

Aritmetică în \mathbb{Z}_n

Ecuații de gradul I \rightarrow CAESAR
AFIN

$$\text{Ex: } 5x + 1 = 3 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_7$$

$$5x = 3 - 1 = 2 \quad | \cdot 5^{-1} = 3$$

$$\underbrace{5 \cdot 3 \cdot x}_{1} = 2 \cdot 3 \Rightarrow \underline{1x = 6}$$

$$\text{Ex: } 6x + 2 = 1 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{10}$$

$$6x = 1 - 2 = -1 = 9 \quad | \cdot 6^{-1} \text{ nu există în } \mathbb{Z}_{10}$$

Teorema: x^{-1} există în \mathbb{Z}_n ($\Leftrightarrow \text{cmmdc}(x, n) = 1$)

$6x = 9$ rezolv prin runcuri

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

\Rightarrow ec hnn
are sol.

Sisteme liniare

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

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 sistem hamer \Rightarrow sol. unică.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x + 3y = 1 \\ 5x - y = 2 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \\ | \cdot 3 \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x + 3y = 1 \\ 15x - 3y = 6 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \\ (+) \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 17x = 7 \\ 3x = 0 \\ \Rightarrow x = 0 \end{array}$$

$$5 \cdot 0 - y = 2 \Rightarrow y = -2 = 5$$

$$\text{Ex.: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x + y = 3 \\ 4x + 2y = 1 \end{array} \right. \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}$$

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{Z}_{11}) \Rightarrow \det A = 0 \Rightarrow$ Sist. incompatibil hamer.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x + y = 3 \\ 4x + 2y = 1 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} | \cdot 2 \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4x + 2y = 6 \\ 4x + 2y = 1 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} - \\ \Rightarrow 0 = 5 \end{array}$$

Incompatibil.

Def: $a, b \in X \Leftrightarrow \exists c \in X$ ast. $a \cdot c = b$

Ecuatii de gradul II

Ex: $3x^2 - x + 2 = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_7$

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

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 1 - 24 = -23 \stackrel{\rho}{=} -21 - 2 \\ = -2 = 5$$

$\exists \sqrt{5} \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_7?$ $\sqrt{5} = y \Rightarrow y^2 = 5$

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

partiale

$\Rightarrow \nexists \sqrt{5} \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_7 \Rightarrow \text{nu are solutii.}$

Ex: $x^2 - 5x + 7 \stackrel{\text{in } \mathbb{Z}_{11}}{=} 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{11}$

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

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 25 - 24 = 1 \quad 2^{-1} \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{11} = 6$$

$$\sqrt{1} \in \{1, 10\}$$

$$x_1 = (5+1) \cdot 2^{-1} = 6 \cdot 6 = 36 \stackrel{0}{=} 33 + 3 = 3$$

$$x_2 = (5-1) \cdot 2^{-1} = 4 \cdot 6 = 24 \stackrel{0}{=} 22 + 2 = 2$$

$$x_3 = (5+10) \cdot 2^{-1} = 15 \cdot 6 = 90 = 88 + 2 = 2 \quad \text{NU envoie}$$

$$x_4 = (5-10) \cdot 2^{-1} = -5 \cdot 6 = -30 = -22 - 8 = -8 = 3$$

Inverse matriceale → Hill

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

$$\det A = 1 + \underbrace{4}_{0} - 1 + 2 = 1 \in U(\mathbb{Z}_5)$$

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

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

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

$$\boxed{A^{-1} \cdot A = A \cdot \tilde{A}^{-1} = I_3}$$

Ex: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 7 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_{11})$ $\tilde{A}^{-1}=?$
da es
esista

$$\begin{aligned} \det A &= 16 - 7 + 15 - 42 - 2 + 20 \\ &= 5 + 4 + 4 + 4 - 2 - 2 = 11 = 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

Logaritmu discret \rightarrow DIFFIE - HELLMAN

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

Ex: $\log_2 5 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$

$\log_2 5 = x \Leftrightarrow 2^x = 5 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$

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

$\Rightarrow \text{ord } 2 = 3$ $\not\equiv 5$

$\Rightarrow \log_2 5$ nu există în \mathbb{Z}_7 .

Teorema lui Lagrange în grupuri

G grup finit, cu n elemente.

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

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

Multiplicativ, lucrând în $\mathbb{Z}_n^* = \mathbb{Z}_n - \{0\}$

$\#\mathbb{Z}_n^* = n-1 \Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*, x^{n-1} = 1$

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

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

Sol1: Calculăz puteri

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

$$3^4 = 3 \cdot 3 = 5 \cdot 3 = 15 = 9$$

$$3^5 = 3^4 \cdot 3 = 4 \cdot 3 = 1$$

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

$\Rightarrow \log_3 2$ nu există în \mathbb{Z}_{11}

Sol2: $3^x = 2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{11} \Leftrightarrow 3^x \equiv 11K + 2$

Ești sănătate elem. $11K + 2$ și vrei să pictezi la hîi 3

$$11K + 2 = \{2, 13, 24, 35, 46, \dots, 3^{10} \approx 50,000\}$$

↑
Cant puncte de picte ale lui 3

Algoritmi criptografici

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graph TD
    Caesar[Caesar] --- flux[flux (stream cipher)]
    Caesar --- Affin[Affin]
    Caesar --- Hill[Hill]
    flux --- peBloumi[pe bloumi (block cipher)]
    peBloumi --- withPadding[with padding]
    peBloumi --- random[random]
  
```

A 0	B 1	C 2	D 3	E 4	F 5	G 6	H 7	I 8	J 9
K 10	L 11	M 12	N 13	O 14	P 15	Q 16	R 17	S 18	T 19
U 20	V 21	W 22	X 23	Y 24	Z 25				

Adang \sqcup ? \Rightarrow Invariant in \mathbb{Z}_{2^9}

Caesar - flux: o cheie pt tot mesajul

Ecuatia de criptare : $m + K = c$, unde Mesaj
 K cheie
 $\rightarrow c \in \text{Cod}(C_{f,m})$

Ecu. de decriptare : $m = c - k$

$$\text{Enc}(m) = m + K; \quad \text{Dec}(c) = c - K$$

Ex: Mesaj: LABORATOR

cheie: $K = 15$

$$[L, A, B, O, R, A, T, O, R] \rightarrow [11, 0, 1, 14, 17, 0, 19, 14, 17]$$

$$\xrightarrow[\substack{+K \\ +15}]{} [26, 15, 16, \underline{29}, \underline{32}, 15, \underline{34}, \underline{29}, \underline{32}] \xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29}$$

$$[26, 15, 16, 0, 3, 15, 5, 0, 3] \rightarrow \text{PQADPEAD}$$

Concluzie: LABORATOR $\xrightarrow[\substack{+15 \\ \text{Caesar}}]{} \text{PQADPEAD.}$

$$\text{Decriptare: } [\text{L, P, Q, A, D, P, E, A, D}] \rightarrow [26, 15, 16, 0, 3, 15, 5, 0, 3]$$

$$\xrightarrow[\substack{-K \\ -15}]{} [11, 0, 1, -15, -12, 0, -10, -15, -12] \xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29}$$

$$[11, 0, 1, 14, 17, 0, 19, 14, 17] \rightarrow \text{LABORATOR}$$

Caesar pe blocuri, fără padding

o cheie/bloc $\xrightarrow[d]{}$ cel mult un bloc mai scurt

Ex: Mesaj: LABORATOR \Rightarrow LABOR, $k_1 = 15$
 bloc: 5 \Rightarrow ATOR, $k_2 = 11$

$$[L, A, B, O, R] \rightarrow [P, Q, A, D]$$

$$[A, T, O, R] \rightarrow [0, 13, 15, 7] \xrightarrow[K_1=11]{K_2=11} [11, 30, 25, 18] \xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29}$$

$$[11, 1, 25, 18] \rightarrow [B, Z, S]$$

$$\text{LABORATOR} \xrightarrow[\text{padding}]{\text{Caesar}} [P, Q, A, D, L, B, Z, S]$$

Caesar pe Yawn, cu padding random

Ex: Mesaj: MARTI \rightarrow MAR
 Loc: 3 \rightarrow TIE \rightarrow padding random

$$K_1=5; K_2=10$$

$$[M, A, R] \rightarrow [12, 0, 17] \xrightarrow[K_1=5]{K_2=10} [17, 5, 22] \rightarrow \text{RFW}$$

$$[T, I, E] \rightarrow [19, 8, 4] \xrightarrow[K_1=10]{K_2=10} [29, 18, 14] \xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29} [0, 18, 14]$$

\rightarrow ASO

$$\text{MARTIE} \rightarrow \text{RFWASO}$$

padding derive 3 punct

Cifrul afin - varianta flux

Ec-de criptare: $m \cdot K_1 + K_2 = c$, $m \in \text{Mesaj}$
 K_1, K_2 chei
 $c \in \text{cod}$

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

Ex: Mesaj: CRIPTO ; $K_1 = 7$; $K_2 = 13$

$$[c, R, i, P, T, o] \rightarrow [2, 17, 8, 15, 19, 14] \xrightarrow[\cdot 7+13]{\cdot K_1+K_2}$$

$$[27, 132, 69, 118, 146, 111] \xrightarrow[\text{mod } 29]$$

$$[27, 16, 11, 2, 1, 24] \rightarrow [., Q, L, C, B, Y]$$

$$132 = 116 + 16 = 16$$

$\rightarrow .QLCBY$

$$4 \cdot 29 = 116$$

$$\text{Decriptare: } [., Q, L, C, B, Y] \rightarrow [27, 16, 11, 2, 1, 24]$$

$$\xrightarrow[-13 \cdot 7^{-1}]{-13 \cdot 25} [350, 75, -50, -275, -300, 275] \xrightarrow[\text{mod } 29]$$

$$[2, 17, 8, 15, 19, 14] \rightarrow \text{CRIPTO}.$$

Hill - Flux

$$\text{Ec.-de criptare : } \begin{pmatrix} \text{Matrice de} \\ \text{criptare} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} M \\ E \\ S \\ A \\ J \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ o \\ D \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ec.-de decriptare : } \begin{pmatrix} M \\ E \\ S \\ A \\ J \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Matrice de} \\ \text{criptare} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c \\ o \\ D \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

$$\det(A) = -1 - 8 + 2 = -7 = 22$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Y \\ E \\ S \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 4 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 4 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -24+8+18 \\ 4+36 \\ -48+18 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 40 \\ -30 \end{pmatrix} \text{ mod } 29 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 11 \\ 28 \end{pmatrix} = CL?$$

Determinare $A^{-1} = ?$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A^T = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

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

$$A^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1} \cdot A^{**} = 22^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -4 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -4 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -8 & 12 \\ -16 & 4 & 8 \\ 8 & -16 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Mesaj} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -8 & 12 \\ -16 & 4 & 8 \\ 8 & -16 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 11 \\ 28 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ E \\ S \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex de examen: Criptatii cu Caesar - flux numele de familie, un nume = prenume (sau invers).

Mesaj: MANEA

M A N E A $\leftarrow m$

cheia: ADRIAN

A D R I A N $\leftarrow k$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 & 0 & 13 & 4 & 0 \\ + 0 & 3 & 17 & 8 & 0 \\ \hline 12 & 3 & 30 & 12 & 0 \end{array} \rightarrow 12, 3, 1, 12, 0 = \dots$$

Tema: 1) Criptaj în Caesar - flux

Mesaj: Numele de familie + decriptare
Cheie: Luna nașterii

2) Criptaj în Caesar pe blocuri fără padding

Mesaj: Prenume ; b=3 ; Cheie: ultimele cifrele
din nr. de telefon.

+ decriptare

3) Criptaj în afin - flux , Mesaj = Orasul de nastere,

K₁ = luna de nastere, K₂ = ziua de nastere

+ decriptare

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

+ decriptare

Teste de primalitate

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

OUTPUT: n prim/compoz

- 1) Ciurul lui Eratostene
- 2) Testul Fermat
- 3) Testul Solovay - Strassen

→ Teste deterministe (siguri)

+ siguri
- ineficiente

→ Teste probabiliste

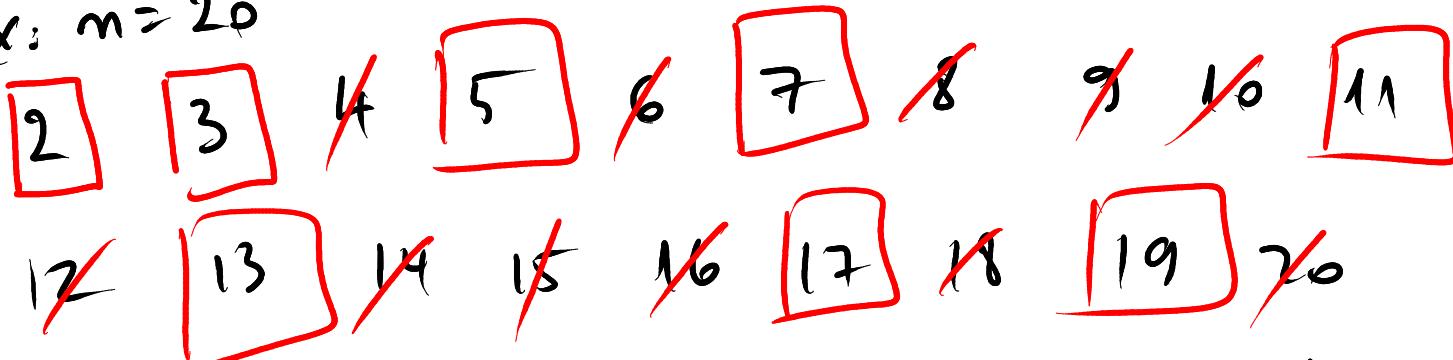
+ eficiente
- probabiliste
+/- sigur nu, probabil da

Ciurul lui Eratostene - sigur

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

OUTPUT: lista de nr prime $\leq n$

Ex: $n = 20$



OUTPUT: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19 prime ≤ 20

Ex. $n=21$

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		

21 campuri

Testul Fermat - Varianta sigură

Mica Teoremă a lui Fermat

n prim $\Rightarrow a^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}, \forall a \in \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$

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

Exemplu: $n=7 \Rightarrow ?$ $a^{7-1} = 1 \pmod{\mathbb{Z}_7^*}$

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

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

$$a=3 \Rightarrow 3^6 = (3^2)^3 = 2^3 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$a=4 \Rightarrow 4^6 = (2^2)^6 = (2^6)^2 = 1^2 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

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

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

$\Rightarrow n=7$ prim (cf. Fermat)

Varianta probabilistă

Aleg t motive pentru a $\in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ și verific dacă în ele.

Ex: $n=11$, $t=3$, $a \in \{3, 5, 8\}$

$$a^{10} = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}^* ?$$

$$3^{10} = (3^2)^5 = 9^5 = (-2)^5 = -32 = -33 + 1 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$5^{10} = (5^2)^5 = 3^5 = 3^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 3 = (-2) \cdot (-2) \cdot 3 \\ = 12 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$8^{10} = (-3)^{10} = 3^{10} = 1 \text{ OK}$$

$\Rightarrow n=11$ probabil prim, $P = \frac{3}{10} = 30\%$.

Ex: $n=9$, $t=3$ motive, $a \in \{2, 3, 4\}$

$$a=2 \Rightarrow 2^8 = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_9^* ?$$

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

$\Rightarrow n=9$ compus (sigur!)

$a=2$ witness (marțor)

Simbolul Jacobi

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

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

Ex.: $\left(\frac{3}{7}\right) = ? \quad 7+3$

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

\mathbb{Z}_7

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

Ex.: $\left(\frac{4}{11}\right) = ? \quad 11 \nmid 4 \quad 4 = 2^2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{4}{11}\right) = 1$

Ex.: $\left(\frac{18}{3}\right) = 0 \quad \text{pt că } 3 \mid 18$

Dacă $\left(\frac{18}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{0}{3}\right) = 0 \quad \text{pt că } 3 \mid 0.$

Testul Solovay-Strassen

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

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

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

$$b=2 \Rightarrow 2^3 = 1; \left(\frac{2}{7}\right) = 1 \text{ pt că } 2 = 3^2 = 4^2 \text{ OK}$$

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

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

$$b=4 \Rightarrow 4^3 = (2^2)^3 = (2^3)^2 = 1; \left(\frac{4}{7}\right) = 1 \text{ pt că } 4 = 2^2 \text{ OK}$$

$$b=5 \Rightarrow 5^3 = 5^2 \cdot 5 = 4 \cdot 5 = 6 = -1; \left(\frac{5}{7}\right) = -1 \text{ OK}$$

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

$\Rightarrow n=7$ prim.

Ex: $n=15 \Rightarrow \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_{15}^*$, $a^{\frac{15-1}{2}} = a^7 = \left(\frac{a}{15}\right)$?

$a=1$ OK

$$a=2 \Rightarrow 2^7 = 2^4 \cdot 2^3 = 1 \cdot 2^3 = 8 \neq \left(\frac{2}{15}\right)$$

$\Rightarrow n=15$ Contra, $a=2$ mao.

Solvay - Strassen probabilist

Aug + mao $b \in 2_n^*$ si testez $b^{\frac{n-1}{2}} = \left(\frac{b}{n}\right)$.

Ex: $n=17$; $t=3$, $a \in \{5, 9, 13\}$

$$a=5 \Rightarrow 5^{\frac{17-1}{2}} = 5^8 = \left(\frac{5}{17}\right) \text{ in } 2_{17}^*$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5^8 &= 5^3 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 5^2 = 125 \cdot 125 \cdot 5^2 = 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 5^2 \\ &= 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2 \\ 119 &= 17 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2^2 \cdot 15^2 \\ &= 2^2 \cdot (-2)^2 \quad \text{OK} \\ &= 2^2 \cdot 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$g = 3^{16} = (3^4)^4 = 81^4 = (-4)^4 = 4^4 = 16 \cdot 16 = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{17}\right) = -1 \quad \downarrow \quad \text{OK}$$

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
x^2	1	4	9	16	8	2	15	13	13	15

x	11	12	13	14	15	16
x^2	2	8	16	9	4	1

$$\left(\frac{g}{p}\right) = 1 \text{ pt că } g=3^2$$

$$13^8 = (-4)^8 = 4^8 = (4^2)^4 = (-1)^4 = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{13}{p}\right) = 1 \text{ pt că } 13=8^2=9^2 \text{ OK}$$

Concluzie: nr 17 probabil prim, $p = \frac{3}{16}$.

Alg. Diffie-Hellman, El Gamal, RSA

Diffie-Hellman

Baza matematică: Problema logaritmului discret

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

Pt. \mathbb{Z}_n , dlog_a^b

Obs: 1) Exponentierea este sumă computational.

2) dlog nu există mereu.

Ex: $\log_2 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_5 \Rightarrow$ dată există

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

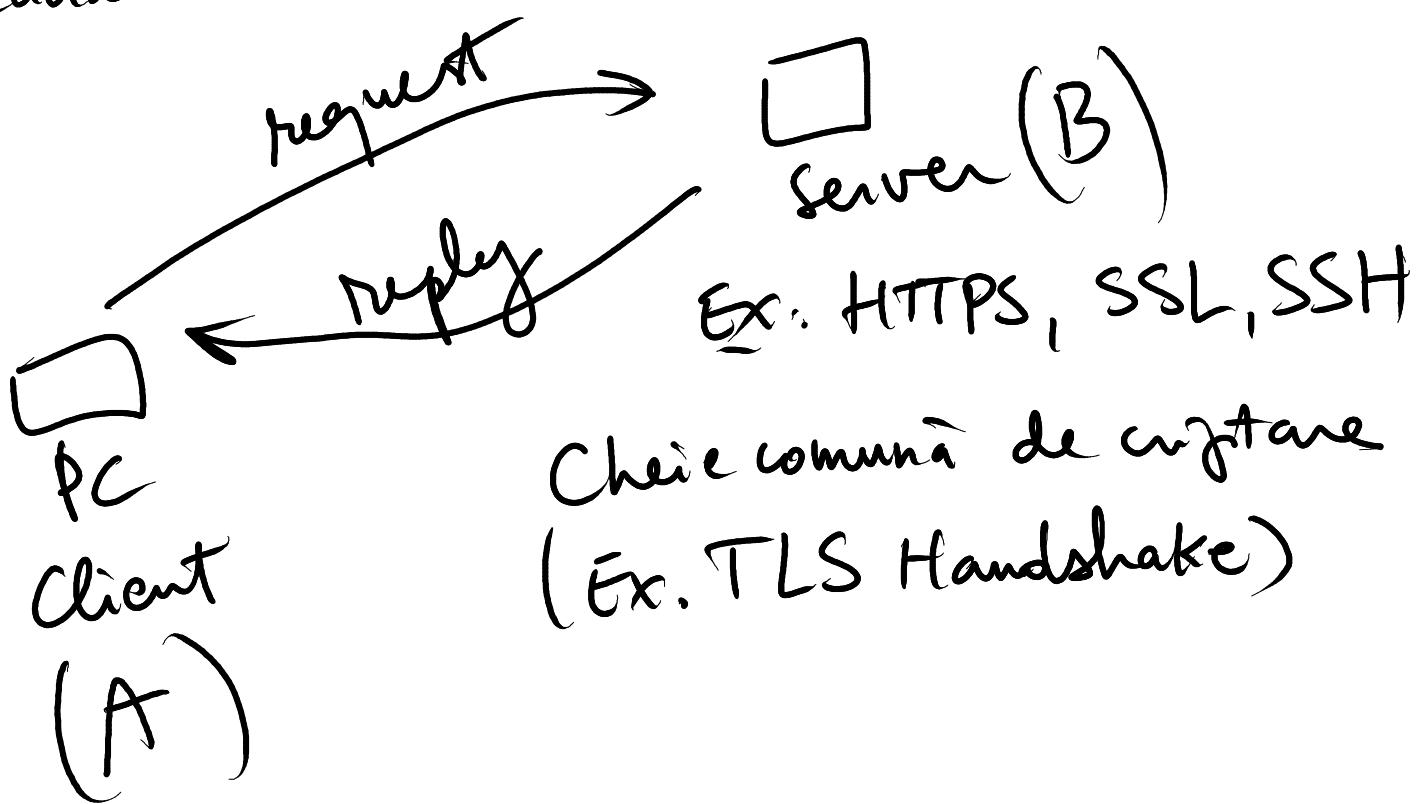
a	1	2	3	4	$\Rightarrow \log_2 3 = 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_5$
2^a	2	4	3	1	

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

a	1	2	3	4	5	6	$\Rightarrow \log_2 3$ nu există
2^a	2	4	1	2	4	1	$\in \mathbb{Z}_7$

$\downarrow \text{ord}_2 = 3$

Algoritmul: Se folosește pt securizarea
canalului de comunicare, nu criptază mesaj!



Exemplu:

1. A alege cheie publică $a = 7$

2. B \xrightarrow{n} $b = 2$

3. p prim, $p = 13$; $\varphi = 6$

4. $A = \varphi^a \bmod p = 6^7 \bmod 13$

$$6^7 = (6^2)^3 \cdot 6 = (-3)^3 \cdot 6$$

$$= -1 \cdot 6 = -6 = \underline{7 = A}$$

5. $B = \varphi^b \bmod p = 6^2 \bmod 13 = -3 = 10$

6. Cheie comună

$K = B^a \bmod p = A^b \bmod p$

$B^a \bmod p = 10^7 \bmod 13 = (-3)^7 \bmod 13$

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

$$= 3 \cdot (-1) = -3 = 10$$

$$A^b \bmod p = 7^2 \bmod 13 = 10$$

Chia de crip^tare $K > 10$

El Gramal

Baza matematică: Generatori și grupuri ciclice

Def.: În \mathbb{Z}_n^* , dacă există $a \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ astfel încât $\text{ord}(a) = n-1$, spunem că a este generator al \mathbb{Z}_n^* și grup ciclic, generat de a , not.

$$\mathbb{Z}_n^* = \langle a \rangle$$

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

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \text{ord } 1 = 1$$

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

$\Rightarrow \text{ord } 2 = 4 = 5 - 1$
 $\Rightarrow 2$ generator

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

OBS: Dacă există, generatorul nu este neapărat unic.

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

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

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

El Gamal - Exemplu

[Generarea cheii

$G = \mathbb{Z}_7^*$ cantic?

$$\begin{array}{c|cccccc} a & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 2^a & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{array} \Rightarrow \text{ord } 2 = 3 \neq 6$$

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

$\rightarrow \text{ord } 3 = 6$
 $\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_7^*$ cyclic
3 generator

$$G = \mathbb{Z}_7^* ; q-1 = 6 \rightarrow q=7 ; g=3$$

$e=1$

Aleg aleatoriu $x \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$$X=5$$

$$h = g^{x \text{ mod } q} = 3^5 \text{ mod } 7 = 5$$

$$\text{PnK} = (G, q, g, h) = (\mathbb{Z}_7^*, 7, 3, 5)$$

II Criptanea

$$M \xrightarrow[\text{bijectivă}]{} m \in G$$

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

Aleg $y \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$$y = 4$$

$$S = h^y \bmod q = 5^4 \bmod 7 = (-2)^4$$

$$= 2^4 = 16 \equiv 2$$

$$c_1 = g^y \bmod q = 3^4 \bmod 7 = 4$$

$$c_2 = m \cdot S = 3 \cdot 2 = 6$$

$$\text{Cifru: } (c_1, c_2) = (4, 6)$$

$$M \xrightarrow{\text{id}} M=3 \xrightarrow{\text{ElGamal}} (4, 6)$$

Descriptarea:

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

$$S = c_1^x \bmod q = 4^5 \bmod 7 = (4^2)^2 \cdot 4$$

$$= 2^2 \cdot 4 = 2$$

$$S^{-1} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad 2^{-1} \equiv 4$$

$$m = c_2 \cdot S^{-1} = 6 \cdot 4 = 3 \checkmark$$

RSA

Baza matematică: problema factorizării =
= descompunerea în factori primi

Indicatorul lui Euler

Definitie

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

Ez.: $\varphi(10) = ?$

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

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

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

In particular, dacă $n = p_1 p_2 p_3 \cdots p_k$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(n) = (p_1 - 1)(p_2 - 1)(p_3 - 1) \cdots (p_k - 1)$$

$$\varphi(10) = \varphi(2 \cdot 5) = 1 \cdot 4 = 4.$$

RSA - Exemplu

I Generarea cheilor

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

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

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

$$e \in \{3, 4, \dots, 23\} \text{ astfel că } \text{gcd}(e, 24) = 1$$

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

$d \cdot a_1 \cdot d \cdot e = 1 \pmod{\varphi(n)}$

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

$$\underline{d=5}$$

$$P_{PK} = (e, n) = (5, 35) \leftarrow \text{public}$$

$$P_{SK} = (d, n) = (5, 35) \leftarrow \text{private}$$

Cryptarea:

$$\text{mess} \in \{0, 1, \dots, 34\}$$

$$m = 30$$

$$c = m^e \pmod{n} = 30^5 \pmod{35}$$

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

$$= (-25) \cdot (-25) \cdot (-5)$$

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

$$= (-5) \cdot (-5) = 25$$

$$m=30 \xrightarrow{\text{RSA}} c=25$$

Decryption

$$m' = c^d \bmod n \stackrel{?}{=} m$$

$$= 25^5 \bmod 35$$

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

$$= -100 \cdot (-100) \cdot (-10)$$

$$= \underbrace{5 \cdot 5}_{-10} \cdot (-10) = 100 \cdot -5 = 30$$

m
6K