

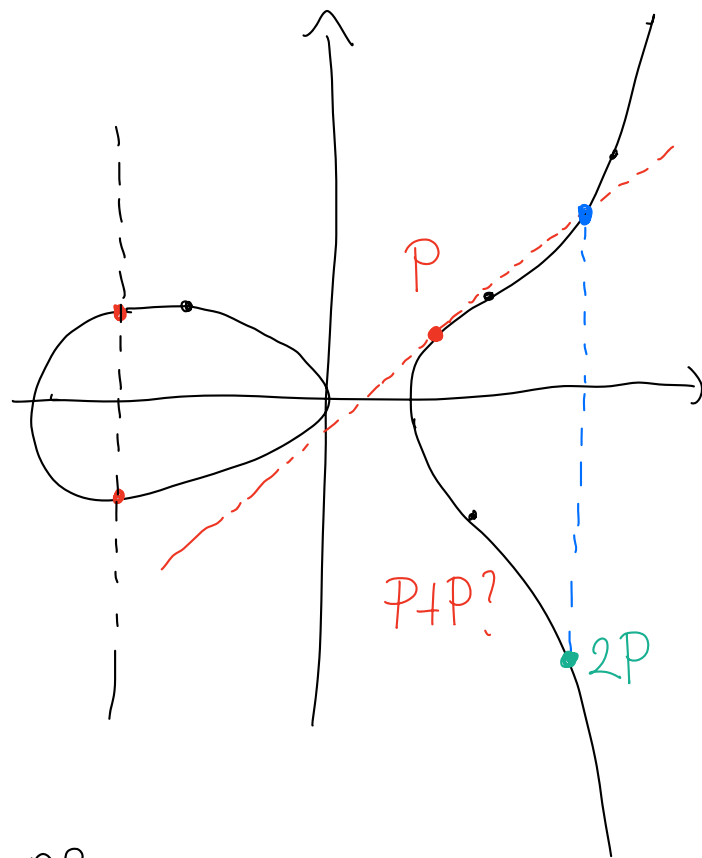
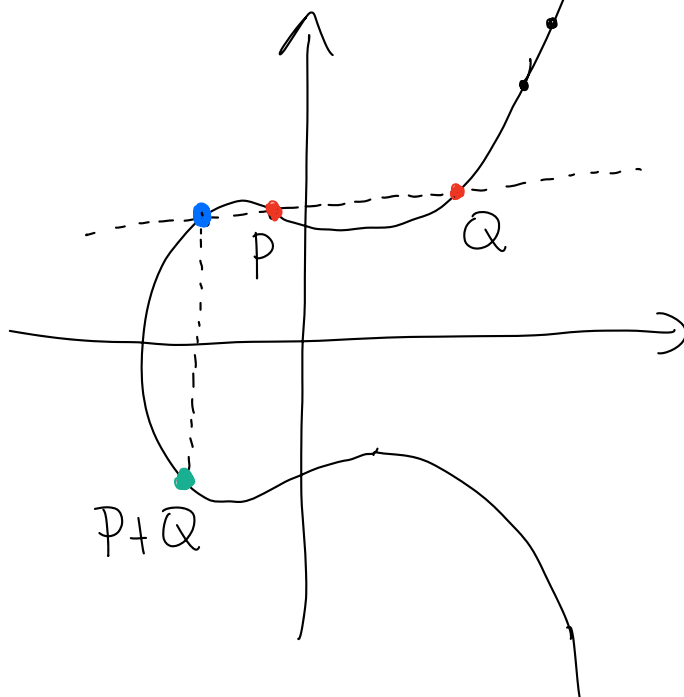
$$\mathbb{Z}_p \xrightarrow{\sim} (G, \cdot) \leftarrow \text{grupa}$$

$$g^x = a \xrightarrow{\quad} \boxed{g^x = a}$$

Kryptosystemy oparte o krzywe eliptyczne (80')

$$\boxed{y^2 = x^3 + ax + b, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$\{(x, y) : y = \pm \sqrt{x^3 + ax + b}\}$$



$P+Q$ $(\mathbb{E}, +)$ tworzy grupę

$$y^2 = x^3 + ax + b, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad \left\{ \text{potted Heierstrasse} \right.$$

$$\boxed{4a^3 + 27b^2 \neq 0}$$

1. Kurz algebraische

$$E = \{(x, y): y^2 = x^3 + ax + b\} \cup \{O\}$$

geh doch $P+Q$?

$$\textcircled{\text{I}} \quad P \neq O, \quad Q = O$$

$$P + O = O + P = P$$

$$\textcircled{\text{II}} \quad P = (x, y), \quad Q = (x, -y)$$

$$P + Q = O$$

$$-(x, y) = (x, -y)$$

$$\textcircled{\text{III}} \quad P \neq Q \quad x_1 \neq x_2$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \begin{matrix} \text{"} \\ (x_1, y_1) \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{"} \\ (x_2, y_2) \end{matrix}$$

$$P + Q = ? = (x_3, y_3)$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_3 = ? \\ y_3 = ? \end{matrix}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$x_3 = \lambda^2 - x_1 - x_2$$

$$y_3 = \lambda(x_1 - x_3) - y_1$$

$$P + Q = R = (x_3, y_3)$$

$$\textcircled{\text{IV}} \quad P = Q$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3x_1^2 + a}{2y_1}$$

$$x_3$$

$$y_3$$

$$(G, +)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{faktive} \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} \cdot + \text{ jest domknięta} \\ \cdot + \text{ jest przemienne } (P+Q = Q+P) \\ \cdot + \text{ ma el. neutralny } (0) \\ \cdot \text{ istnieje el. przeciwna} \\ P + (-P) = 0 \\ \cdot + \text{ jest łączna} \\ (P+Q)+R = P+(Q+R) \\ \text{technicznie skrócone} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right\} (\mathbb{Z}, +) \text{ spełnia te warunki}$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}, +) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n$$

Krzywe nad ciałami skończonymi

$$p - \text{liczba pierwsza}, \quad \mathbb{F}_p = \mathbb{Z}_p = \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{(x, y): y^2 = x^3 + ax + b, x, y \in \mathbb{Z}_p\} \cup \{0\}$$

+ jest zdefiniowane tak samo jak w \mathbb{R} i \mathbb{Z}_p odwrotność w \mathbb{Z}_p mod p

$$\lambda = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = (y_2 - y_1) \cdot \boxed{(x_2 - x_1)^{-1}}$$

Zamiast \mathbb{Z}_p można użyć dowolne ciała skończone
 $\mathbb{F}_q = \mathbb{F}_{p^n}$

Prüfung

$$p = 7$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_7 = \{0, 1, \dots, 6\}$$

$$\Sigma: y^2 = x^3 + x + 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$4^3 + 27 \cdot 2^2 = 4 \cdot 1^3 + 27 \cdot 1^2 = 31 \equiv 3 \not\equiv 0 \pmod{7}$$

y	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$y^2 \pmod{7}$	0	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	2	2	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>

← results quadratic
mod 7

$$\{0, 1, 2, 4\}$$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$x^3 + x + 1 \pmod{7}$	<u>1</u>	3	<u>4</u>	3	6	5	6

$$x = 0 \quad \vee \quad x = 2$$

$$\hookrightarrow y^2 = 1$$

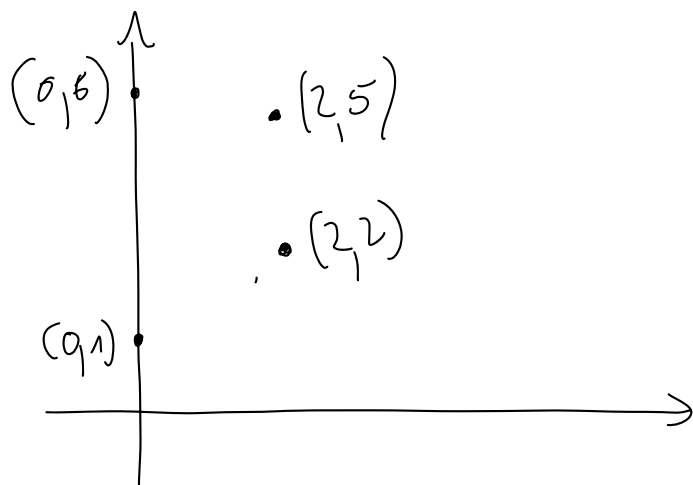
$$\begin{array}{l} | \\ y = 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \backslash \\ y = 6 \end{array}$$

$$\hookrightarrow y^2 = 4$$

$$y = 2 \quad \vee \quad y = 5$$

$$\Sigma = \{(0, 1), (0, 6), (2, 2), (2, 5)\} \cup \{0\}$$

$$\#\Sigma = 5$$



Test Euler: czy a jest resztą kwadratu?

$$a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv \begin{cases} 1 & \Rightarrow a \text{ jest resztą kwadratu mod } p \\ -1 & \Rightarrow a \text{ nie jest resztą kwadratu mod } p \end{cases}$$

zadanie

$$p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$$

a jest resztą kw. mod p,

to

$$\sqrt{a} = a^{\frac{p+1}{4}}.$$

$$p=7$$

$$a=4$$

$$\sqrt{a} = 4^2 = 2$$

$$\sqrt{a} = 7-2 = 5$$

$$\Sigma = \{(0,1), (0,6), (2,2), (2,5)\} \cup \{0\}$$

$$(0,1) + (2,2) = ?$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 2$$

$$y_1 = 1 \quad y_2 = 2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$\lambda = (2-1)(2-0)^{-1} = 1 \cdot 2^{-1} = 1 \cdot 4 = 4$$

$$x_3 = \lambda^2 - x_1 - x_2$$

$$x_3 = 4^2 - 0 - 2 = 0$$

$$y_3 = \lambda(x_1 - x_3) - y_1$$

$$y_3 = 4(0-0) - 1 = -1 \equiv 6 \pmod{7}$$

$$\boxed{(0,1) + (2,2) = (0,6)}$$

$$P = (0, 1)$$

$$P + P = ?$$

$$\overset{11}{2P}$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 0$$

$$y_1 = 1$$

$$y_2 = 1$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3x_1^2 + a}{2y_1}$$

$$\lambda = (3 \cdot 0 + 1) \cdot (2 \cdot 1)^{-1} =$$

$$= 1 \cdot 4 = 4$$

$$x_3 = 4^2 - 0 - 0 = 2$$

$$y_3 = 4(0 - 2) - 1 = -9 = 5 \quad (\text{mod } 7)$$

$$(0, 1) + (0, 1) = 2(0, 1) = (2, 5)$$

$$10(0, 1) = 2(2(2(0, 1))) + 2(0, 1)$$

Ile jest punktów na krzywej eliptycznej?

$$\mathbb{F}_q = \mathbb{F}_{p^n}$$

$$\#E \sim q^{+1}$$

Tw. Hassego.

$$q + 1 - 2\sqrt{q} \leq \#E \leq q + 1 + 2\sqrt{q}$$

DH

i

ElGamal
ElGamal \mathbb{Z}_p $(\mathbb{Z}_p, +)$

bezpieczeństwo	DH	RSA	ECC
112	2048	2048	224-255
128	3072	3072	256-383
192	7680	7680	384-511
256	15360	15360	512+

volume

512+

NIE PRZENOSI
SIĘ NA
KRZYWĄ
ELIPTYCZNA₂

metody indeksowe site data Liczbowa

DH

A

 P, g

B

 $a \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ $b \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ $a \in \mathbb{Z}_n$

ryndu n
 $nP = 0$

 $b \in \mathbb{Z}_n$

$$A = g^a$$

$$A = aP$$

$$B = g^b$$

$$B = bP$$

A

B

$$K = B^a = g^{ab}$$

$$K = aB = (ab)P$$

$$K = (ab)P$$

$$K = A^b = g^{ab}$$

$$K = bA = b(aP) = (ab)P$$

$$P + P + P + \dots + P$$

Eva $\varepsilon, P, A = \text{~~???~~}$

$$\boxed{xP = A} \quad ? \quad x = ?$$

problem log. dyskretno
na grupie \mathbb{Z}_p

$$g^x \equiv a \pmod{p}$$