Ejercicio 3

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 $\xi^5+\xi^2+1$.

```
\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} + 1
\xi^{16} = \xi^{4} + \xi^{3} + \xi^{2} + 1
\xi^{17} = \xi^{4} + \xi^{3} + \xi^{2} + \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
```

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:

$$\begin{aligned} 2Q &= Q + Q = (\xi^{9}, \xi^{18}) + (\xi^{9}, \xi^{18}) \\ \lambda &= x_{1} + y_{1}x_{1}^{-1} = \xi^{9} + \xi^{18}\xi^{-9} = \xi^{9} + \xi^{9} = 0 \\ x_{3} &= \lambda^{2} + \lambda + a + x_{1} + x_{2} = \xi^{5} + \xi^{9} + \xi^{9} = \xi^{5} \\ y_{3} &= \lambda(x_{1} + x_{3}) + x_{3} + y_{1} = \xi^{5} + \xi^{18} = (\xi^{2} + 1) + (\xi + 1) = \xi^{2} + \xi = \xi^{19} \\ 2Q &= (\xi^{5}, \xi^{19}) \end{aligned}$$

$$3Q = 2Q + Q = (\xi^{5}, \xi^{19}) + (\xi^{9}, \xi^{18}) \\ \lambda &= (y_{2} + y_{1})(x_{2} + x_{1})^{-1} = (\xi^{18} + \xi^{19})(\xi^{5} + \xi^{9})^{-1} = (\xi^{4} + \xi^{3} + \xi^{2} + \xi + 1)(\xi^{2} + 1)^{-1} = \xi^{15}(\xi^{5})^{-1} = \xi^{10} \\ x_{3} &= \lambda^{2} + \lambda + a + x_{1} + x_{2} = \xi^{20} + \xi^{10} + \xi^{5} + \xi^{5} + \xi^{9} = \xi^{24} + \xi^{9} = \xi^{2} \\ y_{3} &= \lambda(x_{1} + x_{3}) + x_{3} + y_{1} = \xi^{10}(\xi^{5} + \xi^{2}) + \xi^{2} + \xi^{19} = \xi^{10} + \xi = \xi^{17} \end{aligned}$$

$$3Q = (\xi^{2}, \xi^{17})$$

$$4Q = 3Q + Q = (\xi^{2}, \xi^{17}) + (\xi^{9}, \xi^{18}) \\ \lambda &= (y_{2} + y_{1})(x_{2} + x_{1})^{-1} = (\xi^{17} + \xi^{18})(\xi^{2} + \xi^{9})^{-1} = (\xi^{4})(\xi^{24})^{-1} = \xi^{-20} = \xi^{11} \\ x_{3} &= \lambda^{2} + \lambda + a + x_{1} + x_{2} = \xi^{22} + \xi^{11} + \xi^{5} + \xi^{2} + \xi^{9} = \xi^{30} + 1 + \xi^{9} = \xi^{17} + \xi^{9} = \xi^{29} \\ y_{3} &= \lambda(x_{1} + x_{3}) + x_{3} + y_{1} = \xi^{11}(\xi^{2} + \xi^{29}) + \xi^{29} + \xi^{17} = \xi^{11}\xi^{8} + \xi^{9} = \xi^{13} \end{aligned}$$

$$4Q = (\xi^{2}, \xi^{13})$$

$$5Q = 4Q + Q = (\xi^{29}, \xi^{13}) + (\xi^{9}, \xi^{18}) \\ \lambda &= (y_{2} + y_{1})(x_{2} + x_{1})^{-1} = (\xi^{13} + \xi^{18})(\xi^{29} + \xi^{9})^{-1} = (\xi^{15})(\xi^{17})^{-1} = \xi^{-2} = \xi^{29} \\ x_{3} &= \lambda^{2} + \lambda + a + x_{1} + x_{2} = \xi^{27} + \xi^{29} + \xi^{5} + \xi^{29} + \xi^{9} = \xi^{12} + \xi^{9} = \xi^{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$4Q = (\xi^{2}, \xi^{13})$$

$$5Q = 4Q + Q = (\xi^{29}, \xi^{13}) + (\xi^{9}, \xi^{18}) \\ \lambda &= (y_{2} + y_{1})(x_{2} + x_{1})^{-1} = (\xi^{13} + \xi^{18})(\xi^{29} + \xi^{9})^{-1} = (\xi^{15})(\xi^{17})^{-1} = \xi^{-2} = \xi^{29} \\ x_{3} &= \lambda^{2} + \lambda + a + x_{1} + x_{2} = \xi^{27} + \xi^{29} + \xi^{5} + \xi^{29} + \xi^{9} = \xi^{12} + \xi^{9} = \xi^{7} \end{aligned}$$

$$y_{3} = \lambda(x_{1} + x_{3}) + x_{3} + y_{1} = \xi^{29}(\xi^{29} + \xi^{7}) + \xi^{7} + \xi^{13} = \xi^{29}\xi^{14} + \xi^{3} = \xi^{12} + \xi^{3} = \xi^{19}$$

$$5Q = (\xi^{7}, \xi^{19})$$

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

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

Ejercicio 4. Descifra el mensaje anterior.