

# 1343a - Aritmetică modulară (în $\mathbb{Z}_n$ )

$$\mathbb{Z}_n = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1\}$$

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

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

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

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

-  $a = \text{opusul lui } a \in \mathbb{Z}_7$   
= simetricul față de  $+$

$$-a = b \Leftrightarrow a + b = 0$$

$$-3 = x \Leftrightarrow x + 3 = 0 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_7 \Rightarrow x = 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -4 = 3$$

$$-2 = 5 \text{ pt că } 2 + 5 = 7 = 0 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_7$$

$a^{-1} = \text{inversul lui } a \in \mathbb{Z}_7$   
= simetricul față de  $\cdot$

$$3^{-1} = x \Leftrightarrow 3 \cdot x = 1$$

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

$$2^{-1} = 4 \text{ pt c\aa } 2 \cdot 4 = 8 = 1$$

$$1^{-1} = 1$$

$$6^{-1} = 6$$

$\Rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_7 - \{0\}, \cdot)$  grup com.

Teorema:  $U(\mathbb{Z}_n) = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}_n / \exists x^{-1}\}$   
grupul unita\ilor

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

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

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

$\cdot$	1	3	7	9
1	1	3	7	9
3	3	9	1	7
7	7	1	9	3
9	9	7	3	1

$(U(\mathbb{Z}_{10}), \cdot)$  grup  
Com.

Ec. de gradul I \u00een  $\mathbb{Z}_n$

$$3x + 2 = 1 \text{ \u00een } \mathbb{Z}_7$$

$$3x = -1$$

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

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

$$x = -5 = 2$$

$$\rightarrow 3x = -1 = 6 \Rightarrow x = 2$$

$$2x - 1 = 5 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{10} \quad U(\mathbb{Z}_{10}) = \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$$

$$\text{ii} \quad 2x = 6 \quad | \cdot 2^{-1}$$

obs:  $x=3$  din tabla înmulțirii

$\cdot$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	0	2	4	6	8	0	2	4	6	8

Ex.  $2x = 3$  în  $\mathbb{Z}_{10}$  nu are sol.

Ex. de gradul II

$$\bullet \quad 2x^2 - 5x + 1 = 3 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_7$$

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

$$\Delta = (-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-2) = 4 + 2 = 6$$

$$\sqrt{6} \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_7 = a \Rightarrow a^2 = 6$$

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

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{6}$  does not exist in  $\mathbb{Z}_7 \Rightarrow$  eq. has no sol.

$$\bullet x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{13}$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 24 = 1$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{1} = \{1, 12\} = \{1, -1\} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 11 \\ -26-10 \\ 11 \end{matrix}$$

$$x_1 = (5 + 1) \cdot 2^{-1} = 6 \cdot 7 = 6 \cdot (-6) = -36 = -10 = 3$$

$$x_2 = (5 - 1) \cdot 2^{-1} = 4 \cdot 7 = 28 = 2$$

$$4^{100} \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{11} = ?$$

$$(4^2)^{50} = 5^{50} = (5^2)^{25} = 3^{25} = (3^5)^5 = 1^5 = 1$$

$$3^5 = 3^2 \cdot \underbrace{3^2}_5 \cdot 3 = 9 \cdot 5 = 1$$

## Logarithmul discret

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

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

$$2^0 = 1; 2^1 = 2; 2^2 = 4; \underline{2^3 = 3}$$

$$\log_2 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_7 \text{ nu exista.}$$

$$\underbrace{2^0 = 1; 2^1 = 2; 2^2 = 4; 2^3 = 1; 2^4 = 2, \dots}_{\text{ciclu}}$$

$$\log_a b \in \mathbb{Z}_n$$

Teorema lui Lagrange pt grupuri

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

$$\text{Pn } g \in G. \Rightarrow g^n = e.$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}_7^*, \cdot), g^6 = 1, \forall g \in \mathbb{Z}_7^* \\ \text{grup.}$$

## Inverse matriciale

$A \in M_n(\mathbb{Z}_t)$  este inversabilă  $(\Leftrightarrow)$   
 $\det A \in \mathcal{U}(\mathbb{Z}_t) (\Leftrightarrow \text{c.m.d.c.}(\det A, t) = 1.$

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

## Coduri folosind $\mathbb{Z}_n$

1. Flux (stream cipher): aceeași cheie pt tot mesajul
2. Bloc (block cipher): o cheie / bloc de mesaj

a) fără padding:  $\leq 1$  bloc mai scurt

b) cu padding: toate blocurile au ac. lung.

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

Caesar

$$C = m + K$$

Enc-de cryptare:  $Cod = Mesaj + cheia$

Enc-de decryptare  $m = C - K$

Ex: Flux: Mesaj: ANDREEA  
cheia: 20

$$[A, N, D, R, E, E, A] \rightarrow [0, 13, 3, 17, 4, 4, 0]$$

$$\xrightarrow[+20]{+K} [20, 33, 23, 37, 24, 24, 20] \xrightarrow[\text{mod } 29]{\div 29}$$

$$[20, 4, 23, 8, 24, 24, 20] \rightarrow U E X i y y U$$

$$\underline{ANDREEA} \rightarrow \underline{U} \underline{E} \underline{X} \underline{i} \underline{y} \underline{y} \underline{U}$$

Decryptare:

$$[U, E, X, i, y, y, U] \rightarrow [20, 4, 23, 8, 24, 24, 20]$$

$$\xrightarrow[-20]{-K} [0, -16, 3, -12, 4, 4, 0] \xrightarrow{\div 29}$$

$$\rightarrow [0, 13, 3, 17, 4, 4, 0] \rightarrow ANDREEA$$

## Pe blocuri, fără padding

Message: ANDRĒĒA

Bloc: 4  $\Rightarrow$  ANDR K1: 15  
ĒĒA K2: 43

$$[A, N, D, R] \rightarrow [0, 13, 3, 17] \xrightarrow[\substack{+K1 \\ +15}]{+K1} [15, 28, 18, 32]$$
$$\xrightarrow{\cdot 29} [15, 28, 18, 3] \rightarrow P? S D$$

$$[Ē, Ē, A] \rightarrow [4, 4, 0] \xrightarrow[\substack{+K2 \\ +43}]{+K2} [47, 47, 43] \xrightarrow{\cdot 29}$$
$$\rightarrow [18, 18, 14] \rightarrow S S O$$

$$\underline{\text{ANDRĒĒA}} \rightarrow \underline{P? S D} \overset{\downarrow \downarrow}{\underline{\underline{SSO}}}$$

## Pe blocuri, cu padding

Message: ANDRĒĒA

Bloc: 5  $\Rightarrow$  ANDRĒ K1: 10  
ĒĒA S D K2: 13

$$[A, N, D, R, Ē] \rightarrow [0, 13, 3, 17, 4] \xrightarrow[\substack{+K1 \\ +10}]{+K1}$$

$$[10, 23, 13, 27, 14] \rightarrow K \times N . 0$$



$$[E, A, A, S, D] \rightarrow [4, 0, 0, 18, 3] \xrightarrow[\substack{+K_2 \\ +13}]{\substack{-K_1 \\ -5}} [17, 13, 13, 31, 16] \\ \xrightarrow{-29} [17, 13, 13, 2, 16] \rightarrow RNNCQ$$

$$\underline{ANDREEA, ASD} \rightarrow \underline{K \times N. O RNNCQ}$$

Cifrul afin

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

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

Ex: Mesaj: LUNI

Cheie:  $K_1 = 5$ ;  $K_2 = 11$

flux

$$[L, U, N, I] \rightarrow [11, 20, 13, 8] \xrightarrow[\substack{\cdot K_1 + K_2 \\ \cdot 5 + 11}]{\substack{-K_1 + K_2 \\ -5 + 11}}$$

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

$$66 = 58 + 8$$

$$111 = 116 - 5 = -5 = 24$$

$$76 = 66 + 10$$

iySW

Decryptare:  $m = (c - 11) \cdot 5^{-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_{29}$

$$5^{-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_{29} = 6$$

$$[i, y, s, w] \rightarrow [8, 24, 18, 22] \xrightarrow{-11 \cdot 6}$$

$$[-18, 78, 42, 66] \xrightarrow{\% 29} [11, 20, 13, 8]$$

LUNI

Hill

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

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

Ex:

Message: ALO  $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A \\ L \\ O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 11 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} C \\ 0 \\ D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 11 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 22 \\ -8 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot 29$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 22 \\ 21 \\ 26 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} W \\ V \\ U \end{matrix}$$

Decryptare:  $\det MC = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 + 1 + 2 = 1$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} M \\ S \\ J \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 22 \\ 21 \\ 26 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 11 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} A \\ V \\ U \end{matrix}$$

Hill afin

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

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

# Teste de primalitate

Algoritmi / Teoreme:

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

OUTPUT: A/F dacă  $n$  prim/compus

1. Exacti / determinişti = siguri, ineficienti
  2. Probabilişti = răspund cu probabilitate, eficienti
- 

1. Verificarea directă = cu definiția

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

Pentru  $d \in \{2, 3, \dots, n-1\}$

• dacă  $d | n \Rightarrow n$  compus STOP  
 $n$  prim STOP

2. Ciurul (Sita) lui Eratostene

$n = 25$

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

### 3. Testul Fermat

Mica teoremă a lui Fermat:

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

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

$$a^6 = 1 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_7^* \text{ } \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_7^* ?$$

$$1^6 = 1; 2^6 = 64 = 1; 3^6 = (3^2)^3 = 2^3 = 8 = 1;$$

$$4^6 = (2^2)^6 = (2^6)^2 = 1; 5^6 = (-2)^6 = 2^6 = 1;$$

$$6^6 = 2^6 \cdot 3^6 = 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \quad \text{OK} \Rightarrow n=7 \text{ prim.}$$

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

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_9^*, a^8 = 1 \text{ mod } 9.$$

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

$\Rightarrow n=9$  compus; 2 martor.

↗  
Verificare exactă / deterministă

# Verificare probabilistică:

Ex:  $n=73$

Mostre:  $t=3$  aleatorii  $\in \mathbb{Z}_{73}^*$

$$a \in \{15, 25, 4\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_{73}^*$$

$$15^{72} = 1 \pmod{73}$$

$$25^{72} = 1 \pmod{73}$$

$$4^{72} = 1 \pmod{73}$$

$$15^{72} = 3^{72} \cdot 5^{72} = (3^4)^{18} \cdot (5^3)^{24}$$

$$= (81)^{18} \cdot (125)^{24} = 8^{18} \cdot 52^{24}$$

$$= 2^{54} \cdot 4^{24} \cdot 13^{24} = (2^6)^9 \cdot (4^3)^8 \cdot (169)^{12}$$

$$= (-11)^9 \cdot (-11)^8 \cdot (23)^{12}$$

$$= -11^{17} \cdot 23^{12} \dots \text{Rezultat pozitiv}$$

$$\dots = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 25^{72} &= 5^{144} = \dots = 1 \\
 4^{72} &= 2^{144} = \dots = 1
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} 25^{72} &= 5^{144} = \dots = 1 \\ 4^{72} &= 2^{144} = \dots = 1 \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{Rez. pozitiv}$$

Concluzia:  $n=73$  PROBABIL prim

$$\text{prob} = \frac{3}{72} = \frac{1}{24}$$

#### 4. Testul Solovay-Strassen

Simbolul lui Jacobi

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

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

Ex:  $\left( \frac{3}{7} \right) = ? \quad 7 \nmid 3$

Pătrate din  $\mathbb{Z}_7^* = P(\mathbb{Z}_7^*) = \{1, 4, 2\} \neq 3$   
 $\Rightarrow \left( \frac{3}{7} \right) = -1$

$$\left(\frac{12}{5}\right) = ? \quad 5 \nmid 12$$

$$12 \bmod 5 = 2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{12}{5}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)$$

$$P(\mathbb{Z}_5) = \{1, 4\} \not\ni 2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{12}{5}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = -1$$

$$\left(\frac{15}{7}\right) = ? \quad \left(\frac{15}{7}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{7}\right) = 1 \quad p \nmid ca \quad 1 = 1^2$$

$$\left(\frac{30}{5}\right) = 0 \quad p \mid ca \quad 5 \mid 30.$$

Teorema:

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

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

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

$$b^{\frac{7-1}{2}} = b^3 \stackrel{?}{=} \left(\frac{b}{7}\right) \bmod n, \forall$$

$$b \in \mathbb{Z}_7^*$$



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

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

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

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

$$b=5 \Rightarrow 5^3 = 5^2 \cdot 5 = 25 \cdot 5 = 4 \cdot 5 = 20 = 6 = -1 \quad \text{OK}$$

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

$$b=6 \Rightarrow 6^3 = 2^3 \cdot 3^3 = 1 \cdot (-1) = -1$$

$$\left(\frac{6}{7}\right) = -1 \quad \text{OK}$$

$\Rightarrow n=7$  prim.

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$n=9$

$$b^{\frac{9-1}{2}} = b^4 = \left(\frac{b}{9}\right) \pmod{9},$$

$\forall b \in \mathbb{Z}_9^*$  ?

$$b=1 \Rightarrow 1^4 = 1; \left(\frac{1}{9}\right) = 1 \text{ pt car } 1 = 1^2 \quad \text{OK}$$

$$P(\mathbb{Z}_9^*) = \{1, 4, 0, 7\}$$

$$2^4 = 16 = 7; \left(\frac{2}{9}\right) = -1 \text{ p\u00e1ra 2 hu e p\u00e1rat}$$

$\Rightarrow h=9$  Composto,  $b=2$  maior

$$3^4 = 0; \left(\frac{3}{9}\right) = -1 = 8 \Rightarrow b=3 \text{ maior}$$