Ejercicio 4

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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^{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:

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

$$3Q = 2Q + Q = (\xi^5, \xi^{19}) + (\xi^9, \xi^{18})$$

$$\lambda &= (y_2 + y_1)(x_2 + x_1)^{-1} = (\xi^{18} + \xi^{19})(\xi^5 + \xi^9)^{-1} = (\xi^4 + \xi^3 + \xi^2 + \xi + 1)(\xi^2 + 1)^{-1} = \xi^{15}(\xi^5)^{-1} = \xi^{10} \\ x_3 &= \lambda^2 + \lambda + a + x_1 + x_2 = \xi^{20} + \xi^{10} + \xi^5 + \xi^5 + \xi^9 = \xi^{24} + \xi^9 = \xi^2 \\ y_3 &= \lambda(x_1 + x_3) + x_3 + y_1 = \xi^{10}(\xi^5 + \xi^2) + \xi^2 + \xi^{19} = \xi^{10} + \xi = \xi^{17} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$4Q = 3Q + Q = (\xi^2, \xi^{17}) + (\xi^9, \xi^{18})$$

$$\lambda &= (y_2 + y_1)(x_2 + x_1)^{-1} = (\xi^{17} + \xi^{18})(\xi^2 + \xi^9)^{-1} = (\xi^4)(\xi^{24})^{-1} = \xi^{-20} = \xi^{11} \\ x_3 &= \lambda^2 + \lambda + a + x_1 + x_2 = \xi^{22} + \xi^{11} + \xi^5 + \xi^2 + \xi^9 = \xi^{30} + 1 + \xi^9 = \xi^{17} + \xi^9 = \xi^{29} \\ y_3 &= \lambda(x_1 + x_3) + x_3 + y_1 = \xi^{11}(\xi^2 + \xi^{29}) + \xi^{29} + \xi^{17} = \xi^{11}\xi^8 + \xi^9 = \xi^{13} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$5Q = 4Q + Q = (\xi^2, \xi^{13}) + (\xi^9, \xi^{18})$$

$$\lambda &= (y_2 + y_1)(x_2 + x_1)^{-1} = (\xi^{13} + \xi^{18})(\xi^{29} + \xi^9)^{-1} = (\xi^{15})(\xi^{17})^{-1} = \xi^{-2} = \xi^{29} \\ x_3 &= \lambda^2 + \lambda + a + x_1 + x_2 = \xi^{27} + \xi^{29} + \xi^5 + \xi^2 + \xi^9 = \xi^{12} + \xi^9 = \xi^7 \\ y_3 &= \lambda(x_1 + x_3) + x_3 + y_1 = \xi^{29}(\xi^{29} + \xi^7) + \xi^7 + \xi^{13} = \xi^{29}\xi^{14} + \xi^3 = \xi^{12} + \xi^3 = \xi^{19}$$

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

$$6Q = 5Q + Q = (\xi^7, \xi^{19}) + (\xi^9, \xi^{18})$$

$$\lambda &= (y_2 + y_1)(x_2 + x_1)^{-1} = (\xi^{19} + \xi^{18})(\xi^7 + \xi^9)^{-1} = (\xi^5)(\xi^{12})^{-1} = \xi^{24} \\ x_3 &= \lambda^2 + \lambda + a + x_1 + x_2 = y_3 = \lambda(x_1 + x_3) + x_3 + y_1 = \xi^{19}(\xi^{19} + \xi^{19})^{-1} = (\xi^5)(\xi^{12})^{-1} = \xi^{24} \\ x_3 &= \lambda^2 + \lambda + a + x_1 + x_2 = y_3 = \lambda(x_1 + x_3) + x_3 + y_1 = \xi^{19}(\xi^{19} + \xi^{19})^{-1} = (\xi^5)(\xi^{12})^{-1} = \xi^{24}$$

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.