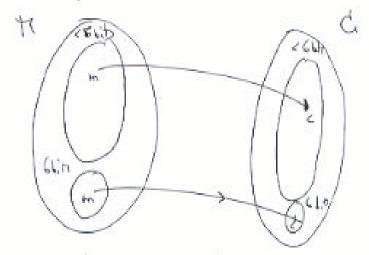


Henseje
$$F[R[i]]$$
 i $F(.) = firm$

$$F[Fh] = fh$$

a)
$$E_{P_A} = (e_1 n) = (17, 33)$$

 $E_{S_A} = (1, n) = (13, 33)$
a.l) $\mp (\mp h) = 15^{13} \text{ mol } 33$
 $13 = 1101_2$
 $15^{13} = 15^{2^3 + 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^4 + 1} = ((15^2 \cdot 15)^2)^2 \cdot 15$
 $((15^2 \cdot 15)^2)^2 \cdot 15 \text{ mol } 33 = 9$
 $\mp (\pm h) = 9 = 1001$



En nuestro com el únio mensoja de 6 bits es m = 32. Lugo, si se venifica que

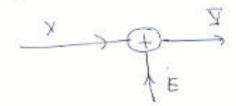
33 = 35 mol n ? 33 = 35 mol n

mento coso comple que un cifal de 5 o menos bits.

En este coso:

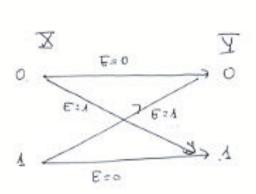
 $(32)_{13}$ mol $35 = ((35.35)^{5})^{2}$ 35 mol 33 = 35

```
b) In Is a feet. In
            D=21, d=83, G=11
 p.y) wires buino 2 3
      q' = \frac{p-1}{2} = 29 q' = \frac{q-1}{2} = 41
     i) Py q' son Primos grando P, 7' >> 3
    (i) P'+1, q'+1 fector primo garde
        P-1, 9'-1 Sucher prime grande
       P+1=30=2.3.5 9+1=42=2.3.7
       P^{1}-\lambda = 28 = 2^{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} q^{1}-\lambda = 40 = 2^{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}
    Por tento, Py & son Primos frestes.
6.2)
      Ø m.c.d (e, ±(n))= 1
           車(m) = (D-1)-(d-1) = 11.20 = 5, 50.91
            e = 11
             m.cd ( $(n),e) = 1
        Observen gn: Ila] = 22, 7'.9'
                      m. c.y ( 6 b,) = 1
                       m.c.d (e, g1)=1
```



a)
$$X = 10110010$$
 $E = 00001010$
 $V = X \oplus E = 01011 = 0000$
 $V = X \oplus E = 01011 = 0000$
 $V = X \oplus E = 01011 = 0000$

Por la babo



5.3)
$$K_{28} = (e, n) = (11, 4897)$$
 $K_{28} = (d, n) = (d, 4897)$
 $E_{10} = (d, n) = (d, 4$

$$(3) - (4) = 3$$

(2)
$$(7+5)$$
 $7+2$ $2+6$ $4+5$ (-7)

b 4) = me mod n = = (e, n) (11, 4892) C = 1270 mol 4897 1270 mad 4897 = ((12702)21270)21270 mod 4897 = 4104 = 1008h 65) Para colificor n necesitamo 13 bits N= 4847 = 4354 P Prosto que hay valores de manos de do bits que du Lyar a criptogramas de 13 bits debenos osignis 13 bits por ol eniso del criptograma. H -> [1001 1110 0110] C -> 1,0000 0000 1000 136.6

$$H(E) = 0,3 \pm 2 \pm 0,188 = 0,248$$

$$H(E) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{16$$

e) H(X/X) es la contidad de información que aporta I wond se wron X. Pora Sterminar H (Y/X) hellowor las probabilidale heresoures; $P_r \left[Y = \lambda /_{X=0} \right] = P_r \left[E = \lambda \right] = q$ Pr [] = 0 / X=1] = Pr [E= 1] = 9 P. [I=1/X=1] = P. [E=0]= 1-9 Pr [= 0 / X= 5] = Pr [E= 0] = 1-9 TI (A/X) = L(X=0). [S- (A=0/X=0). for S- [A=0/X=0] + Pr (=1/x=0) log2 Pr (=1/x-0)] + Pr [X=1] - [Pr [X=1] 1-1 = 1 = 1] * Pr (3=1/3=1) ly = 1 (5=1/4=1)

H(\\(\frac{1}{4}\)=\(\frac{1}{4}\)\[\left(1-\frac{1}{4}\)\left(1-\frac{1}{4}\)\]\\ \left(1-\frac{1}{4}\)\]\[\left(1-\frac{1}{4}\)\]\\ \left(1-\frac{1}{4}\)\]\[\left(1-\fra

H(AX) = H(E) + Y-b H(E)

H(AX) = b. H(E) + Y-b H(E)

(4) 81 H(XX)= H(X)+ H(XX) $\mathcal{H}(X'X) = \mathcal{H}(X) + \mathcal{H}(E) -$ H(X,Y)= 018/1 + 01543 = 1/354

Obsérven que:

H(X)+H(X)= 1,327 < H(X)+H(X)= 1,502 dolo que X e I no son independientes

g) Dal gr. H (XX)= H(X) + H(XX)= H(X)+H(XX) erpro): # (3/2)= # (2/2)- H(Z) Fil (X/Z) = H(X'Z)-H(Z)= V,324-0,800 H(X/2) = 0,728 < H(F) = 0,243

 $\Gamma \Big) \qquad \mathcal{I} \left(\mathbb{A}^{\backslash} \mathcal{A} \right) = \mathcal{H} \left(\mathbb{A} \right) - \mathcal{H} \left(\mathbb{A}^{\backslash} \right) = \mathcal{H} \left(\mathbb{A} \right) - \mathcal{H} \left(\mathbb{A}^{\backslash} \mathcal{A} \right)$ $(\exists) \mathcal{H} - (\Delta) \mathcal{H} = (\Delta) - \mathcal{H}(\Delta) - \mathcal{H}(\Delta) = \mathcal{H}(\Delta) - \mathcal{H}(E)$ I (X;I) = 0'896- 0'543 = 0'353 Información compatible por X ex