

## Cifruri simple / Caesar, afin, Hill)

Coduri - flux (stream cipher) : aceeași cheie pt tot mesajul

pe blocuri (block cipher)

fără "padding"  
ultimul bloc mai scurt

cu padding  
toate blocurile  
au același lungime  
(ex. salted hashes)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
O	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
M	N	0	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Y	Z										
24	25										

Ar trebui să lucrez în  $\mathbb{Z}_{26} = \{0, 1, \dots, 25\}$ , dar de ex.,

nr pare nu are invers în  $\mathbb{Z}_{26}$  ( $\nexists 2^{-1}, 4^{-1}, 6^{-1}, 8^{-1}, \dots$ )

Adaug  $\sqcup . !$   $\Rightarrow$  lucrez în  $\mathbb{Z}_{29}$

$$29 \text{ prim} \Rightarrow U(\mathbb{Z}_{29}) = \mathbb{Z}_{29} - \{0\}.$$

### Cifrul Caesar

- varianta flux

Ecuatia de criptare: cod = mesaj + cheie

în  $\mathbb{Z}_{29}$

Ecuatia de decriptare: mesaj = cod - cheie

Ex: mesaj: MESAj

cheie: 19

$$\Gamma_m = c \sqcup i \rightarrow \Gamma_{12, 4, 18, 0, 9} \xrightarrow{\text{cheie}} \Gamma_{21, 23, 37, 19, 28}$$

cheie : 19

$$\text{Criptarea: } [M, E, S, A, J] \rightarrow [12, 4, 18, 0, 9] \xrightarrow[\mod 29]{+ \text{cheie}} [31, 23, 37, 19, 28]$$

$$\xrightarrow{\mod 29} [2, 23, 8, 19, 28] \rightarrow CXIT!$$

$$\text{Decriptarea: } [C, X, I, T, !] \rightarrow [2, 23, 8, 19, 28] \xrightarrow[-19]{-\text{cheie}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\mod 29} [-17, 4, -11, 0, 9] \rightarrow [12, 4, 18, 0, 9] \rightarrow \text{MESAJ}$$

Pe blocuri: cu padding random

Ex: mesaj: ASTAZI

Blocuri de lungime 3  $\Rightarrow$

AST: cheie1 = 15

AZI: cheie2 = 20

$$[A, S, T] \rightarrow [0, 18, 19] \xrightarrow[\mod 29]{+15} [15, 33, 34] \xrightarrow{\mod 29} [15, 4, 5] \rightarrow \text{PEF}$$

$$[A_2, i] \rightarrow [0, 25, 8] \xrightarrow[\mod 29]{+20} [20, 45, 28] \xrightarrow{\mod 29} [20, 16, 28] \rightarrow \text{UQ!}$$

ASTAZI  $\rightarrow$  PEFUQ!

Blocuri de lung 4  
ASTA  
IPS  
padding  
random

Cifrul afin

Varianta flux: Ec. de criptare: Cod = mesaj · cheie1 + cheie2

Ec. de decriptare: Mesaj =  $(\text{Cod} - \text{cheie2}) \cdot \text{cheie}_1^{-1}$

Ex: mesaj: MESAJ

cheie1 = 10; cheie2 = 17

$$[M, E, S, A, J] \rightarrow [12, 4, 18, 0, 9] \xrightarrow[\cdot 10, +17]{\cdot \text{cheie1}, + \text{cheie2}} [137, 57, 197, 17, 107]$$

$$\xrightarrow{\mod 29} [21, 28, 23, 17, 20] \rightarrow V! X R U$$

$$137 = 116 + 21 = 21$$

$$57 = 58 - 1 = -1 = 28$$

$$107 - 137 + 60 - 137 + 58 + 2 = 21 + 0 + 2 = 23$$

$$57 = 58 - 1 = -1 = 29$$

$$197 = 137 + 60 = 137 + 58 + 2 = 21 + 0 + 2 = 23$$

$$107 = 137 - 30 = 21 - 30 = -9 = 20$$

MESAJ  $\rightarrow [V, !, X, R, U]$ .

Decriptare:  $[V, !, X, R, U] \rightarrow [21, 28, 23, 17, 20] \xrightarrow{-17, -10, 3} [12, 33, 18, 0, 9] \rightarrow [12, 4, 18, 0, 9] \rightarrow$  MESAJ

### Cifrul Hill

Matrice de criptare  $\in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_{29})$

$$\text{Ec. de criptare: } \begin{pmatrix} C \\ O \\ D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} M \\ A \\ T \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} M \\ S \\ J \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ec. de decriptare: } \begin{pmatrix} M \\ S \\ J \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} M \\ A \\ T \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} C \\ O \\ D \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ex. mesaj: } \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ E \\ S \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 4 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{mat.} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(\text{mat.}) = -1 - 1 = -2 = 27 \in U(\mathbb{Z}_{29})$$

$$(\det(\text{mat.}))^{-1} = 27^{-1} = 14$$

$$\text{Criptare: mat} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 4 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -42 \\ 26 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \bmod 29 = \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 26 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} Q \\ L \\ G \end{matrix}$$

$$-42 = -29 - 13 = -13 = 16$$

$$\text{Decriptare: mat}^t = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{mat}^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{mat}^{-1} = (\det(\text{mat}))^{-1} \cdot \text{mat}^* = 14 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$14 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 26 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 4 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix}$$


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### Teste de primalitate

Ciunul (sita) lui Eratostene

Primeste  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

Producă toate nr prime  $\leq n$

Ex:  $n = 29$

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

$\{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29\}$  prime  $\leq 29$

În particular  $n = 29$  prim.

### Testul Fermat

Mica Teoremă a lui Fermat

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

Negativă: Dacă  $\exists a \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$  a.s.  $a^{n-1} \neq 1$  în  $\mathbb{Z}_n^*$   $\Rightarrow n$  compus.

Negation: Dacă  $\exists a \in \mathbb{Z}_n$  astfel că  $a^{10} \neq 1$  în  $\mathbb{Z}_n \Rightarrow n$  compus.

$$\text{Ex: } n=11 \Rightarrow \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}^*, a^{10} = 1$$

$$a=1 \Rightarrow 1^{10} = 1 \checkmark$$

$$a=2 \Rightarrow 2^{10} = (2^4)^2 \cdot 2^2 = 5^2 \cdot 2^2 = 100 = 99 + 1 = 1 \checkmark$$

$$a=3 \Rightarrow 3^{10} = (3^2)^5 = (-2)^5 = -32 = -33 + 1 = 1 \checkmark$$

$$a=4 \Rightarrow 4^{10} = (2^2)^{10} = (2^5)^2 = 1 \checkmark$$

$$a=5 \Rightarrow 5^{10} = (5^2)^5 = 3^5 = (3^2)^2 \cdot 3 = (-2)^2 \cdot 3 = 12 = 1 \checkmark$$

$$a=6 \Rightarrow 6^{10} = 2^{10} \cdot 3^{10} = 1 \checkmark$$

$$a=7 \Rightarrow 7^{10} = (-4)^{10} = 4^{10} = 1 \checkmark$$

$$a=8 \Rightarrow 8^{10} = 2^{10} \cdot 4^{10} = 1 \checkmark$$

$$a=9 \Rightarrow 9^{10} = (3^2)^{10} = (3^5)^2 = 1 \checkmark$$

$$a=10 \Rightarrow 10^{10} = 2^{10} \cdot 5^{10} = 1 \checkmark$$

$\Rightarrow n=11$  prim (Fermat)

$$\text{Ex: } n=51 \Rightarrow \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_{51}^*, a^{50} = 1 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{51}^*$$

$$a=1 \checkmark$$

$$a=2 \Rightarrow 2^{50} = (2^6)^8 \cdot 2^2 = 13^8 \cdot 2^2 = (13^2)^4 \cdot 2^2 = 16^4 \cdot 2^2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 13^2 = 169 \\ 51 \cdot 3 = 153 \end{array} \right\} = 169 - 153 = 16$$

$$= (2^4)^4 \cdot 2^2 = 2^{18} = (2^6)^3 = 13^3 = 13^2 \cdot 13 = 16 \cdot 13$$

$$= 4 \cdot \underbrace{4 \cdot 13}_{52} = 4 \neq 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n=51 \text{ compus} \\ a=2 \text{ witness (murder)} \end{cases}$$

↑



Teste exakte (deterministe) = stiu sigur n prim/compos

### Testul Fermat probabilist

Aleg t mostre din  $\mathbb{Z}_n^*$ ,  $\{a_1, \dots, a_t\}$  și testează teorema doar cu ele. ( $a_i^{n-1} \stackrel{?}{=} 1$  în  $\mathbb{Z}_n^*$ )

→ Dacă  $a_i$  verifică  $\Rightarrow$  n probabil prim, cu prob  $\frac{t}{n-1}$

→ Dacă  $\exists a_j$  care nu verifică  $\Rightarrow$  n compus SigUR.

Ex:  $n=21$

3 mostre:  $\{6, 8, 13\}$

$6^{20} = 1$  în  $\mathbb{Z}_{21}^*$ ?

$$6^{20} = 2^2 \cdot 3^{20} = (2^4)^5 \cdot (3^3)^6 \cdot 3^2 = (-5)^5 \cdot 6^6 \cdot 3^2 =$$

$$= -5 \cdot (5^2)^2 \cdot (6^2)^3 \cdot 3^2 = -5 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 15^3 \cdot 3^2 =$$

$$= -5 \cdot (-5) \cdot (-6)^3 \cdot 3^2 = \underbrace{4 \cdot 9 \cdot (-6) \cdot (-6)}_{36=15=(-6)} = -6^3 = -6 \cdot 36 = -6 \cdot 15$$

$$= -6 \cdot (-6) = 15 \neq 1$$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} n=21 \text{ compus SigUR} \\ a=6 \text{ martor} \end{cases}$

### Testul Solovay-Strassen

## Teoreul Solovay - Strassen

### Simbolul Jacobi

Def: Fie  $a, n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $n$  tot impar

$$\left( \frac{a}{n} \right) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{dacă } n \mid a \\ 1 & \text{dacă } (a \bmod n) \text{ este patrat în } \mathbb{Z}_n \\ -1 & \text{în rest.} \end{cases}$$

Ez:  $\left( \frac{2}{7} \right) = 1$  pt

X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$x^2$	0	1	4	2	2	4	1

$$\bar{a}^2 = 3^2 = 4^2 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_7$$

$$\left( \frac{16}{7537} \right) = 1 \text{ pt că } 16 = 4^2 = (7533)^2$$

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

$$\left( \frac{57}{3} \right) = 0 \text{ pt că } 3 \mid 57$$

$$\left( \frac{71}{11} \right) = \left( \frac{5}{11} \right) = 1 \text{ pt că } 5 = 4^2$$

X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
$x^2$	0	1	4	9	5							

### Teoremul (Solovay - Strassen)

Dacă  $n$  prim  $\Rightarrow a^{\frac{n-1}{2}} = \left( \frac{a}{n} \right)$ ,  $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ .

1 1

$$\underline{\text{Ex: }} n=11 \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} a^5 = \left( \frac{a}{11} \right) \text{ für } a \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a \neq 0 \checkmark \\ a = 1 \end{array} \quad \left( \frac{0}{11} \right) = 0 \text{ ist kein } 11 \mid 0.$$

$$a=2 \Rightarrow 2^5 = 32 = 10 = -1$$

-	0	1	2	3	4	5	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	
x		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
x2		0	1	4	9	5	3	3	5	9	4	1

$$\left( \frac{2}{11} \right) = -1 \checkmark$$

$$a=3 \Rightarrow 3^5 = (3^2)^2 \cdot 3 = (-2)^2 \cdot 3 = 4 \cdot 3 = 12 = 1 \mid \left( \frac{3}{11} \right) = 1 \quad (3=5^2) \checkmark$$

$$a=4 \Rightarrow 4^5 = (2^2)^5 = (2^5)^2 = (-1)^2 = 1 \mid \left( \frac{4}{11} \right) = 1 \quad (4=2^2) \checkmark$$

$$a=5 \Rightarrow 5^5 = (5^2)^2 \cdot 5 = 3^2 \cdot 5 = 45 = 1 \mid \left( \frac{5}{11} \right) = 1 \quad (5=4^2) \checkmark$$

$$a=6 \Rightarrow 6^5 = 2^5 \cdot 3^5 = (-1) \cdot 1 = -1 \mid \left( \frac{6}{11} \right) = -1 \checkmark$$

$$a=7 \Rightarrow 7^5 = (-4)^5 = -4^5 = -1 \mid \left( \frac{7}{11} \right) = -1 \checkmark$$

$$a=8 \Rightarrow 8^5 = (-3)^5 = -3^5 = -1 \mid \left( \frac{8}{11} \right) = -1 \checkmark$$

$$a=9 \Rightarrow 9^5 = (-2)^5 = -2^5 = 1 \mid \left( \frac{9}{11} \right) = 1 \quad (9=3^2) \checkmark$$

$$a=10 \Rightarrow 10^5 = (-1)^5 = -1^5 = -1 \mid \left( \frac{10}{11} \right) = -1 \checkmark$$

$\Rightarrow n=11$  prim (SS).

$$\underline{\text{Ex: }} n=111 \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_{111}, a^{55} = \left( \frac{a}{111} \right)$$

$$a=2 \Rightarrow 2^{55} = (2^7)^7 \cdot 2^6 = 128^7 \cdot 2^6 = 17^7 \cdot 2^6 = \underbrace{17 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 17 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 17^5}$$

$$a=2 \Rightarrow 2^{55} = (2^1) \cdot 2^5 = 128 \cdot 2 = 17 \cdot 2 = \underline{17 \cdot 2 \cdot 17 \cdot 2 \cdot 17}$$

$$128 = 111 + 17$$

$$= 136 \cdot 136 \cdot 17^5 = 25 \cdot 25 \cdot 17^5 = 5 \cdot 125 \cdot 17^5$$

$$= 5 \cdot 14 \cdot 17^5 = 5 \cdot 14 \cdot 67^2 \cdot 17 = 5 \cdot 67^2 \cdot 238$$

$$17^2 = 289 = 222 + 67 = 5 \cdot 67^2 \cdot 16 = 5 \cdot 67 \cdot 67 \cdot 16$$

$$289 - 51 = 238 = 335 \cdot 67 \cdot 16 = 2 \cdot 67 \cdot 16$$

$$= 134 \cdot 16 = 23 \cdot 16$$

$$= 23 \cdot 8 \cdot 2 = 184 \cdot 2 = 73 \cdot 2 = 146 \\ = 35$$

$$2^{55} = 35 \in \mathbb{Z}_{111} \quad ; \quad \left( \frac{a}{111} \right) \neq 35, \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_{111}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{2}{111} \right) \neq 2^{55} \Rightarrow 111 \text{ compon}, a=2 \text{ neutr.}$$

OBS: Testul SS are și o variantă probabilistică.