

#1

① If $c=0$, choose $m_1, m_2=0$

$$EL(k, 0 \oplus 0) = EL(k, 0) = EL(k, 0) \oplus EL(k, 0) = 0$$

②

(i) C 有 bit 是 1

把 chosen ciphertext 只要 i^{th} 是 1 的就製造 1 個 C_i (其中 i^{th} bit = 1, 其餘為 0) 則 cipher C 可以被唯一的一組 C_i set ($i \in [1, 256]$), 這些 C_i XOR 可以組成 C

這些 i 被收集在 $I_C \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, 256\}$

$$C = \bigoplus_{i \in I_C} C_i = \bigoplus_{i \in I_C} E(k, m_i) = E(k, \bigoplus_{i \in I_C} m_i)$$

ex. $11010 = 10000 \oplus 01000 \oplus 00010$

(ii) C 為 all zero string

$$\because \text{linear 且 } EL(k, 0) = EL(k, 0) \oplus EL(k, 0) = 0$$

\therefore If $C=0$ then its plaintext $m=0$.

作法

Decrypt_without_key()

if C is zero string, then return $m=0$ → 至多 256 次

else ask for the plaintext of C_i ($i \in I_C$)
($m_i, i \in I_C$)

$$\text{return } m = \bigoplus_{i \in I_C} m_i$$

#2

$$\textcircled{a} A \parallel B \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}} B \parallel f(B) \oplus A \rightarrow B \parallel 0 \oplus A \rightarrow B \parallel A \quad 16 \div 2 = 8 \dots 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\textcircled{2}} A \parallel B$$

$$\therefore A \parallel B \#$$

$$\textcircled{b} f(M) = M$$

$$A \parallel B \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}} B \parallel f(B) \oplus A \rightarrow B \parallel B \oplus A \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2}} B \oplus A \parallel B \oplus A \oplus B$$

$$\rightarrow B \oplus A \parallel 0 \oplus A \rightarrow B \oplus A \parallel A \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}} A \parallel B \oplus A \oplus A \rightarrow A \parallel B$$

$$16 \div 3 = 5 \dots 1$$

$$\therefore B \parallel B \oplus A \#$$

#3

$$\textcircled{a} L_{15} \parallel R_{15} \xrightarrow{T_{16}} R_{15} \parallel f(R_{15}) \oplus L_{15} \xrightarrow{T_{17}} f(R_{15}) \oplus L_{15} \parallel R_{15}$$

$$\xrightarrow{IP^{-1} IP} \xrightarrow{T_{D1}} R_{15} \parallel f(R_{15}) \oplus f(R_{15}) \oplus L_{15} \rightarrow R_{15} \parallel 0 \oplus L_{15}$$

$$\rightarrow R_{15} \parallel L_{15} \#$$

$$\textcircled{b} L_{15} \parallel R_{15} \xrightarrow{T_{16}} R_{15} \parallel f(R_{15}) \oplus L_{15} \xrightarrow{IP^{-1} IP} \downarrow T_{D1}$$

$$f(R_{15}) \oplus L_{15} \parallel f(f(R_{15}) \oplus L_{15}) \oplus R_{15}$$

If we want to hold the above equals to $L_{15} \parallel R_{15}$.
 then $f(R_{15}) = 0 \Rightarrow$ the righthand side become $f(L_{15}) \oplus R_{15}$
 again, $f(L_{15}) = 0$, the condition is impossible because
 function f is 1-to-1 (so that it exists inverse f^{-1})
 \Rightarrow It's impossible for $f(L_{15}) = f(R_{15}) = 0$

Hence, we disprove the equality.