

Substitution cipher: Replace each letter of the alphabet by some other letter.

Example.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|
| encrypt ↓ | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z | ↑ decrypt |
| | T | V | W | X | Y | S | C | N | O | U | Z | A | B | P | I | M | J | Q | R | K | D | E | F | G | H | L | |

encryption/decryption key

message: TOP SECRET

Hill cipher: Use matrix multiplication

Example.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

encryption key decryption key
invertible matrix matrix inverse

message: TOP SECRET

Encryption:

1) Replace letters by numbers:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| _ | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |
| 0 | 1 | 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 |

2) Since the key is a 3×3 matrix split the number sequence numbers in vectors with 3 entries each.

3) Multiply each vector by the encryption matrix A .

4) Write the new vectors as a sequence of numbers.

We can do better, but the next part will not work with an arbitrary invertible matrix A . It will work though e.g. if all entries of A and A^{-1} are integers.

5) Reduce all numbers obtained in step 4 modulo 27. That is, add or subtract from each number a multiple of 27 to get a number between 0 and 26.

6) Replace numbers by letters.

Decryption.

1) Replace letters by numbers, split into vectors, and multiply each vector by A^{-1}

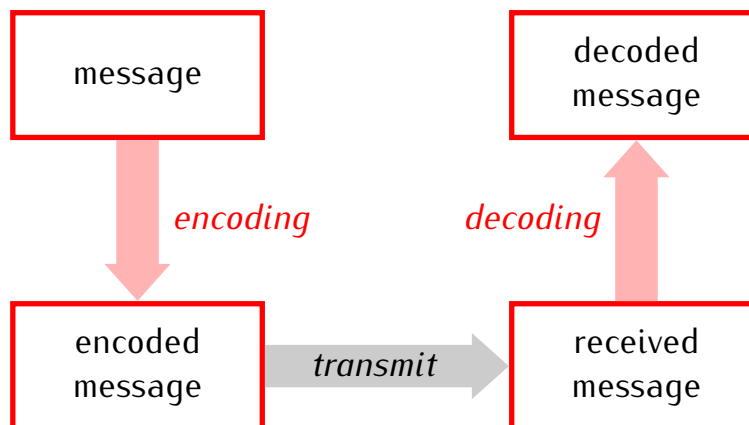
2) Write the new vectors as a sequence of numbers, reduce each number modulo 27.

3) Replace numbers by letters



Problem: How to detect and correct transmission errors?

Basic scheme of error correction



Working assumption for this lecture: We expect at most one transmission error in any message up to 20 bits long.