

## 0.1 ECDSA Signature Scheme

- **Public Parameters:** A cyclic group  $G$  of prime order  $q$ , a generator  $g$ , a hash function  $H : \{0, 1\}^* \rightarrow Z_q$ , a hash function  $H' : G \rightarrow Z_q$
- **KeyGen( $\lambda$ ):** It takes security parameter  $\lambda$  as input, outputs a private key  $sk : x$ , which is a random number in  $Z_q$ , and a public key  $pk : y = g^x \in G$ .
- **Sign( $M, sk$ ):** It takes the message  $M$  and secret key as input, and generate the signature by the performing the following steps.
  1. Compute  $m = H(M) \in Z_q$ ;
  2. Randomly choose a number  $k \in Z_q$ ;
  3. Compute  $R = g^{k^{-1}}, r = H'(R) \in Z_q$ ;
  4. Compute  $s = k(m + xr) \text{ mod } q$
  5. Output the signature as  $\sigma = (r, s)$
- **Verify( $\sigma, M, pk$ ):** It takes  $M, \sigma, pk$  as input, verify the signature as follows:
  1. Check whether  $r, s \in Z_q$  or not;
  2. Compute  $R' = g^{ms^{-1} \text{ mod } q} y^{rs^{-1} \text{ mod } q}$ ;
  3. Check whether  $H'(R') = r$  or not. Outputs *true* if the equation holds, otherwise outputs *false*.
- **Correctness:**  $R' = g^{ms^{-1} \text{ mod } q} g^{xrs^{-1}} = g^{(m+xr)s^{-1}} = g^{k^{-1}} = R$ . Hence,  $H'(R') = r$