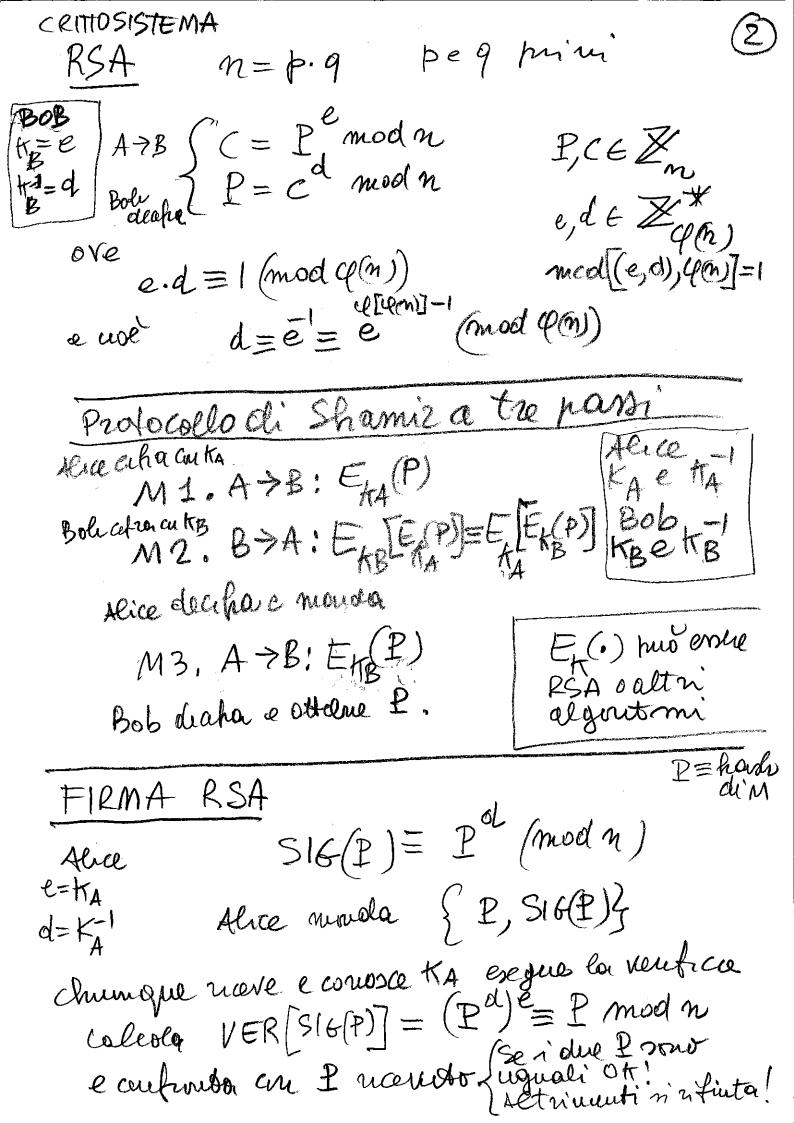
CIFRARIO AFFINE $C \equiv aP+b \pmod{n}$ $P \equiv \bar{a}'(C-b) \pmod{n}$ ove $a \in \mathbb{Z}_n^k$; med(a,n)=1 $e^{-\frac{(4m)-1}{mod n}}$ P,C,b E Zn CIFRARIO DI HILL $C \equiv P \cdot H \pmod{n}$ ore cepronvettri [xol] e tt el la matrice[dxd] 3 coefficents dei rettri {c1, c2. ca} = 5 {P3, P2 Pe}=P e della matrice [hilhiz hid] = H [hdihdz hard] mo rendici E Zn e and det H + B mcd (det H, n)=1

n'he che det # + 0. e implicatormente (mcd(0,n)=n)

Riconeura glubatrice CIFRARIO A CATENA $X = X \cdot C_1 + X_1 \cdot C_1 + X_$ penodo sequeno = d m e miducilile re foi 2m 1=/pwmo>d=2-



p puno tole che p-1= 2.9 au 9 prino a EZp è elemento primitivo di Zt chiarre di Alice regreta 1 La, 98 - 1-2 chare di Bob a_B a_{A} a_{B} e^{2} e^{-1} a_{A} a_{A} M1, A > B: α^{a_A} (mod β) M2, B>A; α^{a_B} (mod β) Bole calcolaty= (2A) aB = 2AAB (modf)

Alice Calcolaty= (2B) AB = 24AB (modf)

TABE charle regreter condition tra Bobe Alice

p primo; a elembo primitivo di Z#: XEZp PEZPI KPEP-1 · Chave mirata a E Xp-1 a =0 15a6p-2 BEZX · Chiose publica B=xa (mod) PUBBLICO (p; x; B); PRIVATO(a) segue

Alice viole afrare P per Bob. Sæglie in nonce $\mathcal{K} \in \mathbb{Z}_{p-1}$; $\mathcal{K} \neq 0$ 16K6 p-2 e monda (IP(P,k)=(z,t)M1. A>B: (2, t) $r, t \in \mathbb{Z}_p^k$ ove $Z \equiv \alpha^{k} \pmod{p}$ $t \equiv \beta^{k} P \pmod{p}$

Boli deaha $t \bar{\kappa}^a \equiv P \pmod{p}$

FIRMA DI ELGAMAL p mino; « elemendo minutero « EZp* PEZp; DEPEP-1

Chrave regreta $a \in \mathbb{Z}_{p-1}$ $a \neq 0$ $| \leq a \leq p-2$ · chove publica $\beta \equiv 4 \pmod{\beta}$ $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*$ Alice PUBBLICO (4; 1; B); PRIVATO(a) Sugle un nouce $K \in \mathbb{Z}_{p-1}^*$ mcol(K, P-1)=1The solution of the solution

K=K (mod p-1); K-EZp-, 5 Alice moder {P,(z,s)} chuirque conscer ta chibure publica di Alice (p'd') B) esegue la renfice alcola sé Br. 23 = 2 (modp) se l'uguaghanta e venticata le fune à valida, altrinenti e fergrata. FIRMA DSA primo taleche 1-1= K.9 gradice privativa & Zp* K rutero 9 mino $\alpha = g^{9} \pmod{p}$ tale de $\alpha^{9} = 1 \pmod{p}$ e use 9/P-1 chare segreta a E Z ; 1 4 9 6 9-1 · chrave publica B=x (mod P) PUBBLICO (p,9,0,B) Alice récoglie un nonce $K \in \mathbb{Z}_q^*$ 16 K 69-1 Calcolo fr = (x k mod p) (mod 9) iz,s EZX $1 = K'(P+ar) \pmod{9}$ (1) reoling 6

per formare 26 Zg e ove rEZq e se Zq wentre $K = K \pmod{9}$ SIG(P, K)={P,(2,1)} per la verifica $\begin{cases} U_1 \equiv 5^T P \pmod{9} \\ U_2 \equiv 5^T r \pmod{9} \end{cases}$ la ferma è volida se ((B mod p) mod q = 2 essendo: 5 = 59-2 (mod q) (1) in realte st Zg e uve se (2+ar)=49allinou 1 = (P+92) = 0 (mod 9) e allera 5 nu enste e va proverto-malto K. quardo: $P = -ar \pmod{q}$

rardo che re = P(K) = (d'modp) mod q

a mod
$$m = a - \lfloor \frac{a}{m} \rfloor m = 2$$

$$363 \mod 17 = 363 - \lfloor \frac{363}{17} \rfloor 17 = 363 - 21 \times 17 = 363 - 357 = 6$$

$$\frac{363 - 21 \times 17}{17} = 363 - 357 = 6$$

$$\frac{363 - 21 \times 17}{17} = 363 - 357 = 6$$

Studen di Z= { 1,2,3,00 15,16} A=1mod4 fl=dP-1= 24=16 ladice primitiva $2^{\frac{16}{2}} = 2^{8} = 256 \text{ mod } 17 = 1$ 38=16=-1=1_{Off} 31:1516p-1 mod 1732=9 经27=10 · Rachimintule mcd(i,16)=1 24= 13 3=3;3=10;35=5 37=11 e clus 3/56/3/212 31=7e39=14 we nodin neno 30三16三167 PIVOT eResidui quadratrici judici i noni = 12 = 8 10=8 PQ={32,34;36;38;310;312,314,3=13 212=4 o oroline clementi 45;45;41) ±1} (D)=12 - Radici printite ozobie (16) 1-1 cutallico (orohe (); 36, 312 mute

note (8) 32; 314; 36:310

Logardomi $a^{\chi} \equiv b \pmod{17}$ (ll)3 = 6 (mod 17) ha sempre soluture puche 3=d elemento generative genera tutti gli elements del compo be Zx per voleni oli x mod/7={1,2...6} Soffnanoche $3^{14} = 2 \pmod{17}$ Soffrowdex=4 (modt) allua $x = y \pmod{p-1}$ prat \mathbb{Z}_p^* residua quadrotici a=b (mod 17) $(\pm a)^2 \equiv b \pmod{17}$ emendo b E ZA entera? ±a ense solo se be un residuo quadratico $a^7 \equiv 8 \pmod{17}$ a=15 Yere per q=5 e q=-5mod 17 5=3 5=3 8

PSA
$$\begin{cases}
C = P_{mod u}^{e} \\
P = c^{d} \mod u = P^{ed} \mod u
\end{cases}$$

$$e \cdot d = 1 \mod p_{mod u}^{e} \\
e \cdot d = 1 \mod p_{mod u}^{e} \\
d = e^{d} = e \pmod q_{mod u}^{e}$$

primarius liase $a^{\chi} = q^{\chi} \pmod{\eta}$ se $m \pmod{(a,n)} = 1 : a \in \mathbb{Z}_{m}^{\chi}$ alling $\chi = y \pmod{q(n)}$

se M=15=3.5e $a \in \mathbb{Z}^{*}$ esemple q=2: mcol(7,15)=1gli especiati da derie ad arformeno lo

steno usultado mod U(n).

$$m = 15 = 3.5$$

$$Z_{m} = Z_{15}$$

 $\{0,1,2...,13,14\}$

$$4(m) = 8 = 23$$

 $4[4(m)] = 2^2 = 4$

$$Z_{15}^{*} = \{1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 13, 149 \mid Z_{15}^{*} \mid = 4965 = 8$$

gli 8 elements hours l'uverso moltifliatro ufotti fer ogni under XX: mcd(a,15)=1

si her

$$a \equiv 1 \pmod{15}$$

$$\frac{a^8 = 1 \pmod{15}}{a! = a^7 \mod{15} = 9 \mod{15}}$$

RSA BOB PUBBLICA n=253 ex=13 Alice union (= 58 (mod 253) quale lettera dell'alfaluto italiano (A+7)=(0+20) di 21 lettere ha uniato? m=253-23·11 Q(m)=22×10=220=235.11 Q[Q(m)] = Q(220) = 2.4.10-80 $e_{\rm B}=13$ mcd (13, 220)= 10Kp=dp= 13 mod 220 = 1379 mod 220 = 17 Euclide Estero 220 = 16.13+12 -16. 13= 1.12+1 12= 12.1 +0 Q(m) = 220 $e_{B}^{-1} = t_{3} = 17$ ep=13

verifice $17 \times 13 = 221 = 1 \pmod{22}$ obline $P = c17 \pmod{253} = 58^{17} \pmod{253} = 9$

infotti 913 mod 253 = C=58 Exempro

$$58^{17} = \pmod{253}$$

 $17 = 10001$
 $1^{2.58} = 58$

$$0 | 58^{2} = 3.364 = 75$$

$$0 | 75^{2} = 59$$

$$0 | 59^{2} = 192$$

$$1 | 192^{2}, 58 = 9$$

PSA
$$\eta = |1.13 = 143$$

 $\varphi(m) = 10.12 = 120 = 2^3.5.3$
 $\psi[\psi(n)] = \varphi(|20) = 2^2.2^2.2 = 2^5 = 32$
PUBBLICA $d = e^1 = 7^3 \mod |20 = |03$
 $\varphi(e, |20) = 1$
 $\varphi(e, |20) = 1$
 $\varphi(e, |20) = 1$
 $\varphi(e, |20) = 1$

P=x*xx=213=6 ot!

riova leccoto!

Escupio
$$Q(n)=8$$
 $Q[Q(n)]=4$
 $n=3.5=15$
 $e=3$ $d=3^{-1}=3^{3}$ $mod 8=3$
 $3\times3=1$ $mod 8$
 $e,d \in \mathbb{Z}_{Q(n)}^{*}$
 $e,d \in \mathbb{Z}_{Q(n)}^{*}$
 $e=3$ $d=3$
 $e=5$ $d=5$
 $e=7$ $d=7$
 $e=6$ $e=7$ $e=7$
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$$2^{9} \mod 15 = ?$$

$$2^{25} \mod 15 = ?$$

$$2^{49} \mod 15 = ?$$

$$2^{15} = \{1, ?, 4, 7, 8, 11, 13, 4?$$

ma et vero anche per $P \in \mathbb{Z}_{15}$ $P \neq 0$ ad escupo $3 \notin \mathbb{Z}_{15}^{*}$ $3 \mod n = 3$

 $3^9 \mod 15 = 3$ $3^2 \mod 15 = 3$ $3^{49} \mod 15 = 3$

la prova che RSA frantavour auche per PEZM & ZM e auflicate

Commpue se n'é un numero à 5/2 apre decumali albora la probabilité de l'Exp e non E ZX à molto, molto priceolar (~ 10²⁵) ©

Ped = Poncol 21 ed = 1 mod (21) 2 PE 2/21 mcd (P,21)=1 mcd(2,21)=1 es. P=2+Z (C=2 mod 21=11 EZ) [P=115mod21=2 on t=5 P=3 & ZX & ZZ1 prendiano mco(B,21)=3 (=35 mod 2/=12 EZ) (P= 125 mod21=3 ott prolus enas P=7 & ZZ & E ZZ, mcol (7,21)=7 Sc = 75 mod 21 = 7 E 2/ 2 P= 75 mod21= 7

VER[SIG(P)]= P

e coe de $(P^{d_{+}})^{e_{A}} = y \pmod{n}$ el fole che! $y \equiv P \pmod{n}$,
eneudo la verefica la cafrabura an est
olilla forma.

Alue $K_A = K_A^{-1}$ $K_A = e_A j K_A^{-1} = q_A$ Bolu K_B K_B^{-1} $K_B = e_B j K_B^{-1} = q_B$ PSA

n=p.9

ed=1(mod cpm)

 $\begin{cases}
C = P^e \mod n & (1) \\
P = C^d \mod n & (2)
\end{cases}$

d= e c((a(m))-1 mod (l(m)

rufoth

mometal 2 vititus

P= Ped modn

(2) m(1)

e vera se e solo se

l=ed (modn)

nel corro in ani

quando $P \in \mathbb{Z}_{m}^{*} [\operatorname{mad}(P,n)=1]$

SHAMIRLOMURA

P: P-1=9

(C=Pemodp IP= cd modp

d, e EZ

e cool mcd(e,(p-1))=1 e mcol(d,p-1)=1

 $d = e^{-1} = e^{4(p-1)-1} \pmod{p-1}$! $e^{-1} = 0 = 1 \pmod{p-1}$

e vera

P= Ped (mod P)

e.d= 1 (mod p-1)

RSA escupió (formai) n= p.9= 13.17=221 U(m)=12.16=192=26,3 $Q(Q(m)) = (2^{6}-2^{5}) 2 = 64 = 2^{5}$ e = 25 $d_A = 25 = 25^{63} = 169 \pmod{192}$ m(d(25, 192) = 10)Alece forma P=10 10¹⁶⁹= 75 (mod 221) => 576(P) chunque voulicois noti exem, 2e 7525= 10 (med 221) se VER(SIG(P))=P ot! 3-Pass Protocol Shornir-Omura b=107 b=1=53=9 or Q(106)=52 e=23; d=23= 235/mod/06=83 e=3; d= 35/mod 106=71 KAB= 11 mod 107, cetea Alice sceylie M1. A>B: 123 mod 107 = 90: Bole afra M1 e nimolar M2. B->A: 903 mod 107=9 Alue decifia M2 e manda M3, A->B; 983 mod 107-47 Bob decerior 477 = 11 = KAB (mod 107)

M = 221

n= 13 x F = 22/

4 (m)= 192=26.3

(q [y(m)]=64=26

Alue $e_A = 25 \pm 192 \text{ or}$ $d_A = e_A^{-1} = 25^{63} = 169 \pmod{192}$

Bob SeB= 35 1 192 or

[dB=eB=3563=11 (mod 192)

Alue sceigle KAB=10, cetra e manda MA L>R: 10²⁵=75 (mod 221)

M1. A->B: 1025=75

Bole afra e minde

M2. B>A: 7535=173

(mod 221)

Alia diafra e mande

M3, A7B: 173 = 87

Boli utue dealra

82 = 10 = KAB ot!

Protocollo a 3 poursi di Shamir Omura 27 cp(58)=28 a, a, E & & | a, a, a & E & 8 q. \(\bar{a} \le 1 \) (mod \(p-1\))
\(\bar{a} = \alpha \) (mod \(p-1\)) Sc=Pa modp
P= cal mod p P,CE 7 Alreadyle KAB=11 EZS (mod 59) $a_1 = 23$ $a_1 = 23 = 23^{27} \mod 58 = 39 \pmod 58$ $a_8 = 3$ $a_{8-1} = 3^{1} = 3^{27} \mod 58 = 39 \pmod 58$ MI. A-7B: 11 23 mod 59 = 24 Boli cipe enudo M2, B7A: 243 mods9=18 Alke deciha M2 e mudo M3.AZB! 1853 mod59=33 Boli ducha 3339=11=KAB

| 106 DIGUETI |
$$q=2$$
 | $p-1=58=2\times29$ | $29=9$ | $p-1=58=2\times29$ | $p-1=58=2\times29$

Crittoristema di Elboural (29)

p-mino & ministra di Zat chare pulebula (ce ue sous (P(P-1))

B = a mod p BEZP l'achave mivorte a notati 9 E 8/ genera tutti elimetiBE Xp PUBBLICO (P, K, B) Alue scylle $\mathcal{K} \in \mathbb{Z}_{p-i} \mathcal{K} \neq 0$ NoNCE e moundle (=(x,t)per apare il plantext I EZP (12,t) EZP Sz= xtmod p t= BtP mod p Bob deapor (con lachraise privata a t (ra) = P (mod+)

whendo
$$\beta^{*} = 2 = 1 \pmod{\beta}$$
; $\beta = 20 \pmod{\beta}$
 $\beta = 59 \pmod{\beta}$
 $\beta = 29 \pmod{59}$
 $\beta = 29 \pmod{59}$

Also regula $\beta = 23 \pmod{59}$
 $\beta = 29 \pmod{59}$
 $\beta = 2$

ora Aluce apa P=11 e moldestrouveut usa le sterro nuce H=23 $\begin{cases} \pi_{2} = 2^{23} = 47 = \pi_{1} \\ t = 30^{23} \cdot 11 = 4 \end{cases} \pmod{59}$ Quindi Alice mando un soquerse (22,t1); (22,t2) (mod 59) (47,9);(47,4) 0 2000 n'accorde che 21= 2= 47 sufferiories che alcha deciliato P=10 alling $\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ (1) \\ P_2 = \frac{t_2 P_2}{t_1} = \frac{4.10}{9} \end{array}$ = 40.9 = 40.957 = 40.46= 11=P2

unfatti $B = \frac{t^2}{2} = \frac{t^2}{2} \pmod{4}$



afrono ElGanal

$$5\frac{46}{23} = 5^2 \mod 47 = 25$$
 of $5^2 = 5^{23} \mod 47 = 46$ of

$$D = 5 \mod 47 = 43$$

$$\begin{cases}
70 = 5^{21} \mod 47 = 15 \\
10 = 43^{21} 40 \mod 47 = 21
\end{cases}$$

Boli diapa

$$21 \times (15^{13})^{-1} = 21 \times 44^{1}$$

 $44^{-1} = 44^{45} \mod 47 = 31$
 $21 \times 31 = 651 = 40 = P \text{ or}$



(A)

apour di Elbomal

exemple
$$p=113$$
; $q=5$
 $a \in \mathbb{Z}_{p-1}$ $q=13 \mod 113$

$$105 \times (34^{13})^{-1} = 10.60 = 105 \times 60^{-1}$$

 $67 = 60^{111} = 27$

4(58)=28 (34 Firme El Comol p=59=6 Bole di mue forceve seeple &=3 € \$58 $\int z = 2^3 = 8 \; (200059) \quad k_B = 3^2 = 3^2 = 39$ (mools8) (1=39(5-6.8) (mod58)= = 39(43)=53 (md 58)=5 SIG(R)= 5, (8,5%) } record renfer BZZJ= XZ 58, 850= 4518=32=25=x Forma DSA $a_{3}=6$ g=2 d=g=2=2=4 $A=3 \in \mathbb{Z}_{29}$ $A=3 \in \mathbb{Z}_{29}$ A=2 A=2 A=2 A=2 A=3 A=2 A=3 A=2 A=3 4 = 1 (mod 5g) 7= (4 mod 59) mod 29= Kg=32 mod 29=10 =5 mod 29 $5 = 10(5+6.5) = 350 = 2 \pmod{29}$ $515 = \{5, (9,12)\}$ ラニューランクラ 15

 $\begin{cases} u_1 = 5^1 P = 15.5 = 17 \pmod{29} \\ u_2 = 5^1 z = 15.5 = 17 \pmod{29} \end{cases}$ $u_1 = \frac{17}{4} \cdot 25^1 \pmod{59} \pmod{29} = \frac{17}{4} \cdot 25^1 \pmod{29} = \frac{17}{4} \cdot 25^1 = 5 \pmod{29} = \frac{17}{4} \cdot 25^1 = \frac{17}{4} \cdot 25^1$

Altro exemplos p=47 g=5 g=5 g=5=96 g=23 g=3 g=

B = 18 (18)

A = 18

A

B

$$a^{18} = 4$$
 $a^{19} = 6$
 $a^{20} = 9$
 $a^{21} = 37$
 $a^{22} = 15$
 $a^{24} = 25 = 25$
 $a^{23} = 1$
 $a^{24} = 25 = 25$
 $a^{24} = 25 = 25$
 $a^{25} = 14 = 42$
 $a^{25} = 45$
 $a^{25} = 45$
 $a^{25} = 25$
 a^{25}

Alice ræglie 15951? 9= 159522 q = 3 (38) e forma OLPL22: P=20 mod 23 $\begin{array}{l}
\mathcal{Z} = (d \text{ mod } p) \text{ mod } q = (25^{5} \text{ mod } 47) \text{ mod } 23 \\
\mathcal{Z} = 12 \text{ mod } 23 \\
J = K(20 + 3.12) \text{ mod } 23 = 14.56 = 26 \text{ mod } 23
\end{array}$ Ventica $\begin{array}{l}
Ventica \\
J = 5^{1} \\
J = 5^{1} \\
J = 2^{21} \\
J = 19
\end{array}$ $5 = 2^{2} \pmod{23}$ = 12 $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3!} = 12.120 = 10 \text{ (mod 23)} \\ \frac{1}{3!} = 12.12 = 6 \end{cases}$ B = d = 25 = 21(25.21 mod 47) mod 23 = (3.4) mod 47 = 12 mod 23 = 12 NB se P=10, ollra va sellto un'altro K! Se $P = -ar(mod 9) = -3 \cdot 12 = 20 \cdot 12 = 10$ allow $3 = K'(10 + 3 \cdot 12) = 14 \cdot 46 = 0 \pmod{23}$

jer escupio K=6 e P=10 6=6=4 modez $(7 = 25^6 = 18 \mod 23)$ $25^6 = 18 \mod 23$ $3 = 4 \cdot 64 = 3$ ot! FIRMA { 10, (18,3)}. J= 3= 3=8 (mod 23) $\begin{cases} 5^{1}R = 8 \cdot 10 = 80 = 11 \\ 5^{1}R = 8 \cdot 18 = 144 = 6 \end{cases}$ (mod 23) (251.216 mod 47) = 2804 mod 47 = = 18 mod 47 = 18 mod 23 = 18 (mod 23)