

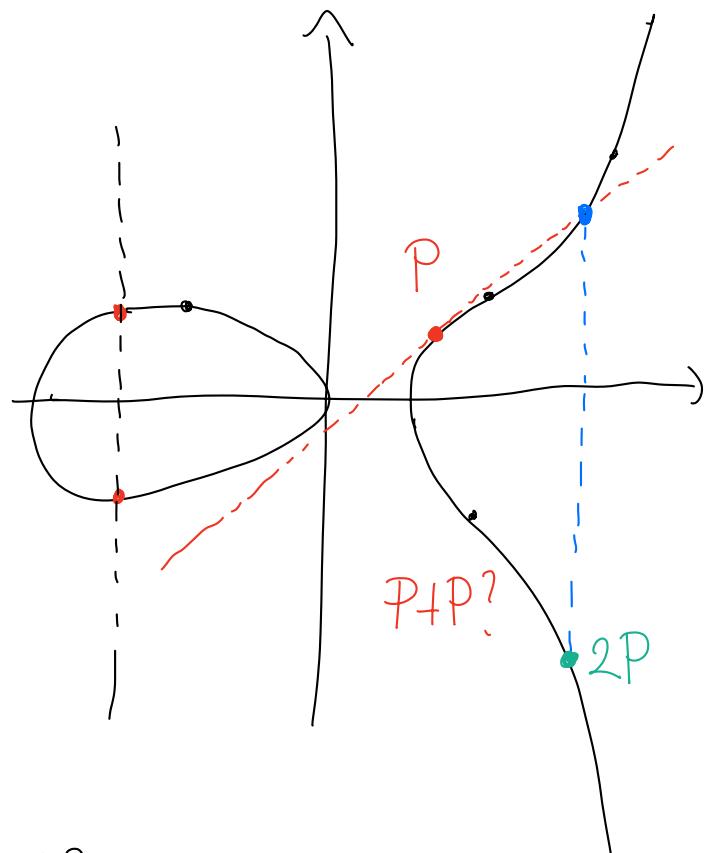
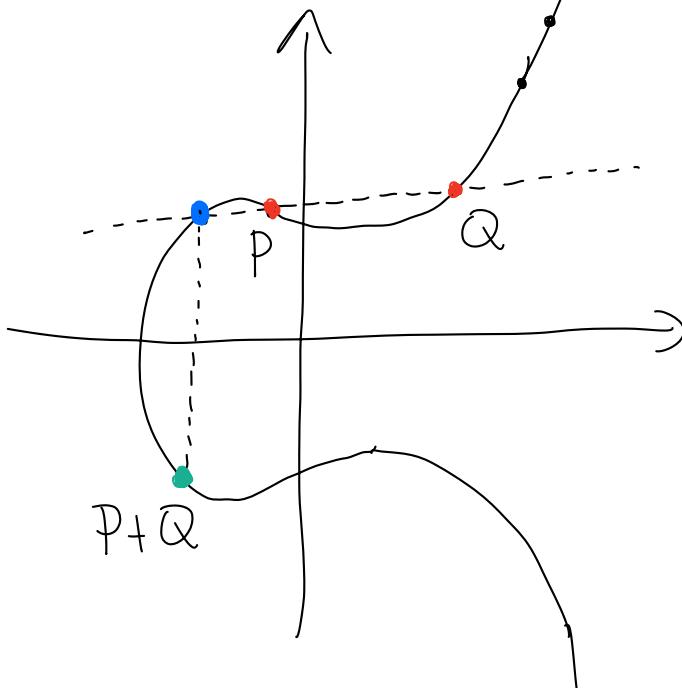
$\mathbb{Z}_p \rightsquigarrow (G, \cdot) \leftarrow \text{gruppe}$

$$g^x = a \rightsquigarrow g^x = a$$

Kryptosystemy oparte o krywe eliptyczne  
(80')

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

$$\{(x, y) : y = \varepsilon\}$$



$P + Q \quad (\varepsilon, +)$  tworzą grupę

$$y^2 = x^3 + ex + b \quad , \quad e, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad \left\{ \text{pasted Heinestrasse} \right.$$

$4e^3 + 27b^2 \neq 0$

1. Hörung algebraische

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

Welch Vektoren  $P+Q$ ?

(I)  $P \neq O, Q = O$

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

(II)  $P = (x_1, y_1), Q = (x_2, y_2)$

$$P + Q = O$$

$$-(x_1, y_1) = (x_2, -y_2)$$

$$\left\{ 3 + (-3) = O \right.$$

(III)  $P \neq Q \quad x_1 \neq x_2$

$$(x_1, y_1) \quad (x_2, y_2)$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} x_3 = ? \\ y_3 = ? \end{array}$$

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

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

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

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

(IV)  $P = Q$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} x_3 \\ y_3 \end{array}$$

$(G, +)$

- + jest domknięte
- + jest przemienne  $(P+Q = Q+P)$
- + ma el. neutrальny  $(O)$
- istnieje el. przeciwny  
 $P + (-P) = O$

$(E, +)$

specjalne  
zawierają:

- + jest łączne  
 $(P+Q)+R = P+(Q+R)$
- techniczne skomplikowane

$(E, +) \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{Z}_n$

Krywe nad ciałem skończonym

$p$ -takie pierścienie,  $\mathbb{F}_p = \mathbb{Z}_p = \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$

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

+ jest zdefiniowane tak samo  
jako  $\mathbb{R}^2$  odwrotność w  $\mathbb{Z}_p$   $\left\{ \text{mod } p \right\}$

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

Zamiast  $\mathbb{Z}_p$  można użyć dowolne ciało skończone

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

$$\text{Prüfung} \quad p = 7 \quad \mathbb{Z}_7 = \{0, 1, \dots, 6\}$$

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

$$4^3 + 27 \cdot 6^2 = 4 \cdot 1^3 + 27 \cdot 1^2 = 31 \equiv 3 \neq 0 \pmod{7}$$

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

$\leftarrow$  result by reduction  
 $\pmod{7}$

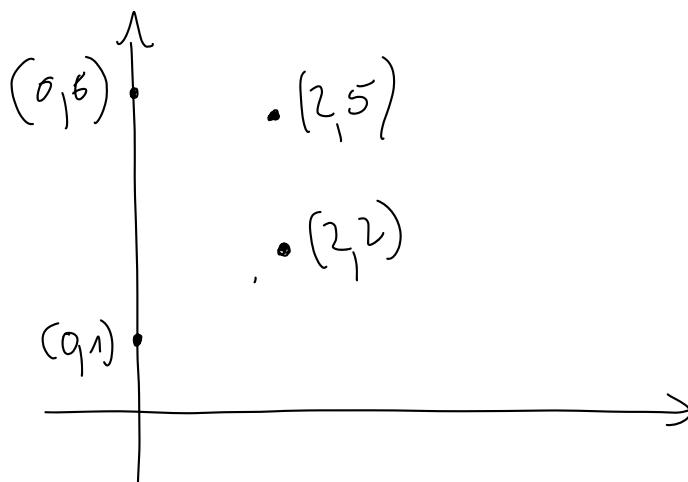
$x$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$x^3 + x + 1 \pmod{7}$	1	3	4	3	6	5	6

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

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 0 \quad \vee \quad x = 2 \\ \hookrightarrow y^2 &= 1 \quad \hookrightarrow y^2 = 4 \\ y &= 1 \quad \quad \quad y = 2 \\ y &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\#\Sigma = 5$$



Test Eulera: Ist  $a$  jetzt restl. quadrat.?

$$\alpha^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = \begin{cases} 1 & \Rightarrow a \text{ jetzt restl. quadrat.} \\ -1 & \Rightarrow a \text{ nie jetzt restl. quadrat.} \end{cases} \pmod{p}$$

Beispiel

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

$\alpha$  jetzt restl. ku. mod  $p$ ,

to

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

$$p = 7$$

$$\alpha = 4 \quad \sqrt{\alpha} = 4^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

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

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

$$(0,1) + (2,2) = ? \quad x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 2 \\ y_1 = 1 \quad y_2 = 2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \quad \lambda = (2-1)(2-0)^{-1} = 1 \cdot 2^{-1} = \\ = 1 \cdot 4 = 4$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$P = (0, 1)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} P + P = ? \\ \parallel \\ 2P \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} x_1 = 0 & x_2 = 0 \\ y_1 = 1 & y_2 = 1 \end{array}$$

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

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

$$x_3 = 1^2 - 0 - 0 = 2$$

$$y_3 = 1(0 - 2) - 1 = -3 \equiv 5 \pmod{7}$$

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

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

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Wie viele Punkte auf einer elliptischen Kurve?

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

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

Th. Hasse

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

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DH

i

ElGamal

Elgamal

$\mathbb{Z}_p$

$(\mathbb{Z}_l^+)$

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

Upline

n

metody indeksowe

szyfrowanie

liczbowe

NIE PRZENOSZA  
SIE NA  
KRZYWKI  
ELIPTYCZNA

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{DH} & & \\
 A \xrightarrow{\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_p} P \xrightarrow{g} B & & B \xrightarrow{b \in \mathbb{Z}_n} \\
 & \leftarrow \xrightarrow{\beta \in \mathbb{Z}_l^+} \xrightarrow{\text{npodn}} & \\
 & \xrightarrow{wP = 0} & b \in \mathbb{Z}_n \\
 A = g^\alpha & & B = g^b \\
 A = \alpha P & & B = bP \\
 \\ 
 K = B^\alpha = g^{\alpha b} & & K = A^b = g^{\alpha b} \\
 K = \alpha B = (\alpha b)P & & K = bA = b(\alpha P) = (\alpha b)P
 \end{array}$$

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

$$\text{El}& \quad \varepsilon \quad P \quad A = \cancel{\varepsilon} \\ \boxed{xP = A} \quad ? \quad x = ?$$

problem logo. dyskretes  
in kryptograf. El.

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