

## 1343b - Aritmetică modulară (în $\mathbb{Z}_n$ )

$(\mathbb{Z}_n, +, \cdot)$  inel comutativ

$\rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_n, +)$  grup comutativ

$\rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_n, \cdot)$  monoid comutativ

ex:  $\mathbb{Z}_7 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

-  $a$  = opusul elem.  $a$

= simetricul în raport cu „+”

$-3 = x$  pt care  $3+x=0 \Rightarrow -3=4$

$a^{-1}$  = inversul elem.  $a$

= simetricul față de „ $\cdot$ ”

$3^{-1} = x$  pt care  $3x=1 \Rightarrow 3^{-1}=5 \Rightarrow 5^{-1}=3$

$2^{-1}=4 \Rightarrow 4^{-1}=2$  ;  $6^{-1}=6$

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$\mathbb{Z}_{10} = \{0, 1, \dots, 9\}$

$3^{-1}=7$  ;  $5^{-1}$  nu există

*grupul  
unităților*

def:  $U(\mathbb{Z}_n) = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}_n \mid \text{există } x^{-1}\}$

Thm:  $U(\mathbb{Z}_n) = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}_n \mid \text{cmmdc}(x, n) = 1\}$

$$U(\mathbb{Z}_0) = \{1, 3, 7, 9\} \quad \begin{array}{l} 3^{-1} = 7 \Rightarrow 7^{-1} = 3 \\ 1^{-1} = 1 \quad ; \quad 9^{-1} = 9 \end{array}$$

$(U(\mathbb{Z}_n), \cdot)$  grup comutativ.

### Ec. de gradul I

•  $3x + 2 = 1$  în  $\mathbb{Z}_7$

$$3x = 1 - 2 = -1 = 6 \Rightarrow x = 2$$

Solu:  $3x = -1 \quad | \cdot 3^{-1}$

$$\underbrace{3^{-1} \cdot 3} \cdot x = (-1) \cdot 3^{-1}$$

$$x = (-1) \cdot 5 = -5 = 2$$

•  $\boxed{4}x - 1 = 5$  în  $\mathbb{Z}_{10}$  nu are sol. pt că  
 $4 \notin U(\mathbb{Z}_{10})$ .

•  $4x + 1 = 5$  în  $\mathbb{Z}_{10}$

$$4x = 4 \quad \boxed{-1} x = 1 \quad \text{NU}$$

### Ec. de gradul II

•  $2x^2 - 5x + 1 = 3$  în  $\mathbb{Z}_{11}$

$$2x^2 - 5x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-2) = 3 + 5 = 8$$

$$\sqrt{8} = a \Leftrightarrow a^2 = 8$$

$$0^2=0; 1^2=1; 2^2=4; 3^2=9; 4^2=5; 5^2=3; 6^2=3; \\ 7^2=5; 8^2=9; 9^2=4; 10^2=1$$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{8}$  ne există în  $\mathbb{Z}_{11} \Rightarrow$  ec. nu are sol.

$$\bullet x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{13}$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 24 = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta} = \{1, 12\} = \{1, -1\}$$

$$x_{1,2} = (5 \pm \sqrt{1}) \cdot 2^{-1}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 = 6 \cdot 7 = 42 = 3 \\ x_2 = 4 \cdot 7 = 28 = 2 \end{array} \quad \Bigg| \Rightarrow x \in \{2, 3\}.$$

Logarithmul discret

$$\log_a b = c \Leftrightarrow a^c = b$$

$$\log_2 3 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_5 \Rightarrow 2^x = 3 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_5 \quad \Bigg| \Rightarrow \log_2 3 = 3 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_5$$

$$2^0=1; 2^1=2; 2^2=4; 2^3=3$$

$$\log_2 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_7 \Rightarrow 2^x = 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$$

$$\underbrace{2^0=1; 2^1=2; 2^2=4; 2^3=1; 2^4=2; 2^5=4}_{\text{repetitive pattern}}$$

$\Rightarrow$  nu există.

$$\log_a b \in \mathbb{Z}_n \Leftrightarrow a^x = b \in \mathbb{Z}_n, x \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$$

Teorema lui Lagrange pt grupuri

$$(G, \cdot) \text{ grup}, g \in G \Rightarrow g^n = e.$$

Dacă  $\#G = n$

Obs:  $(\mathbb{Z}_p^*, \cdot)$  grup  $\# \mathbb{Z}_p^* = p-1$ .  
 $p$  nr. prim

$$(\mathbb{Z}_{23}^*, \cdot) \log_5 11 \in \mathbb{Z}_{23}$$

$$5^x = 11 \in \mathbb{Z}_{23}, x \in \{0, \dots, 22\}$$

$$4^{100} \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{11} = ?$$

$$4^{100} = (4^2)^{50} = (16)^{50} = 5^{50} = (5^2)^{25} = 1^{25} = 1$$

$$= 3^{25} = (3^5)^5$$

$$3^5 = \underbrace{3^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 3}_5 = 1$$

$$A \in M_n(\mathbb{Z}_t)$$

$A^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1} \cdot A^*$  există  $(\Rightarrow) \det A$  este element  
 inversabil în  $\mathbb{Z}_t (\Rightarrow) \det A \in U(\mathbb{Z}_t) (\Rightarrow$

$$\text{cmmdc}(\det A, t) = 1$$

## Alg. criptografice bazate pe $\mathbb{Z}_n$

- 1) Flux (stream cipher): aceeași cheie pt  
tot mesajul
- 2) Pe blocuri (block cipher): 1 cheie / bloc
  - a) fără padding:  $\leq 1$  bloc mai scurt
  - b) cu padding: toate blocurile au  
ac. lungime

$\mathbb{Z}_{29}$  $\mathbb{Z}_{26}$  $\mathbb{Z}_{29}$ 

A	B	C	D	...	Z		.	?
0	1	2	3	...	25	26	27	28

Caesar

$$c = m + k$$

Ec. de cryptage:  $Cod = Message + Clef$ Ec. de decryptage:  $m = c - k$ Ex: Flux: Message: ANDREEA

clef: 21

 $[A, N, D, R, E, E, A] \rightarrow [0, 13, 3, 17, 4, 4, 0]$  $\xrightarrow{+21} [21, 34, 24, 38, 25, 25, 21]$  $\xrightarrow{\% 29} [21, 5, 24, 9, 25, 25, 21]$  $\rightarrow \underline{V} \underline{F} \underline{Y} \underline{J} \underline{Z} \underline{Z} \underline{V}$

Decryption:

$$VFYJZ2V \rightarrow [21, 5, 24, 9, 25, 25, 21]$$

$$\xrightarrow{-21} [0, -16, 3, -12, 4, 4, 0] \xrightarrow{\times 29}$$

$$\rightarrow [0, 13, 3, 17, 4, 4, 0] \rightarrow \text{ANDREEA}$$

Pe blowup, fără padding

Message: ANDREEA

Block:  $b=5 \Rightarrow$  ANDRE K1: 5  
EA K2: 12

$$[A, N, D, R, E] \rightarrow [0, 13, 3, 17, 4] \xrightarrow{+K1} \xrightarrow{+5}$$

$$\rightarrow [5, 18, 8, 22, 9] \rightarrow \text{FSiWJ}$$

$$[E, A] \rightarrow [4, 0] \xrightarrow{+K2} \xrightarrow{+12} [16, 12] \rightarrow \text{QM}$$

$$\underline{\text{ANDREEA}} \rightarrow \underline{\text{FSiWJ}} \underline{\text{QM}}$$

Pe blocuri, cu padding

Mesaj: ANDRĒEA

ANDRE  $K1=11$

Bluc:  $b=5$

$\Rightarrow$  EAMDS  $K2=7$

$[A, N, D, R, E] \rightarrow [0, 13, 3, 17, 4] \xrightarrow{+K1}$

$\rightarrow [11, 24, 14, 28, 15] \rightarrow L Y O ? . P$

$[E, A, M, D, S] \rightarrow [4, 0, 12, 3, 18] \xrightarrow{+K2}$   
 $\xrightarrow{+7}$

$[11, 7, 19, 10, 25] \rightarrow L H T K Z$

ANDRĒEAMDS  $\rightarrow$  LY O ? . P L H T K Z

Cifrua afi n

Ec-decriptare:  $C = m \cdot K1 + K2$

Ec-decriptare:  $m = (C - K2) \cdot K1^{-1}$

Ex: Mesaj: CAIET flux

Cheia 1:  $K1=5$

Cheia 2:  $K2=15$



$$[C, A, i, E, T] \rightarrow [2, 0, 8, 4, 19] \xrightarrow{\cdot K1 + K2 \atop \cdot 5 + 15}$$

$$\rightarrow [25, 15, 55, 35, 110] \xrightarrow{\cdot 29}$$

$$\rightarrow [25, 15, 26, 6, 23] \rightarrow ZP\_GX$$

$$55 = \underline{58} - 3 = -3 = 26$$

$$110 = 116 - 6 = -6 = 23$$

$$CAiET \rightarrow ZP\_GX$$

Decryption:  $c = m \cdot 5 + 15 \Rightarrow m = (c - 15) \cdot 5^{-1}$

$$5^{-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_{29} = 6$$

$$ZP\_GX \rightarrow [25, 15, 26, 6, 23] \xrightarrow{-15; 6} [60, 0, 66, -54, 48]$$

$$\xrightarrow{\cdot 29} [2, 0, 8, 4, 19] \rightarrow CAiET.$$

Ex. afin pe Bloom: fane padding

Message: CAiET

Bloom:  $b = 3$

$$CAi \rightarrow K1 = 2; K2 = 5$$

$$ET \rightarrow K3 = 10; K4 = 2$$

$$[C, A, i] \rightarrow [2, 0, 8] \xrightarrow{\cdot 2 + 5} [9, 5, 21]$$

JFV

$$[E, T] \rightarrow [4, 19] \xrightarrow{\cdot 10 + 2} [42, 192] \xrightarrow{\cdot 29} \\ \rightarrow [13, 18] \rightarrow NS$$

$$192 = 203 - 11 = -11 = 18$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ \underline{203} \\ 203 \end{array}$$

CAET  $\rightarrow$  J F V N S.

Hill

Ec. de cryptage:  $\begin{pmatrix} C \\ 0 \\ D \end{pmatrix} = MC \cdot \begin{pmatrix} M \\ S \\ J \end{pmatrix}$

Ec. de decryptage:  $\begin{pmatrix} M \\ S \\ J \end{pmatrix} = M^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} C \\ 0 \\ D \end{pmatrix}$

Ex:  $\begin{pmatrix} M \\ S \\ J \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} J \\ 0 \\ i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 14 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$

$$MC = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} C \\ 0 \\ D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 14 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ -24 \end{pmatrix} \cdot 29 \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} H \\ D \\ F \end{matrix}$$

$$\det M_C = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1/-2-4-1 \\ = -6 = 23$$

$$(\det M_C)^{-1} = 23^{-1} = 24 \quad 23^{-1} = x \Leftrightarrow 23x = 1 \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{29}$$

$$M_C^{-1} = 24 \cdot M_C^*$$

$$M_C^t = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; M_C^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 & +3 \\ -3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} M \\ S \\ J \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{24 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 & 3 \\ -3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{M_C^{-1}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}}_{\begin{pmatrix} C \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 14 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

Hill afin

$$\text{Ec. de cryptage: } \begin{pmatrix} C \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = M_{C_1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} M \\ S \\ J \end{pmatrix} + M_{C_2}$$

$$\text{Ec. de decryptage: } \begin{pmatrix} M \\ S \\ J \end{pmatrix} = M_{C_1}^{-1} \left( \begin{pmatrix} C \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - M_{C_2} \right)$$

# Teste de primalitate

Algoritm: INPUT:  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

OUTPUT: A/F dacă  $n$  este prim

- 1) Sigure = Deterministe: răsp. cu certitudine, calcul ineficient
- 2) Probabiliste: răspuns probabil, calcul ef.

## 1. Verificarea directă

INPUT:  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

- Pentru  $d \in \{2, \dots, n-1\}$ , verifică dacă  $d|n$ .

→ NU,  $\forall d \Rightarrow$  PRIM

→  $\exists d$  a.c.  $d|n \Rightarrow$  COMPUS

↗  
Varianta sigură = deterministă

Varianta prob: Aleg  $t$  moște pt.  $d$

$$\underline{\Sigma x}: n = 23$$

• Varianta sigură: Testiz de  $\{2, \dots, 22\}$   
 $2 \times 23, 3 \times 23, 4 \times 23, \dots$

• Varianta prob: Aleg  $t = 3$  mostre  
 $d \in \{5, 7, 17\}$

$5 \times 23, 7 \times 23, 17 \times 23 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow 23$  PROBABIL prim,

$$\text{prob.} = \frac{3}{20}$$

## 2. Cercul (Sita) lui Eratostene

$$\underline{\Sigma x}: n = 25$$

<span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">2</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">3</span>	<del>4</del>	<span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">5</span>	<del>6</del>	<span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">7</span>	<del>8</del>	<del>9</del>
<del>10</del>	<span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">11</span>	<del>12</del>	<span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">13</span>	<del>14</del>	<del>15</del>	<del>16</del>	<span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">17</span>
<del>18</del>	<span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">19</span>	<del>20</del>	<del>21</del>	<del>22</del>	<span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">23</span>	<del>24</del>	<del>25</del>

### 3. Testul Fermat

Teoremă:  $n$  prim  $\Rightarrow a^{n-1} = 1$  în  $\mathbb{Z}_n^*$ ,  
 $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ .

Ex.:  $n=7 \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_7^* = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \ni a$   
 $a^6 = 1$  în  $\mathbb{Z}_7^*$ ,  $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_7^*$ ?

$$1^6 = 1; 2^6 = 64 = 1; 3^6 = (3^2)^3 = 2^3 = 1;$$

$$4^6 = (2^2)^6 = (2^6)^2 = 1;$$

$$5^6 = (-2)^6 = 2^6 = 1; 6^6 = 2^6 \cdot 3^6 = 1$$

$\Rightarrow n=7$  prim.

Ex.:  $n=9 \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_9^* = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\} \ni a$   
 $1^8 = 1; 2^8 = (2^3)^2 \cdot 2^2 = 8^2 \cdot 2^2 = (-1)^2 \cdot 2^2$   
 $= 4 \neq 1$

$\Rightarrow n=9$  compus,  $a=2$  martor

↑  
var-determinată (sigură)

Varianta probabilizată:

$$n = 27409 \Rightarrow$$

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_{27409}^* \quad a^{27408} = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_{27409}^*$$

Alg  $\dagger \Rightarrow 20$  motive aleatorii

$$\text{Alg } a = 9731 \Rightarrow 9731^{27408} \stackrel{?}{=} 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_{27409}^*$$

$$x = 9731$$

$$x^2 \text{ v. } 27409 = 9731^2 \text{ v. } 27409 = \underline{21675}$$

$$x^3 \text{ v. } 27409 = (21675 \cdot 9731) \text{ v. } 27409$$

$$= 7170$$

$$x^4 \text{ v. } 27409 = (7170 \cdot 9731) \text{ v. } 27409 \text{ etc}$$

$\Rightarrow 20$  motive dare rez-pozitiv  $\Rightarrow$

$$\approx 127409 \text{ PROBABIL PRIM, } p_{\text{prob}} = \frac{20}{27407}$$

#### 4. Simbolul Jacobi

$n, b \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $n$  impar

$$\left(\frac{b}{n}\right) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{dacă } n|b \\ 1 & \text{dacă } b \text{ este pătrat în } \mathbb{Z}_n^* \\ -1 & \text{în rest} \end{cases}$$

Ex:  $\left(\frac{3}{7}\right) = ?$   $7 \nmid 3$

Pătratele din  $\mathbb{Z}_7^* = P(\mathbb{Z}_7^*) = \{1, 4, 2\} \neq 3$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{7}\right) = -1$$

Ex:  $\left(\frac{15}{9}\right) = ?$   $9 \nmid 15$   
 $P(\mathbb{Z}_9^*) = \{1, 4, 0, 7\}$

$$\left(\frac{15}{9}\right) = \left(\frac{6}{9}\right) = -1$$



## Teorema (Solovay-Sharsen)

$$n \text{ prim} \Rightarrow b^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \equiv \left(\frac{b}{n}\right) \pmod{n}, \forall b \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$$

ex:  $n=7 \Rightarrow b^{\frac{7-1}{2}} \equiv \left(\frac{b}{7}\right) \pmod{7}, \forall b \in \mathbb{Z}_7^*$

$$b=1 \Rightarrow 1^{\frac{7-1}{2}} = 1^3 = 1; \left(\frac{1}{7}\right) = 1 \text{ pt c\u0103 } 1=1^2$$

$$P(\mathbb{Z}_7^*) = \{1, 2, 4\}$$

$$b=2 \Rightarrow 2^{\frac{7-1}{2}} = 2^3 = 1; \left(\frac{2}{7}\right) = 1 \text{ pt c\u0103 } 2 \text{ este patrat}$$

$$b=3 \Rightarrow 3^{\frac{7-1}{2}} = 3^3 = 6; \left(\frac{3}{7}\right) = -1 = 6$$

$$b=4 \Rightarrow 4^{\frac{7-1}{2}} = 4^3 = 2^6 = (2^3)^2 = 1$$
$$\left(\frac{4}{7}\right) = 1 \text{ pt c\u0103 } 4 \text{ este patrat}$$

$$b=5 \Rightarrow 5^{\frac{7-1}{2}} = 5^3 = 5^2 \cdot 5 = 4 \cdot 5 = 6$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{7}\right) = -1 = 6$$

$$b=6 \Rightarrow 6^{\frac{7-1}{2}} = 6^3 = 2^3 \cdot 3^3 = 1 \cdot 6 = 6$$

$$\left(\frac{6}{7}\right) = -1 = 6$$

$\Rightarrow n=7$  est prim.

Ex:  $n=9$

$$P(\mathbb{Z}_9^*) = \{0, 1, 4, 7\}$$

$$b=1 \Rightarrow 1^{\frac{9-1}{2}} = 1^4 = 1 ; \left(\frac{1}{9}\right) = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$b=2 \Rightarrow 2^{\frac{9-1}{2}} = 2^4 = 7 ; \left(\frac{2}{9}\right) = -1 = 8 \quad \times$$

$\Rightarrow n=9$  compus, 2 est maior

$$b=3 \Rightarrow 3^{\frac{9-1}{2}} = 3^4 = 0 ; \left(\frac{3}{9}\right) = -1 = 8 \quad \times$$

$$b=4 \Rightarrow 4^{\frac{9-1}{2}} = 4^4 = (2^4)^2 = 49 = 4 ; \left(\frac{4}{9}\right) = 1 \quad \times$$