

13416

Aritmetica modulara

$$\mathbb{Z}_n = \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$$

$(\mathbb{Z}_n, +, \cdot)$ inel comutativ

(\Rightarrow) 1) $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +)$ grup comutativ

2) (\mathbb{Z}_n, \cdot) monoid comutativ

$$\text{Ex: } \mathbb{Z}_7 = \{0, 1, \dots, 6\}$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}_7, +) \quad -2 = x \Leftrightarrow \underline{x+2=0} \Rightarrow x=5$$

In particular, $-5=2$

$(\mathbb{Z}_7, +)$ grup com. $(\Rightarrow) \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}_7$, exista $-x$.

$$(\mathbb{Z}_7, \cdot) \quad 3^{-1} = y \Leftrightarrow 3 \cdot y = 1 \Rightarrow y = 5$$

In particular, $5^{-1} = 3$

$$2^{-1} = 4 \text{ pt ca } 2 \cdot 4 = 8 = 1$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}_{10}, +, \cdot) \quad -6 = 4 \text{ pt ca } 6+4=10=0$$
$$6^{-1} \text{ nu exista.}$$

Teoremă: În \mathbb{Z}_n , x^{-1} există \Leftrightarrow

$$\text{Cmmd}(x, n) = 1.$$

Pt. \mathbb{Z}_n se notează $U(\mathbb{Z}_n) = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}_n \mid \exists x^{-1}\}$
grupul unităților $= \{x \in \mathbb{Z}_n \mid (x, n) = 1\}$

$$U(\mathbb{Z}_{10}) = \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$$

Ec. de gradul I în \mathbb{Z}_n

$$2x + 5 = 3 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_7$$

$$2x = 3 - 5 = -2$$

$$\rightarrow 2x = -2 \Rightarrow x = -1 = 6$$

$$\rightarrow 2x = -2 = 5 \mid \cdot 2^{-1} = 4$$

$$4 \cdot 2 \cdot x = 4 \cdot 5$$

$$1 \cdot x = x = 20 = 6$$

Ec. de gradul II în \mathbb{Z}_n

$$\bullet 3x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{11}$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = 25 - 12 = 13 = 2$$

$$\sqrt{2} = ? \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{11}$$

$$\sqrt{a} = b \Leftrightarrow b^2 = a.$$

$$\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Z}_7 \quad \sqrt{2} = a \in \mathbb{Z}_7 \Leftrightarrow a^2 = 2$$

$\sqrt{2}$ nu există \Rightarrow Ec. nu are soluții.

$$\bullet \quad x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$$

$$\Delta = 9 + 16 = 25 = 4$$

$$\sqrt{4} \in \mathbb{Z}_7 = \{2, 5\} = \{2, -2\}$$

$$x_{1,2} = (-3 \pm \sqrt{\Delta}) \cdot 2^{-1}$$

$$2^{-1} = 4$$

$$x_1 = (-3 + 2) \cdot 4 = -1 \cdot 4 = -4 = 3$$

$$x_2 = (-3 - 2) \cdot 4 = -5 \cdot 4 = -20 = \underbrace{-14}_{0} - 6 = 1$$

$$x_3 = (-3 + 5) \cdot 4 = 2 \cdot 4 = \cancel{8} = 1$$

$$x_4 = (-3 - 5) \cdot 4 = -8 \cdot 4 = -32 = \underbrace{-28}_{0} - 4 = 3$$

logarithmul discret

$$\log_a b = c \Leftrightarrow a^c = b$$

$$\log_2 5 \in \mathbb{Z}_7 \text{ nu exista}$$

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

$$2^1 = 2; 2^2 = 4; 2^3 = 1; 2^4 = 2; 2^5 = 4; 2^6 = 1$$

(\mathbb{Z}_7^*, \cdot)

$$\log_3 5 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_7^* = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$3^0 = 1; 3^1 = 3; 3^2 = 2; 3^3 = 6; 3^4 = 4; 3^5 = 5; 3^6 = 1$$

$$\boxed{\log_3 5 = 5}$$

$$9^{45} \in \mathbb{Z}_{11} = (9^5)^9 = (9^2 \cdot 9^2 \cdot 9)^9$$
$$= (81 \cdot 81 \cdot 9)^9 = (\underbrace{4 \cdot 4 \cdot 9}_5 \cdot 1)^9 = 1^9 = 1$$

Teorema lui Lagrange

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

$$\Rightarrow g^n = \text{el. neutru.}$$

\mathbb{Z}_{29}

A	B	C	D	...	Z	L	.	?
0	1	2	3		25	26	27	28

$$A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot A^* \text{ ex. sta}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \det A \neq 0.$$

Cifruari folosind \mathbb{Z}_n

$$\mathbb{Z}_{29} : \underbrace{A \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}}_{\mathbb{Z}_{26}}, \underbrace{L, ., ?}$$

\mathbb{Z}_{29}

Cifru

- 1) Flux (stream cipher) = aceeași cheie pt tot mesajul
- 2) Pe blocuri (block cipher) = 1 cheie/bloc
 - a) cu padding = toate blocurile de aceeași lungime
 - b) fără padding : ≤ 1 bloc mai scurt

Caesar

$$C = m + K$$

Flux: Sc. de criptare: Cod = Mesaj + cheie
 $\in \mathbb{Z}_{29}$

Sc. de decriptare: Mesaj = Cod - cheie
 $m = C - K$

Ex: Mesaj = MESAJ
cheie = 20

$$\begin{aligned} [MESAJ] &\rightarrow [M, E, S, A, J] \rightarrow [12, 4, 18, 0, 9] \\ &\xrightarrow{+K} [32, 24, 38, 20, 29] \xrightarrow{\%29} [3, 24, 9, 20, 0] \\ &\quad +20 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow [D, \gamma, j, u, A] \rightarrow DYjUA$$

decryptare: $[D, \gamma, j, u, A] \rightarrow [3, 24, 9, 20, 0] \xrightarrow[-20]{-K}$

$$\rightarrow [-17, 4, -11, 0, -20] \xrightarrow{1.29} [12, 4, 18, 0, 9]$$

$$\rightarrow \text{MESAJ}$$

Pe blocuri: Fără padding

Message: MERE

Bloc: $b = 3 \Rightarrow \text{MER}, E$

Cheie: $K_1 = 15; K_2 = 7$

$$[M, E, R] \rightarrow [12, 4, 17] \xrightarrow[+K_1]{+15} [27, 19, 32] \xrightarrow{1.29}$$

$$\rightarrow [27, 19, 3] \rightarrow \cdot T D$$

$$E \rightarrow [4] \xrightarrow[+7]{+K_2} [11] \rightarrow L$$

$$\underline{\text{MERE}} \rightarrow \cdot \underline{T} \underline{D} \underline{L}$$

decryptare:

$$\cdot T D \rightarrow [27, 19, 3] \xrightarrow{-15} [12, 4, 17] \rightarrow \text{MER}$$

$$L \rightarrow [11] \xrightarrow{-7} [4] \rightarrow E$$

cu padding

Mesaj: MERT

Bloc: $b=3 \rightarrow$ MER
EOB

$K_1=15; K_2=17$

MER $\rightarrow \dots \rightarrow$ TD

EOB $\rightarrow [4, 14, 1] \xrightarrow{+17} [21, 31, 18] \xrightarrow{+29}$

$\rightarrow [21, 2, 18] \rightarrow$ VCS

MEREOB \rightarrow TDVCS

Afin

$$C = m \cdot K_1 + K_2$$

Ec. de criptare: $Cod = Mesaj \cdot Cheie_1 + Cheie_2$

Ec. de decriptare: $Mesaj = (Cod - Cheie_2) \cdot Cheie_1^{-1}$

$$m = (C - K_2) \cdot K_1^{-1}$$

Ex: Mesaj = AZI

Cheie₁ = 2 ; Cheie₂ = 11

$$[A, Z, i] \rightarrow [0, 25, 8] \xrightarrow[\cdot 2 + 11]{\cdot K_1 + K_2} [11, 61, 27]$$

$$\underline{129} \rightarrow [11, 3, 27] \rightarrow LD.$$

$$A2i \rightarrow LD.$$

Scripture: $2^4 \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{29} = 15$

$$[L, D, \cdot] \rightarrow [11, 3, 27] \xrightarrow{-11 \cdot 15} [0, 25, 8] \rightarrow A2i$$

Hill

Ec. de criptare: $\begin{pmatrix} C \\ 0 \\ D \end{pmatrix} = MC \cdot \begin{pmatrix} M \\ E \\ A \\ J \end{pmatrix}$

Ec. de decriptare: $\begin{pmatrix} M \\ E \\ A \\ J \end{pmatrix} = MC^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} C \\ 0 \\ D \end{pmatrix}$

Ex: Mesaj = AER $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix}$

$$MC = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 34 \\ 9 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix} \cdot 129 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 9 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{matrix} F \\ J \\ V \end{matrix}$$

$$AER \rightarrow FJV.$$

Decryptane: $\det(MC) = 2 + 4 + 12 + 1$
 $= 19 \in \mathbb{Z}_{29}$

$$19^{-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_{29} = 26$$

$$MC^t = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$MC^* = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & +2 & 4 \\ +1 & -7 & +5 \\ 8 & +1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$MC^{-1} = 26 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -7 & 5 \\ 8 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$26 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -7 & 5 \\ 8 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 9 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{matrix} A \\ E \\ R \end{matrix}$$

Hill afin:

$$\text{Ec. de criptare: } \begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \\ d \end{pmatrix} = MC_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} M \\ S \\ J \end{pmatrix} + MC_2$$

$$\text{Ec. de decriptare: } \begin{pmatrix} M \\ S \\ J \end{pmatrix} = MC_1^{-1} \cdot \left[\begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \\ d \end{pmatrix} - MC_2 \right]$$

$$\text{Ex: } \text{Mesaj} = \text{CAL} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$MC_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$MC_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \dots$$

Teste de primalitate

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

OUTPUT: A/F dacă n e prim

Dacă n e compus \Rightarrow se afișează un divizor
sau un martor.

- 1) Deterministe: sigure, dar ineficiente
 - 2) Probabiliste: probabile, dar eficiente
-

1. Verificarea directă

Algoritm: Citesc $n \in \mathbb{N}$ impar

[Pentru $x \in \{2, \dots, n-1\}$:

dacă $x | n \Rightarrow n$ compus
STOP

n prim

2. Cîrurul (Sita) lui Eratostene

INPUT: n

OUTPUT: lista de nr.-prime $\leq n$
sau dacă n e prim

Ex:

<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	4	<u>5</u>	6	<u>7</u>	8	9
10	<u>11</u>	12	<u>13</u>	14	15	16	<u>17</u>
18	<u>19</u>	20	21	22	<u>23</u>	24	25

$n=25$ INPUT

$\{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23\}$ OUTPUT

Testul Fermat

Mica Teoremă a lui Fermat

$$p \text{ prim} \Rightarrow a^{p-1} = 1 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_p, \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

Varianta determinista: Verificati toti $a \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*$

Ex: $p=7$ prim $\Rightarrow a^6 = 1$ in \mathbb{Z}_7 ,

$\forall a \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$1^6 = 1$ OK

$2^6 = 64 = 63 + 1$ OK

$3^6 = (3^2)^3 = 2^3 = 8 = 1$ OK

$4^6 = 2^{12} = (2^3)^4 = 1^4 = 1$ OK

$5^6 = (-2)^6 = 2^6 = 1$ OK

$6^6 = 2^6 \cdot 3^6 = 1$ OK

$\Rightarrow p=7$ este prim.

$p=9 \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_9^* = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\} \ni a$

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

$$1^8 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

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

$\Rightarrow 2$ este martor, $p=9$ nu e prim.

Varianta probabilistă: Aleg t mostre
(nr. din \mathbb{Z}_p^*).

Simbolul Jacobi

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

$$\left(\frac{b}{n}\right) = \begin{cases} n \mid b \Rightarrow 0 \\ b \text{ este pătrat în } \mathbb{Z}_n \Rightarrow 1 \\ -1 \text{ în rest.} \end{cases}$$

Ex: $\left(\frac{7}{11}\right) = ?$ $11 \nmid 7$
 7 este pătrat în \mathbb{Z}_{11} ?

Pătratele din $\mathbb{Z}_{11}^* = \{1, 4, 9, 5, 3\} \neq 7$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{7}{11}\right) = -1$$

Ex: $\left(\frac{20}{7}\right) = ?$ $7 \nmid 20$
 $20 \notin \mathbb{Z}_7 \Rightarrow 20 = 6$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{20}{7}\right) = \left(\frac{6}{7}\right)$$

Prüfe die $\mathbb{Z}_7^* = \{1, 4, 2\} \neq 6 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{20}{7}\right) = -1$

Theoremä Schuray-Strassen

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

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

$$\Rightarrow b^3 = \left(\frac{b}{7}\right), \forall b \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$$

Prüfe die $\mathbb{Z}_7 = \{1, 2, 4\}$

$$b=1 \Rightarrow 1^3=1, \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)=1 \text{ pt c\bar{a}} 1=1^2 \text{ OK}$$

$$2^3=8; \left(\frac{2}{7}\right)=1 \text{ pt c\bar{a}} 2 \text{ estu } \text{OK}$$

p\bar{e}t\bar{u}at

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

$$4^3=64; \left(\frac{4}{7}\right)=1 \text{ pt c\bar{a}} 4 \text{ estu } \text{OK}$$

p\bar{e}t\bar{u}at

$$5^3=125=5 \cdot 5=5 \cdot 5=6; \left(\frac{5}{7}\right)=-1=-6 \text{ OK}$$

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

2) $n=7$ estu prim.