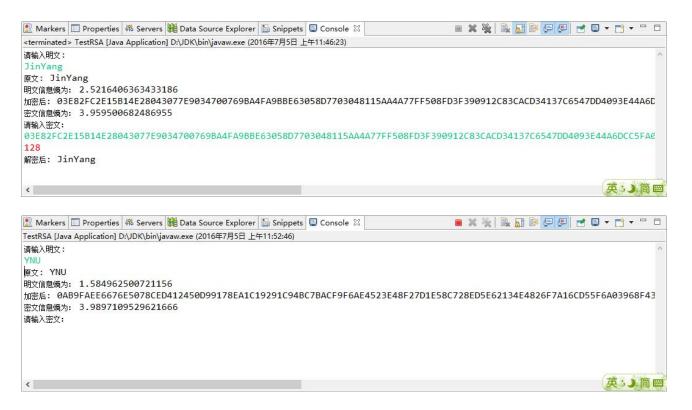
```
* @param data
      * @param privateKey
      * @return
      * @throws Exception
     public static String decryptByPrivateKey(String data, RSAPrivateKey
privateKey)
                throws Exception {
           Cipher cipher = Cipher.getInstance("RSA");
           cipher.init(Cipher.DECRYPT MODE, privateKey);
           int key len = privateKey.getModulus().bitLength() / 8;
           byte[] bytes = data.getBytes();
           byte[] bcd = ASCII_To_BCD(bytes, bytes.length);
           System.err.println(bcd.length);
           //如果密文长度大于模长则要分组解密
           String ming = "";
           byte[][] arrays = splitArray(bcd, key_len);
           for(byte[] arr : arrays){
                ming += new String(cipher.doFinal(arr));
           return ming;
     }
     /**
      * ASCII 码转 BCD 码
      *
      */
     public static byte[] ASCII_To_BCD(byte[] ascii, int asc_len) {
           byte[] bcd = new byte[asc_len / 2];
           int j = 0;
           for (int i = 0; i < (asc_len + 1) / 2; i++) {</pre>
                bcd[i] = asc to bcd(ascii[j++]);
                bcd[i] = (byte) (((j >= asc_len) ? 0x00 :
asc_to_bcd(ascii[j++])) + (bcd[i] << 4));</pre>
           return bcd;
     public static byte asc_to_bcd(byte asc) {
           byte bcd;
           if ((asc >= '0') && (asc <= '9'))
                bcd = (byte) (asc - '0');
           else if ((asc >= 'A') && (asc <= 'F'))
                bcd = (byte) (asc - 'A' + 10);
           else if ((asc >= 'a') && (asc <= 'f'))
                bcd = (byte) (asc - 'a' + 10);
           else
                bcd = (byte) (asc - 48);
           return bcd;
```

```
}
     /**
      * BCD 转字符串
      */
     public static String bcd2Str(byte[] bytes) {
           char temp[] = new char[bytes.length * 2], val;
           for (int i = 0; i < bytes.length; i++) {</pre>
                val = (char) (((bytes[i] & 0xf0) >> 4) & 0x0f);
                temp[i * 2] = (char) (val > 9 ? val + 'A' - 10 : val +
'0');
                val = (char) (bytes[i] & 0x0f);
                temp[i * 2 + 1] = (char) (val > 9 ? val + 'A' - 10 : val)
+ '0');
           return new String(temp);
      /**
      * 拆分字符串
      */
     public static String[] splitString(String string, int len) {
           int x = string.length() / len;
           int y = string.length() % len;
           int z = 0;
           if (y != 0) {
                z = 1;
           String[] strings = new String[x + z];
           String str = "";
           for (int i=0; i<x+z; i++) {</pre>
                if (i==x+z-1 && y!=0) {
                      str = string.substring(i*len, i*len+y);
                }else{
                      str = string.substring(i*len, i*len+len);
                strings[i] = str;
           return strings;
     }
      /**
      *拆分数组
      */
     public static byte[][] splitArray(byte[] data,int len){
           int x = data.length / len;
           int y = data.length % len;
           int z = 0;
           if(y!=0){
                z = 1;
```

```
}
          byte[][] arrays = new byte[x+z][];
          byte[] arr;
          for(int i=0; i<x+z; i++){</pre>
                arr = new byte[len];
                if(i==x+z-1 \&\& y!=0){
                     System.arraycopy(data, i*len, arr, 0, y);
                }else{
                     System.arraycopy(data, i*len, arr, 0, len);
                arrays[i] = arr;
          return arrays;
     }
}
TestRSA.java
package IT11;
import java.security.interfaces.RSAPrivateKey;
import java.security.interfaces.RSAPublicKey;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class TestRSA {
     public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
           // TODO Auto-generated method stub
          HashMap<String, Object> map = RSA.getKeys();
          //生成公钥和私钥
          RSAPublicKey publicKey = (RSAPublicKey) map.get("public");
          RSAPrivateKey privateKey = (RSAPrivateKey) map.get("private");
          //模
          String modulus = publicKey.getModulus().toString();
           //公钥指数
          String public_exponent =
publicKey.getPublicExponent().toString();
          //私钥指数
          String private exponent =
privateKey.getPrivateExponent().toString();
           //使用模和指数生成公钥和私钥
          RSAPublicKey pubKey = RSA.getPublicKey(modulus,
```

```
public_exponent);
          RSAPrivateKey prikey = RSA.getPrivateKey(modulus,
private exponent);
          System.out.println("请输入明文:");
     Scanner input=new Scanner(System.in);
     String message=input.next();
       System.out.println("原文: " + message);
       System.out.println("明文信息熵为: "+ ENTROPY.entropy(message));
       //加密后的密文
          String encryptData = RSA.encryptByPublicKey(message, pubKey);
       System.out.println("加密后: " + encryptData);
       System. out. println("密文信息熵为:
ENTROPY.entropy(encryptData));
       System.out.println("请输入密文:");
       String newEncryptData=input.next();
       String decryptData = RSA.decryptByPrivateKey(newEncryptData,
priKey);
       System.out.println("解密后: " + decryptData);
     }
}
```

(2) 任取一段输入数据作为明文,计算明文熵;将密码系统作用于明文,得到密文,计算密文熵。比较明文熵和密文熵。



# 明文熵<密文熵.

(3) 改变明文 1bit,观察密文的变化。改变密钥 1bit,观察密文的变化。

## 改变明文 1bit:



密文的内容发生了很大的变化, 但是熵变化不大

(4) 改变密文 1bit,观察解密后的明文变化。

解密出错:

```
Markers ☐ Properties ♣ Servers ☐ Data Source Explorer ☐ Snippets ☐ Console ☒
<terminated > TestRSA [Java Application] D:\JDK\bin\javaw.exe (2016年7月5日 下午12:04:24)
请输入明文:
YNU
原文: YNU
明文信息熵为: 1.584962500721156
加密后: 1484C00A884CE3C7FF29A57DC434CAE83653D2F3BFC4AB464D11E7113D1A1B96E5940410B45EAE7FA06F53D87DED675905BE1BC620151
密文信息熵为: 3.9675672752399227
2484C00A884CE3C7FF29A57DC434CAE83653D2F3BFC4AB464D11E7113D1A1B96E5940410B45EAE7FA06F53D87DED675905BE1BC620151F6A259
128
Exception in thread "main" javax.crypto.BadPaddingException: Decryption error
        at sun.security.rsa.RSAPadding.unpadV15(Unknown Source)
        at sun.security.rsa.RSAPadding.unpad(Unknown Source)
        at com.sun.crypto.provider.RSACipher.doFinal(RSACipher.java:363)
       at com.sun.crypto.provider.RSACipher.engineDoFinal(RSACipher.java:389)
        at javax.crypto.Cipher.doFinal(Cipher.java:2165)
       at IT11.RSA.decryptByPrivateKey(RSA.java:127)
       at IT11.TestRSA.main(TestRSA.java:48)
```

- (5)分析(2)-(4)中的实验现象和原因。
- 2. Elgamal 体制的实现与分析
  - (1) 实现密码体制。

### ElGamalKeyPairGenerator.java

```
package IT11;
import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.security.*;
public class ElGamalKeyPairGenerator extends KeyPairGeneratorSpi {
 private int mStrength = 0;
 private SecureRandom mSecureRandom = null;
 public void initialize(int strength, SecureRandom random) {
   mStrength = strength;
   mSecureRandom = random;
  }
 public KeyPair generateKeyPair() {
   if (mSecureRandom == null) {
     mStrength = 1024;
     mSecureRandom = new SecureRandom();
   BigInteger p = new BigInteger(mStrength, 16, mSecureRandom);
   BigInteger g = new BigInteger(mStrength - 1, mSecureRandom);
   BigInteger k = new BigInteger(mStrength - 1, mSecureRandom);
   BigInteger y = g.modPow(k, p);
```

```
ElGamalPublicKey publicKey = new ElGamalPublicKey(y, g, p);
   ElGamalPrivateKey privateKey = new ElGamalPrivateKey(k, g, p);
   return new KeyPair(publicKey, privateKey);
  }
}
ElGamalPrivateKey.java
package IT11;
import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.security.*;
public class ElGamalPrivateKey extends ElGamalKey implements PrivateKey {
    private BigInteger mK;
    protected ElGamalPrivateKey(BigInteger k, BigInteger g, BigInteger p)
{
    super(g, p);
     mK = k;
     }
    protected BigInteger getK() { return mK; }
    public String toString()
       return mK + ":" + getG() + ":" + getP();
     }
}
ElGamalPublicKey.java
package IT11;
import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.security.*;
public class ElGamalPublicKey extends ElGamalKey implements PublicKey {
```

```
private BigInteger mY;
   protected ElGamalPublicKey(BigInteger y, BigInteger g, BigInteger p)
{
   super(g, p);
   mY = y;
 protected BigInteger getY() { return mY; }
      public String toString()
    {
       return mY + ":" + getG() + ":" + getP();
     }
}
ElGamalKey.java
package IT11;
import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.security.*;
public class ElGamalKey implements Key {
 private BigInteger mP, mG;
 protected ElGamalKey(BigInteger g, BigInteger p) {
   mG = g;
   mP = p;
  }
 protected BigInteger getG() { return mG; }
 protected BigInteger getP() { return mP; }
 public String getAlgorithm() { return "ElGamal"; }
 public String getFormat() { return "NONE"; }
 public byte[] getEncoded() { return null; }
}
ElGamalEncryption.java
package IT11;
```

```
import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.security.*;
public class ElGamalEncryption{
   protected ElGamalKey mKey;
   protected static BigInteger kOne = BigInteger.valueOf(1);
   protected void engineInitEncrypt(PublicKey key) throws
InvalidKeyException {
   if (!(key instanceof ElGamalPublicKey)) throw new
InvalidKeyException("Invalid ElGamalPublicKey.");
   mKey = (ElGamalKey)key;
   }
   protected void engineInitDecrypt(PrivateKey key) throws
InvalidKeyException {
   if (!(key instanceof ElGamalPrivateKey)) throw new
InvalidKeyException("Invalid ElGamalPrivateKey.");
   mKey = (ElGamalKey)key;
   protected BigInteger[] engineEncrypt(BigInteger M){
   BigInteger y = ((ElGamalPublicKey)mKey).getY();
   BigInteger g = mKey.getG();
   BigInteger p = mKey.getP();
   BigInteger k;
   do {
     k = new BigInteger(p.bitLength() - 1, new SecureRandom());
   } while (k.gcd(p).equals(kOne) == false);
   BigInteger a = g.modPow(k, p);
   BigInteger temp = y.modPow(k, p);
   BigInteger C = (M.multiply(temp)).mod(p);
   BigInteger[] result = new BigInteger[2];
   result[0] = a;
   result[1] = C;
   return result;
  }
protected BigInteger engineDecrypt(BigInteger[] result){
   BigInteger k = ((ElGamalPrivateKey)mKey).getK();
   BigInteger p = mKey.getP();
   BigInteger a = result[0];
```

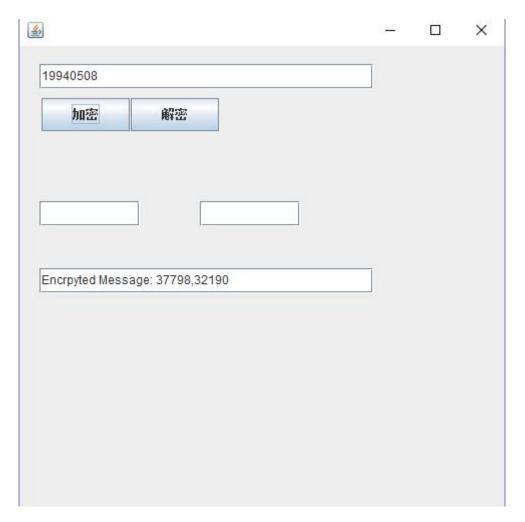
```
BigInteger C = result[1];
   BigInteger temp = a.modPow(k, p).modInverse(p);
   return C.multiply(temp).mod(p);
 }
}
Ekeygen.java
package IT11;
import java.awt.event.ActionEvent;
import java.awt.event.ActionListener;
import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.security.*;
import javax.swing.JButton;
import javax.swing.JFrame;
import javax.swing.JLabel;
import javax.swing.JPanel;
import javax.swing.JTextField;
public class Ekeygen {
   static ElGamalEncryption encrypt;
   static ElGamalKeyPairGenerator ekpq;
   static KeyPair epair;
   public static void main(String[] args){
     JFrame jiami=new JFrame();
     final ElGamalPrivateKey eprik;
       final ElGamalPublicKey epubk;
       ekpg = new ElGamalKeyPairGenerator();
       ekpg.initialize(16, new SecureRandom());
       epair = ekpg.generateKeyPair();
       eprik = (ElGamalPrivateKey) epair.getPrivate();
       epubk = (ElGamalPublicKey) epair.getPublic();
       System.out.println("Private Key: k = " + eprik.getK() );
```

```
System.out.println("Public Key: y = " + epubk.getY() + ", g = " +
epubk.getG() + ", p = " + epubk.getP());
      /* try
       {
           String str = "45678";
           System.out.println("Message : " + str);
           System.out.println();
           BigInteger C;
           //encrypt.engineInitDecrypt(eprik);
         */
       //catch(InvalidKeyException ike)
          // System.out.println("Invalid Key!");
       //}
     jiami.setSize(500, 500);
     final JTextField xianshi=new JTextField();
     xianshi.setBounds(20, 222, 333, 25);
     jiami.setLayout(null);
     jiami.add(xianshi);
     final JTextField elgam=new JTextField();
     elgam.setBounds(20, 18, 333, 25);
     jiami.setLayout(null);
     jiami.add(elgam);
     final JTextField elga1=new JTextField();
     elga1.setBounds(20, 155, 100, 25);
     jiami.setLayout(null);
     jiami.add(elga1);
     final JTextField elga2=new JTextField();
```

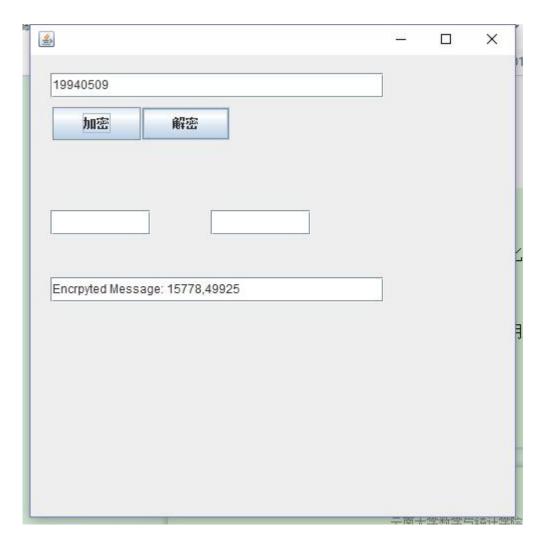
```
elga2.setBounds(180, 155, 100, 25);
     jiami.setLayout(null);
     jiami.add(elga2);
     JButton an=new JButton();
     an.setBounds(22, 52, 88, 33);
     an.setText("加密");
     an.addActionListener(new ActionListener(){
           public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e){
           String ssa=elgam.getText();
           encrypt = new ElGamalEncryption();
           try {
                      encrypt.engineInitEncrypt(epubk);
                } catch (InvalidKeyException e1) {
                      // TODO Auto-generated catch block
                      e1.printStackTrace();
                }
           System.out.println(ssa);
           BigInteger msg_num = new BigInteger(ssa);
           BigInteger[] encryptedmsg = encrypt.engineEncrypt(msg_num);
           xianshi.setText("Encrpyted Message: " + encryptedmsg[0] + ","
+ encryptedmsg[1]);
           }
     });
     jiami.add(an);
     JButton an2=new JButton();
     an2.setBounds(111, 52, 88, 33);
     an2.setText("解密");
     jiami.add(an2);
     an2.addActionListener(new ActionListener(){
           public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e){
           String ss1=elga1.getText();
           String ss2=elga2.getText();
           encrypt = new ElGamalEncryption();
           try {
                      encrypt.engineInitDecrypt(eprik);
                } catch (InvalidKeyException e1) {
                      // TODO Auto-generated catch block
                      e1.printStackTrace();
                }
                BigInteger encryptedmsg = new BigInteger(ss1);
                BigInteger encryptedmsg1 = new BigInteger(ss2);
                BigInteger[] enmsg = new BigInteger[2];
              enmsg[0]=encryptedmsg;
              enmsg[1]=encryptedmsg1;
```

```
BigInteger decryptedmsg = encrypt.engineDecrypt(enmsg);
    xianshi.setText("Decrypted Message: " +decryptedmsg);
}
});

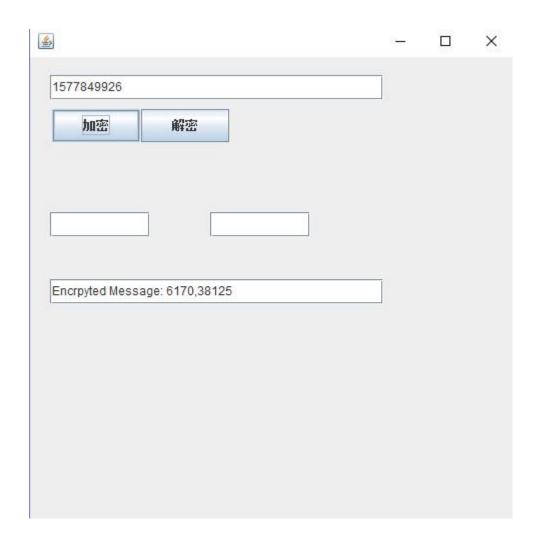
jiami.setVisible(true);
}
```



(2) 改变明文 1bit,观察密文的变化。改变密钥 1bit,观察密文的变化。



(4) 改变密文 1bit, 观察解密后的明文变化。



1 bit 的变化使得结果完全不同。

### 五、实验体会

1. ElGamal 算法既能用于数据加密也能用于数字签名,其安全性依赖于计算有限域上离散对数这一难题。

密钥对产生办法。首先选择一个素数 p,两个随机数, g 和 x,g, x < p,计算  $y = g^x$  (mod p),则其公钥为 y, g 和 p。私钥是 x。g 和 p 可由一组用户共享。

验证时要验证下式:  $y^a * a^b \pmod{p} = g^M \pmod{p}$ 

同时一定要检验是否满足 1<= a < p。否则签名容易伪造。

ElGamal 用于加密。被加密信息为 M,首先选择一个随机数 k,k 与 p-1 互质,计算  $a=g^k \pmod{p}$ , $b=y^k \pmod{p}$ ,(a,b)为密文,是明文的两倍长。解密时计算  $M=b/a^x \pmod{p}$ 。

ElGamal 签名的安全性依赖于乘法群(IFp)\* 上的离散对数计算。素数 p 必须足够大,且 p-1 至少包含一个大素数因子以抵抗 Pohlig & Hellman 算法的攻击。M 一般都应采用信息的 HASH 值(如 SHA 算法)。ElGamal 的安全性主要依赖于 p 和 g,若选取不当则签名容易伪造,应保证 g 对于 p-1 的大素数因子不可约。D.Bleichenbache"GeneratingElGamal Signatures Without Knowing the Secret Key"中提到了一些攻击方法和对策。ElGamal 的一个不足之处是它的密文成倍扩张。

2.公钥密码体制的核心思想是:加密和解密采用不同的密钥。这是公钥密码体制和传统的对称密码体制最大的区别。对于传统对称密码而言,密文的安全性完全依赖于密钥的保密性,一旦密钥泄漏,将毫无保密性可言。但是公钥密码体制彻底改变了这一状况。在公钥密码体制中,公钥是公开的,只有私钥是需要保密的。知道公钥和密码算法要推测出私钥在计算上是不可行的。这样,只要私钥是安全的,那么加密就是可信的。

显然,对称密码和公钥密码都需要保证密钥的安全,不同之处在于密钥的管理和分发上面。在对称密码中,必须要有一种可靠的手段将加密密钥(同时也是解密密钥)告诉给解密方; 而在公钥密码体制中,这是不需要的。解密方只需要保证自己的私钥的保密性即可,对于公钥,无论是对加密方而言还是对密码分析者而言都是公开的,故无需考虑采用可靠的通道进行密码分发。这使得密钥管理和密钥分发的难度大大降低了。

3.加密会增加数据的冗余这会导致密文的熵变大;且由信源绝对信息率定义为 $R_0 = \log |A|$ ,信源的近似信息率定义为 $R_n = \frac{\log |B_n|}{n}$ ,可得明文熵 $H(X^n) = nR_n = \log |B_n|$ ,密文熵 $H(Y^n) = nR_0 = n\log |A|$ ,后者显然更大;

# 六、参考文献

- 1. Thomas M. Cover, Joy A. Thomas. Elements of Information Theory (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition) [M]. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- 2. (如有其它参考文献,请列出)