

1342a)

Ecuatii de gradul I in Z_n

Ex: $5x + 3 = 1 \text{ in } Z_{11}$

$$5x = 1 - 3 = -2 = 9$$

$$5x = 9 \mid \cdot 5^{-1} = 9$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 9 \cdot 5x & = & 9 \cdot 9 \\ \hline 1 & & \end{array} \Rightarrow x = 81 = 7 \overset{0}{\overbrace{7}} + 4 = 4$$
$$\begin{array}{c} x = 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ex: $6x + 5 = 2 \text{ in } Z_{10}$

$$6x = 2 - 5 = -3 = 7$$

$$6x = 7 \mid \cdot 6^{-1} \text{ NU există in } Z_{10} \text{ pt că } \text{cd}(6, 10) = 2$$

Teorema x este inversabil in $Z_n \Leftrightarrow \text{cumdc}(x, n) = 1$

Rezolv prin succesiuni

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$6x \text{ mod } 10$	0	6	2	8	4	0	6	2	8	4

\Rightarrow Ecuatia in
are solutie.

Sisteme liniare

Ex: $\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 1 \\ 5x - 3y = 2 \end{cases} \text{ in } Z_7$

Matricea sistemului: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(Z_7)$

$$\det A = -9 - 10 = -19 = -14 - 5 = -5 \in U(\mathbb{Z}_7) \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow 1st term Cramer \Rightarrow solution unique

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 1 \\ 5x - 3y = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 5x &= 2 + 3y \\ x &= 3(2 + 3y) = 6 + 9y = 6 + 2y \end{aligned}$$

$$3(6 + 2y) + 2y = 1$$

$$18 + 6y + 2y = 1$$

$$4 + y = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1 - 4 = -3 = 4$$

$$x = 6 + 2y = 6 + 2 \cdot 4 = 6 + 8 = 14 = 0$$

$$(x, y) \in \{(0, 4)\}$$

$$\textcircled{a^{-1}} = \frac{1}{a} \quad a^{-1} \cdot \underline{\underline{a}} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \underline{\underline{a}} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\text{Ex: } \begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 5 \\ x + 4y = 1 \end{cases} \in \mathbb{Z}_{10}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{Z}_{10}) ; \det A = 8 - 3 = 5$$

$5 \notin U(\mathbb{Z}_{10}) \Rightarrow$ 1st row anti Cramer
 $\Rightarrow S = \emptyset$ sum #S = 0

$$\begin{cases} 2x+3y=5 \\ x+4y=1 \end{cases} \quad | \cdot 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x+3y=5 \\ 2x+8y=2 \end{cases}$$

$$5y = -3 = 7$$

rezolv prin succesiune

	x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	$5x$	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5
mod 10		0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5

$\Rightarrow 5y = 7$ nu se poate $\in \mathbb{Z}_{10}$

$\Rightarrow S = \emptyset$.

Ecuatie de gradul II

$$\text{Ex: } 2x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_5$$

$$a=2; b=-3; c=1$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 9 - 4 \cdot 2 = 1$$

$$\exists \sqrt{\Delta} \in \mathbb{Z}_5? \quad \sqrt{1} \in \{1, 4\}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{(-b + \sqrt{\Delta})}{(2a)} \cdot (2a)^{-1} = (3+1) \cdot 4^{-1} = 4 \cdot 4^{-1} = 1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{(-b - \sqrt{\Delta})}{(2a)} \cdot (2a)^{-1} = (3-1) \cdot 4^{-1} = 2 \cdot 4^{-1} = 3$$

$$x_3 = (3+4) \cdot 4^{-1} = 2 \cdot 4 = 3$$

$$x_4 = (3-4) \cdot 4^{-1} = 4 \cdot 4^{-1} = 1$$

$M \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$

$$\text{Ex: } x^2 + 2x + 3 = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0$$

$$a=1; b=2; c=2$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = -4 = 3$$

$$\exists \sqrt{3} \in \mathbb{Z}_7? \quad \sqrt{3} = n (\Rightarrow n^2 = 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_7)$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_7 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \quad P(\mathbb{Z}_7) = \{0, 1, 4, 2\} \neq 3$$

pathen

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3}$ nu există în $\mathbb{Z}_7 \Rightarrow$ ec. nu are soluții.

Logaritmi în \mathbb{Z}_n

Def: $\log_a b = c \Leftrightarrow a^c = b$ ($a \in \mathbb{R}, a \in \mathbb{Z}_n$)

$$\text{Ex: } \log_2 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$$

$$\log_2 3 = a \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{2^a = 3} \in \mathbb{Z}_7$$

a	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	...
$2^a \bmod 7$	1	2	4	1	2	4	1

$$\hookrightarrow \text{ord} 2 = 3$$

$\Rightarrow \log_2 3$ nu există în \mathbb{Z}_7 .

Teorema lui Lagrange pt grupuri

G grup, $\#G = n$.

$\forall g \in G$, $\text{ord } g | n$

In particular, $g^n = e$ elementul neutru.

Lucrăm multiplicativ pt $\log_a b$ (\mathbb{Z}_n^* , \cdot)

$$\Rightarrow \#\mathbb{Z}_n^* = n-1$$

\Rightarrow Pt a calcula $\log_a b$ în \mathbb{Z}_n este suficient să calculez $a^0, a^1, a^2, a^3, \dots, a^{n-1}$ și să calculez $a^0, a^1, a^2, a^3, \dots, a^{n-1} = 1$

Ex: $\log_3 5 \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}$

Calculez $3^0, 3^1, 3^2, \dots, 3^{10} = 1$

a	0	1	2	$\boxed{3}$	4	$\boxed{5}$	6	7	8	9	10
$3^a \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}$	1	3	9	$\boxed{5}$	4	$\boxed{1}$	6	7	8	9	10

$\rightarrow \text{ord } 3 = 5 \in \mathbb{Z}_5$

$$3^3 = 3^2 \cdot 3 = 9 \cdot 3 = 27 = 5$$

$$3^4 = 3^3 \cdot 3 = 5 \cdot 3 = 4$$

$$\log_3 5 = 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}$$

Inverse matriceale $M_3(\mathbb{Z}_n)$

Teorema $A \in M_n(\mathbb{Z}_t)$ este inversabilă \Leftrightarrow

$\Leftrightarrow \det A \in U(\mathbb{Z}_t)$

Ex: $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_5)$ $A^{-1} = ?$
dacă există

$$\det A = -1 + 8 - 2 = 5 \neq 0 \Rightarrow A^{-1} \text{ nu există}$$

Ex: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_7)$

$$\det A = -2 - 2 + \underbrace{6 + 1}_{0} = -4 = 3 \in U(\mathbb{Z}_7)$$

\Rightarrow există A^{-1}

$$(\det A)^{-1} = 3^{-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_7 = 5 \quad (-1) \text{ linie+col.}$$

$$A \rightarrow A^t = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & +1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & +4 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1} \cdot A^* = 5 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 5 & -10 \\ -5 & 5 & 20 \\ -5 & -10 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_7)$$

$$\underline{\text{Obs}}: \bar{A}^T \cdot A = A \cdot \bar{A}^T = I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Algoritmi criptografici

- I Flux (stream cipher)
- II Pe Sfouren (block cipher)

- 1) Caesar
- 2) Afin
- 3) Hill

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Y	Z						
24	25						
Adaug	?	?	?				
	26	27	28				

\$\rightarrow\$ lucrarea \$\in \mathbb{Z}_{29}\$

Caesar - flux \hookrightarrow o cheie pt tot mesajul

Ecuatia de criptare: $m + K = C$, $m \in \text{Mesaj}$

$$\text{Enc}(m) = m + K \quad \xrightarrow{\substack{K \text{ cheie} \\ C \in \text{Cod (Cifru)}}} C \in \text{Cod (Cifru)}$$

Ecuatia de decriptare: $m = C - K$

$$\text{Dec}(c) = c - K$$

Exemplu: Mesaj = MARTI

$$\text{Cheia} = 11$$

$$[M, A, R, T, i] \rightarrow [12, 0, 17, 19, 8] \xrightarrow{+K} +11$$

$$[23, 11, 28, 30, 19] \xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29} [23, 11, 28, 1, 19]$$

$\rightarrow X L ? B T$

Conduzător: MARTI $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text{Caesar} \\ +11}]{} X L ? B T$

Decriptare $[X, L, ?, B, T] \rightarrow [23, 11, 28, 1, 19]$

$$\xrightarrow[-K]{-11} [12, 0, 17, -10, 8] \xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29} [12, 0, 17, 19, 8] \rightarrow$$

$\rightarrow M A R T I \checkmark$

Caesar pe blocuri: o cheie pt fiecare bloc

a) fără padding: ≤ 1 bloc mai scurt

Ex: Mesaj: NOIEMBRIE | \Rightarrow NOIEMB ; $K_1 = 15$
 $b = 6$ RIE ; $K_2 = 21$

$$[N, O, I, E, M, B] \rightarrow [13, 14, 8, 4, 12, 1] \xrightarrow[\substack{+K_1 \\ +15}]{} [28, 29, 23, 19, 27, 16]$$

$$\rightarrow [28, \underline{29}, 23, 19, 27, 16] \xrightarrow[\substack{\text{mod} 29}]{} [28, 0, 23, 19, 27, 16]$$

$\rightarrow ?AXT.Q$

$$[R, I, E] \rightarrow [17, 8, 4] \xrightarrow[\substack{+K_2 \\ +21}]{} [38, 29, 25] \xrightarrow[\substack{\text{mod} 29}]{} [9, 0, 25]$$

$$[9, 0, 25] \rightarrow JAZ$$

NoiEMBRIE $\rightarrow ?AXT.Q JAZ$

b) Cu padding random: toate blocurile au aceasi lungime

Ex: Mesaj: MARTI | \Rightarrow MAR ; $K_1 = 5$
 $b = 3$ TiE ; $K_2 = 7$
padding random

$$[M, A, R] \rightarrow [12, 0, 17] \xrightarrow[\substack{+K_1 \\ +5}]{} [17, 5, 22] \rightarrow RFW$$

$$[T, I, E] \rightarrow [19, 8, 4] \xrightarrow[\substack{+K_2 \\ +7}]{} [26, 15, 11] \rightarrow PL$$

MARTIE \rightarrow RFW PL

Ex. suplimentar

Examen: Criptați cu Caesar numele de familie
cu cheia = primul prenume (Bun inves).

Ex. NF: MANEA

P: ADRIAN

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{matrix} M & A & N & E & A \\ 12 & 0 & 13 & 4 & 0 \\ A & D & R & I & A \\ \hline 70 & 3 & 17 & 8 & 0 \end{matrix} \\
 + \begin{bmatrix} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \end{bmatrix} \\
 \hline
 12 & 3 & 30 & 12 & 0 \quad \text{mod } 29 \\
 \downarrow \\
 12 & 3 & 1 & 12 & 0 \\
 \hline
 \underline{\underline{M \ D \ B \ M \ A}}
 \end{array}$$

Cifrul afin

Ec. de criptare: $m \cdot K_1 + K_2 = c$, $\forall m \in \text{Mesaj}$
 K_1, K_2 cheie
 $c \in \text{Cod}$

Ec. de decriptare: $m = (c - K_2) \cdot K_1^{-1}$

Flux: Mesaj: MARTI'; $K_1 = 3$; $K_2 = 7$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [M, A, R, T, I] &\rightarrow [12, 0, 17, 19, 8] \xrightarrow[\cdot 3+7]{\cdot K_1+K_2} [43, 7, 58, 64, 31] \\
 &\xrightarrow[\text{mod } 29]{} [14, 7, 0, 6, 2] \rightarrow \text{o HAGC}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Decriptare: } [0 \ H \ A \ G \ C] \rightarrow [14, 7, 0, 6, 2] \xrightarrow[-7, 3^{-1}]{-7, 10}^{-1}$$

$$[70, 0, -70, -10, -50] \xrightarrow[\text{mod 29}]{} [12, 0, 17, 19, 8]$$

$$-70 = -58 - 12 = -12 = 17$$

\rightarrow MARTI

$$-50 = -29 - 21 = -21 = 8$$

Hill - flux

$$\text{Ec. de criptare: } \begin{pmatrix} \text{Matrice de} \\ \text{criptare} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} M \\ E \\ S \\ A \\ D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C \\ O \\ D \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_{29})$$

$$\in M_{3,1}(\mathbb{Z}_{29})$$

Ec. de decriptare:

$$\begin{pmatrix} M \\ E \\ S \\ A \\ D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Matrice de} \\ \text{criptare} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} C \\ O \\ D \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ex: Mesaj: YES ; } MC = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

$$\det A = 2 - 2 - 1 = -1 = 28 \in U(\mathbb{Z}_{29})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Y \\ E \\ S \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 4 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 4 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 52 \\ -16 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{29} = \begin{pmatrix} 23 \\ 23 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{matrix} X \\ X \\ N \end{matrix}$$

$$A \xrightarrow{\downarrow} A^T = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\quad} A^* = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 \\ +4 & 1 & +2 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1} \cdot A^* = 28^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$28 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -56 & -28 & -28 \\ 112 & 28 & 56 \\ -84 & -28 & -28 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Mesaj} = \begin{pmatrix} -56 & -28 & -28 \\ 112 & 28 & 56 \\ -84 & -28 & -28 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 23 \\ 23 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 4 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} Y \\ E \\ S \end{matrix}$$

Exerciții

1. Caesar flux, mesaj = nume de familie, cheie = luna de naștere. Decriptare.
2. Caesar pe klocuri, mesaj = prenume, b = 3, cheie: ultimele cinci numere din nr. de telefon. Decriptare.
3. Afin flux, mesaj = orașul de naștere, k1 = luna de naștere, k2 = ziua de naștere. Decriptare.

4. Hill, Mesaj = OPT, $MC = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Decifrare.

Teste de primalitate

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

OUTPUT: n prim/compus

1) Ciurul / Sita lui Eratostene

2) Testul Fermat

3) Testul Solovay - Strassen

Teste sigure (deterministe)

probabilistă

Ciurul lui Eratostene

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

OUTPUT: lista de nr prime $\leq n$

Ex: $n = 20$

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

Alternativă: Putem decide dacă n este prim.

$$n=13$$

$$\boxed{2} \quad \boxed{3} \quad \cancel{4} \quad \boxed{5} \quad \cancel{6} \quad \boxed{7}$$

$$\cancel{8} \quad \cancel{9} \quad \cancel{10} \quad \cancel{11} \quad \cancel{12} \quad \boxed{13} \quad \text{13 prim}$$

Teorema Fermat

Miza Teorema a lui Fermat (\sim sec XVII)

$$n \text{ prim} \Rightarrow a^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}, \forall a \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$$

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

Ex: $n=7 \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_7^* = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_7^*, a^6 = 1 ?$$

$$1^6 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$2^6 = 64 = 63 + 1 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$3^6 = (3^2)^3 = 2^3 = 1 \text{ OK} \quad 4^6 = (2^2)^6 = (2^6)^2 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$5^6 = (-2)^6 = 2^6 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$6^6 = 2^6 \cdot 3^6 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

$\Rightarrow n=7$ prim.

Ex: $n=9$ $\mathbb{Z}_9^* = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

$a^8 = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_9^*$, $a \in \mathbb{Z}_9^*$?

$1^8 = 1$ OK

$$2^8 = (2^3)^2 \cdot 2^2 = (-1)^2 \cdot 2^2 = 2^2 = 4 \neq 1$$

$\Rightarrow n=9$ complex, $a=2$ witness (marter)

Total Fermat probabilist

Inver t moduli at \mathbb{Z}_n^* if apply MTF
dwar pt ele \Rightarrow conclusion prob $= \frac{t}{n-1}$.

Ex: $n=17$ $t=3$ $a \in \{12, 5, 10\}$

$a=12 \Rightarrow 12^{16} = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_{17}^*$?

$$12^{16} = (2^2 \cdot 3)^{16} = 2^{32} \cdot 3^{16} = (2^4)^8 \cdot (3^4)^4$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^8 \cdot (-4)^4}{1} = 4^4 = (2^2)^4 = (2^4)^2 = (-1)^2 = 1$$

OK

$$\begin{aligned}
 a=5 \Rightarrow 5^{16} &= (5^3)^5 \cdot 5 = 5^5 \cdot 5 \\
 &= 2^5 \cdot 3^5 \cdot 5 = \underbrace{2^4}_{(-1)} \cdot 2 \cdot \underbrace{3^4}_{-4} \cdot 3 \cdot 5 = 4 \cdot 2 \cdot \underbrace{3 \cdot 5}_{-2} \\
 &\quad = 8 \cdot (-2) \\
 &\quad = -16 = 1 \text{ OK}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a=10 \Rightarrow 10^{16} = 2^{16} \cdot \underbrace{5^{16}}_1 = (2^4)^4 = (-1)^4 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

$\Rightarrow n=17$ prim probabil, prob = $\frac{3}{16}$.

Simbolul lui Jacobi

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

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

$$\text{Ex: } \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = -1 \quad \begin{array}{c|cccc} x & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline x^2 & 1 & 4 & 4 & 1 \end{array} \quad \mathbb{Z}_5^*$$

$$\text{Ex: } \left(\frac{4}{7}\right) = 1 \text{ pt ca } 4=2^2=5^2 \in \mathbb{Z}_7^*$$

$$\text{Ex: } \left(\frac{13}{11}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{11}\right) = -1$$

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	\mathbb{Z}_n^*
x^2	1	4	9	5	4	3	5	9	4	1	

$$\text{Ex: } \left(\frac{21}{3}\right) = 0 \text{ pt ca } 3|21$$

$$\left(\frac{0}{3}\right) = 0 \text{ pt ca } 3|0$$

Tabel Sоловей-Штранен

Teorema: n priim $\Rightarrow a^{\frac{n-1}{2}} = \left(\frac{a}{n}\right) \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$
 $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$.

$$\text{Ex: } n=7 \Rightarrow a^{\frac{7-1}{2}} = a^3 = \left(\frac{a}{7}\right) \in \mathbb{Z}_7^*$$

$$a=1 \Rightarrow 1^3=1; \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)=1 \text{ pt ca } 1=1^2$$

$$a=2 \Rightarrow 2^3=8=1; \left(\frac{2}{7}\right)=1 \text{ pt ca } 2=3^2=4$$

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	\sum^*
x^2	1	4	9	16	25	36	7

$$a=3 \Rightarrow 3^3 = 27 = 6 = -1 ; \left(\frac{3}{7}\right) = -1$$

$$a=4 \Rightarrow 4^3 = (2^2)^3 = (2^3)^2 = 1 ; \left(\frac{4}{7}\right) = 1 \text{ mit } 4 = 2^2 = 5^2$$

$$a=5 \Rightarrow 5^3 = (-2)^3 = -2^3 = -1 ; \left(\frac{5}{7}\right) = -1$$

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

$\Rightarrow n=7$ Prim.

$$\text{Ex.: } n=15 \Rightarrow \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_{15}^*, a^7 = \left(\frac{a}{15}\right) \in \mathbb{Z}_{15}^*$$

$a=1$ ok

$$a=2 \Rightarrow 2^7 = 2^4 \cdot 2^3 = 1 \cdot 2^3 = 8$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{15}\right)^7 \neq 1 \text{ !+a}$$

$\Rightarrow a^7 \neq 1$
 $n=15$ Composit

Diffie - Hellman, El Gamal , RSA

Diffie Hellman

Baza matematică : logarithmul discret

Def $\log_a b = c \Leftrightarrow a^c = b$ ($a \in R, b \in Z_n$)
 $\text{dlog}_a b$

OBS : 1) Exponentierea este
sempă computational.

2) log discret nu există mereu.

Ex: $\log_2 3 \in Z_5$ dacă există?

$$\log_2 3 = a \Leftrightarrow 2^a = 3 \in Z_5$$

a	1	2	3	4
2^a	2	4	3	

$\Rightarrow \log_2 3 = 3 \in Z_5$

Ex: $\log_2 3 \in Z_7$ dacă există?

a	1	2	3	4	5	6
2^a	2	4	1	2	4	1

$\Rightarrow \log_2 3 \text{ nu există} \in Z_7$

Diffe-Hellman NU criptografă
mesaj!

Algoritm:

A alege cheie privată $a = 6$

B alege cheie privată $b = 7$

Nr. prim $p = 11$; $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$, $\alpha = 10$

$$A = \alpha^a \bmod p$$

$$= 10^6 \bmod 11 = (-1)^6 = 1$$

$$B = \alpha^b \bmod p = 10^7 \bmod 11$$

$$= (-1)^7 = -1 = 10$$

Cheia comună $K = B^a = A^b \bmod p$

$$B^a \bmod p = 10^6 \bmod 11 = (-1)^6 \bmod 11 = 1$$

$$A^b \bmod p = 1^6 \bmod 11 = 1.$$

El Gamal

Baza matematică: grupuri ciclice

Def: Dacă $\bar{n} \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ există $x \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ astfel încât $\text{ord } x = n-1$ ($x^{n-1} = 1$ și $n-1$ este numărul minim de putere)

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ sună ciclic, iar x sună generator.

Not. $\mathbb{Z}_n^* = \langle x \rangle$.

OBS: Dacă există generatorul nu este unic.

Ex: $\mathbb{Z}_5^* = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$2^1 = 2; 2^2 = 4; 2^3 = 3; 2^4 = 1 \Rightarrow \text{ord } 2 = 4$
 $\Rightarrow 2$ este generator $\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_5^*$ ciclic

$3^1 = 3; 3^2 = 4; 3^3 = 2; 3^4 = 1 \Rightarrow 3$ este gen.

$4^1 = 4; 4^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \text{ord } 4 = 2 \Rightarrow 4$ nu este generator

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_5^* = \langle 2 \rangle = \langle 3 \rangle$.

El Gamal-algorithm

I Generarea cheii

$$G = \mathbb{Z}_7^* \quad q-1=6 \Rightarrow q=7$$

a	1	2	3	4	5	6
2^a	2	4	1			
3^a	3	2	6	4	5	1

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord } 3 = 6$$

6

3 generator

$$n \in \mathbb{Z}_2 < 32$$

$$g=3 \quad ; \quad e=1$$

$$x \in \{1, 2, \dots, 6\} \Rightarrow x=6$$

$$h = g^x \bmod q = 3^6 \bmod 7 = 1$$

$$PK = (G, q, g, h) = (\mathbb{Z}_7^*, 7, 3, 1)$$

$$PK = x = 6$$

II Criptanex

Mesaj $M = 3 \xrightarrow[\text{bijectivă}]{f} m \in \mathbb{Z}_7^*$

Aleg $f = \text{id} \Rightarrow m = M = 3$

$$y \in \{1, 2, \dots, 6\} \Rightarrow y = 4$$

$$S = h^y \bmod q = 3^4 \bmod 7 = 1$$

$$\text{Cifrul } c_1 = g^y \bmod q = 3^4 \bmod 7 = 4$$

$$c_2 = m \cdot S = 3 \cdot 1 = 3.$$

Cifrul transmis: $(c_1, c_2) = (4, 3)$

$$M = 3 \xrightarrow{\text{id}} m = 3 \xrightarrow{\text{ElG}} (4, 3).$$

III Decriptanex

$$c_1^x \bmod q = h^y \bmod q = S$$

$$4^6 \bmod 7 = 2^{12} = (2^3)^4 = 1^4 = 1 = S$$

$$5^{-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_7^* = 1$$

$$\text{Descriptarea: } m = C_2 \cdot 5^{-1} = 3 \cdot 1 = 3 \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} M$$

RSA

Baza matematică: factorizarea = descompunere
în factori primi

Indicatorul lui Euler (Euler's TOTIENT function)

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

$$\varphi(n) = \#\{x \leq n \mid \text{cmmdc}(x, n) = 1\}$$

Ex: $n = 10$

$$\{x \leq 10 \mid \text{cmmdc}(x, 10) = 1\} \Rightarrow \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(10) = 4.$$

OBS: 1) p prim $\Rightarrow \varphi(p) = p - 1$

2) $n = p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdots p_t$, p_i prime

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(n) = (p_1 - 1)(p_2 - 1) \cdots (p_t - 1)$$

$$3) \varphi(n) = \#\mathbb{U}(\mathbb{Z}_n)$$

RSA : Algoritmul

I Alegerea cheilor

$$p=5 \quad q=7$$

$$n=p \cdot q = 35$$

$$\varphi(n) = (p-1)(q-1) = 4 \cdot 6 = 24$$

Alege $e \in \{3, 4, \dots, 23\}$ și $e=17$

$$\text{cum } \text{and}(e, \varphi(n)) = 1$$

$$d \cdot e = 1 \pmod{\varphi(n)} \Rightarrow d = e^{-1} \pmod{\varphi(n)}$$

$$17^{-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_{24} \simeq 17 \equiv d$$

$$P_{nK} = (e, n) = (17, 35)$$

$$Pr_{nK} = (d, n) = (17, 35)$$

Ciphertexts

$m \in \{0, 1, \dots, 34\}$ mesaj, $n = 23$

they

$$c = m^e \pmod{n} = 23^{17} \pmod{35}$$

$$= (-12)^{17} = (-1) \cdot (2^2)^{17} \cdot 3^{17} \pmod{35}$$

$$= -(2^5)^6 \cdot 2^4 \cdot (3^5)^3 \cdot 3^2$$

$$= -(-3)^6 \cdot 2^4 \cdot (-2)^3 \cdot 3^2$$

$$= +(-2) \cdot 3 \cdot 2^4 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 3^2$$

$$= -2^8 \cdot 3^3 = -2^5 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 3^3$$

$$= 3 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 3^3 = 81 \cdot 8$$

$$= 11 \cdot 8 = 88 = 18$$

$$m = 23 \xrightarrow{\text{RSA}} c = 18.$$

III Decryption

$$m' = c^d \pmod{n} = 18^{17} \pmod{35}$$

$$= 2^{17} \cdot 3^{34} = (2^5)^3 \cdot 2^2 \cdot (3^5)^6 \cdot 3^4$$

$$= (-3)^3 \cdot 2^2 \cdot (-2)^6 \cdot 3^4$$

$$= -3^7 \cdot 2^8 = -3^5 \cdot 2^5 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 2^3$$

$$= -(-2) \cdot (-3) \cdot 3^2 \cdot 2^3 = -2^4 \cdot 3^3$$

$$\sim -16 \cdot 27 = -12 = 23 \equiv m.$$