Ejercicio 4

David García Curbelo

Sea $\mathbb{F}_{32} = \mathbb{F}_2[\xi]_{\xi^5 + \xi^2 + 1}$. Cada uno de vosotros, de acuerdo a su número de DNI = 45352581 o similar, dispone de una curva elíptica sobre \mathbb{F}_{32} con una raíz x y un punto base dados en el Cuadro 6.1.

Ejercicio 1. Calcula, mediante el algoritmo de Shank o mediante el Algoritmo 9, $\log_{\mathcal{O}} \mathcal{O}$.

Teniendo el DNI=45352581, tenemos que $DNI\equiv 5\pmod{32}$, y por tanto, de acuerdo con el Cuadro 6.1, obtenemos $E=E(\xi^2+1,\xi^4+\xi^3+\xi+1)$ y el punto $Q=(\xi^3+\xi^2+\xi,\xi+1)$. Procedemos al cáclulo del logaritmo $\log_Q \mathcal{O}$ mediante el algoritmo de Shank, por lo que para ello procedemos primeramente al cálculo de las potencias de ξ en base $\xi^5+\xi^2+1$.

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\xi^{0} = 1
\xi^{1} = \xi
\xi^{2} = \xi^{2}
\xi^{3} = \xi^{3}
\xi^{4} = \xi^{4}
\xi^{5} = \xi^{2} + 1
\xi^{6} = \xi^{3} + \xi
\xi^{7} = \xi^{4} + \xi^{2}
\xi^{8} = \xi^{3} + \xi^{2} + 1
\xi^{9} = \xi^{4} + \xi^{3} + \xi
\xi^{10} = \xi^{4} + 1
\xi^{11} = \xi^{2} + \xi + 1
\xi^{12} = \xi^{3} + \xi^{2} + \xi
\xi^{13} = \xi^{4} + \xi^{3} + \xi^{2}
\xi^{14} = \xi^{4} + \xi^{3} + \xi^{2} + 1
\xi^{15} = \xi^{4} + \xi^{3} + \xi^{2} + \xi + 1
\xi^{15} = \xi^{4} + \xi^{3} + \xi^{2} + \xi + 1
\xi^{16} = \xi^{4} + \xi^{3} + \xi^{2} + \xi + 1
\xi^{17} = \xi^{4} + \xi + 1
\xi^{19} = \xi^{2} + \xi
\xi^{20} = \xi^{3} + \xi^{2}
\xi^{21} = \xi^{4} + \xi^{3}
\xi^{22} = \xi^{4} + \xi^{2} + 1
\xi^{23} = \xi^{3} + \xi^{2} + \xi + 1
\xi^{23} = \xi^{3} + \xi^{2} + \xi + 1
\xi^{24} = \xi^{4} + \xi^{3} + \xi^{2} + \xi + 1
\xi^{25} = \xi^{4} + \xi^{3} + 1
\xi^{26} = \xi^{4} + \xi^{2} + \xi + 1
\xi^{27} = \xi^{3} + \xi + 1
\xi^{28} = \xi^{4} + \xi^{2} + \xi
\xi^{29} = \xi^{3} + 1
\xi^{30} = \xi^{4} + \xi
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Tenemos por tanto que $E=E(\xi^2+1,\xi^4+\xi^3+\xi+1)=E(\xi^5,\xi^{16})$ y el punto $Q=(\xi^3+\xi^2+\xi,\xi+1)=(\xi^9,\xi^{18})$. Ahora procedemos a buscar una cota para $|E|\leq q+1+\lfloor 2\sqrt{q}\rfloor=32+1+11=44$ (donde q=32). Obtenemos así que $f=\lceil 44\rceil=7$, por lo que obtenemos los siguientes puntos:

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & Q \\ 2 & 2Q \\ 3 & 3Q \\ 4 & 4Q \\ 5 & 5Q \\ 6 & 6Q \\ \end{array}$$

Procedmemos a su cálculo explícito:

$$\begin{aligned} 2Q &= Q + Q = (\xi^9, \xi^{18}) + (\xi^9, \xi^{18}) \\ \lambda &= x_1 + y_1 x_1^{-1} = \xi^9 + \xi^{18} \xi^{-9} = \xi^9 + \xi^9 = 0 \\ x_3 &= \lambda^2 + \lambda + a + x_1 + x_2 = \xi^5 + \xi^9 + \xi^9 = \xi^5 \\ y_3 &= \lambda(x_1 + x_3) + x_3 + y_1 = \xi^5 + \xi^{18} = (\xi^2 + 1) + (\xi + 1) = \xi^2 + \xi = \xi^{19} \\ 2Q &= (\xi^5, \xi^{19}) \end{aligned}$$

$$3Q &= 2Q + Q = (\xi^5, \xi^{19}) + (\xi^9, \xi^{18}) \\ \lambda &= (y_2 + y_1)(x_2 + x_1)^{-1} = (\xi^{18} + \xi^{19})(\xi^5 + \xi^9)^{-1} = (\xi^4 + \xi^3 + \xi^2 + \xi + 1)(\xi^2 + 1)^{-1} = \xi^6 (\xi^{15})^{-1} = \xi^{-10} = \xi^{21} \\ x_3 &= \lambda^2 + \lambda + a + x_1 + x_2 = \xi^{11} + \xi^{21} + \xi^5 + \xi^5 + \xi^9 = \xi^{15} + \xi^9 = \xi^5 \\ y_3 &= \lambda(x_1 + x_3) + x_3 + y_1 = \xi^{21}(\xi^5 + \xi^5) + \xi^5 + \xi^{19} = \xi^{18} \end{aligned}$$

$$3Q &= (\xi^2, \xi^{18})$$

$$4Q &= 3Q + Q = (\xi^5, \xi^{18}) + (\xi^9, \xi^{18}) \\ \lambda &= (y_2 + y_1)(x_2 + x_1)^{-1} = (\xi^{18} + \xi^{18})(\xi^5 + \xi^9)^{-1} = 0 \\ x_3 &= \lambda^2 + \lambda + a + x_1 + x_2 = \xi^5 + \xi^5 + \xi^9 = \xi^9 \\ y_3 &= \lambda(x_1 + x_3) + x_3 + y_1 = \xi^9 + \xi^{18} = \xi^{25} \end{aligned}$$

$$4Q &= (\xi^9, \xi^{25}) + (\xi^9, \xi^{18}) \\ \lambda &= (y_2 + y_1)(x_2 + x_1)^{-1} = (\xi^{25} + \xi^{18})(\xi^9 + \xi^9)^{-1} = 0 \\ x_3 &= \lambda^2 + \lambda + a + x_1 + x_2 = \xi^5 + \xi^9 + \xi^9 = \xi^5 \end{aligned}$$

$$4Q &= (\xi^9, \xi^{25}) + (\xi^9, \xi^{18}) \\ \lambda &= (y_2 + y_1)(x_2 + x_1)^{-1} = (\xi^{25} + \xi^{18})(\xi^9 + \xi^9)^{-1} = 0 \\ x_3 &= \lambda^2 + \lambda + a + x_1 + x_2 = \xi^5 + \xi^9 + \xi^9 = \xi^5 \end{aligned}$$

$$4Q &= (\xi^6, \xi^{15}) + (\xi^9, \xi^{18}) \\ \lambda &= (y_2 + y_1)(x_2 + x_1)^{-1} = (\xi^{25} + \xi^{18})(\xi^9 + \xi^9)^{-1} = 0 \\ x_3 &= \lambda^2 + \lambda + a + x_1 + x_2 = \xi^5 + \xi^9 + \xi^9 = \xi^5 \end{aligned}$$

$$4Q &= (\xi^6, \xi^{15}) + (\xi^9, \xi^{18}) \\ \lambda &= (y_2 + y_1)(x_2 + x_1)^{-1} = (\xi^{15} + \xi^{18})(\xi^9 + \xi^9)^{-1} = (\xi^{13})(\xi^{15})^{-1} = \xi^{-2} = \xi^{29} \\ x_3 &= \lambda(x_1 + x_3) + x_3 + y_1 = \xi^5 + \xi^9 + \xi^9 + \xi^9 = \xi^5 \end{aligned}$$

$$4Q &= (\xi^6, \xi^{15}) + (\xi^9, \xi^{18}) \\ \lambda &= (y_2 + y_1)(x_2 + x_1)^{-1} = (\xi^{15} + \xi^{18})(\xi^5 + \xi^9)^{-1} = (\xi^{13})(\xi^{15})^{-1} = \xi^{-2} = \xi^{29} \\ x_3 &= \lambda^2 + \lambda + a + x_1 + x_2 = \xi^{27} + \xi^{29} + \xi^5 + \xi^5 + \xi^9 = \xi^6 + \xi^9 = \xi^{21} \\ y_3 &= \lambda(x_1 + x_3) + x_3 + y_1 = \xi^{29}(\xi^5 + \xi^{21}) + \xi^{21} + \xi^{15} = \xi^{29}\xi^{14} + \xi^{11} = \xi^{12} + \xi^{11} = \xi^{29}$$

$$6Q &= (\xi^2^1, \xi^{29})$$

Los puntos calculados quedan de la siguiente forma:

0	0	(0,0)
1	Q	(ξ^9, ξ^{18})
2	2Q	(ξ^5, ξ^{19})
3	3Q	(ξ^2, ξ^{18})
4	4Q	(ξ^9, ξ^{25})
5	5Q	(ξ^5, ξ^{15})
6	6Q	(ξ^{21}, ξ^{29})

Procedemos a continuación al cálculo de -7Q:

$$\begin{aligned} 7Q &= 6Q + Q = (\xi^{21}, \xi^{29}) + (\xi^{9}, \xi^{18}) \\ \lambda &= (y_{2} + y_{1})(x_{2} + x_{1})^{-1} = (\xi^{29} + \xi^{18})(\xi^{21} + \xi^{9})^{-1} = (\xi^{6})(\xi)^{-1} = \xi^{5} \\ x_{3} &= \lambda^{2} + \lambda + a + x_{1} + x_{2} = \xi^{10} + \xi^{5} + \xi^{5} + \xi^{21} + \xi^{9} = \xi^{29} + \xi^{9} = \xi^{17} \\ y_{3} &= \lambda(x_{1} + x_{3}) + x_{3} + y_{1} = \xi^{5}(\xi^{21} + \xi^{17}) + \xi^{17} + \xi^{29} = \xi^{5}\xi^{27} + \xi^{9} = \xi + \xi^{9} = \xi^{21} \\ 7Q &= (\xi^{17}, \xi^{21}) \\ &\Rightarrow -7Q &= (x_{3}, x_{3} + y_{3}) = (\xi^{17}, \xi^{27}) \\ 2(-7Q) &= (-7Q) + (-7Q) = (\xi^{17}, \xi^{27}) + (\xi^{17}, \xi^{27}) \\ \lambda &= x_{1} + y_{1}x_{1}^{-1} = \xi^{17} + \xi^{27}(\xi^{17})^{-1} = \xi^{17} + \xi^{10} = \xi \\ x_{3} &= \lambda^{2} + \lambda + a + x_{1} + x_{2} = \xi^{2} + \xi + \xi^{5} = \xi^{18} \\ y_{3} &= \lambda(x_{1} + x_{3}) + x_{3} + y_{1} = \xi(\xi^{17} + \xi^{18}) + \xi^{18} + \xi^{27} = \xi^{5} + \xi^{3} = \xi^{8} \\ 2(-7Q) &= (\xi^{18}, \xi^{8}) \\ 3(-7Q) &= 2(-7Q) + (-7Q) = (\xi^{18}, \xi^{8}) + (\xi^{17}, \xi^{27}) \\ \lambda &= (y_{2} + y_{1})(x_{2} + x_{1})^{-1} = (\xi^{8} + \xi^{27})(\xi^{17} + \xi^{18})^{-1} = \xi^{19}(\xi^{4})^{-1} = \xi^{15} \\ x_{3} &= \lambda^{2} + \lambda + a + x_{1} + x_{2} = \xi^{30} + \xi^{15} + \xi^{5} + \xi^{18} + \xi^{17} = \xi^{8} + \xi^{5} + \xi^{4} = \xi^{21} \\ y_{3} &= \lambda(x_{1} + x_{3}) + x_{3} + y_{1} = \xi^{15}(\xi^{18} + \xi^{21}) + \xi^{21} + \xi^{8} = \xi^{15}\xi^{16} + \xi^{22} = \xi^{7} \\ 3(-7Q) &= (\xi^{21}, \xi^{7}) \\ 4(-7Q) &= 3(-7Q) + (-7Q) = (\xi^{21}, \xi^{7}) + (\xi^{17}, \xi^{27}) \\ \lambda &= (y_{2} + y_{1})(x_{2} + x_{1})^{-1} = (\xi^{7} + \xi^{27})(\xi^{17} + \xi^{21})^{-1} = \xi^{15}(\xi^{27})^{-1} = \xi^{-12} = \xi^{19} \\ x_{3} &= \lambda^{2} + \lambda + a + x_{1} + x_{2} = \xi^{7} + \xi^{19} + \xi^{5} + \xi^{21} + \xi^{17} = \xi^{30} + \xi^{5} + \xi^{27} = \xi^{26} + \xi^{27} = \xi^{13} \\ y_{3} &= \lambda(x_{1} + x_{3}) + x_{3} + y_{1} = \xi^{19}(\xi^{21} + \xi^{13}) + \xi^{13} + \xi^{7} = \xi^{21} + \xi^{3} = \xi^{4} \\ 4(-7Q) &= (\xi^{13}, \xi^{4}) \\ 5(-7Q) &= 4(-7Q) + (-7Q) = (\xi^{13}, \xi^{4}) + (\xi^{17}, \xi^{27}) \\ \lambda &= (y_{2} + y_{1})(x_{2} + x_{1})^{-1} = (\xi^{4} + \xi^{27})(\xi^{17} + \xi^{13})^{-1} = \xi^{16}(\xi^{23})^{-1} = \xi^{-7} = \xi^{24} \\ x_{3} &= \lambda^{2} + \lambda + a + x_{1} + x_{2} = \xi^{17} + \xi^{24} + \xi^{5} + \xi^{17} + \xi^{13} = \xi^{8} + \xi^{5} + \xi^{23} = \xi^$$

Pendiente de terminar

Ejercicio 2. Para tu curva y tu punto base, genera un par de claves pública/privada para el protocolo ECDH.

Tomamos una clave privada que llamaremos c a partir de la cual generaremos una clave pública dada por (E,Q,cQ), siendo E la curva y Q el punto base considerados en el ejercicio anterior. Tomamos como clave privada c=2 para simplificar los cálculos (aunque dicho valor puede ser aleatorio), y obtenemos la clave pública

$$(E, Q, cQ) = ((\xi^5, \xi^{16}), (\xi^9, \xi^{18}), 2Q) = ((\xi^5, \xi^{16}), (\xi^9, \xi^{18}), (\xi^5, \xi^{19}))$$

Ejercicio 3. Cifra el mensaje $(\xi^3 + \xi^2 + 1, \xi^4 + \xi^2)$ mediante el criptosistema de Menezes-Vanstone.

Tomemos, además de la clave privada anterior c, un nuevo valor para k, el cual tomaremos como k=2. Calculamos el punto (x_0,y_0) que viene dado por

$$(x_0, y_0) = a \cdot k \cdot Q = 4Q = (\xi^9, \xi^{25})$$

Tomamos el mensaje $(m_1, m_2) = (\xi^3 + \xi^2 + 1, \xi^4 + \xi^2) = (\xi^8, \xi^7)$ y procedemos al cifrado mediante el algoritmo de Menezes-Vanstone:

$$E(m_1, m_2) = (kQ, x_0 m_1, y_0 m_2) = (2Q, \xi^9 \xi^8, \xi^{25} \xi^7) = ((\xi^5, \xi^{19}), \xi^{17}, \xi)$$

Ejercicio 4. Descifra el mensaje anterior.

Para descifrar el mensaje, conociendo la clave privada calculamos $a((\xi^5, \xi^{19})) = a(kQ) = 4Q = (\xi^9, \xi^{25})$. Por tanto, el mensaje descifrado quedaría como sigue:

$$D((\xi^5, \xi^{19}), \xi^{17}, \xi) = (\xi^{-9}\xi^{17}, \xi^{-25}\xi) = (\xi^8, \xi^{-24}) = (\xi^8, \xi^7)$$