

Algebraic Geometry And Its Applications

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Algebraic Geometry

- Algebraic Geometry is a branch of mathematics which uses abstract algebraic techniques to solve geometric problems

Elliptic Curves

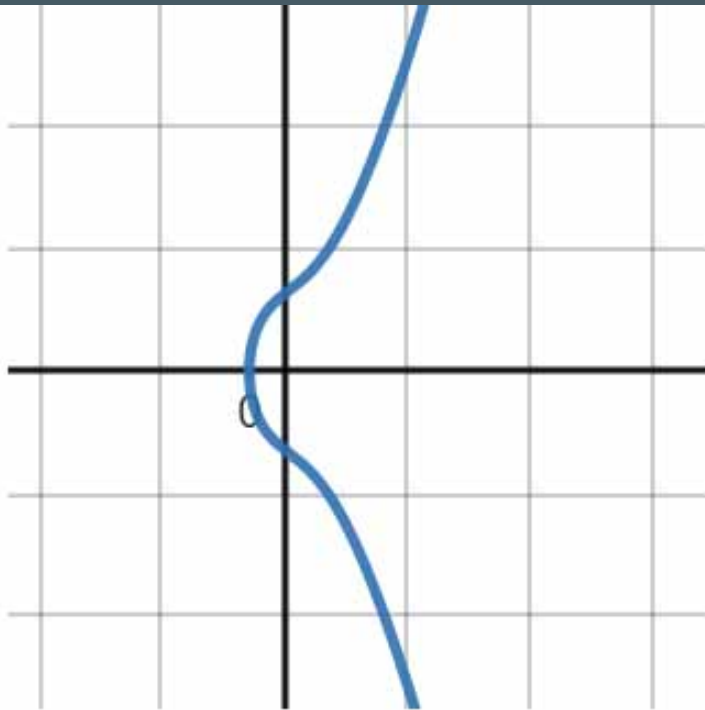
- Elliptic curves are given by the family of equations:

$$y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$$

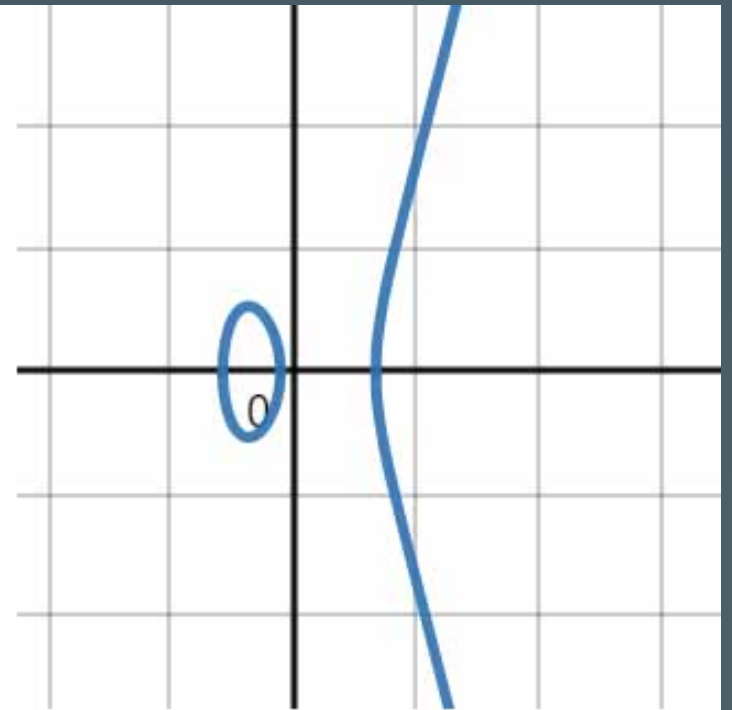
Graphs Of Elliptic Curves



1. $a = -5; b = 5$

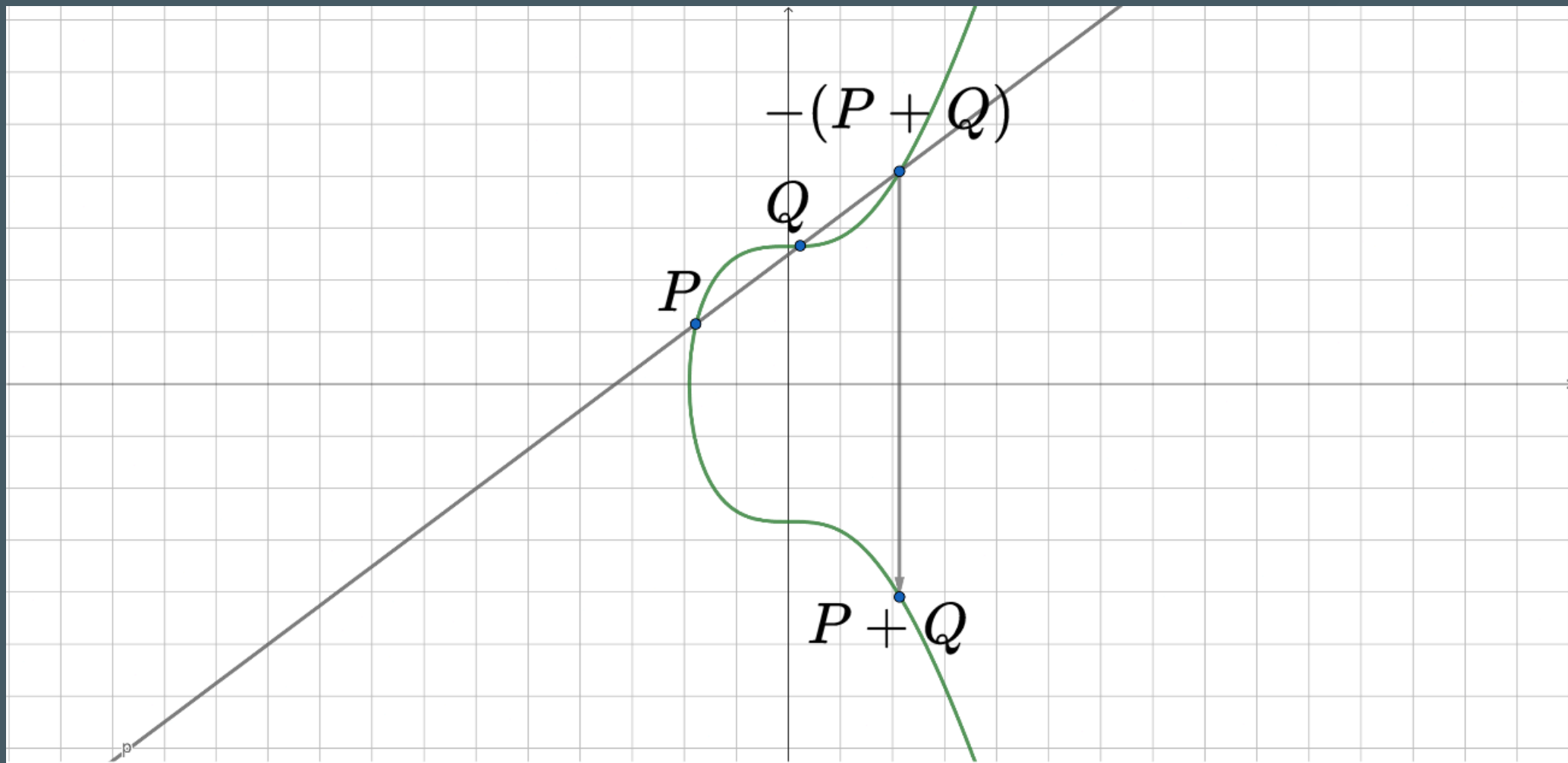


2. $a = 5; b = 10$

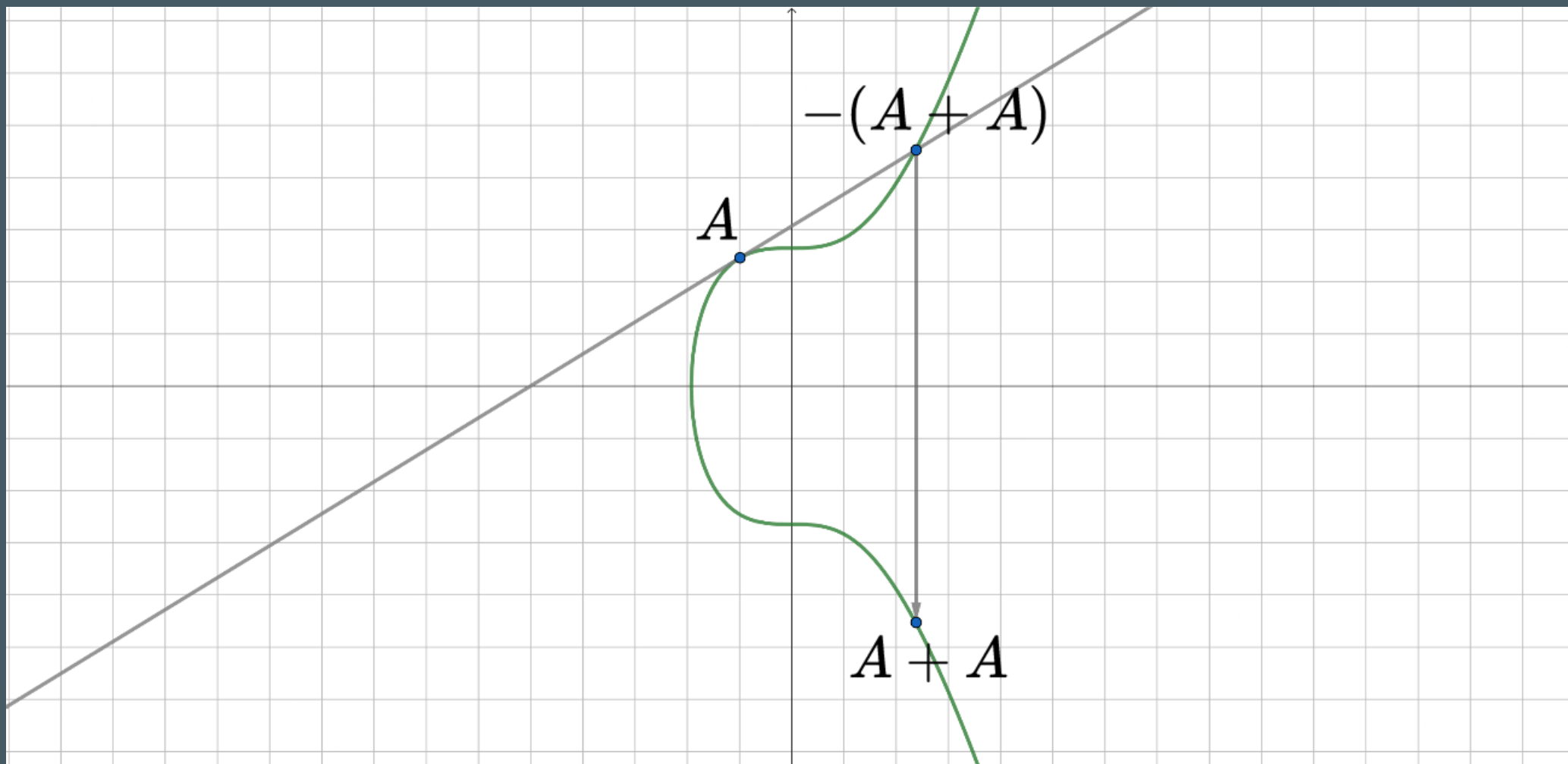


3. $a = -10; b = -5$

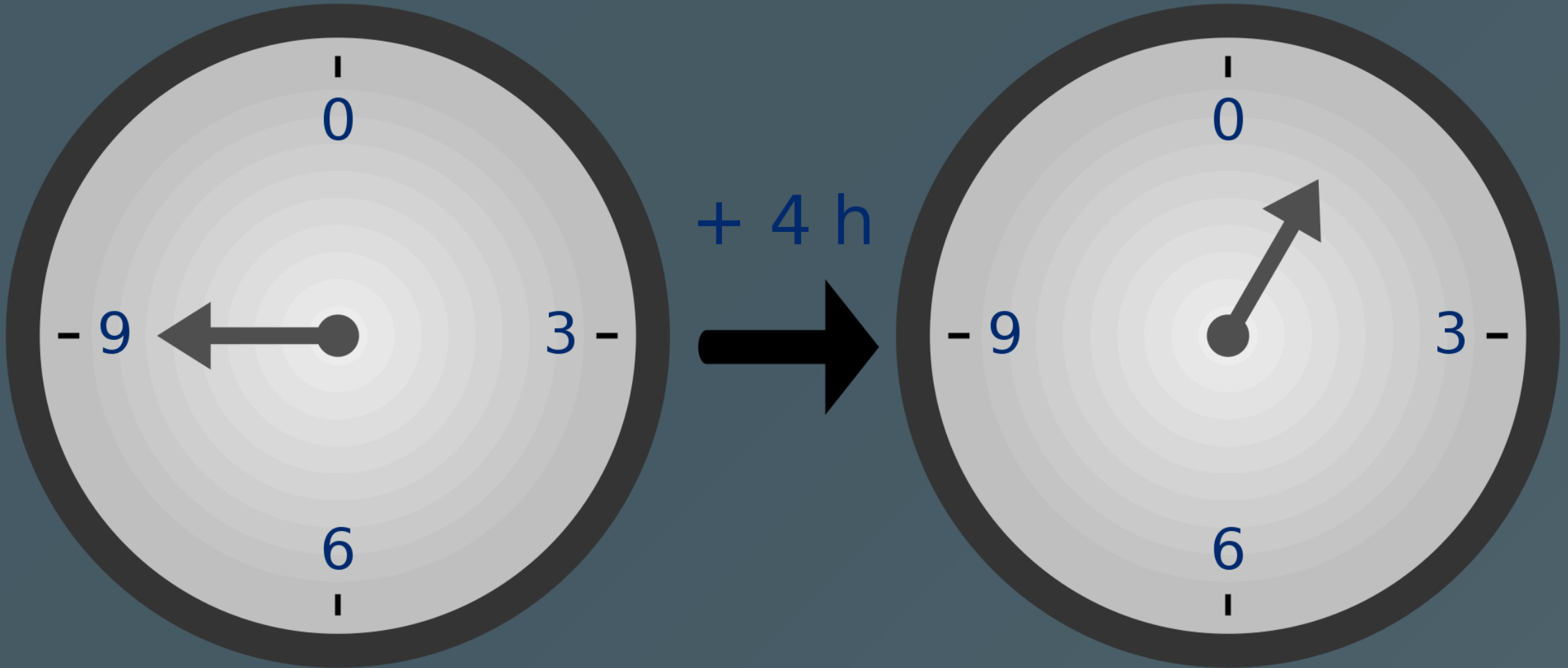
Point Addition



Adding Point To Itself



Modular Arithmetic



Cryptography

Cryptography is the study of constructing and analyzing protocols that prevent third parties or the public from reading private messages.

Public Key Cryptography

Public Key Cryptography deals with cryptographic systems that operate on pairs of public and private keys.

Usually private key contains some information about structure of public key that is otherwise very hard to determine without knowing the private key.

Digital Signature

Digital Signature is a way of ensuring that message was signed with particular public/private key pair

Hash Function

Hash Function is a function that given some message in binary gives back integer of fixed length called hash and satisfies a couple requirements:

- It should be difficult to find message that has given hash.
- If you have message and its hash it should be difficult to find another message with same hash
- It should be highly unlikely that two different messages have same hash

Example Of A Hash

"Hello World" -

a591a6d40bf420404a011733cfb7b190d62c65bf0bcda32b57b277d
9ad9f146e

"Hello World!" -

7f83b1657ff1fc53b92dc18148a1d65dfc2d4b1fa3d677284add200
126d9069

Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm

Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA) is an algorithm for signing messages with elliptic curves using addition of points on elliptic curves as its "one-way" function

Parameters

Before using ECDSA all participants should agree on set of parameters.

- Specific curve to use
- Starting point
- Group Order
- Finite Field (large prime)

Primitives

d_A - private key - large integer

$Q_A = d_A * G$ - public point

m - message or document to be signed, in binary

$z = \text{HASH}(m)$

Signing Algorithm

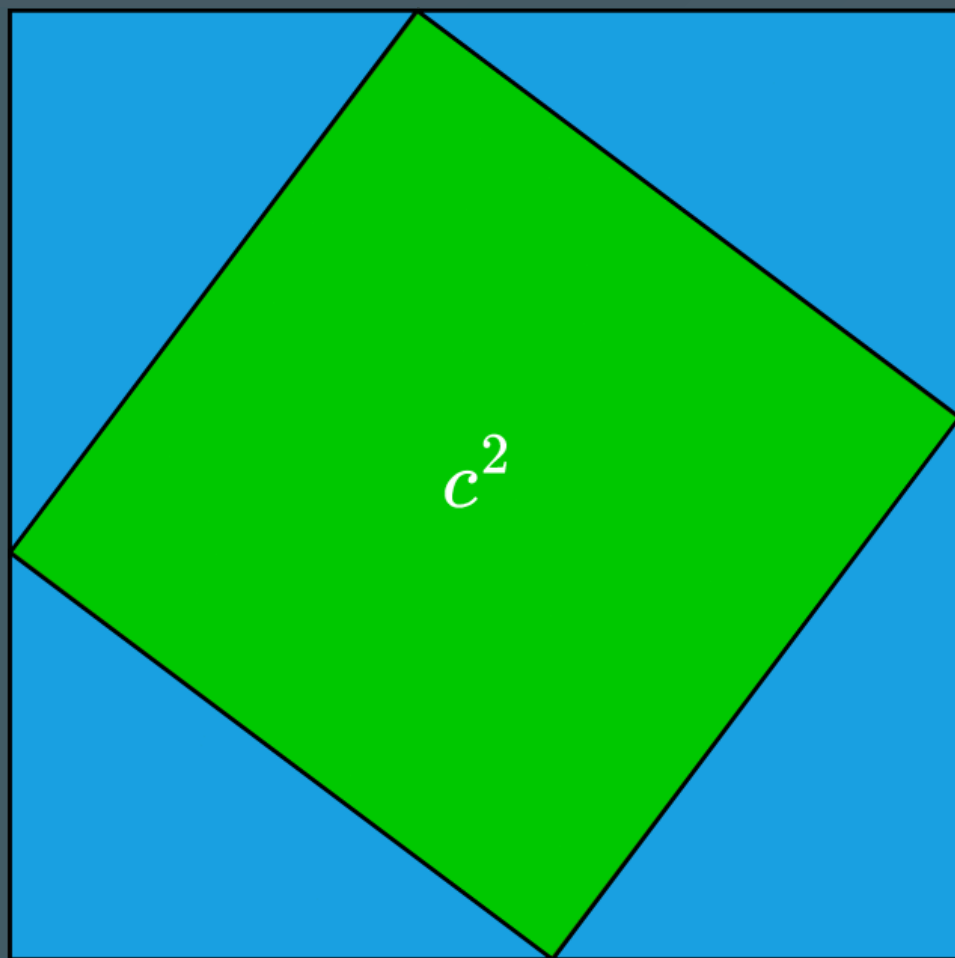
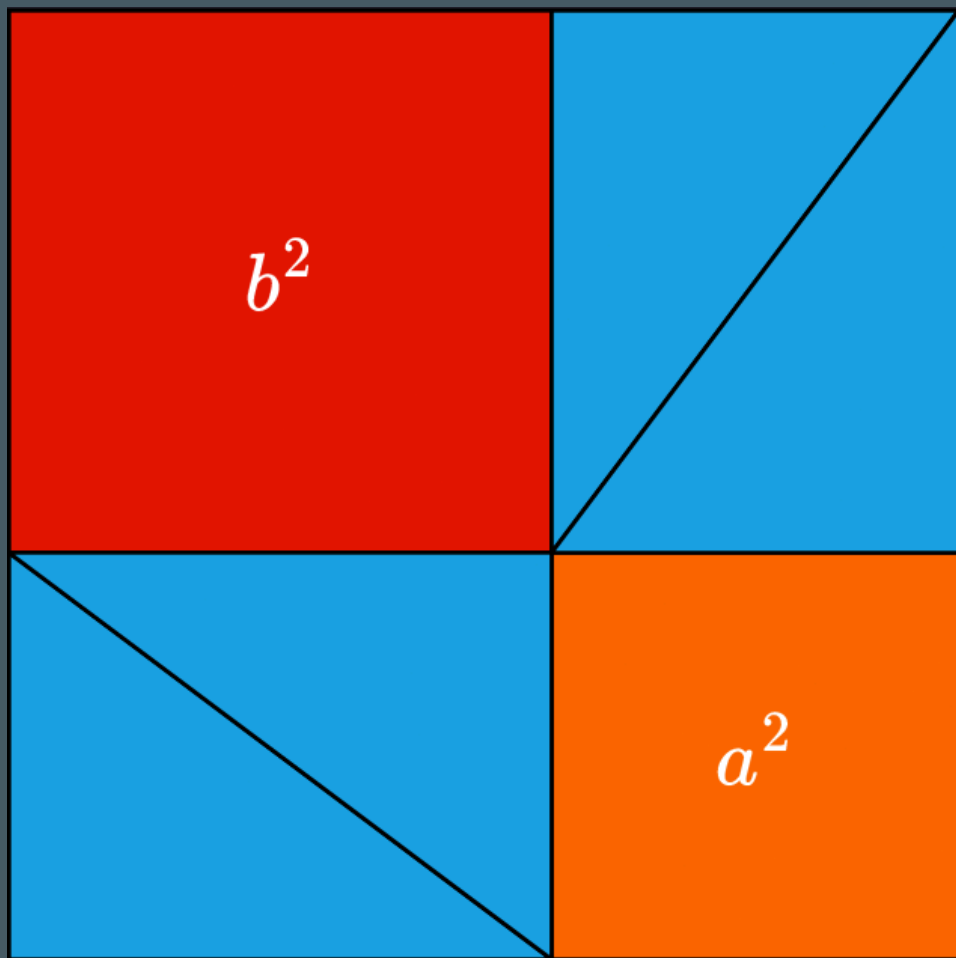
- Generate secure random integer k from 1 to $n - 1$
- Compute point $(x, y) = k * G$
- Compute $r = x \bmod n$
- Compute $s = k^{-1}(z + r * d_A) \bmod n$

Resulting pair (r, s) is the signature

Pythagoras Theorem

Pythagoras Theorem states that if a and b are lengths of triangle legs and c is length of its hypotenuse then

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$



Fermat's Last Theorem

Theorem states that there are no natural numbers a , b and c for which following would be true

$$a^n + b^n = c^n, n \geq 3$$

Fermat wrote:

"I have discovered a truly marvelous proof of this, which this margin is too narrow to contain."

Thank You For Watching!