1341a				
Algoritmi	de vijstane	L bazati	pe Zn	-
Context: Z A B C 0 1 2	- D		Z' _	.!
0 1 2	_		25 26	27 28
(Z ₂₉ ,+	, ·) corp co	mutativ		
· Cifruri (co	duri) fle	x (stud	um ciphe	、)
= o chere	/ mesaj			
Cifun' 5	loc/pe ble se imp	ruri (6	lock eigh	u)
= mesajul	- se hup	arti in 4	hoemi,	
6 me	400			
$\rightarrow \omega$	padding	= toate l	Isanile	au
	padding	acee	est lungis	re
/1	à paddin			
Caesar	•	c - m	+ K	
Caesar Ec. de U	riptone: C	od = Ne.	paj + Ch	u'e
Ec. de	lecriptane:	Mesaj =	Cod -ch	ue
	ı	b 6	? - K	

Flux: Mesaj: MFSAJ chera: 11 [M,E,S,A,]] - [12,4,18,0,9] + →[23,15,29,11,20] 129 [23,15,0,11,20] ->[x,P,A,L,W] -> XPALU secriptone [x,P,A,L, u] > [23, 15, 0, 11, 20] - 1 [MESA]] Re blocui fana padding: Mesaj: MERF bloc: 3=) MER, E K1=40; KZ=71 $[M, E, R] \rightarrow [12, 4, 17] \xrightarrow{+K} [52, 44, 57] \xrightarrow{2.29}$ $\rightarrow [23,15,28] \rightarrow [\times,P,?]$ [E] > [4]+K2 [75] -> 29 [17] = R XP?R

MERE -> XP? R

Cu palding Mesaj: MERE
Bloc: 6=3 -> MER K1=40,71=K2 ENS [M, E, R] -> XP? [E,N,5] > [4,13,18] +7][75,84,89] 139[17,26,2] -[R,4,C] MERENS -> XP? RUC Atin: Ec-de gradul I Criptone: Cod= Mesaj. K1+K2 Deciptone: Mesaj-(Cod-K2)K1 Hill: Ec. matriceala Criptone: Cod = MC. (\$) Decriptar. (\$) = MC. Cod J

Ex: Mesej: Noi
$$\rightarrow (N) = \binom{13}{14}$$
 $MC: \binom{1-12}{03-1}$

Criptonea: $\binom{1-12}{2-21} \binom{13}{14} = \binom{15}{34}$
 $2 \binom{15}{6} \rightarrow PFG$

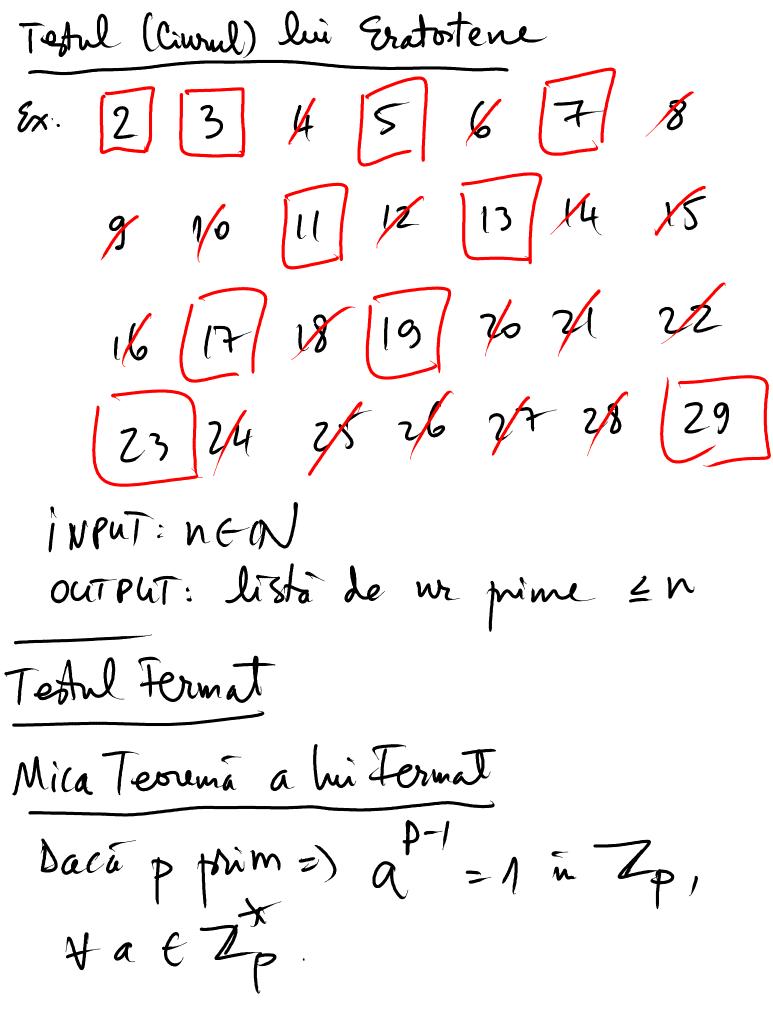
Decriptonea

 $\binom{1-12}{2-21} \binom{15}{6} = \binom{13}{8}$
 $\binom{15}{6} - \binom{13}{8}$
 $\binom{15}{6} - \binom{13}{8}$

Hill afin; Ec-de nijtane: Cod= MC1. (F) + MC2 Denijtanea: (M) = MC, (Cod - MC2)

leste de primalitate · INPUT: NEW · OUTPUT: A/F laca n'est prim Optional, laca n'en <u>Nu</u> et prim (compres), se afigeazé un divizor propriu (martor). 1) Teste deterministe = signe, dan ineficiente 2) Teste probabiliste = probabile, mai eficiente Use bazează pe mostre (exemple) de numere care ar portea fr divisor. Testul direct: · INPUT: nEW impar · Tetul: + x = 12, ..., n-19,

(x manton) → daca J×(n =) n compres Actfel: n prim



$$S_{x}: p=7=1$$
 $Z_{7}^{*}=\{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$
 $1^{6}=1; 2^{6}=64=1; 3^{6}=(3^{2})^{3}=9^{2}=2=8=1$
 $4^{6}=(4^{2})^{3}=2^{3}=8=1;$
 $5^{6}=(5^{2})^{3}=4^{3}=2^{6}=1$
 $6=2^{6}\cdot 3^{6}=1$
 $5^{6}=(5^{2})^{3}=4^{3}=2^{6}=1$
 $6=2^{6}\cdot 3^{6}=1$
 $1^{8}=1; 2^{8}=(2^{4})^{2}=7=49=4+1$
 $1^{8}=1; 2^{8}=(2^{4})^{2}=7=49=4+1$
 $1^{8}=1; 2^{8}=(2^{4})^{2}=7=49=4+1$

Simbolal Jacobi

(b) b, n
$$\in \mathbb{N}$$
 | b estipatial = 1 |

 $\sum_{i} \left(\frac{7}{11}\right) = ?$

Patratele din $Z_{ij} = \left(\frac{1}{4}, 9, 5, 3\right) \neq N$

Ferreme : n phim = $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$$GX: m=7 = 12^{+} = 41,2,3,4,5,6$$

$$b^{3} = (\frac{6}{7}) = 27 + 627$$

$$1=1; (\frac{1}{7}) = 1 \text{ pt } (a) = 1 \text{ or}$$

$$2=1; (\frac{2}{7}) = 1 \text{ pt } (a) = 2 \text{ or}$$

$$3=6; (\frac{3}{7}) = -1=6 \text{ or}$$

$$2=1; (\frac{3}{7}) = -1=6 \text{ or}$$

 $4^{3} = 64 = 1$; (4) = 1 pt $(\sqrt{2} = 4)$ 6K $5^{3} = 6$; (5) = -1 = 6 6K $6^{3} = -1 = 6$; (5) = -1 = 6 6K (7) = -1 = 6 6K (7) = -1 = 6 7 FeT prim.