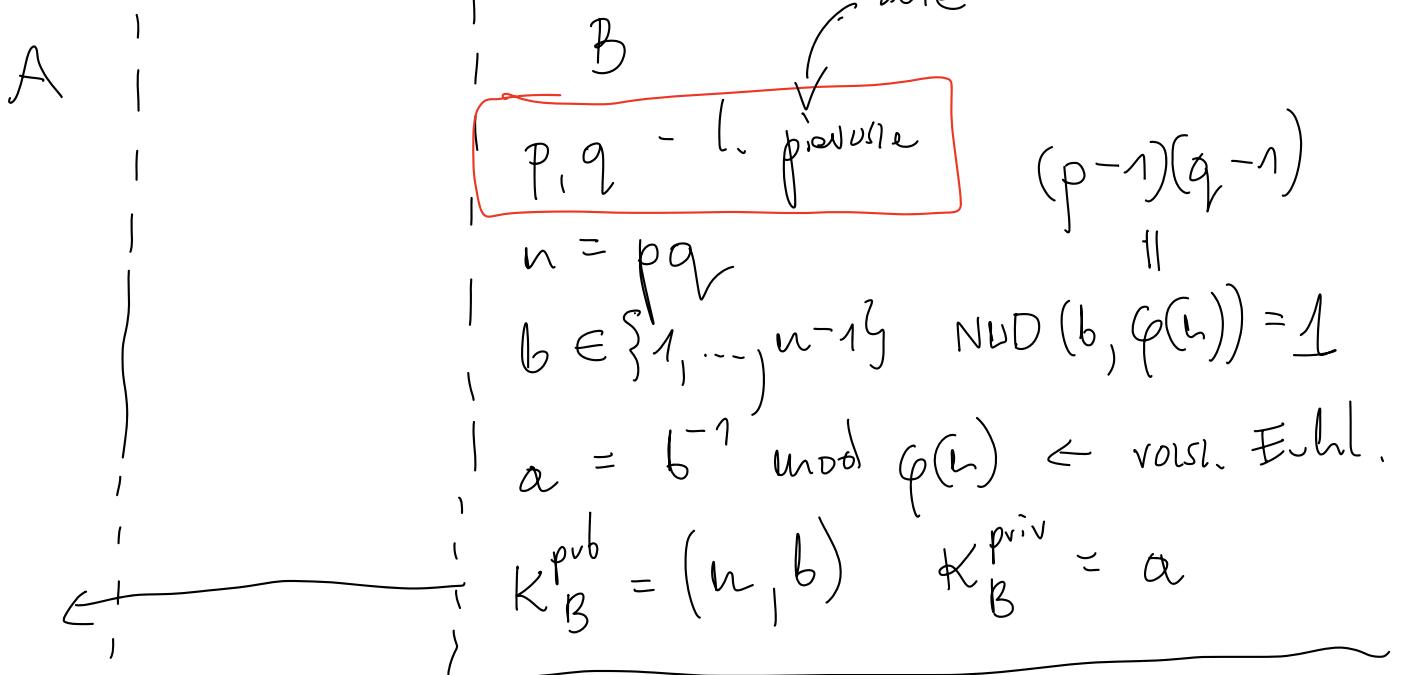


# RSA



$$m \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$$

$$e_{K_B^{\text{pub}}}(m) = m^b \pmod{n}$$

$$d_{K_B^{\text{priv}}} \left( e_{K_B^{\text{pub}}}(m) \right) = \left( e_{K_B^{\text{pub}}}(m) \right)^a \pmod{n}$$

$$= m$$

$p, q$  due

$p, q \sim 1024 \text{ b}$	$\rightarrow 2048 \text{ b}$
$p, q \sim 2048 \text{ b}$	$\rightarrow 4096 \text{ b}$

$p \quad 2048 \text{ b.}$	$\sim 2^{2048}$	$E \quad n$ $n = pq$
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Generovanie libb pierwszych

1) Losujemy libb n (duip).

2) Sprawdzamy, czy n jest libb pierwszym.  
JAK???

To nie jest problem wolted  
nie algorytm.

Test Miller-Rabin (70') Test AKS (200?)

Metoda twierdzenia Fermata:

$n - l. pierwsza$ ,  $n \neq a$   
 $\uparrow$   $n$  nie jest dziedziczeniem a

$$a^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$$

$n - l. pierwsza$

$$a^n \equiv a \pmod{n}$$

$$n = 341 = 11 \cdot 31$$

$$2^{340} \equiv 1 \pmod{341}$$

$$3^{340} \equiv 56 \pmod{341} \Rightarrow 341 \text{ jest l. złożonym}$$

(ALE nie możemy wolted  
341 nie algorytm pierwsze)

341 przesto test Fermata

Laby Carmichael

$$561 = 3 \cdot 11 \cdot 17$$

$$\alpha^{561} \equiv \alpha \pmod{561} \text{ die Potenzen } \alpha$$

$$\alpha^{560} \equiv 1 \pmod{561} \text{ die Potenzen } \alpha \neq 3, 11, 17$$

test Millera-Rabin

$$x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{n} \quad x \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$$

l. pierwsza

$$x^2 - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$$

$$(x-1)(x+1) \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$$

$$(x-1)(x+1) = k \cdot n$$

$$n \mid (x-1)(x+1)$$

jeżeli  $n$  jest liczbą pierwszą, to

$$n \mid x-1 \quad \text{lw} \quad n \mid x+1.$$

$$x-1 = i \cdot n \quad x+1 = j \cdot n$$

$$x = 1 + i \cdot n \quad x = -1 + j \cdot n$$

$$x \equiv 1 \pmod{n} \quad x \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$$

$$x = 1 \quad \text{lw} \quad x = n-1$$

$$n = \bar{561} = 3 \cdot 11 \cdot 17$$

$$\frac{560}{2} \equiv 1 \pmod{561}$$

$$\left(\frac{280}{2}\right)^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{561}$$

X

$$2^{280} \equiv 1 \pmod{561}$$

$$\left(\frac{140}{2}\right)^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{561}$$

X

$$2^{140} \equiv 67 \pmod{561} \Rightarrow 561 \text{ NIE  
jetzt lösbar, picwurz!}$$

$$x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{561}$$

560  
280  
140  
70  
35

$$n \in \mathbb{N}, n - \text{niepaarig}$$

$$n-1 = 2^d m$$

$$561-1 = 2^{\frac{d}{2}} \cdot \frac{35}{m}$$

↑ niepaarigste

Losungen

$$a \in \{2, 3, \dots, n-1\}$$

$n-1$

$$\frac{d}{2} m$$

$\neq 1$  X

1)

$$a^m$$

$$a^{2m}$$

$$a^{4m}$$

...

$$a^{2^k m}$$

$$a^{2^{k+1} m}$$

...

$$a^{2^{d-1} m}$$

$$a$$

2)

$$1$$

$$1$$

$$1$$

$$1$$

$$1$$

$$1$$

$$1$$

$$1$$

$$1$$

V

3)  $\begin{array}{c|ccccc|ccccc} 15 & 15 & 13 & \dots & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & & & & \uparrow \text{pred previous} & & & & \\ & & & & \neq -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$  ✓

4)  $\begin{array}{c|ccccc|ccccc} 8 & 13 & 4 & \dots & 67 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & & & & \uparrow & & & & \\ & & & & x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{561} & & & & \end{array}$  ✗

$e = 2$

35      70      140      280      560

      ...      67      1      1

$P(\text{a rejection in predoshi test Milleva yields a lossy result}) \leq \frac{1}{4}$

$P(\text{a rejection in predoshi test Milleva and lossy result}) \leq \frac{1}{4^k}$

$k=10, \boxed{20}$

 $\leq \frac{1}{4^{20}} = \frac{1}{2^{80}}$

Problem logarytmem dyskretnego,

prototyp Diffling - Hellmana,

kryptosystem ElGamal

$$\log_a b = c$$

$$( \Rightarrow ) \quad a^c = b$$

$$| \in \mathbb{Z}_p$$

PLD (DLP)

IN:  $p, g, a$ ,

ist sie  $x$  die Lsg?

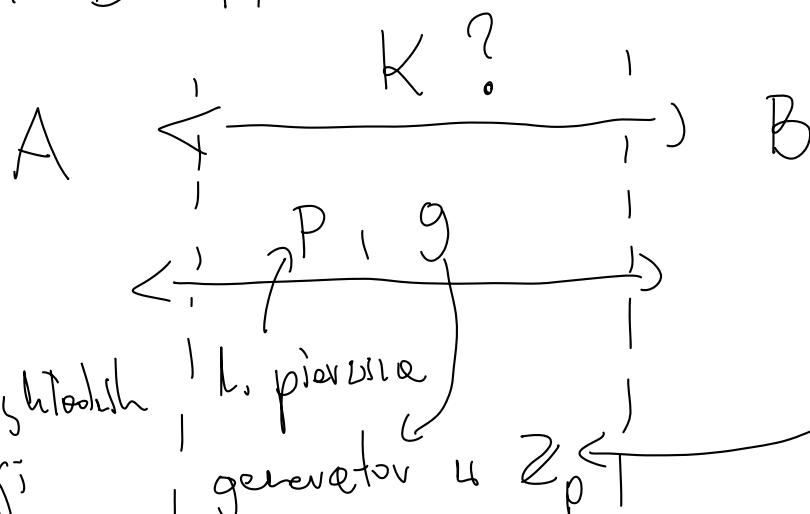
$$g^x \equiv a \pmod{p}$$

$$x = ?$$

OUT:  $x$

$$x = \log_g a \pmod{p}$$

Prototyp D-H



die Lsg?

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

ist sie  $x$ ,

die Lsg?

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

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

$$B = g^b \pmod{p}$$

$$A \xrightarrow{+} B$$

$$B^a = (g^b)^a \pmod{p}$$

$$= g^{ab} \pmod{p}$$

$$A^b = (g^a)^b \pmod{p}$$

$$= g^{ab} \pmod{p}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 E: p, g, A, B \\
 B^a = K \\
 A^b = K \\
 \alpha = ? \\
 b = ? \\
 g^\alpha = A \pmod{p} \\
 \text{PLD} \\
 g^b = B \pmod{p} \\
 b = ? \\
 \text{PLD}
 \end{array}$$

### Kryptosystem ElGamal (ElGamal)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{P} &= \mathbb{Z}_p^* = \mathbb{Z}_p \setminus \{0\} && p - \text{duża liczbę pierwszą} \\
 \mathcal{C} &= \mathbb{Z}_p^* \times \mathbb{Z}_p^* = \{(x, y) : x, y \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*\} \\
 \mathcal{K} &= \{(p, g, x, a) : g^x \equiv a \pmod{p}\} \\
 &\quad \text{generator } g \in \mathbb{Z}_p^* \Leftrightarrow \{g^x : x \in \mathbb{N}\} = \mathbb{Z}_p^* \\
 &\quad (p, g, x, a)
 \end{aligned}$$

Klucz publiczny:  $(p, g, a) = K$

Klucz prywatny:  $x = (p, g, a)$