

1342b)

Ecuății, sisteme, matrice în \mathbb{Z}_n

CAESAR
AFIN

Ec. de gradul I

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex: } 2x + 5 &= 3 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{Z}_7 && \text{face} \\ 2x &= 3 - 5 = -2 = 5 \\ 2x &= 5 \quad | \cdot 4 = 2^{-1} \\ 2 \cdot 4 \cdot x &= 5 \cdot 4 = 1 \cdot x = 20 = 6 \Rightarrow x = \underline{\underline{6}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ex: } 5x + 2 = 1 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{Z}_{10}$$

$$5x = 1 - 2 = -1 = 9 \quad | \cdot 5^{-1} \text{ nu există in } \mathbb{Z}_{10}!$$

Teorema a este inversabil in \mathbb{Z}_n ($\Leftrightarrow \text{cmmdc}(a, n) = 1$)

$5x = 9$ rezolvăm prin încercări

$$\begin{array}{|r|cccccccccc|} \hline x & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ \hline 5x & 0 & 5 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array} + 9 \Rightarrow \text{Ec. nu are soluție}$$

Sisteme liniare

$$\text{Ex: } \begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 1 \\ 5x - y = 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{Z}_7$$

Matricea sistemului $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{Z}_7)$

$$\det A = -2 - 15 = -17 = -14 - 3 = -3 = 4 \in U(\mathbb{Z}_7)$$

\Rightarrow Sist. este (ramer) \Rightarrow are ^o sol. unică

$$\begin{cases} 2x+3y=1 \\ 5x-y=2 \end{cases} \stackrel{1 \cdot 3}{=} \begin{cases} 2x+3y=1 \\ 15x-3y=6 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} 17x=7 \\ 3x=0 \end{array} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{x=0}}$$

$$2x+3y=1 \Rightarrow 3y=1 \quad | \cdot 3^{-1}=5 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y=5}}$$

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{Z}_{10}) ; \det A = 4 - 6 = -2 = 8$$

$\det A = 8 \notin U(\mathbb{Z}_{10}) \Rightarrow \det A \text{ ist divisor of } 0$
 $(8 \cdot 5 = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}_{10})$

\Rightarrow sist NU mit Cramer.

$$\begin{cases} x+2y=4 \quad | \cdot 2 \\ 3x+4y=1 \end{cases} \stackrel{-}{\rightarrow} \left| \begin{array}{l} 2x+4y=8 \\ 3x+4y=1 \end{array} \right| \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \underline{\underline{-7}} = 3 \checkmark$$

$$x+2y=4 \Rightarrow 3+2y=4 \Rightarrow 2y=1 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y=2^{-1}}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{NU exists} \\ \in \mathbb{Z}_{10} \end{array}$$

\Rightarrow Sist. m. one solution.

Ec. de gradul I

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

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

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 9 + 4 = 13 = 3$$

$\exists \sqrt{3} \in \mathbb{Z}_5?$ $\sqrt{3} = y \Rightarrow y^2 = 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_5$ NU
 $\mathbb{Z}_5 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$; $P(\mathbb{Z}_5) = \{0, 1, 4\} \neq 3$

↑ patrate

$\Rightarrow \nexists \sqrt{3} \in \mathbb{Z}_5 \Rightarrow$ ec. nu are soluții.

Ex: $x^2 - 5x + 7 = 1 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{11}$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{11}$$

$$2^7 \in \mathbb{Z}_{11} = 6$$

$$a=1; b=-5; c=6$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 25 - 24 = 1$$

$$\exists \sqrt{1} \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}, \Delta A \Rightarrow \sqrt{1} \in \{1, 10\}$$

$$x_1 = (5+1) \cdot 2^{-1} = 6 \cdot 6 = 36 = 3$$

$$x_2 = (5-1) \cdot 2^7 = 4 \cdot 6 = 24 = 2$$

Dacă iau $\sqrt{1} = 10$

NU sunt necesare!!

$$x_3 = (5+10) \cdot 2^{-1} = 15 \cdot 6 = 4 \cdot 6 = 2$$

$$x_4 = (5-10) \cdot 2^7 = -5 \cdot 6 = -30 = -22 - 8 = -8 = 3$$

Inverse matriciale → Hill

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

$$\det A = 2 + 1 + 1 = 4 \in U(\mathbb{Z}_5) \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}.$$

$$(\det A)^{-1} = 4^{-1} = 4$$

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

$$\bar{A}^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1} \cdot A^* = 4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & -4 \\ -8 & 8 & -8 \\ 4 & 4 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_7)$ $\bar{A}^{-1}=?$ dacă există

$$\det A = -2 - 4 = -6 = 1 \in U(\mathbb{Z}_7) \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

$$(\det A)^{-1} = 1^{-1} = 1$$

$$A \rightarrow A^t = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A^* = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & -4 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A}^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1} \cdot \bar{A}^* = 1 \cdot \bar{A}^* = \bar{A}^* = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot \bar{A}^{-1} = \bar{A}^{-1} \cdot A = I_3$$

Logarithm discrete \longrightarrow DIFFIE-HELLMAN

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

$$\text{Ex: } \log_3 2 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$$

$$\log_3 2 = x \Leftrightarrow 3^x = 2 \in \mathbb{Z}_7 \Rightarrow \underline{x=2}$$

$$3^0 = 1; 3^1 = 3; \underline{\underline{3^2 = 9 = 2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\log_3 2 = 2 \in \mathbb{Z}_7}$$

$$\text{Ex.: } \log_3 2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}$$

$$\log_3 2 = x \Leftrightarrow 3^x = 2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}$$

Sol1: Calculați puterile lui 3 mod 11

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$3^n \bmod 11$	1	3	9	5	4	1	3	9	5	4	1

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}3 = 5 \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}^*$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_3 2 \text{ nu există}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{11}^*$$

Teorema lui Lagrange pt grupuri

G grup finit cu n elemente, $g \in G$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}g | n$$

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

• Multiplicativ, lucram cu $\mathbb{Z}_n^* \Rightarrow \#\mathbb{Z}_n^* = n-1$

Sol2: Soluția $3^x = 2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}$ este sol. $3^x = 11k+2$

$$11k+2 = \{2, 13, 24, 35, 46, 57, \dots, \dots, \sim 3^{10}\}$$

Caștigați ale lui 3
(daca există)

$$59049$$

Algoritmi criptografici

Caesar } flux
 Afin } pe blocuri ce padding random
 Hill fără padding

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	i
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
g	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	

Adaugăm: ? \Rightarrow Lucrăm în \mathbb{Z}_{29}

Caesar : Flux (stream cipher) = O cheie pt tot mesajul

. Ec. de criptare: $m + K = c$, $\forall m \in M$ mesaj
 K = cheie

$c \in \text{Cod (cifru)}$

. Ec. de decriptare: $m = c - K$

Ex: Mesaj: MIERCURI ; K=11

$$[M, i, E, R, C, U, R, i] \rightarrow [12, 8, 4, 17, 2, 20, 17, 8] \xrightarrow{+K \atop +11} [23, 19, 15, 28, 13, 31, 28, 19]$$

$$\rightarrow [23, 19, 15, 28, 13, 2, 28, 19] \xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29}$$

$$\rightarrow [23, 19, 15, 28, 13, 2, 28, 19] \rightarrow XTP?NC?T$$

Conduză: MIERCURI $\xrightarrow{+11} XTP?NC?T$

(Caesar, flux)

Decriptare:

$$[X, T, P, ?, N, C, ?, \bar{T}] \rightarrow [23, 19, 15, 28, 13, 2, 28, 19] \xrightarrow{-K \atop -11}$$

$$\rightarrow [12, 8, 4, 17, 2, 2, 17, 8] \xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29} [12, 8, 4, 17, 2, 20, 17, 8]$$

\rightarrow MIERCURI.

Pe blocuri - fără padding

cîte o cheie
pt. fiecare
bloc

cel mult un bloc
mai scurt

MIERC, K1=12

Ex: Mesaj: MIERCURI ; bloc=5 \Rightarrow URI, K2=15

$$[M, i, E, R, C] \rightarrow [12, 8, 4, 17, 2] \xrightarrow{+K1}{+12} [24, 20, 16, 29, 14]$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29} [24, 20, 16, 9, 14] \rightarrow [Y, U, Q, A, O] \rightarrow YUQAO$$

$$[U, R, i] \rightarrow [20, 17, 8] \xrightarrow{+K2}{+15} [35, 32, 23] \xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29}$$

$$[6, 3, 23] \rightarrow GDX$$

Concluzie: MIERCURI \rightarrow YUQAOGDX

Caesar pe blocuri cu padding random

totuști blocurile de același lungime
+ zgomot

Ex. Mesaj: MARTI

bloc: 3 \Rightarrow MAR
TIE \rightarrow padding random

$$K1=10; K2=15$$

$$[M, A, R] \rightarrow [12, 0, 17] \xrightarrow{+K1}{+10} [22, 10, 27] \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow [W, K, \cdot] \rightarrow WK.$$

$$[T, i, E] \rightarrow [19, 8, 4] \xrightarrow{+K2}{+15} [34, 23, 19] \xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29} [5, 23, 19]$$

\rightarrow FXT

MARTI E \rightarrow WK.FXT

Cifrul afin - Flux

Ec de criptare: $m \cdot K_1 + K_2 = c$, $\begin{matrix} m \in \text{Mesaj} \\ K_1, K_2 \text{ chi} \\ c \in \text{Cod} \end{matrix}$

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

Ex: Mesaj: AZI ; $K_1 = 11$; $K_2 = 17$

$$[A, Z, I] \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} [0, 25, 8] \\ \cdot K_1 + K_2 \\ \cdot 11 + 17 \end{matrix}} [17, 292, 105]$$
$$\xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29} [17, 2, 18] \rightarrow \text{RCS}$$

AZI afin \rightarrow RCS

Decriptare: $[R, C, S] \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} [0, 25, 8] \\ -K_2 \cdot K_1^{-1} \\ -17 \cdot 8 \end{matrix}} [0, -120, 8]$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29} [0, 25, 8] \rightarrow \text{AZI.}$$

$$-120 = -116 - 4 = -4 = 25$$

$\frac{}{0}$

Hill : Flux

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

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

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

Ec. de decriptare : $\begin{pmatrix} M \\ E \\ S \\ A \\ j \end{pmatrix} = (MC)^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} C \\ O \\ D \end{pmatrix}$

Ex: Mesaj: URA ; $MC = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_{29})$

$$[U, R, A] \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 17 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Criptarea: $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 17 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 57 \\ 17 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix} \bmod 29$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 28 \\ 17 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix} = ? . RO$$

Decriptarea: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim MC$

$$\det A = -2 - 1 - 8 = -11 = 18 \in U(\mathbb{Z}_{29})$$

$$(\det A)^{-1} = 18^{-1} = 21$$

$$A \rightarrow A^t = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A^* = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1} \cdot A^* = 21 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} ? \\ R \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 28 \\ 17 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow 21 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 28 \\ 17 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 17 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

↓
-8
↓
 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -12 \\ -15 \end{pmatrix}$

Examen: Criptare în Caesar flux numele de familie
cu cheia prenumele (sau invers).

NF: MANEA = Mesaj

P : ADRIAN = Chei

M	A	N	E	A
+ A	+ D	+ R	+ I	+ A

$$\begin{array}{r}
 12 & 0 & 13 & 4 & 0 \\
 + & + & + & + & + \\
 0 & 3 & 17 & 8 & 0 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 12 & 3 & 30 & 12 & 0 \xrightarrow{\text{mod 29}} 12 & 3 & 1 & 12 & 0 \\
 & & & & & & & & \downarrow \\
 & & & & & & & & \\
 \end{array}$$

M D B M A

Tema: 1) Caesar flux, Mesaj = numele de familie
 Cheia = luna nașterii
 + decriptare

2) Caesar pe blocuri, fără padding, Mesaj = prenume,
 blocuri = 3, Chei = ultimele cifre din nr. telefon
 + decriptare

3) Afin flux, Mesaj: Numele nașterii
 cheie1 = luna nașterii, cheie2 = ziua nașterii
 + decriptare

4) Hill, Mesaj = Joi ; MC = $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Teste de primalitate

INPUT: $n \in \mathbb{N}$ (n impar)

OUTPUT: n prim/compus

1) Ciurul / Sita lui Eratostene

2) Teorema lui Fermat

3) Teorema Solovay-Strassen

• Varianta deterministă = sigură

+ 100% certitudine

- ineficientă

• Varianta probabilistă

- probabilitate

+ rapidă

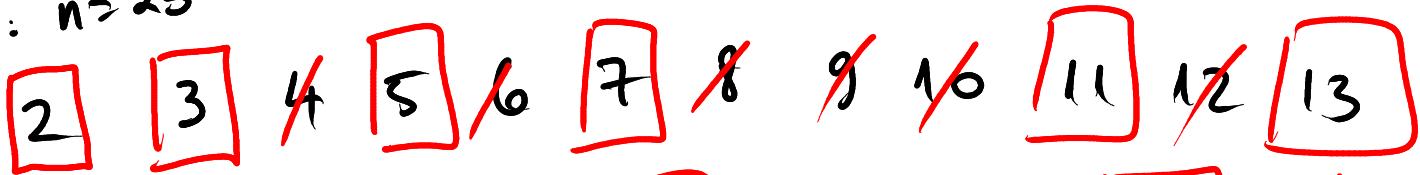
+/- sigur compus/probabil prim

Ciurul lui Eratostene - Varianta Sigură

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

OUTPUT: lista de nr prime $\leq n$

Ex: $n=25$



OUTPUT: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23 prime ≤ 25

Testul Fermat - Varianta deterministă

Mica Teorema Fermat

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

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

Exemplu: $n=7 \Rightarrow \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_7, a^6 = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$

$$a=1 \Rightarrow 1^6 = 1 \checkmark$$

$$a=2 \Rightarrow 2^6 = 64 = 63 + 1 \checkmark$$

$$a=3 \Rightarrow 3^6 = (3^2)^3 = (9)^3 = 2^3 = 8 = 7 + 1 \checkmark$$

$$a=4 \Rightarrow 4^6 = (2^6)^2 = 1^2 = 1 \checkmark$$

$$a=5 \Rightarrow 5^6 = (-2)^6 = 2^6 = 1 \checkmark$$

$$a=6 \Rightarrow 6^6 = 2^6 \cdot 3^6 = 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \checkmark$$

$\Rightarrow 7$ nu este sigur prim (cf. Fermat)

Exemplu: $n=9 \Rightarrow \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_9, a^8 = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_9$

$$a=1 \Rightarrow 1^8 = 1 \checkmark$$

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

$\Rightarrow n=9$ nu este prim, $a=2$ martor (witness)

Format - probabilist

Testez (aleatoriu) multe $a \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ dacă

$$a^{n-1} = 1 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_n.$$

Exemplu : $n=17$, $t=3$ multe, $a \in \{3, 4, 5\}$

• $a=3 \Rightarrow 3^{16} = 1 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{17}$

$$\begin{aligned}(3^4)^4 &= (81)^4 = (-4)^4 = 2^8 = (2^4)^2 \\ &= 16^2 = (-1)^2 = 1 \quad \checkmark\end{aligned}$$

• $a=4 \Rightarrow 4^{16} = 1 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{17}$

$$(4^4)^4 = (2^8)^4 = 1^4 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

• $a=5 \Rightarrow 5^{16} = 1 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{17}$

$$(5^3)^5 \cdot 5 = 125^5 \cdot 5 = 6^5 \cdot 5 = 2^5 \cdot 3^5 \cdot 5$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 2^4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 = 16 \cdot 81 \cdot 2 \cdot 15 = (-1) \cdot (-4) \cdot 2 \cdot (-2) \\ &= -16 = 1 \quad \checkmark\end{aligned}$$

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

Simbolul Jacobi

$$\left(\frac{b}{n}\right) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{daca } n \mid b \\ 1 & \text{daca } b \text{ este patrat in } \mathbb{Z}_n^* \\ -1 & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$$

m impar

Ex: $\left(\frac{2}{7}\right) = ?$ 7 + 2

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	$\in \mathbb{Z}_7^*$
x^2	1	4	2				

2 este patrat in $\mathbb{Z}_7 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{7}\right) = 1$

Ex: $\left(\frac{12}{3}\right) = ?$ pt ca $3 \mid 12$

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

Tabel Gauß - Shassen - Sagan

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

$$\text{Ex: } n=7 \xrightarrow{?} b^{\frac{7-1}{2}} = b^3 = \left(\frac{b}{7}\right), \text{ für } b \in \mathbb{Z}_7?$$

$$\cdot b=1 \Rightarrow 1^3 = \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)$$

$$1 = 1 \text{ f.t. ca } 1 = 1^2 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$$

$$\cdot b=2 \Rightarrow 2^3 = \left(\frac{2}{7}\right)$$

$$8 \equiv 1 \quad \overset{!}{1} \text{ f.t. ca } 2 = 3^2 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$$

$$\cdot b=3 \Rightarrow 3^3 = 27 = 6 = -1$$

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

x	1	2	3	4	5	6
x^2	1	4	1	2	4	1

$$\cdot b=4 \Rightarrow 4^3 = 2^6 = 64 = 63 + 1 = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{7}\right) = 1 \text{ f.t. ca } 4 = 2^2 = 5^2$$

$$\cdot b=5 \Rightarrow 5^3 = 25 \cdot 5 = 4 \cdot 5 = 20 = 6 = -1$$

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

$$\cdot b=6 \Rightarrow 6^3 = 2^3 \cdot 3^3 = 1 \cdot 1 = -1$$

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

$\Rightarrow n=7$ signum prim (Solvay-Straßen)

$$\text{Ex: } m=15 \Rightarrow b^{\frac{15-1}{2}} = \left(\frac{b}{15}\right) \text{ și } b \in \mathbb{Z}_{15}^*$$

$$\cdot b=1 \Rightarrow 1^7 = 1, \left(\frac{1}{15}\right) = 1 \neq \bar{1} \text{ și } 1=1^2$$

$$\cdot b=2 \Rightarrow 2^7 = 2^4 \cdot 2^3 = 16 \cdot 8 = 1 \cdot 8 = 8$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{15}\right) + 8 \Rightarrow 2 \text{ număr} \Rightarrow m=15 \text{ compus.}$$

Varianta probabilistică

Aleg t număr $b \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$, $b^{\frac{n-1}{2}} = \left(\frac{b}{n}\right) \in \mathbb{Z}_n$

\Rightarrow răspuns signur nu (dacă găsește număr)

probabil da ($p = \frac{t}{n-1}$).

Alg. Diffie - Hellman , El Gamal , RSA

Diffie - Hellman

Baza matematică: Logaritmul discret =
= logaritmul în \mathbb{Z}_n

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

dlog $a^b = c \Leftrightarrow a^c = b$ ($c \in \mathbb{Z}_n$)

OBS) Ec. $\log_{a,b} = c$ nu are mereu soluții în \mathbb{Z}_n

2) Căutarea soluțiilor este scumpă computațional.

Ex: $\log_2 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_5 = ?$ dacă există

$$\log_2 3 = a \Leftrightarrow 2^a = 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_5$$

a	0	1	2	3	4
2^a	1	2	4	3	1

$$\log_2 3 = 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_5$$

$$(\text{dlog}_2 3 = 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_5)$$

Ex: $\log_2 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_7 = ?$ dacă există

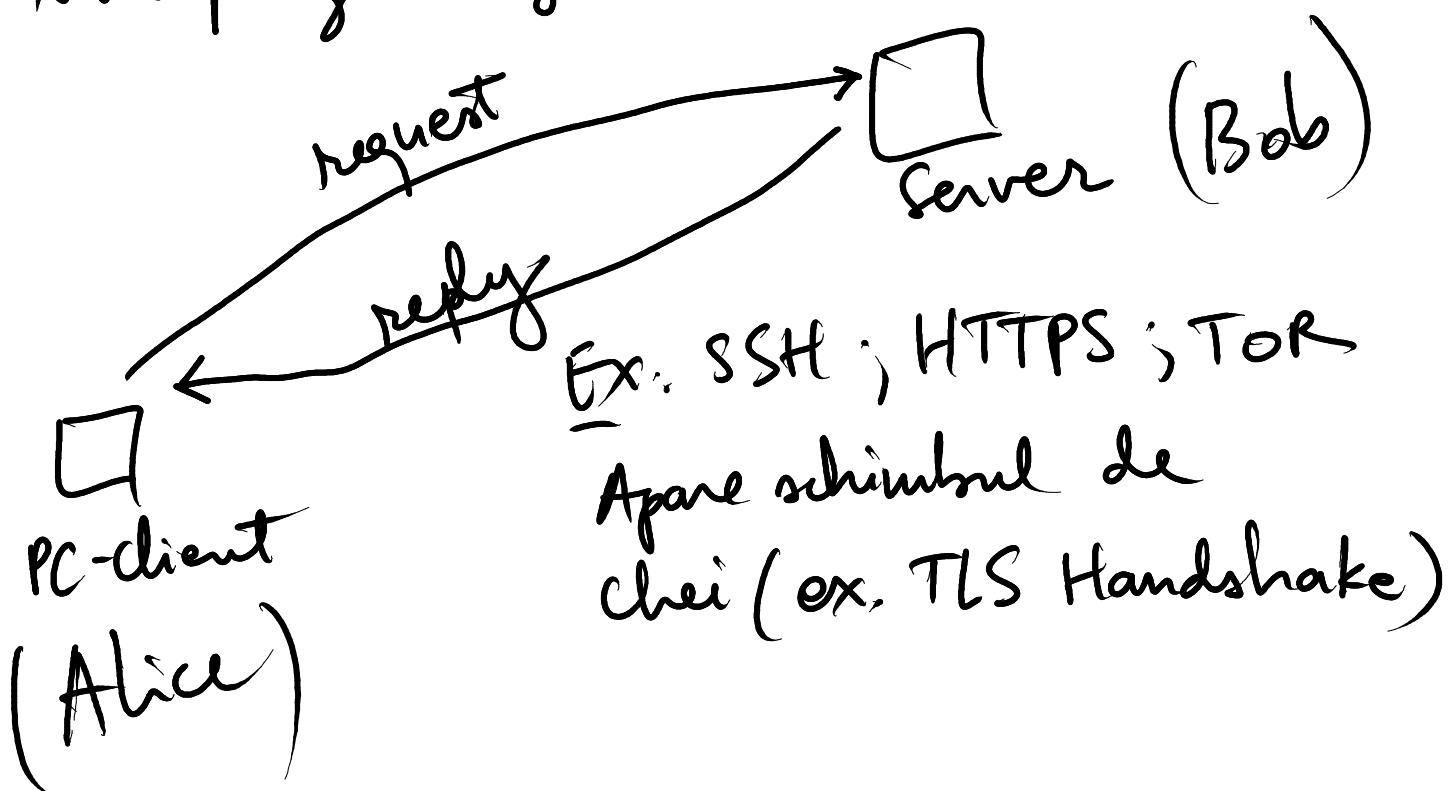
$$\log_2 3 = a \Leftrightarrow 2^a = 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$$

a	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
2^a	1	2	4	1	2	4	1

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

Algoritm

- Aplicația: Schimbul de chei = stabilirea unui canal securizat de comunicare
- Nu criptază mesaje!



Algorithm: Example

1. A alege $a = 6$

2. B alege $b = 7$

3. A&B aleg prim $p = 11$, $\alpha = 4$, publice

4. A calculează $A = \alpha^a \pmod{p}$

$$A = 4^6 \pmod{11}$$

$$A = (4^2)^3 = 5^3 = 5^2 \cdot 5$$

$$A = 3 \cdot 5 = 4$$

$A = 4$

5. B calculează $B = \alpha^b \pmod{p}$

$$B = 4^7 \pmod{11}$$

$$B = 4 \cdot 4 = 5$$

6. Cheie comună $K = B^a = A^b \pmod{p}$

(Shared Key)

$$B^a = 5^b \bmod 11 = (5^2)^3 = 3^3 = 5$$

Verificare: $A^b = 4^7 = 5$

cheie comună: $K=5$

Alg. El Gamal

baza matematică: generator în grupuri ciclice

Def.: Datează $\in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ există $a \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ astfel

$\text{ord}(a) = n-1 \Rightarrow a$ un generator în

\mathbb{Z}_n^* și n. grup ciclic, generat de a.

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

OBS: Datează există, generatorul nu este neapărat unic!

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

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{ord } 1 = 1; \\ \text{ord } 2 = 4; \\ \text{ord } 3 = 4; \\ \text{ord } 4 = 2 \end{array}$$

$\begin{array}{c|cccc} x & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline 2^x & 2 & 4 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\text{ord } 2 = 4}}$

$\Rightarrow 2$ generator

x	1	2	3	4	$\Rightarrow \text{ord } 3 = 4$
$3x$	3	4	2	1	$\Rightarrow 3 \text{ generator}$

x	1	2	3	4	$\Rightarrow \text{ord } 4 = 2$
$4x$	4	1			$\Rightarrow 4 \text{ non cyclic generator}$

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

Alg. El Gamal

Exemplu:

I) Generarea cheii

Aleg \mathbb{Z}_7^* ciclic?

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	$\text{ord } 2 = 3$
$2x$	2	4	1				

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	$\text{ord } 3 = 6$
$3x$	3	2	6	4	5	1	$\Rightarrow 3 \text{ generator}$

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_7^* = \langle 3 \rangle$. $G = \mathbb{Z}_7^*, q = 7$

$g = 3; e = 1$

A alege $x \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ $x = 5$

A calculaza $h = g^x \bmod q$

$$h = 3^5 \bmod 7 = 5$$

cheie publică: $\text{PuK} = (G, q, g, h)$

$$\text{PuK} = (\mathbb{Z}_7^*, 7, 3, 5)$$

Criptarea:

B alege mesajul $M \xrightarrow[\text{bijectivă}]{} m \in \mathbb{Z}_7^*$

Aleg $M = 2, f = \text{id.} \Rightarrow f(M) = m = 2.$

B alege aleatoriu $y \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$$y = 6$$

B calculeaza: $s = h^y \bmod q = 5^6 \bmod 7$

$$5^6 = (-2)^6 = 2^6 = 64 = \underline{1} = s$$

B calculeaza $c_1 = g^y \bmod q = 3^6 \bmod 7 = 1$

$$c_2 = m \cdot s = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

Cifrul $(c_1, c_2) = (1, 2)$.

Criptare: $2 \mapsto (1, 2)$.

Decriptare:

A calculeaza $s = c_1^x \bmod q = 1^y \bmod q$

$$c_1^x \bmod q = 1^5 \bmod 7 = 1$$

$$1^y \bmod q = 5^6 \bmod 7 = 1$$

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

$$m = C_2 \cdot S^{-1} = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

Algoritmul RSA

Baza matematică: Problema factorizării

Indicatorul lui Euler

$$\underline{\text{Def}} \quad \varphi(n) = \#\{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid \text{cmmdc}(x, n) = 1\}$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex:}} \quad \varphi(10) = ?$$

$$\{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid \text{cmmdc}(x, 10) = 1\} = \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$$

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

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

Dacă $n = p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdot p_3 \cdots p_k \Rightarrow$

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

RSA-Exemplu

Alegerea cheilor

$$p=5 \quad q=7 \quad \text{prime (mari)}$$

$$\text{Modulul de criptare: } n=p \cdot q = 35$$

$$\varphi(n) = \varphi(5 \cdot 7) = 4 \cdot 6 = 24$$

Aleg $e \in \{3, 4, \dots, 23\}$ a.i.

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

$$\text{Aleg } e=5$$

Aleg d astfel de a.i. $d \cdot e = 1 \pmod{\varphi(n)}$

$$d \cdot 5 = 1 \pmod{24} \Rightarrow d = 5^{-1} \pmod{24}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{d=5}$$

$$P_{1K} = (e, n) = (5, 35)$$

$$P_{2K} = (d, n) = (5, 35)$$

Criptarea:

aleg $m \in \{0, 1, \dots, 34\}$, $m = 10$

Careaza $c = m^e \bmod n$

$$c = 10^5 \bmod 35$$

$$c = (10^2)^2 \cdot 10 = 100^2 \cdot 10$$

$$c = (-5)^2 \cdot 10 = 5^2 \cdot 10$$

$$c = 5 \cdot 50 = 5 \cdot 15 = 5$$

Cifrul: $c = 5$.

$m = 10 \xrightarrow{\text{RSA}} c = 5$.

Decriptarea:

$$m' = c^d \bmod n = 5^5 \bmod 35$$

$$= (5^2)^2 \cdot 5 = (-10)^2 \cdot 5 = 10 \cdot 5$$

$$= -5 \cdot 5 = -25 = 10$$

$m^1 = m$ \Rightarrow OK