1342a | Eustie de gradul I à Zn Ex: 5x+3=1 ~ Z11 6x = 1 - 3 = -2 = 95x=9 | ·5-1=9 9.5x=9-9 =>x=81=77+4=4 Ex: 6x+5=2 à Z10 6x=2-5=-3=7 6x=716 NU existin Z10 pt ca(6,10)=2 Terena x et inversalil à ZnG cmmdc(x,n)=1 $\frac{\times 10123456789}{6\times \text{ wrd/p} 0628406284} = \frac{\text{Ecuatia m}}{06284}$ Sisteme limane $\frac{\xi_{x}}{\xi_{x}}$: $\frac{3x + 2y = 1}{5x - 3y = 2}$ if \mathbb{Z}_{7} Matricea distermelni: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{Z}_7)$

det A= -9-10=-19=-14-5=-5=2 € U(Z7)=) =185 fem Cramer =) Arlique unica

$$7 | 3x + 2y = 1$$

$$5x - 3y = 2 =) 5x = 2 + 3y | .5^{-1} = 3$$

$$X = 3(2 + 3y) = 6 + 9y = 6 + 2y$$

$$3(6+24)+24=1$$

 $18+64+24=1$
 $4+4=1=14=1+6+8=14=0$
 $x=6+24=6+2.4=6+8=14=0$

$$x = 6 + 2y = 6 + 2.4 = 6 + 8 = 14 = 0.$$
 $(x,y) \in \{(0,4)\}$

$$(a) = \frac{1}{a}$$
 $a^{-1} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{a}, a = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{5x}{2x}$$
: $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2x + 3y = 5}{2x + 4y = 1}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{7}{4}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_{2}(Z_{10})$$
; det $A = 8-3=5$

$$\begin{array}{c} 2x + 3y = 5 \\ x + 4y = 1 \mid -2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 2x + 3y = 5 \\ 2x + 8y = 2 \end{array} \\ & 5y = -3 = 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 5y = -3 = 7 \\ & 6 \neq 8 \neq 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 5x \mid 0 \mid 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7 \quad 8 \neq 9 \\ & 5x \mid 0 \quad 5 \quad 0 \quad 5 \quad 0 \quad 5 \quad 0 \quad 5 \quad 0 \quad 5 \\ & 5y = 7 \quad \text{Am } \quad \text{Aproximation } \quad \text{Zio} \\ & 5y = 7 \quad \text{Am } \quad \text{Aproximation } \quad \text{Zio} \\ & 5y = 7 \quad \text{Am } \quad \text{Aproximation } \quad \text{Zio} \\ & 5y = 7 \quad \text{Am } \quad \text{Aproximation } \quad \text{Zio} \\ & 5y = 7 \quad \text{Am } \quad \text{Aproximation } \quad \text{Zio} \\ & 5y = 7 \quad \text{Am } \quad \text{Aproximation } \quad \text{Zio} \\ & 5y = 7 \quad \text{Am } \quad \text{Aproximation } \quad \text{Zio} \\ & 5y = 7 \quad \text{Am } \quad \text{Aproximation } \quad \text{Zio} \\ & 5y = 7 \quad \text{Am } \quad \text{Aproximation } \quad \text{Zio} \\ & 5y = 7 \quad \text{Am } \quad \text{Aproximation } \quad \text{Zio} \\ & 5y = 7 \quad \text{Am } \quad \text{Am } \quad \text{Aproximation } \quad \text{Zio} \\ & 5y = 7 \quad \text{Am } \quad \text{Am } \quad \text{Aproximation } \quad \text{Zio} \\ & 5y = 7 \quad \text{Am } \quad \text{Am } \quad \text{Aproximation } \quad \text{Zio} \\ & 5y = 7 \quad \text{Am } \quad \text{A$$

5: x2+2x+3=1 ~ Z7 x+2x+2=0 a=1; 5=2; (=2 0=4-4.2.1=-4=3 B=n(=) N=3 & Z7 JB ~ Zz? $Z_{7} = \{0,1,2,3,4,5,6\}$ $P(Z_{7}) = \{0,1,4,2\} \neq 3$ =1 1/3 m existà à Z7 =) ec. m are solution. Logaritmi in Zn det: logb=c(=) a=b(iR,i2n) Er: log_3 in Z7 $log_{2}3 = a(=) 2^{0} = 3 = Z_{7}$ a 0 1 2 3 7 5 6 7 8 2 mod 7 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 - - - . 4 ord2 = 3 -> dg23 me exister i Z7.

Teorema hi lægrange Pt pupuri Ggmp, #G=n. tge6, ordg/n In particular, $g^n = e$ elemental neutra. Lucian multiplicativ pt log b (Zn,.) $= 2) # Z_n = m-1$ =) Pt a calcula logab in Zn ett suficient sa calculez a , a , a , a , a , a = 1 Ex: log 35 ~ Z11 Calaly 30,31,32,..,3 = 1 a 0 1 2 13 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 3°21/1 3 9 5 4 1 7 ord3=5°21/1 3=3.3=9.3=27=5) by 35 = 3 in 21, 34233.325.324

Inverse matriceale $U_3(Z_n)$ Feorema A E Mn (Zt) ett inversahile @ (=) det A EU(Z+) $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{Z}}: A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_3(\mathbb{Z}_5)$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_3(\mathbb{Z}_5)$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_3(\mathbb{Z}_5)$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_3(\mathbb{Z}_5)$ det A = - L + 8 - 2 = 5 = 0 =) A me exista $\Sigma: Az \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{U}_3(Z_7)$ $det A = -2 - 2 + 6 + 1 = -4 = 3 \in U(Z_7)$ =) exista A-1 $(det t)^{-1} = 3^{-1} \le 2_7 = 5$ (-1) line + col. $A \rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & +1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & +4 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $A = (det A)^{-1} A = 5 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 - 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 9 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 5 - 10 \\ -5 & 5 & 20 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 4 \\ -1 & 12 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 12 \\ -11 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$ $\exists A^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{U}_{3}(Z_{7})$

Algorithie viptografici I Flux (stream cipher) II Pe Glowri (Glock cipher)

1) Caesar

2) Afin

3) Hill

A 0	B 1	2	D 3	E 4	F 5	G 6	H 7
\ }	3	k 10		12	N 13	0 14 W 22	15
Q 16	R 17	5 (8	T 19	U 20	V 21	W 22	X V
Y	2			1	4160 E lm	5 7	n 91
Adam	g <u>~</u>	. 27	?	7)		£ 2	ZJ

Caesar-flux L's o cheie pt tot misagnil Ematja de vriptone: m+K=C, $+m\in Mesaj$ Enc(m)=m+k $SC\in Cod(Cifru)$ Ec. de devriptone: <math>m=C-Kbec(c)=C-K Exemple: Meraj = MARTi Cheia = 11 [M,A,R,T, i] -> [12,0,17,19,8] +K > [23,11,28,30,19] _____ [23,11,28,1,19] -> XL?BT Caesas XL?BT Decriptare [x, L,?, B, T] → [23, 11, 28, 1, 19] -N [12,0,17,-10,8] mol 29 [12,0,17,19,8] -> - MARTI V

Calsor pe blowri: 0 cheie pt fierne Yoc a) fâra palding: < 1 bloc mai sourt Sx: Musaj: NoiEMBRIE => NoiEMB; K1=15 b=6 RiE ; K2=21 [N,0,1,E,M,B] -> [13,14,8,4,12,1] +KI +15 -1[28,29,23,19,27,16] mod 29[28,0,23,19,27,16] -) AXT.Q 7 (AXT. U [R, i, E] -> [17,8,4] +K2 [38,29,25] md39 [9,0,25] -> JAZ NoiEMBRIE -> ?AXT. QJAZ 5) On padding trandom: tente blouwile ou accease lungme Ex: Musey: MARTI (2) MAR; K1=5

b=3

TiE; K2=7

Lipadding random

[MAR 07 = [12017] +KL [... - 2] [M,A,R] - [12,0,17] + [17,5,22] -> RFW (Tile) - [19,8,4] + [26,15,11] - LPL MARTIE -> RFW_PL

Ex. mplimentar Examen: Vriptati a Caesar numele de familie a chiaz primul premune (mu invers). Ex. NF: MANEA M A N E A 12 0 13 4 0 + A D R I A 70 3 17 8 0 P: ADRIAN 12 3 30 120 mod 29 12 3 1 120 MBBMA Cifral afin Ec de viptare: m·K1+KZ = C, 4m ∈ Mesej K1.162 chû Sc-de devistare: $m = (C-K2) \cdot K1^{-1}$ Hux: Musaj: MARTI, K1=3; K2=7 [M,A,R,T,i] -> [12,0,17,19,8] -K1+K2 [43,7,58,4,31]

mod 23 [14, 7, 0, 6, 2] -> 0 HAGC

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 1 \\
2 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix}
24 \\
4 & 1
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
-6 \\
52 \\
-16
\end{pmatrix} \text{ Mod } 2g = \begin{pmatrix}
23 \\
23 \\
13
\end{pmatrix} = X$$

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

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix}
-2 & -1 & -1 \\
4 & 1 & 2 \\
-3 & -1 & -1
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
-56 & -28 & -28 \\
-84 & -28 & -28
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-2 & -1 & -1 \\
4 & 1 & 2 \\
-3 & -1 & -1
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
-56 & -28 & -28 \\
-84 & -28 & -28
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-23 \\
-3 & -1 & -1
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
-56 & -28 & -28 \\
-84 & -28 & -28
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
23 \\
23 \\
13
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
24 \\
4 \\
5
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
27 \\
4 \\
18
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
27 \\
4 \\
18
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
27 \\
4 \\
18
\end{pmatrix}$$

Exercité

1. Cousar flux, mesaj=nume de familie,
chere=luna de mastere. Decriptare

2. Caesar je Houri, mesaj = prenume, b = 3 chei : ultimele afre nemble din wr. de telefonsecriptare

3. Afin flux, mesaj=orașul de naștere, K1= luna de naștere, Kz=zina de naștere. Deciptare 4. Hill, Messy = OPT, MC= (-1 2 -1) Securpture.