

## 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)

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

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

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

$p$  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:  $\leq 1$  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

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

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

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

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

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 bloouri: Mesaj: ANDREEA  
 cu padding: 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 I

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  MC nu este inversabilă!

$\Rightarrow$  Mesajul nu se poate decripta

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Teste de primalitate

- 1) Sigure (deterministe) = certitudine  
ineficient
- 2) Probabiliste = probabil de/sigur nu,  
eficiente

Algoritm:

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

OUTPUT: A dacă  $n$  este prim

F dacă  $n$  este compus,

eventual afișez un motoc  
(= "motiv" pt care  $n$  este compus)

### 1. Verificarea directă:

- Pentru  $d \in \{2, \dots, n-1\}$ , verifică dacă  $d \mid n$ .

↗ Verificarea sigură  
(deterministă)

- Verificarea probabilistică: Aleg  $t$  mostre  $d \in \{2, \dots, n-1\}$  și verific doar pe acelea.

Răspunsul are prob =  $\frac{t}{n-2}$

Ex.  $n=17$

- Sigur:  $\text{iau } d \in \{2, \dots, 16\}$
  - Prob:  $t=5$  și  $d \in \{7, 13, 11, 10, 2\}$
- $\Rightarrow n=17$  prim cu prob.  $\frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{3}$

## 2. Cercul (Sita) lui Eratostene

Ex.  $n=25$

<span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">2</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">3</span>	<del>4</del>	<span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">5</span>	<del>6</del>	<span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">7</span>	<del>8</del>	<del>9</del>
<del>10</del>	<span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">11</span>	<del>12</del>	<span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">13</span>	<del>14</del>	<del>15</del>	<del>16</del>	<span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">17</span>
<del>18</del>	<span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">19</span>	<del>20</del>	<del>21</del>	<del>22</del>	<span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">23</span>	<del>24</del>	<del>25</del>

### 3. Testul Fermat

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

Ex: Ver. determinată:

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

$$\forall a \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}, a^6 = 1 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_7^* ?$$

$$1^6 = 1; 2^6 = 64 = 1; 3^6 = (3^2)^3 = 2^3 = 1;$$

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

$$5^6 = (-2)^6 = 2^6 = 1; 6^6 = 2^6 \cdot 3^6 = 1$$

$\Rightarrow n=7$  prim (sigur)

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

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

$\Rightarrow n=9$  compus,  $a=2$  martor

Var. probabilită: Aleg  $t$  elem. din  $\mathbb{Z}_n^*$ .

Ex:  $n=27409$ ,  $t=20$  mostre aleatorii

$$a = 9731 \Rightarrow 9731^{27408} = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_{27409}^*$$

$$9731^{27408} = ? \in \mathbb{Z}_{27409}^*$$

$$a = 9731 \rightarrow a^2 = 9731^2 \cdot 27409$$
$$= 21675 \in \mathbb{Z}_{27409}^*$$

$$a^3 = a^2 \cdot a = 21675 \cdot 9731 \cdot 27409$$
$$= 7170$$

$$a^4 = a^3 \cdot a = 7170 \cdot 9731 \cdot 27409$$

etc.

4. Simbolul Jacobi

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

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



$$\underline{\text{Ex:}} \left( \frac{5}{7} \right) = ?$$

$7 \nmid 5$ ; 5 este pătrat în  $\mathbb{Z}_7^*$ ?

Pătratele din  $\mathbb{Z}_7^* = P(\mathbb{Z}_7^*) = \{1, 4, 2\} \neq 5$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{5}{7} \right) = -1$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex:}} \left( \frac{13}{5} \right) = ? \quad 5 \nmid 13 \quad P(\mathbb{Z}_5^*) = \{1, 4\}$$

$$\left( \frac{13}{5} \right) = \left( \frac{3}{5} \right) = -1$$

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

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

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

$$b=1 \Rightarrow 1^3 = 1; \left(\frac{1}{7}\right) = 1 \quad \underline{\text{OK}}$$

$$P(\mathbb{Z}_7^*) = \{1, 2, 4\}$$

$$b=2 \Rightarrow 2^3 = 1; \left(\frac{2}{7}\right) = 1 \text{ pt c\u0103 } 2 \in P(\mathbb{Z}_7^*) \quad \underline{\text{OK}}$$

$$b=3 \Rightarrow 3^3 = 3^2 \cdot 3 = 6 = -1 \quad \text{OK}$$

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

$$b=4 \Rightarrow 4^3 = 2^6 = (2^3)^2 = 1; \left(\frac{4}{7}\right) = 1 \quad \text{OK}$$

$$b=5 \Rightarrow 5^3 = (-2)^3 = -8 = -1 = 6; \left(\frac{5}{7}\right) = -1 \quad \text{OK}$$

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

$\Rightarrow n=7$  prim.

$\uparrow$  var. determinist\u0103 (sigur\u0103)

Var. probabilist\u0103: Aleg t. mortu pt.  $b \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$