

# RSA公钥密码体制简介

熊 虎信息与软件工程学院xionghu.uestc@gmail.com









麻省理工学院Ron Rivest、Adi Shamir和Leonard Adleman于1978年一起提出RSA加密算法,并受到广泛关注。





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#### A Method for Obtaining Digital Signatures and Public-Key Cryptosystems

R.L. Rivest, A. Shamir, and L. Adleman\*

#### Abstract

An encryption method is presented with the novel property that publicly revealing an encryption key does not thereby reveal the corresponding decryption key. This has two important consequences:

- Couriers or other secure means are not needed to transmit keys, since a
  message can be enciphered using an encryption key publicly revealed by
  the intended recipient. Only he can decipher the message, since only he
  knows the corresponding decryption key.
- 2. A message can be "signed" using a privately held decryption key. Anyone can verify this signature using the corresponding publicly revealed encryption key. Signatures cannot be forged, and a signer cannot later deny the validity of his signature. This has obvious applications in "electronic mail" and "electronic funds transfer" systems.

A message is encrypted by representing it as a number M, raising M to a publicly specified power e, and then taking the remainder when the result is divided by the publicly specified product, n, of two large secret prime numbers p and q. Decryption is similar; only a different, secret, power d is used, where  $e \cdot d \equiv 1 \pmod{(p-1) \cdot (q-1)}$ . The security of the system rests in part on the difficulty of factoring the published divisor, n.







为奖励Ron Rivest、Adi Shamir和Leonard Adleman发明RSA公钥算法,2002年度美国计算机协会(ACM)为三位学者颁发图灵奖Turing Award。





RSA目前被广泛应用及部署到不同的场景,比如HTTPS(全称: Hyper Text Transfer Protocol over Secure Socket Layer,是以安全为目标的HTTP通道,简单讲是HTTP的安全版)





### 密钥生成:

- 1. 选择两个大素数 p, q。 (例如:每个1024位)
- **2.** 计算 n = pq , z = (p-1)(q-1)。
- 3. 随机选取e(其中e<n),e与z没有公因数。(e,z"互为质数")
- 4. 选取d 使得 ed-1 能够被z 完全整除。 (换言之:  $ed \mod z = 1$ )
- **5**. 公钥是 $\underbrace{(n,e)}_{K_B^+}$ 。私钥是 $\underbrace{(n,d)}_{K_B^-}$ 。





加密/解密算法:

如上所述给出 (n,e) 和 (n,d)。

加密: 由  $c = m^e \mod n$  将明文 m 转变为密文c (即:  $\exists m^e$  除以n 所得的余数)。

注意: m < n (如果需要,则分块)

解密:  $m = c^d \mod n$  (即:  $c^d$  除以 n 所得的余数)。

核心思想:  $m = (\underbrace{m^e \mod n})^d \mod n$ 





由欧拉定理得出:

当 
$$gcd(a, N) = 1$$
 时, $a^{\emptyset(N)} \mod N = 1$  。

#### 在RSA中有:

1. 
$$N = p \cdot q$$

$$g(N) = (p-1)(q-1)$$

3. 选择整数 e和 d , d为 e 关于模  $\emptyset(N)$  的模反元素

4. 
$$e \cdot d = 1 + k \cdot \emptyset(N) \ (k > 0, k \in \mathbb{Z})$$
  
于是有:  $C^d = (M^e)^d = M^{1+k \cdot \emptyset(N)} = M^1 \cdot (M^{\emptyset(N)})^k$   
 $= M^1 \cdot (1)^k = M^1 = M \mod N$ 





Bob选择 p=5, q=7 ,则 n=35, z=24 。 e=5 (所以 e, z 互为质数) d=29 (所以 ed-1 能完全被 z 整除)。

加密: <u>letter</u>

 $\underline{m}$ 

 $\underline{m}^e$ 

 $c = m^e \mod n$ 

1

12

1524832

17

解密:

 $\underline{c}$ 

 $c^d$ 

 $\underline{m = c^d \bmod n} \quad \underline{letter}$ 

17

481968572106750915091411825223071697

12

1





- **1**. 选取质数: p = 17 和 q = 11;
- 2. 计算 $n = pq = 17 \times 11 = 187$ ;
- **3**. 计算  $\emptyset(n) = (p-1)(q-1) = 16 \times 10 = 160$ ;
- **4**. 选取e: gcd(e, 160) = 1; 选择 e = 7;
- **5**. 确定d:  $de = 1 \mod 160$ 且d < 160从而确定d的 值d = 23,因为  $23 \times 7 = 161 = 10 \times 160 + 1$ ;
- **6**. 公开公钥  $KU = \{7, 187\}$ ;
- 7. 保留私钥  $KR = \{23, 17, 11\}$ 。





#### 示例RSA加密/解密如下:

- 1. 给定消息M = 88 (nb. 88 < 187)
- 2. 加密:

$$C = 88^7 \mod 187 = 11$$

3. 解密:

$$M = 11^{23} \mod 187 = 88$$





# 谢谢!