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Kryptografia w teorii i praktyce

D. Stinson, M. Paterson

Kryptologia

Kryptografia

symetryczna

asymetryczna

protokoły

systemy
blokowe

systemy
strumieniowe

LFSR

AES

SPN DES
3DES

RSA

DH

ElGamal

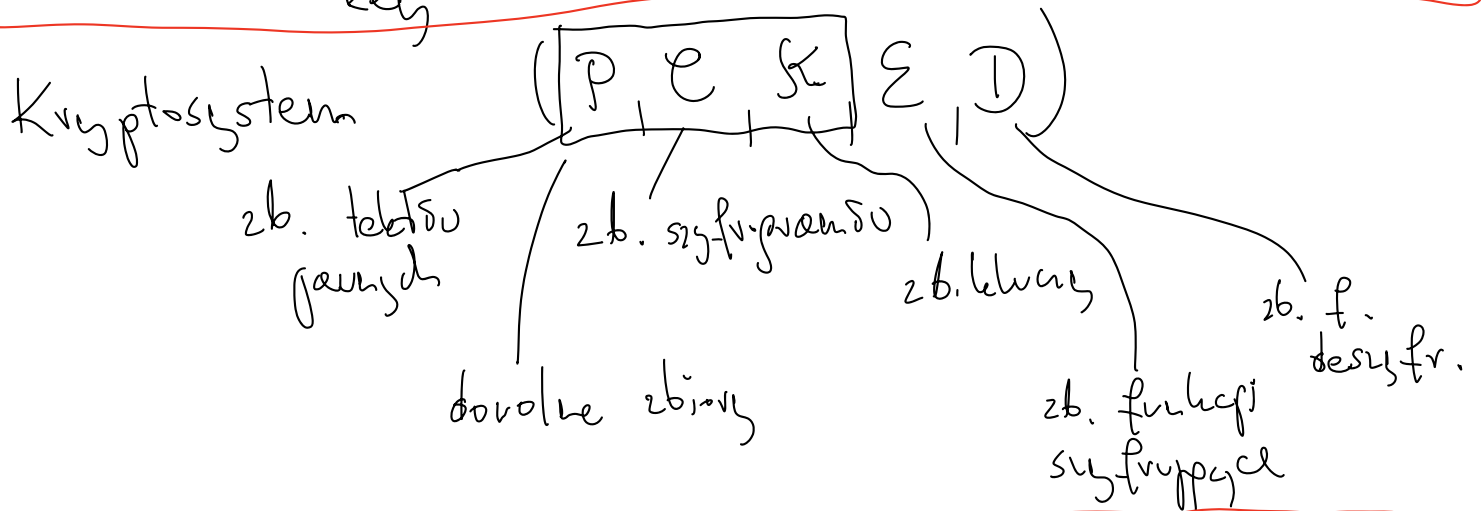
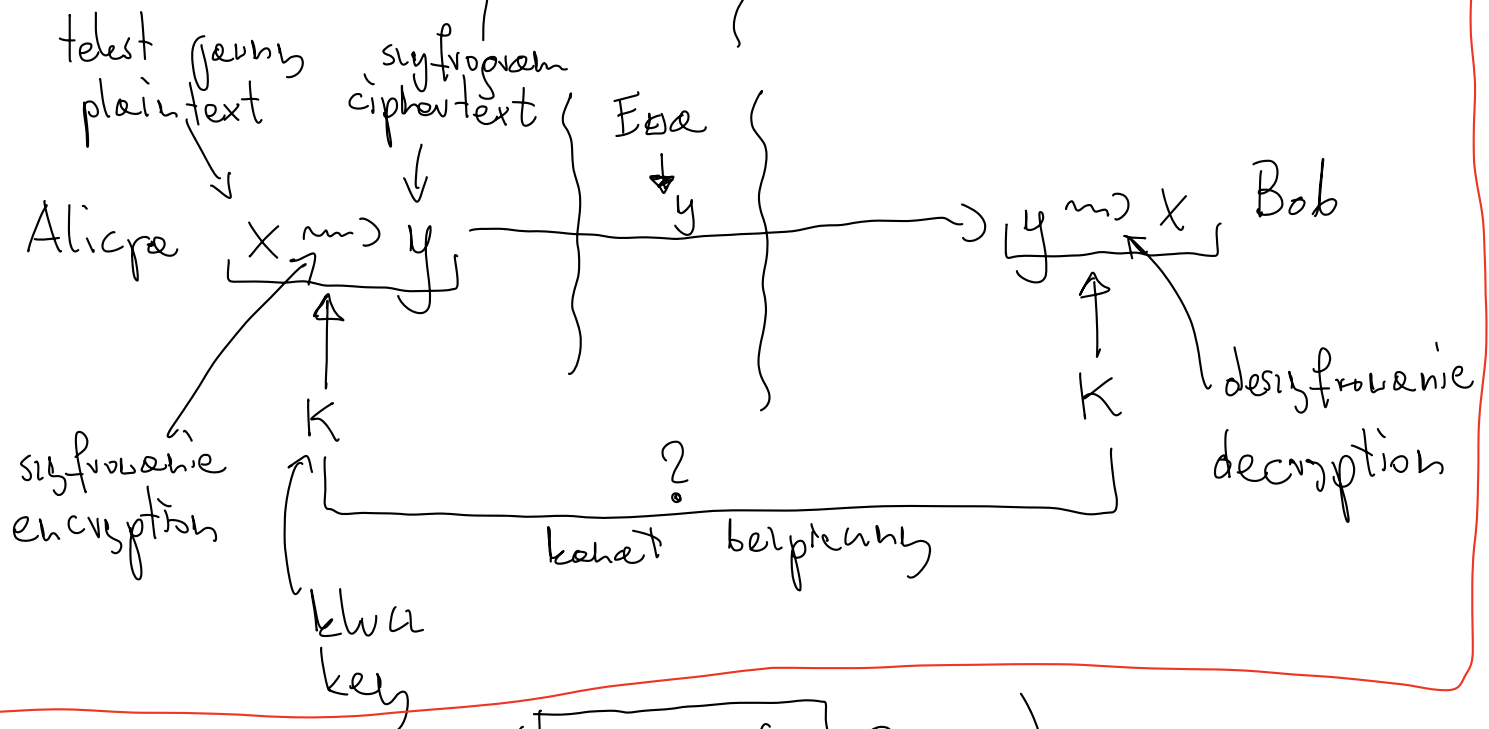
ECC

Kryptoanaliza

Kryptografia

postkwantowa

Alicja x $\xrightarrow{\text{Era} \downarrow \text{Oskar}}$ Bob (Bogumił)



$$\bigwedge_{K \in \mathcal{K}} \bigvee_{e_K \in \mathcal{E}} \bigvee_{d_K \in \mathcal{D}} \bigwedge_{x \in \mathcal{P}} d_K(e_K(x)) = x$$

$$e_K: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

$$d_K: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$$

1. Szyfr przestawienowy (szyfr Cezara)

$\begin{array}{ccccccc} A & B & C & \boxed{D} & \dots & X & Y & Z \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & & & & \\ D & E & F & G & \dots & A & B & C \end{array}$

$$\mathcal{P} = \{A, B, \dots, Z\} = \{0, 1, \dots, 25\} = \mathbb{Z}_{26} \leftarrow \text{reszty mod } 26$$

$$\mathcal{C} = \mathbb{Z}_{26}$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{Z}_{26}$$

$$\# \mathcal{K} = 26$$

$$x \in \mathcal{P} \quad e_K(x) = (x + K) \bmod 26$$

$$d_K(y) = (y - K) \bmod 26$$

%

$$-2 \% 26 = 24$$

$$-2 \% 26 = -2$$

2. Szyfr przestawienowy $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{C} = \mathbb{Z}_{26}$

\mathcal{K} = zbiór permutacji \mathbb{Z}_{26}

$$\pi = K = (5, 7, 1, 3, 0, 19, 8, \dots)$$

$$e_{\pi}(x) = \pi(x) \quad e_{\pi}(f) = e_{\pi}(5) = \pi(5) = 19 = T$$

$$d_{\pi}(y) = \pi^{-1}(y)$$

$$\# \mathcal{K} = 26! \sim 2^{88}$$

2a) Szyfr afiniczny

$$\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{C} = \mathbb{Z}_{26}$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{Z}_{26} \times \mathbb{Z}_{26} : \text{NWD}(a, 26) = 1\}$$

$$e_K(x) = e_{(a,b)}(x) = (ax + b) \bmod 26$$

$$d_K(y) = d_{(a,b)}(y) = a^{-1}(y - b) \bmod 26$$

ISTNIEJE
(\Rightarrow) $\text{NWD}(a, 26) = 1$

el. odwrotny do a w \mathbb{Z}_{26}
 $a \cdot a^{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{26}$

rozwiązany alg. Euklidesa

$$\# \mathcal{K} = \overset{a}{\varphi(26)} \cdot \overset{b}{26} = 12 \cdot 26$$

↑
f. Eulera

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(26) &= \varphi(2 \cdot 13) = \varphi(2) \varphi(13) = \\ &= 1 \cdot 12 = \underline{12} \end{aligned}$$

3. Szyfr Vigenère'a $XV \parallel u.$

$$m \in \mathbb{N} \quad \mathcal{P} = \mathcal{C} = \mathcal{K} = (\mathbb{Z}_{26})^m$$

$$K \in \mathcal{K} \quad K = (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m) \quad \# \mathcal{K} = (26)^m$$

$$e_K(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = (x_1 + k_1, x_2 + k_2, \dots, x_m + k_m) \bmod 26$$

$$d_K(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m) = (y_1 - k_1, y_2 - k_2, \dots, y_m - k_m) \bmod 26$$

$$K = \text{CIPHER} = (2, 8, 15, 7, 4, 17)$$

4. Szyfr Hill'a $XX \parallel u.$

$$m \in \mathbb{N} \quad \mathcal{P} = \mathcal{C} = (\mathbb{Z}_{26})^m$$

\mathcal{K} - zb. macierzy $m \times m$
odwracalnych

$$\begin{aligned} e_K(x) &= e_K(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = xK = \\ &= [x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_m] K \end{aligned}$$

$\det K \neq 0 \bmod 26$

$$d_K(y) = d_K(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m) = yK^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_K(e_K^y(x)) &= d_K(xK) = (xK)K^{-1} = \\ &= x(KK^{-1}) = xI = x. \end{aligned}$$