13426 Eurati, sistème, matrice in Zn CAESAR AFIN $Sx: 2x+5=3 i Z_{7} = 2x=-2=)x=-1=6$ 1x=3-5=-2=5 2x=5 ~ 27 | 4=2-1 2.4.x=5.4 =1X=20=6 =1X=6 8x: 5x+2=1 à Z10 5x=1-2=-1=9 | 51 Nu Exista = Z10! Tessens a est inversabil à Zn (=> cmmdc (a, n)=1 5x=9 Rezolván prin inchaní $\frac{\times 0.123456789}{5\times 0.505050559}$ =) Ec.m. and solution $5x = \begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 1 & \lambda & Z_{7} \\ 5x - y = 2 \end{cases}$ Matricea sistemului $A=\begin{pmatrix}2&3\\5&-1\end{pmatrix}\in\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{Z}_7)$ $del A = -2 - 15 = -17 = -14 - 3 = -3 = 4 \in U(Z_{7})$ =1 stst. etc (ramer =) one sol. unico

E.de gradul
$$\bar{L}$$

So: $\chi^2 + 3\chi - 1 = 0$ in Z_5
 $\alpha = 1$; $b = 3$; $c = -1$
 $\Delta = b^2 + 4\alpha c = 9 + 4 = 13 = 3$
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 $x_3 = (5+10) \cdot 2^7 = 15 \cdot 6 = 4 \cdot 6 = 2$ $x_4 = (5-10) \cdot 2^7 = -5 \cdot 6 = -30 = -22 - 8 = -8 = 3$

$$S_7$$
. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_3(Z_5)$ $A = ?$. data enista

$$\begin{pmatrix} dut A \end{pmatrix}^{7} = 4^{7} = 4$$

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

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

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

$$S_{4}$$
: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in M_{3}(Z_{7}) A^{-2}$

dans exists

$$dut A = -2 - 4 = -6 = 1 \in U(Z_7) = 3A^{-1}$$

$$(dut A f) = 1 = 1$$

$$A \to A^{+} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \to A^{+} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & -4 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Logarithmel discret - DIFFIE-HELLMAN

Sp. log 3 2 i Z7

$$l_{32} = x(=) 3^{2} = 2 \text{ in } Z_{3} = 1 \times 2$$

3. log32 i Z11 log32 = XEJ 3x=2 in Z11 Jol1: Calabez paterile hai 3 mod 11

n 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

3 mod 11 1 3 9 5 4 1 3 9 5 4 1

2) ord3 = 5 is Zn 1 kg 2 m ex.h Teorema hi Lagrange et grupmi G grup finit en n elemente, g & G =) ordg/n Lu particular, gn=e, el neutru. Multiplicativ, buran u $Z_n^* = 7 \# Z_n = m-1$ Sol2: Solutia 3 = 2 n Z1, etc sol. 3 = 11K+2 MK+2=12,13,24,35,46,57,---Court puteri ale lui 3 (dacé exists)

Algoritmi vriptografici Caesar 7 flux cu padding random Afin J pe Hocuri Cara padding Hill F G H î 5 6 7 8 J K L M N 0 P Q R 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 x Y Z 23 24 25 v W s T U 19 20 =) Lucram i Z₂₉ Adaugam: L. ? 26 27 28 Caesar : Flux (steam cipher) = 0 cheie pt tot mesagel . Ec. de viptore: m + K = C, $\forall m \in Mesay$ k = cheie $f \in Cord$ (exfru)

. Ec. de deviptore: m = C - K

Sy: Meraj: Mithcuri; K=11 [M,i,E,R,C,U,R,i] → [12,8,4,17,2,20,17,8] +K → [23,19,15,28,13,31,28,19] mod 29 → [23,19,15,28,13,2,28,19] → XTP?NC?T Conduzi: Mithcuri +U ×TP?NC?T (Caesor, flux)

Devriptore.

$$[x,T,P,?,N,C,?,T] \longrightarrow [23,19,15,28,13,2,28,19] \xrightarrow{-K}$$

 -11
 -11
 $-12,8,4,17,2,-9,17,8] \xrightarrow{mod29} [12,8,4,17,2,20,17,8]$
 -11
 -11

Pe blowri - fairo padding
cite o dreie
cut mult un bloc
pt. fierare
bloc

MiERC, K1=12 Sx: May: MiERCURI; bloc=5=) URI, K2=15

[M,i,E,R,C] -> [12,8,4,17,2] +12> [24,20,16,29,14] mol29[24,20,16,9,14] -> [7,4,Q,A,o] -> YUQAO [U,R,i] -> [20,178] +K2 (35, 32,23) modis [6,3,23] -> GDX Conduzie: MIERCURI -> YUQAOGDX Caesar pe Youri u pabling houdon tente blouville de aclean lungme + zoponnet Ex. Meroj: MARTI
Hoc: 3 => MAR
Ti E spalling handom K1=10; K2=15 $[M,A,R] \longrightarrow [12,0,17] \xrightarrow{+K1} [22,10,27] \longrightarrow$ >[W, K, .] >WK. [T, 1, E] - [19,8,4] + K2 [34, 23,19] - [5,23,19]

- FXT

MARTIE -> WK. FXT

Ciful afin - Flux

Ec. de vriptore: M·K1+K2 = C, Hm& Mesaj K1,K2 chû CECod

Ec-de deviptore: m=(C-K2). K1 1

Ex: Musy: AZi ; K1=M; K2=17

 $(A,2,i] \rightarrow [0,25,8] \xrightarrow{\cdot K1+K2} [17,292,105]$

mod 29 [17, 2, 18] -> RCS

Azi afin, RCS

Devriptan: [R, C, S] - [17, 2, 18] - K2·K9 [0, -120, 8]

mod 29 [0, 25, 8] -> A2i.

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

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

$$A + A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \to A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$A \to A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \\ -15 & -15 \end{pmatrix}$$

Examen: Criptati en Caesar flux numele de familie cu cheia prenumele (san invers).

MANEA NF: MANEA = Mesog + + A A A A p : ADRIAN = Chei 12 3 30 12 0-molzy 1231120 MDBMA Tema: 1) Caesar flux, Mesej = memble de familie Chera = huna nayterni + decriptane 2) Caesar pe Houri, faira jadding, Mesaj z Tremme, Hauri = 3, Chei = ultimele afudin wr. telefon + decorptane

3) Afin flux, Mesay: Orasul nacteurs cheie 1 = luna nagterii, cheiez = zina nagterii fdevirtare

4) Hill, Meraj 2 Foi; MC= (2 1 -1)

| Teste de primalifate |
|---|
| input: nen (n'impan) |
| output: n prim/compus |
| 1) Ciurul/Sita lui Eratotene |
| 2) Teorema Sui Ferman |
| 3) Teorema Solovay-Strassen |
| · Varianta deterministà = signirà + 100% certitudine |
| + 100% certitudine |
| - ineficientà |
| · Varianta probabilista — probabilitate |
| |
| + /- sigur compus/probabil prim |
| |
| Civil lui Gratostene - Varianta Signia |
| LICITI IN CALL |
| OUTPUT: lista de ur prime < n |
| %: n=25 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 16 11 12 13 |
| 14 15 16 17 18 19 26 21 22 23 2h |
| 2/5 OUTPUT: 2,3,5,7, 11, 13,17, 19,23 prime £ 25 |

Testal Fermat - Vouianta determinista Mica Teorema Format n prim => aⁿ⁻¹ = 1 mod n, 4 a e \{1, ..., n-1} Edisalent: n prim =) a^{N-1} = 1 û Zn, 4 a E Zn Exemplu: n=7=)+aEZ, a'=1 & Z, a=1=716=1V a=2-1 $2^{6}=64=63+1$ $\sqrt{}$ $6-3=13^6=(3^2)^3=(9)^3=2^3=8=7+1$ a24=)462(26)2=12=1 a=5=156=(-2)6=26=1 $a = 6 = 76^{6} = 26.36 = 1.1 = 1$ 217 ste Signe prin (cf-Fermat) Exemples: mzg => +aEZg, a=1 = Zg a=1=1 $1^{8}=1$ $\sqrt{2^{2}-1}$ $2^{2}=2^{3}\cdot 2^{3}\cdot 2^{2}=(-1)\cdot (-1)\cdot 2=4+1$ -) n=9 m et pin, a=2 marter (witness)

Format-probabilist Testez (alentovin) mostre a EZn daca ant=1 m Zn. Exemple: n=17, t=3 mostre, a ∈ \3,4,5} $(3^{4})^{4} = (81)^{4} = (-4)^{4} = 2^{8} = (2^{4})^{2}$ $= 16^{2} = (-1)^{2} = 1$ $a=3 = 3^{16} = 1 \bar{u} Z_{17}$ · a=4=)4=1 h Z17 $(44)^{4} - (28)^{4} = 14 = 1$ $(a-5-) 5^{16} = 1 \text{ m } 2_{12}$ $(5^3)^5 \cdot 5 = 125^5 \cdot 5 = 6^5 \cdot 5 = 2^5 \cdot 3^5 \cdot 5$ -24.2.34.3.5 = 16.81.2.15=(-1).(-4).2.(-2) =-16=1 V -) n=17 probabil prim, p=\frac{3}{16}.

Simbolul Jacobi (b) = 0 daca n16 1 daca 6 et patrat i Zn nimpar -1 altfel $\frac{5x:(\frac{2}{7})=?}{x^{2}+2}$ $\frac{x}{x^{2}+4}$ $\frac{5}{3}$ = 0 $\frac{12}{3}$ = 0 $\frac{12}{3}$ $\frac{2x}{5} = -1$ $\frac{x}{1}$ $\frac{23}{4}$ $\frac{4}{1}$ Tetal Glovay-Starsen-Sign Teorema n prim => $6^{\frac{n-1}{2}} = (\frac{5}{n})$ in \mathbb{Z}_n^* , theZu.

$$\begin{cases} 5^{2}, & n=7^{\frac{3}{2}} = 6^{\frac{3}{2}} = 6$$

=> n=7 signe prim (Solovey-Stransen)

$$6x: m=15 =)$$
 $6\frac{5}{2} = (\frac{5}{15})$ 17562 $\frac{3}{5}$
 $15=1=1$ $17=1$

Varianta pubabilister

Aleg et mostre $b \in Z_u$, $b^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{b}{n}\right)^n Z_n$ Traspuns — sign mu (daca gasesc manton)

pubabil der ($p = \frac{t}{n-1}$).