

1342a - Aritmetică modulară (în \mathbb{Z}_n)

$$\mathbb{Z}_n = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$$

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

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

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

Ex: $\mathbb{Z}_7 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$$0 = \{0, \pm 7, \pm 14, \pm 21, \pm 28, \dots\} = \{7k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$1 = \{1, 8, 15, 22, 29, \dots\} = \{7k+1 \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$-a =$ opusul elementului a
 $=$ simetricul față de $+$

$$-3 = x \Leftrightarrow x+3=0 \Rightarrow -3=4$$

$a^{-1} =$ inversul el. a
 $=$ simetricul față de \cdot

$$3^{-1} = y \Leftrightarrow 3y = 1 \Rightarrow y = 3^{-1} = 5 \Rightarrow 5^{-1} = 3$$

$$2^{-1} = 4; \quad 6^{-1} = 6$$

$$U(\mathbb{Z}_n) = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}_n \mid \text{există } x^{-1}\}$$

↑ grupul unităților $(U(\mathbb{Z}_n), \cdot)$ grup com.

Teoremă $U(\mathbb{Z}_n) = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}_n \mid \text{cmmdc}(x, n) = 1\}$

Ex: $U(\mathbb{Z}_7) = \mathbb{Z}_7^* = \mathbb{Z}_7 - \{0\}$

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

$$3^{-1} = 7 \Rightarrow 7^{-1} = 3; \quad 9^{-1} = 9$$

Ex de gradul I

$$2x + 5 = 1 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_7$$

$$2x = 1 - 5 = -4 \rightarrow x = -2 = 5$$

↓

$$2x = 3 \quad | \cdot 2^{-1} \Rightarrow \underbrace{2^{-1} \cdot 2}_{1} \cdot x = 2^{-1} \cdot 3$$

$$1 \cdot x = x = 4 \cdot 3 = 12 = 5$$

$[2]x + 5 = 1 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_6$ nu are soluție.

$$U(\mathbb{Z}_6) = \{1, 5\} \neq 2$$

Ec de gradul al 2-lea

$$3x^2 - 2x + 4 = 1 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_7$$

$$3x^2 - 2x + 3 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 4 - 36 = -32 = -28 - 4 \\ = -4 = 3$$

$$\sqrt{a} = b \Rightarrow a = b^2$$

$$\sqrt{3} = a \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_7 \Leftrightarrow a^2 = 3 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_7$$

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

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3}$ nu există în $\mathbb{Z}_7 \Rightarrow$ ec. nu are sol.

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

$$\Delta = 25 - 4 \cdot 6 = 1$$

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

$$x_{1,2} = (5 \pm \sqrt{1}) \cdot 2^{-1} = (5 \pm 1) \cdot 6$$

$$x_1 = 6 \cdot 6 = 3; x_2 = 4 \cdot 6 = 2$$

$$x \in \{2, 3\}$$

Logarithmul discret

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

$$\log_2 3 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_5 = x \in, 2^x = 3 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_5$$

$$2^0 = 1; 2^1 = 2; 2^2 = 4; 2^3 = 3 \Rightarrow \log_2 3 = 3 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_5$$

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

$$\underbrace{2^0 = 1; 2^1 = 2; 2^2 = 4; 2^3 = 1; 2^4 = 2; 2^5 = 4}_{\text{ciclul se repetă}}$$

Teorema lui Lagrange (pt grupuri)

$$(G, \cdot) \text{ grup, } \# G = n$$

$$\forall g \in G, g^n = e.$$

$$\text{Obs: } (\mathbb{Z}_p^*, \cdot) \text{ grup}$$

p nr prim

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

$$\hat{f}_n \mathbb{Z}_{11}, \quad 4^{50} = ?$$

$$4^{50} = (4^2)^{25} = 16^{25} = 5^{25} = (5^5)^5 = 1^5 = 1.$$

$$5^5 = 5^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 5 = \underbrace{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}_4 = 1$$

$$A \in M_n(\mathbb{Z}_t)$$

$$A^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1} \cdot A^* \text{ exists } (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$\gcd(\det A, t) = 1.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \det A \in \mathcal{U}(\mathbb{Z}_t).$$

Algoritmi criptografici bazati pe \mathbb{Z}_n

1. Flux (stream cipher): o cheie pt tot msg.
2. Pe blocuri (block cipher): o cheie pt 1 bloc
 - a) fara padding: ≤ 1 bloc mai scurt
 - b) cu padding: toate blocurile au ac. lungime

\mathbb{Z}_{29}						\mathbb{Z}_{26}		\mathbb{Z}_{29}	
A	B	C	D	...	Z		L	.	?
0	1	2	3	...	25		26	27	28

Cifrul Caesar

- Ec. de criptare: $Cod = Mesaj + Cheie$
$$c = m + K \quad \text{in } \mathbb{Z}_{29}$$
- Ec. de decriptare: $m = c - K$

Flux: Mesaj: ANDREEA
cheia: 15

$[ANDREEA] \rightarrow [A, N, D, R, E, E, A] \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow [0, 13, 3, 17, 4, 4, 0] \xrightarrow{+K}$
 $\xrightarrow{+15}$

$\rightarrow [15, 28, 18, \underline{32}, 19, 19, 15] \xrightarrow{\% 29}$

$$[15, 28, 18, 3, 19, 19, 15] \rightarrow \underline{P} ? S \Delta \underline{T T P}$$

Decryption:

$$\begin{aligned} P ? S \Delta T T P &\rightarrow [15, 28, 18, 3, 19, 19, 15] \xrightarrow[-15]{-K} \\ &\rightarrow [0, 13, 3, \underline{-12}, 4, 4, 0] \xrightarrow{\vee 29} \\ &\rightarrow [0, 13, 3, 17, 4, 4, 0] \rightarrow \text{ANDREEA} \end{aligned}$$

Re blouru : Message : ANDREEA

for padding Bloc : $b = 5 \Rightarrow \text{ANDRE} \quad K_1 = 20$
 $\text{EA} \quad K_2 = 9$

$$[A, N, D, R, E] \rightarrow [0, 13, 3, 17, 4] \xrightarrow[+20]{+K_1}$$

$$\rightarrow [20, 33, 23, 37, 24] \xrightarrow{\vee 29}$$

$$\rightarrow [20, 4, 23, 8, 24] \rightarrow \text{UExiY}$$

$$[E, A] \rightarrow [4, 0] \xrightarrow[+9]{+K_2} [13, 9] \rightarrow \text{NJ}$$

UExiY/NJ

Pe bloum în padding: Mesaj: ANDREEA
 Bloc: $b=5 \Rightarrow$ ANDRE, $K_1=20$
 EATID, $K_2=9$

$$[A, N, D, R, E] \rightarrow [0, 13, 3, 17, 4] \xrightarrow{+K_1} \xrightarrow{+20}$$

$$[20, 33, 23, 37, 24] \xrightarrow{\%29} [20, 4, 23, 8, 24] \rightarrow$$

$\rightarrow UEXIY$

$$[E, A, T, I, D] \rightarrow [4, 0, 19, 8, 3] \xrightarrow{+K_2} \xrightarrow{+9}$$

$$[13, 9, 28, 17, 12] \rightarrow NJ?RM$$

$$\underline{ANDREEATID} \rightarrow \underline{UEXIYNJ?RM}$$

ANDREEA, $b=5$

ANDR X EEAY T

Cifru afiu

• Ec. de criptare: $C = m \cdot K_1 + K_2$

• Ec. de decriptare: $(C - K_2) \cdot K_1^{-1} = m$

Ex: Message: AZI Flux.

$K_1: 5; K_2: 12$

$$[A, Z, i] \rightarrow [0, 25, 8] \xrightarrow{\cdot \frac{K_1 + K_2}{5 + 12}} [12, 137, 52]$$

$$\xrightarrow{\cdot 29} [12, 21, 23] \rightarrow MVX.$$

$$137 = 145 - 8 \quad \cdot 29 = -8 = 21$$

$$52 = 58 - 6 \quad \cdot 29 = -6 = 23$$

Decryption: $C = m \cdot 5 + 12 \Rightarrow m = (C - 12) \cdot 5^{-1}$

$$5^{-1} \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{29} = 6 \quad m = (C - 12) \cdot 6$$

$$[M, V, X] \rightarrow [12, 21, 23] \xrightarrow{-12 \cdot 6} [0, 54, 66]$$

$$\xrightarrow{\cdot 29} [0, 25, 8] \rightarrow AZI$$

Hill:

Ec-de cryptare: $\begin{pmatrix} C \\ 0 \\ D \end{pmatrix} = MC \cdot \begin{pmatrix} M \\ S \\ J \end{pmatrix}$

Ec-de decryptare: $\begin{pmatrix} M \\ S \\ J \end{pmatrix} = MC^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} C \\ 0 \\ D \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{Ex: Mesaj: Joi} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} J \\ 0 \\ i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 14 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} C \\ 0 \\ D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 14 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot 1/29$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 19 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} T \\ D \\ E \end{pmatrix}$$

Decriptare: $\det MC = -6 + 2 + 4 = 0$

\Rightarrow MC nu este inversabilă!

\Rightarrow Mesajul nu se poate decripta

$$\text{Mesaj: AZI} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 25 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\det MC = -1 - 2 - 2 \\ = -5 = 24$$

$$\text{Cryptarea: } \begin{pmatrix} C \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 25 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 17 \\ 8 \\ 33 \end{pmatrix} \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{29} = \begin{pmatrix} 17 \\ 8 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R \\ i \\ E \end{pmatrix}$$

Decryption: $MC^{-1} = 24^{-1} \cdot MC^*$

$$24^{-1} \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{29} = x \Leftrightarrow \underline{24x = 1 \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{29}}$$

$$1 \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{29} = \{ 1, 30, 59, 88, 117, 146, 175, \\ 204, 233, 262, 291, \\ 320, 349, 378, 407, 436, \\ 465, 494, 523, 552 \}$$

"
 24 · 23

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x = 23}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow MC^{-1} = 23 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 \\ -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} M \\ S \\ J \end{pmatrix} = 23 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 \\ -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 17 \\ 8 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 25 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ Z \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

Hill again:

Encryption: $\begin{pmatrix} C \\ 0 \\ D \end{pmatrix} = MC_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} M \\ S \\ J \end{pmatrix} + MC_2$

Decryption: $\begin{pmatrix} M \\ S \\ J \end{pmatrix} = MC_1^{-1} \left(\begin{pmatrix} C \\ 0 \\ D \end{pmatrix} - MC_2 \right)$