

1342b

Aritmetica 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

$$U(\mathbb{Z}_n) = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}_n \mid x \text{ este inv. față de } \cdot\}$$

$$U(\mathbb{Z}_n) \neq \mathbb{Z}_n$$

Ex: $\mathbb{Z}_7 = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 6\}$

$-3 =$ opusul lui $3 = x$ pt care $x+3=0$

$$-3 = 4$$

$3^{-1} =$ inversul lui $3 = y$ pt care $3 \cdot y = 1$

$$3^{-1} = 5 \quad \text{pt că } 3 \cdot 5 = 15 = 1.$$

Teoremă: $U(\mathbb{Z}_n) = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}_n \mid \text{c.m.d.c.}(x, n) = 1\}$

Obs: $(U(\mathbb{Z}_n), \cdot)$ grupul unităților

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

4^{-1} nu există

$$3^{-1} = 7 \quad \text{pt că } 3 \cdot 7 = 21 = 1 \pmod{10}$$

A	B	C	D	\dots	Z	\hookrightarrow	\cdot	$?$
0	1	2	3		25	26	27	28

\mathbb{Z}_{26}
 \mathbb{Z}_{29}

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

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

$$5^{-1} \cdot 5 \cdot x = (-1) \cdot 5^{-1}$$

$$x = (-1) \cdot 3 = -3 = 4$$

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

$$\Delta = 1 - 4 \cdot (-2) \cdot 3 = 1 + 24 = 25 = 3$$

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

$$\sqrt{3} \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{11} = \{5, 6\} = \{5, -5\}$$

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

$$\sqrt{3} = 5 \Rightarrow x_1 = (-1 + 5) \cdot 6^{-1} = 4 \cdot 2 = 8$$

$$x_2 = (-1 - 5) \cdot 6^{-1} = -6 \cdot 2 = -12$$

$$= -11 - 1 = -12 = 10.$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in \{8, 10\}$$

logarithmisch diskret

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

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

$$2^0 = 1; 2^1 = 2; 2^2 = 4; 2^3 = 8 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_2 3 = 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_5$$

$$\text{D-H: } \log_{7131} 5247 \in \mathbb{Z}_{21733}$$

$$\Rightarrow 7131^x = 5247 \pmod{21733}$$

Teorema lui Lagrange

(G, \cdot) grup, $\#G = n$

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

$$g^{52} \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g^{52} &= (g^2)^{26} = (81)^{26} = 4^{26} = (4^2)^{13} \\ &= 5^{13} = (5^2)^6 \cdot 5 = 3^6 \cdot 5 = (3^3)^2 \cdot 5 \\ &= 5^2 \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot 5 = 4. \end{aligned}$$

$$A \in M_n(\mathbb{Z}_t) \quad A^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1} \cdot A^* \text{ există}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\det A)^{-1} \text{ există} \Leftrightarrow \text{cmmdc}(\det A, t) = 1.$$

Cifruiri bazate pe \mathbb{Z}_n

\mathbb{Z}_{29}

A	B	C	D	...	Z	_	.	?
0					25	26	27	28

Cifruiri

- 1) flux (stream): aceeași cheie pt tot mesajul
- 2) pe blocuri (block): 1 cheie / bloc
 - a) cu padding: toate blocurile au aceeași lungime
 - b) fără padding, ≤ 1 bloc mai scurt

Caesar

$$c = m + k \in \mathbb{Z}_{29}$$

Flux: Ec. de criptare: $\text{Cod} = \text{Mesaj} + \text{Cheie}$

Ec. de decriptare: $\text{Mesaj} = \text{Cod} - \text{Cheie}$

Ex: Mesaj: LUNI; Cheia = 35

$$[L, U, N, i] \rightarrow [11, 20, 13, 8] \xrightarrow{+35} \xrightarrow{+1k}$$

$$[46, 55, 48, 43] \xrightarrow{\% 29} [17, 26, 19, 14]$$

$$\rightarrow [R, _, T, 0] : R_T0$$

Decryption:

$$[R, L, T, 0] \rightarrow [17, 26, 19, 14] \xrightarrow[-35]{-K}$$

$$[-18, -9, -16, -21] \xrightarrow{\div 29} [11, 20, 13, 8]$$

\rightarrow LUN!

Pe blown : fără padding:

Message: NOIEMBRIE

Block: 5 \Rightarrow b1: NOIEM K1: 10

b2: BRIE K2: 15

$$[N, 0, i, E, M] \rightarrow [13, 14, 8, 4, 12] \xrightarrow{+10}$$

$$\rightarrow [23, 24, 18, 14, 22] \rightarrow \text{XYSOW}$$

$$[B, R, i, E] \rightarrow [1, 17, 8, 4] \xrightarrow{+15} [16, 32, 23, 19]$$

$$\xrightarrow{\div 29} [16, 3, 23, 19] \rightarrow \text{QDXT}$$

$$\text{NOIEMBRIE} \rightarrow \text{XYSOW QDXT}$$

in padding:

Msg: NOIEMBRE

Block: 5 \Rightarrow NOIEM

K1: 10

BRIEM

K2: 15

NOIEM \rightarrow XYSOW

BRIEM \rightarrow QDXT.

$$12+15=27$$

NOIEMBRIEM \rightarrow XYSOWQDXT.

Afin: Ec. de cryptage: $Cod = \text{Msg} \cdot K1 + K2$

$$C = mK_1 + K_2$$

Ec. de decryptage: $\text{msg} = (Cod - K2) \cdot K_1^{-1}$

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

Ex: Msg: LUNI

K1=5 ; K2=11

Flux.

$[L, U, N, i] \rightarrow [11, 20, 13, 8] \xrightarrow{\cdot K_1 + K_2} [66, 111, 76, 51]$

$[66, 111, 76, 51] \xrightarrow{\cdot 29} [8, 24, 18, 22]$

$[i, \gamma, s, w]$

$LUNI \rightarrow i \gamma s w.$

Scripture: $5^{-1} \cdot 29 = 6$

$[8, 24, 18, 22] \xrightarrow{11 \cdot 6} [11, 20, 13, 8] \rightarrow LUNI.$

Hill

Ec. de cryptage: $\begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \\ d \end{pmatrix} = MC \cdot \begin{pmatrix} m \\ s \\ j \end{pmatrix}$

Ec. de decryptage: $\begin{pmatrix} m \\ s \\ j \end{pmatrix} = MC^T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \\ d \end{pmatrix}$

Ex: Message: $Joi \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} j \\ o \\ i \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 14 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$

$MC: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 14 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 19 \\ -2 \\ -54 \end{pmatrix} \cdot 29$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 19 \\ 27 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = T.E$$

$$-54 = -58 + 4 = 4$$

$$\det MC = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -4 - 30 + 5 + 4 = -25$$

$$= 4$$

$$4^{-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_{29} = 22$$

$$4^{-1} = x(=) 4x = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_{29}$$

$$1 \in \mathbb{Z}_{29} = \{30, 59, 88, \dots\}$$

$$A^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -13 & 5 \\ -4 & 2 & +5 \\ -10 & +5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{A}^{-1} = 4^{-1} \cdot A^* = 22 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -13 & 5 \\ -4 & 2 & 5 \\ -10 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$22. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -13 & 5 \\ -4 & 2 & 5 \\ -10 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 19 \\ 27 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 14 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

Hill afin

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

$$\text{Ec. de decriptare: } \begin{pmatrix} M \\ s \\ j \end{pmatrix} = MC_1^{-1} \left(\begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - MC_2 \right)$$

Teste de primalitate

Algoritmi (teoreme):

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

OUTPUT: A/F dacă n este prim

Dacă n nu este prim (= compus), se poate găsi un martor (= "motiv" pt care n nu este prim)

1) Exact = Determinist: sigur, inefficient

2) Probabilist: rapid, nu sigur
Dacă n prim \Rightarrow Probabil prim
 n compus \Rightarrow Sigur compus, maritor

I Testul direct

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

dacă $n \% d = 0 \Rightarrow n$ compus

Ex. $n = 11$:

dacă $11 \% 2 = 0$ NU

$11 \% 3 = 0$ NU

$11 \% 10 = 0$ NU

$\Rightarrow 11$ prim

II Cercul (Sita) lui Eratostene

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

OUTPUT: lista de nr prime $\leq n$

Ex: $n=25$

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

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

III Testul Fermat

Mica Teoremă a lui Fermat:

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

obs: Dacă $\exists a \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ a.t. $a^{n-1} \neq 1 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_n \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow n$ compus și a martor

Ex: $n=7 \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_7^* = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \ni a$

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

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

$$2^6 = 64 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$5^6 = (5^2)^3 = 4^3 = 2^6 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$3^6 = (3^2)^3 = 2^3 = 8 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

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

$\Rightarrow \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_7^*$, $a^6 = 1$ în $\mathbb{Z}_7 \Rightarrow 7$ prim.

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

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

$$2^8 = (2^4)^2 = 5^2 = 25 = 7 \neq 1 \Rightarrow 9 \text{ compus,}$$

2 marte

↑
Varianta exactă (deterministă)

Varianta probabilistă: Aleg un număr de
mostre pt. $a \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$

Ex: $n=27409$ cu 3 mostre aleatoare

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 9731 \Rightarrow 9731^{27408} = 1 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{27409}^* \checkmark$$

$$a_2 = 20195 \Rightarrow 20195^{27408} = 1 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{27409}^* \checkmark$$

$$a_3 = 13582 \Rightarrow 13582^{27408} = 1 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{27409}^* \checkmark$$

$\Rightarrow n=27409$ PROBABIL prim

$$p_{\text{rob}} = \frac{3}{27408}$$

Simbolul Jacobi

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

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

ex: $\left(\frac{3}{7}\right) = ?$

• $7 \nmid 3$

• 3 este pătrat în \mathbb{Z}_7^* ?

Pătratele din $\mathbb{Z}_7^* = \{1, 4, 2\} \neq 3 \quad \Bigg| \Rightarrow$

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

ex: $\left(\frac{31}{5}\right) = ?$

$5 \nmid 31$

Pătratele din \mathbb{Z}_5^*

$$= \{1, 4\}$$

$$31 \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \in \{1, 4\} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{31}{5}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = 1$$

Teorema Solovay-Shraassen

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

$$\forall b \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$$

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

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

$$1^{\frac{7-1}{2}} = 1^3 = 1; \quad \left(\frac{1}{7}\right) = 1 \quad \text{pt c\u0103} \quad 1 = 1^2 \quad \text{OK}$$

$$2^{\frac{7-1}{2}} = 2^3 = 8 = 1; \quad \left(\frac{2}{7}\right) = 1 \quad \text{pt c\u0103} \quad 2 \text{ \u0162i p\u0103trat} \\ (2=3^2) \quad \text{OK}$$

$$\text{P\u0103tratele din } \mathbb{Z}_7^* = \{1, 4, 2\}$$

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

$$4^{\frac{7-1}{2}} = 4^3 = 2^6 = (2^3)^2 = 1; \quad \left(\frac{4}{7}\right) = 1 \quad \text{pt c\u0103} \quad 4 = 2^2 \quad \text{OK}$$

$$5^{\frac{7-1}{2}} = 5^3 = 25 \cdot 5 = 4 \cdot 5 = 6; \quad \left(\frac{5}{7}\right) = -1 = 6 \quad \text{OK}$$

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

$\Rightarrow n=7$ prim.

$$n=9 \quad b^{\frac{9-1}{2}} = \left(\frac{b}{9}\right) \in \mathbb{Z}_9, \forall b \in \mathbb{Z}_9^*$$

$$1^{\frac{9-1}{2}} = 1^4 = 1, \quad \left(\frac{1}{9}\right) = 1 \text{ pt c\u00e2 } 1 = 1^2 \text{ OK}$$

P\u00e2tr\u00e2tele din $\mathbb{Z}_9^* = \{1, 4, 5, 7\}$

$$2^{\frac{9-1}{2}} = 2^4 = 16 = 7 \mid \left(\frac{2}{7}\right) = -1 = 8 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^{\frac{9-1}{2}} \neq \left(\frac{2}{7}\right) \Rightarrow 9 \text{ nu e prim}$$

2 este mare

↗
Varianta determinist\u0103 (exact\u0103)

Var. probabilist\u0103: alegem $\text{pt } b \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$