R07922106 曾俊為 Fintech Homework 2

1. 4G

```
(103388573995635080359749164254216598308788835304023601477803095234286494993683 : 37057141145242123013015316630864329550140216928701153669873286428255828810018 : 1)
```

2. 5G

```
(21505829891763648114329055987619236494102133314575206970830385799158076338148 : 98003708678762621233683240503080860129026887322874138805529884920309963580118 : 1)
```

3. Q = 2106G

```
(91063512616269295105126874043630389817347371097093778755952242141067937507215 : 17164231569873168822386559926976266793122514524372287693171331474023035444063 : 1)
```

4. Double-and-add algorithm

d = 2106

將 2106 轉成二進位表示成 100000111010 所以 2106G=2(2(2(2(2(2(2(2(2(2(2(2(3))))))+1)+1)+1))+1) 總共需要 11 個 doubles 和 4 個 additions。

5. Evaluate 2106G as fast as possible

距離 2106 最近的 2 的 power 為 2 的 11 次方也就是 2048,如果要用减法的方式 又要减少計算量勢必要從 2 的 12 次方也就是 4096 扣回來,但是 4096-1990 用 double-and-add algorithm 顯然不會比原本的 11 + 4 = 15 次計算量還少,因為 4096 就需要 12 個 doubles,1990 不可能在 3 個計算內完成,所以保持第四題的 計算方式上還是比較快。

6. ECDSA Signing

照講義 P31 步驟 ,以下用 secp256k1 來當橢圓曲線。

(1) calculate e=hash(m), 這裡的 hash function 為自訂 3*m+2021。

```
sage: def hash(m):
....: answer = 3*m+2021
....: return answer
```

(2) let z be the 6 leftmost bits of e, 這裡假設 message m 為 20210505。

```
sage: m=20210505
sage: e=hash(m)
sage: e
60633536
sage: z = 606335
```

(3) select a random integer k from [1,n-1]

```
sage: k = randint(1,n-1)
sage: k
10658173441759486978622507797812248750181380192327066724754249841131437017531
```

(4) calculate the curve point (x1,y1) = k*G

```
sage: x1 = (k*G)[0]
sage: x1
40156028914463569125666995223373109933938660520178039034051400670979794441987
sage: y1 = (k*G)[1]
sage: y1
48863056542936702132800376220129091417086395223481917072114500639559406812071
```

(5) calculate $r = x1 \mod n$, go back to step3 if r = 0

```
sage: def mod(test):
....:     quo = test//n
....:     remainder = test-quo*n
....:     return remainder
....:
sage: mod(x1)
0
```

這裡我經過多次嘗試,結果都為0,所以接下來的步驟無法繼續進行。

- (6) calculate $s = k^{-1}(z+r^{2}106) \mod n$, go back to step3 if s = 0
- (7) signature = (r,s)

7. ECDSA Verification

照講義 P32 步驟

- (1) verify r and s are integers in [1,n-1], 由於簽章未完成且 r = 0, 這步驟也無法繼續進行。
- (2) calculate e =hash(m)
- (3) let z be the 6 leftmost bits of e
- (4) calculate $w = s^{-1} \mod n$
- (5) calculate u1 = zw mod n and u2 = rw mod n
- (6) calculate the curve point(x1,y1) = u1*G+u2*Q
- (7) the signature is valid if r=x1 (mod n)

8. Quadratic polynomial

```
P(1) = 10, P(2) = 100, P(3) = 2106
By Lagrange Interpolation,
P(x) = 10*(x-2)(x-3)/(1-2)(1-3)+100*(x-1)(x-3)/(2-1)(2-3)+2106*(x-1)(x-2)/(3-1)(3-2)
可得 P(x) = 958x^2-2784x+1836 \circ
```