

1341a

Ecuatii de gradul I in Z_n

Ex 1) $5x + 3 = 1 \text{ in } Z_7$

$$5x = 1 - 3 = -2 = 5$$

$$5x = 5 \text{ in } Z_7 \quad | \cdot 5^{-1} = 3$$

$$3 \cdot 5 \cdot x = 5 \cdot 3 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

Ex 2 : $4x + 5 = 3 \text{ in } Z_{10}$

$$4x = 3 - 5 = -2 = 8 \quad | \cdot 4^{-1} \quad \text{NU exista}$$

$$(4, 10) = 2 \neq 1$$

Teorema x este inversabil in $Z_n \Leftrightarrow \text{cmdc}(x, n) = 1$

$$4x = 8$$

Rezolv prin inverzari

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{x=2} \\ \underline{x=7} \end{array} \right.$$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$4x \text{ mod } 10$	0	4	8	2	6	0	4	8	2	6

Sisteme liniare

Ex : $\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 1 \\ 5x - 3y = 2 \end{cases} \text{ in } Z_{11}$

Matricea în acumul: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{Z}_{11})$

$$\det A = -9 - 10 = -19 = -11 - 8 = -8 = 3 \in U(\mathbb{Z}_{11})$$

\Rightarrow Sist. Cramer \Rightarrow soluție unică.

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 1 \\ 5x - 3y = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 5x = 2 + 3y \mid \cdot 5^{-1} = 9$$
$$\Rightarrow x = 9(2 + 3y) = 18 + 27y = 7 + 5y$$

$$3(7 + 5y) + 2y = 1$$

$$21 + 15y + 2y = 1$$

$$10 + 6y = 1 \Rightarrow 6y = -9 = 2 \mid \cdot 6^{-1} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = 4} \quad x = 7 + 5 \cdot 4 = 27 = 5$$
$$\boxed{x = 5}$$

Ex: $\begin{cases} 3x + y = 4 \\ 2x + 2y = 3 \end{cases} \in \mathbb{Z}_{10}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; \det A = 6 - 2 = 4 \notin U(\mathbb{Z}_{10})$$

\Rightarrow Sist. NU este Cramer

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x+y=4 \\ 2x+2y=3 \end{array} \right. \cdot 2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6x+2y=8 \\ 2x+2y=3 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow[-]{} 4x=5 \text{ nu există} \quad | \cdot 4^{-1}$$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$4x \text{ mod } 10$	0	4	8	2	6	0	4	8	2	6

$4x \equiv 5$ nu are sol. în \mathbb{Z}_{10} .

$$\Rightarrow S = \emptyset$$

Ec. de gradul al II-lea

$$\text{Ex: } 3x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_7$$

$$a=3; b=-2; c=1$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = -8 = -7 - 1 = -1 \equiv 6$$

$\exists \sqrt{6} \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_7?$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$x^2 \text{ mod } 7$	0	1	4	2	2	4	1

$\Rightarrow \nexists \sqrt{\Delta} \Rightarrow \text{nu avem sol.}$

$$\text{Ex: } 5x^2 + 3x + 2 = 4 \underset{\sim}{\in} \mathbb{Z}_{11}$$

$$5x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$a=5; b=3; c=-2$$

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

$$a = b^2$$

$$\Delta = 9 + 40 = 49 = 44 + 5 = 5$$

$\exists \sqrt{5} \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}$?

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$x^2 \text{ mod } 11$	0	1	4	9	5			5			

$$\sqrt{5} \in \{4, 7\}$$

$$x_1 = \left(-b + \sqrt{\Delta} \right) \cdot (2a)^{-1} = (-3+4) \cdot 10^{-1} = 1 \cdot 10^{-1} = 10$$

$$x_2 = \left(-b - \sqrt{\Delta} \right) \cdot (2a)^{-1} = (-3-4) \cdot 10^{-1} = -7 \cdot 10^{-1} = -7 \cdot 10 = -70 = 33 + 7 = 7$$

$$x_3 = (-3+7) \cdot 10^{-1} = 4 \cdot 10 = 40 = 7 \quad \underline{-40 = 33 + 7 = 7}$$

$$x_4 = (-3-7) \cdot 10^{-1} = -10 \cdot 10^{-1} = -1 \cdot 10^{-1} = -10$$

\uparrow
NU E NECESSAR

Logaritmi în \mathbb{Z}_n

Def: $\log_a b = c \Leftrightarrow a^c = b$ ($a \in \mathbb{R}$, $c \in \mathbb{Z}_n$)

Ex: $\log_3 5 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$ $\log_3 5 = a \Leftrightarrow 3^a \equiv 5 \pmod{7}$

a	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...
3^a	1	3	2	6	4	5	1	3	2	6	4 5 ..
$\pmod{7}$											

$$3^3 = 3^2 \cdot 3 = 2 \cdot 3 \Rightarrow 3^5 \equiv 5 \pmod{7}$$

$$3^4 = 3^3 \cdot 3 = 6 \cdot 3 \Rightarrow \log_3 5 = 5 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$$

Teorema lui Lagrange și grupuri

G grup, $\#G = n$ $\xrightarrow{\text{cel mai mic t.c. } g^n = e}$

$\forall g \in G$, $\text{ord } g | n$

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

Dacă lucrăm multiplicativ $\Rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_n^*, \cdot)$ grup

$\#\mathbb{Z}_n^* = n-1 \Rightarrow g^{n-1} = 1, \forall g \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$

$$\text{Ex: } \log_3 2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{11} \quad 3^9 = 2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}$$

a	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3^a	1	3	9	5	4	1	3	9	5	4	1
$\text{mod } 11$						1					

$$\text{ord } 3 = 5 \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}$$

$\Rightarrow \log_3 2$ nu exists in \mathbb{Z}_{11} .

Inverse matriceale $M_3(\mathbb{Z}_n)$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_5) \quad A^{-1} = ?$$

daca există

Teorema: A este inversabilă în $M_n(\mathbb{Z}_t)$

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

$$\det A = 4 - 2 + 1 = 3 \in U(\mathbb{Z}_5)$$

$$(\det A)^{-1} = 3^{-1} = 2 \quad (-1)^{\text{linie + coloana}}$$

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

$$A^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1} \cdot A^* = 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 8 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_8)$$

Obs: $A \cdot A^{-1} = A^{-1} \cdot A = I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Ex: $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_7)$

$$\det A = 1 + 4 = 5 \in U(\mathbb{Z}_7) \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

$$(\det A)^{-1} = 5^{-1} = 3$$

$$A \rightarrow \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \tilde{A}^* = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{A}^{-1} = (\det \tilde{A})^{-1} \cdot \tilde{A}^* = 3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 6 \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 18 & 15 & 6 \\ 15 & 3 & 18 \\ 15 & 9 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_7).$$

Algoritmi Criptografici

I Flux (stream cipher)

II Pe blocuri (block cipher)

- 1) Caesar
- 2) Afin
- 3) Hill

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
D	I	2	3	4	5	6
H	i	Jg	K	L	M	N
Z	8	9	10	11	12	13
O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
m	15	16	17	18	19	20
V	W	X	Y	Z		
21	22	23	24	25		
Adaug	26	27	?	28		

\Rightarrow literă în \mathbb{Z}_{29}

Caesar - flux: o cheie pt tot mesajul.

Ex. de criptare: $m + K = c$, $\forall m \in \text{Mesaj}$

cheie
 $c \in \text{Cod}(cafun)$

↑

$$\text{Enc}(m) = m + K$$

Ec de descriptare: $m = c - k$

$$\text{Dec}(c) = c - k$$

Ex: Mesaj: MARTI ; $K = 13$

$$[M, A, R, T, I] \rightarrow [12, 0, 17, 19, 8] \xrightarrow[\substack{+K \\ +13}]{} [25, 13, 30, 32, 21]$$

$$[25, 13, 30, 32, 21] \xrightarrow[\substack{\text{mod}29}]{} [25, 13, 1, 3, 21]$$

\rightarrow ZNBDV

Concluziune: MARTI $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text{Caesar} \\ +13}]{} \text{ZNBDV.}$

Descriptare: $[Z, N, B, D, V] \rightarrow [25, 13, 1, 3, 21] \xrightarrow[-K \\ -13]{} [12, 0, 17, 19, 8]$

$$\rightarrow [12, 0, 17, 19, 8] \xrightarrow[\substack{\text{mod}29}]{} [12, 0, 17, 19, 8] \rightarrow$$

\rightarrow MARTI ✓

Caesar pe blocuri fără padding
o cheie/bloc ≤ 1 bloc mai scurt

Ex: Mesaj: LABORATOR ; $b = 5$

\rightarrow LABOR ; $K1 = 7$

ATOR ; $K2 = 15$

$$[L, A, B, O, R] \rightarrow [11, 0, 1, 14, 17] \xrightarrow[\substack{+K1 \\ +7}]{} [18, 7, 8, 21, 24]$$

\rightarrow SHIVY

$$[A, T, O, R] \rightarrow [0, 19, 14, 17] \xrightarrow{+K^2} [15, 34, 29, 32]$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29}$

$$[15, 5, 0, 3] \rightarrow \text{PFAD}$$

LABORATOR \rightarrow SHIVYPFAD

Caesar pe Gloucester cu padding random
 toate Gloucester de același lungime, dar cu zgomot

Ex: Mesaj: MARTI , b=3 \Rightarrow

MAR ; K1 = 11
 TI E ; K2 = 12
 ↳ padding random

$$[M, A, R] \rightarrow [12, 0, 17] \xrightarrow{+K_1} [23, 11, 28] \rightarrow XL?$$

$$[T, I, E] \rightarrow [19, 8, 4] \xrightarrow{+K_2} [31, 20, 16] \xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29} [2, 20, 16]$$

$\rightarrow [C, U, Q]$

MARTIE \rightarrow XL? CU Q
 ↳ zgomot

Examen: Criptaj folosind Caesar-flux
 mesaj = nume de familie, cheia = primul numar
 (sau invers).

Mesaj: MANEA

Chei: ADRIAN

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{matrix} M & A & N & E & A \\ 12 & 0 & 13 & 4 & 0 \\ + & A & D & R & i & A \\ \hline 0 & 3 & 17 & 8 & 0 \end{matrix} \\
 \begin{matrix} 12 & 3 & 30 & 12 & 0_{\text{mod } 29} \\ 12 & 3 & 1 & 12 & 0 \\ M & D & B & M & A \\ \hline \end{matrix}
 \end{array}$$

Cifrul afin-flux

Ec. de criptare: $m \cdot K_1 + K_2 = c$, $\forall m \in \text{Mesaj}$
 K_1, K_2 chei
 $c \in \text{Cod}$

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

Ex: Mesaj: MARTI

$$K_1 = 3; K_2 = 7$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [M, A, R, T, i] &\rightarrow [12, 0, 17, 19, 8] \xrightarrow[\cdot 3, +7]{\cdot K_1 + K_2} [43, 7, 58, 64, 3] \\
 &\xrightarrow{\text{mod } 29} [14, 7, 0, 6, 2] \rightarrow OHAGC
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\text{Decriptare}} : \text{OHAGC} \rightarrow [14, 7, 0, 6, 2] \xrightarrow[-7, \cdot 3^{-1}]{} -7, \cdot 10$$

$$[70, 0, -70, -10, -50] \xrightarrow[\text{mod } 29]{} [12, 0, 17, 19, 8]$$

$$70 = 58 + 12$$

$$-70 = -58 - 12 = -12 = 17$$

$$-50 = -58 + 8 = 8$$

MARTI

Hill-flux

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

$\in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_{29})$ $\in M_{3,1}(\mathbb{Z}_{29})$

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

$$\underline{\text{Ex: }} \text{Mesaj} = ASI$$

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

$$\det MC = 1 - 4 + 2 + 1 \\ = 0$$

$\Rightarrow MC$ nu este inversabilă
 \Rightarrow nu se poate realiza decriptarea!

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 25 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 58 \\ 33 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix} \text{ mod } 29 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix}^{\text{A}}_{\text{E}}_{\text{R}}$$

Decriptare: $\det MC = 2$; $(\det MC)^{-1} = 2^{-1} = 15$

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

$$MC^{-1} = (\det MC)^t \cdot MC^* = 15 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Exercițiu

1. Criptati numele de familie cu cheia dată de luna de naștere, folosind Caesar flux - Decriptare.
2. Criptati primul prenume folosind Caesar pe slovuri, $b=3$. Cheile = ultimele cifre numerale din nr. de telefon. Decriptare.
3. Criptati orașul de naștere cu cîifrul afin - flux, K_1 = luna de naștere, K_2 = ziua de naștere.

4. Hill: Mesaj: YES

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

Teste de primalitate

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

OUTPUT: n prim/compoz

1) Ciurul/Sita lui Eratostene

2) Testul Fermat

3) Testul Solovay-Strassen

a) Teste sigure (determinate)
+ rezolvă cu certitudine
- ineficiente

b) Teste probabiliste
+ eficiente
- nu sunt certe

1. Ciurul lui Eratostene

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

OUTPUT: lista de nr prime $\leq n$

Ex.: $n = 2^3$

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

out: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23

Alternativă: Verifica dacă n este prim.

Ex.: $n = 21$

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

21 \leftarrow 21 compus.

Tezul Fermat - varianta originală

Mica Teoremă a lui Fermat

n prim $\Rightarrow a^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}, \forall a \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$

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

Ex: $n=7 \Rightarrow a^6 = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_7^*$, $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_7^*$?

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

$$a=2 \Rightarrow 2^6 = 64 = 63 + 1 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$a=3 \Rightarrow 3^6 = (3^2)^3 = 2^3 = 8 = 7 + 1 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

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

$$a=5 \Rightarrow 5^6 = (-2)^6 = 2^6 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

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

$\Rightarrow n=7$ prim cf Fermat.

Ex: $n=9 \Rightarrow \exists a \in \mathbb{Z}_9^*, a^8 = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_9^*$?

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

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

$\Rightarrow n=9$ compus, $a=2$ martor (witness)

Fermat probabilist

Aleg t numere din \mathbb{Z}_n^* si testez doar pe aceea.

Conditia va fi ca prob = $\frac{t}{n-1}$

Ex: $n=17$, $t=3$, $a \in \{5, 9, 11\}$

$a=5 \Rightarrow 5^{16} \geq 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_{17}^*$?

$$(5^3)^5 \cdot 5 = 125^5 \cdot 5 = 6^5 \cdot 5 = 2^5 \cdot 3^5 \cdot 5 \\ \text{ " } \\ 119+6$$

$$= 2^4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 = (-1) \cdot 2 \cdot (-4) \cdot 3 \cdot 5$$

$$= 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 = 8 \cdot (-2) = -16 = 1 \\ \text{OK}$$

$$a=9 \Rightarrow 9^{16} = (9^2)^8 = (-4)^8 = 4^8 = (4^2)^4 = (-1)^4 = 1 \\ \text{OK}$$

$$a=11 \Rightarrow 11^{16} = (11^2)^8 = 2^8 = (2^4)^2 = (-1)^2 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

Concluziune: $n=17$ probabil prim, prob = $\frac{3}{16}$.

Simbolul Jacobii

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

$$\left(\frac{b}{n} \right) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{daca } n \mid b \\ 1 & \text{daca } b \text{ este patrat in } \mathbb{Z}_n^* \\ -1 & \text{rest.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ex: } \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = -1$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} x & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline x^2 & 1 & 4 & 4 & 1 \end{array} \quad \mathbb{Z}_5^*$$

$$\text{Ex: } \left(\frac{4}{7}\right) = 1 \text{ pt ca } 4 = 2^2 \in \mathbb{Z}_7^*$$

$$\text{Ex: } \left(\frac{15}{3}\right) = 0 \text{ pt ca } 3 | 15$$

$$\text{Ex: } \left(\frac{11}{7}\right) = \left(\frac{4}{7}\right) = 1$$

Testur Sоловај - Штранен

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

$$\text{Ex: } n=7 \Rightarrow b^3 = \left(\frac{b}{7}\right) \text{ ? } b \in \mathbb{Z}_7^* ?$$

$$b=1 \Rightarrow 1^3=1; \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)=1 \text{ pt ca } 1=1^2$$

$$b=2 \Rightarrow 2^3=8=1; \left(\frac{2}{7}\right)=1 \text{ pt ca } 2^2=3=4$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccccc} x & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline x^2 & 1 & 4 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$b=3 \Rightarrow 3^3 = 27 = 6 = -1 \quad ; \quad \left(\frac{3}{7}\right) = -1$$

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow n=7$ prim.

$$\underline{\text{Ex: }} n=15 \Rightarrow \text{if } b \in \mathbb{Z}_{15}^*, b^7 = \left(\frac{b}{15}\right) \in \mathbb{Z}_{15}^*?$$

$b=1$ OK

$$b=2 \Rightarrow 2^7 = 2^4 \cdot 2^3 = 1 \cdot 2^3 = 1 + \left(\frac{2}{15}\right)$$

$\Rightarrow n=15$ kompos., $b=2$ m.a.tor.

Diffie-Hellman, El Gamal, RSA

Diffie-Hellman

Baza matematică: logaritmul discret ($\in \mathbb{Z}_n$)

Def: $\log_a b = c \Leftrightarrow a^c = b$ ($\in \mathbb{R}$, $\in \mathbb{Z}_n$)

dlogab

- OBS:
- 1) Exponentierea este scumpă computational.
 - 2) Log.-discret nu există men.

Ex.: $\log_2 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_5$ dacă există -?

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

a	1	2	3	4
2 ^a	2	4	3	1

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

Ex.: $\log_2 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$ dacă există -?

$$\log_2 3 = a \Leftrightarrow 2^a = 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$$

a	1	2	3	4	5	6
2 ^a	2	4	1	2	4	1

$\Rightarrow \log_2 3$ nu există $\in \mathbb{Z}_7$.

Diffie - Hellman - Algorithm

OBS: NU criptază mesaj!

Ex: Alice alege $a = 8$

Bob alege $b = 10$

p prim = 13 ; $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}, \alpha = 23$

(p, α) = public

$$A = \alpha^a \bmod p = 23^8 \bmod 13$$

$$= 10^8 \bmod 13 = (-3)^8 \bmod 13$$

$$= \underbrace{(3^3)^2}_{1} \cdot 3^2 = 9$$

$$B = \alpha^b \bmod p = 23^{10} \bmod 13$$

$$= 10^{10} = (-3)^{10} = (-3^3)^3 \cdot 3$$

$$= (-1)^3 \cdot 3 = -3 = 10$$

Cheia comună

$$K = B^a \cdot A^b \text{ mod } p$$

$$K = B^a = 10^8 \text{ mod } 13 = (-3)^8 \text{ mod } 13$$

$$= \underbrace{(3^3)^2}_{1} \cdot 3^2 = 9$$

$$A^b = 9^{10} \text{ mod } 13 = 3^{20} = \underbrace{(3^3)^6}_{1} \cdot 3^2$$

$$K = 9$$

$$\boxed{K = 9}$$

El Granal

Baza matematică: grupuri ciclice

Def: (\mathbb{Z}_n^*, \cdot) s.n. ciclic dacă

$\exists x \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ a.i. $\text{ord } x = n-1$. În acest caz,
x s.n. generator, not. $\mathbb{Z}_n^* = \langle x \rangle$.

OBS: Dacă există, generatorul nu este
neapărat unic.

Ex: \mathbb{Z}_5^*

a	1	2	3	4	
2^a	2	4	3	1	$\Rightarrow \text{ord } 2 = 4 \Rightarrow 2$ generator
3^a	3	4	2	1	$\Rightarrow \text{ord } 3 = 4 \Rightarrow 3$ generator
4^a	4	1	4	1	$\Rightarrow \text{ord } 4 = 2$

\mathbb{Z}_5^* ciclic, $\mathbb{Z}_5^* = \langle 2 \rangle = \langle 3 \rangle$.

El Gamal - Algorithm

I Generarea cheii

$$G = \mathbb{Z}_7^* \quad \text{ord } \mathbb{Z}_7^* = 6 \Rightarrow 9-1=6 \Rightarrow q=7$$

a	1	2	3	4	5	6
2^a	2	4	1			
3^a	3	2	6	4	5	1

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord } 3 = 6 \\ \Rightarrow 3 \text{ generator}$$

$$e=1.$$

$$\text{Alg } x \in \{1, 2, \dots, 9-1\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, 6\}$$

$$x=5$$

$$h = g^x \bmod q = 3^5 \bmod 7 = 5$$

$$PK = (G, q, g, h) = (\mathbb{Z}_7^*, 7, 3, 5)$$

$$PK = x = 5.$$

Criptarea

$M = \text{mesaj} \xrightarrow[\text{bijektivă}]{f} m \in \mathbb{Z}_7^*$

Aleg $M=3$, $f=id \Rightarrow m=M=3$.

Aleg $y \in \{1, 2, \dots, q-1\} = \{1, \dots, 6\}$

$$y=6$$

$$s = h^y \bmod q = 5^6 \bmod 7$$

$$= (-2)^6 \bmod 7 = (2^3)^2 = 1$$

$$\text{Cifrul: } c_1 = g^y \bmod q = 3^6 \bmod 7 = 1$$

$$c_2 = m \cdot s = 3 \cdot 1 = 3$$

$$M \models m \xrightarrow{\text{ElG}} (c_1, c_2) = (1, 3)$$

Decriptarea

$$S = C_1^X \bmod q = 1^5 \bmod 7 = 1$$

$$S^{-1} \bmod q = 1$$

$$M = C_2 \cdot S^{-1} = 3 \cdot 1 = 3 \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} M = 3.$$

RSA

Baza matematică: factorizarea = descompunerea
în factori primi

Indicatorul lui Euler (TOTIENT function)

Def: nean

$$\varphi(n) = \#\{x \leq n \mid \text{cmmdc}(x, n) = 1\}$$

Ex: $n = 10$

$$\{x \leq 10 \mid \text{cmmdc}(x, 10) = 1\} = \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(10) = 4.$$

OBS: 1) Dacă p prim $\Rightarrow \varphi(p) = p - 1$

2) Dacă $n = p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdot p_3 \cdots p_t \Rightarrow$

$$\varphi(n) = (p_1 - 1)(p_2 - 1) \cdots (p_t - 1)$$

3) $\varphi(n) = \#\mathbb{U}(\mathbb{Z}_n)$.

RSA : Algoritm

I Algoritm cheilor

$$p = 5 \quad q = 7$$

$$n = p \cdot q = 35$$

$$\varphi(n) > \varphi(35) = 4 \cdot 6 = 24$$

Aleg $e \in \{3, 4, \dots, 23\}$ ast.

$$\text{cum } \text{dc}(e, \varphi(n)) = 1$$

$$e = 13$$

$$d \cdot e \equiv 1 \pmod{\varphi(n)} \Rightarrow d = e^{-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_{24}$$

$$d = 13^{-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_{24} = 13$$

$$\text{PubK} = (e, n) = (13, 35)$$

$$\text{PrivK} = (d, n) = (13, 35)$$

Encryption

Algo meny m $\in \{0, 1, \dots, 34\}$

$$m = 33$$

Cifrel: $c = m^e \pmod{n} = 33^{13} \pmod{35}$

$$\begin{aligned} & (-2)^{13} = - (2^5)^2 \cdot 2^3 = - (-3)^2 \cdot 2^3 \\ & = - 72 = - 70 - 2 = - 2 = 33. \end{aligned}$$

$$m = 33 \xrightarrow{\text{RSA}} c = 33.$$

III
Semiprime

$$m^1 \equiv c^d \pmod{n} \equiv 33^{13} \pmod{35} = 33$$

fBS: $m^1 \equiv m$ ✓