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$$\alpha^x = 3^{10} \bmod 31 = 25$$

$$(17,5): r = 17, s = 5 \Rightarrow t = \beta^r r^s \bmod p = 6^{17} 17^5 \bmod 31 = 25 \Rightarrow \text{valid}$$

$$(13,5): r = 13, s = 5 \Rightarrow t = \beta^r r^s \bmod p = 6^{13} 13^5 \bmod 31 = 5 \Rightarrow \text{invalid}$$

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تعداد امضاءهای معتبر برای یک پیام  $x$  بستگی به مقدار  $k_E$  دارد و با توجه به این که  $k_E$  باید در محدوده 0 تا  $p - 2$  باشد، و همچنین شرط  $\gcd(k_E, p - 1) = 1$  باید برقرار باشد، بنابراین حداکثر برابر با  $\Phi(p - 1) = \Phi(30) = 8$  امضای معتبر داریم.

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مهاجم از معادلات زیر استفاده کرده و برای  $x_1, x_2, s_1$  و  $s_2$  شناخته شده ابتدا کلید موقت  $k_E$  و سپس کلید خصوصی  $d$  را بدست می‌آورد.

$$s_1 \equiv (SHA(x_1) + dr)k_E^{-1} \bmod q$$

$$s_2 \equiv (SHA(x_2) + dr)k_E^{-1} \bmod q$$

$$s_1 - s_2 \equiv k_E^{-1}(SHA(x_1) - SHA(x_2)) \bmod q$$

$$\Rightarrow k_E = \frac{SHA(x_1) - SHA(x_2)}{s_1 - s_2} \bmod q$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{s_1 \cdot k_E - SHA(x_1)}{r} \bmod q$$

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$$s^{131} \equiv? x \bmod 9797$$

$$x = 123, s = 6292 : 6292^{131} = 123 \equiv 123 \bmod 9797 \Rightarrow \text{valid}$$

$$x = 4333, s = 4768 : 4768^{131} = 9644 \not\equiv 4333 \bmod 9797 \Rightarrow \text{invalid}$$

$$x = 4333, s = 1424 : 1424^{131} = 4333 \equiv 4333 \bmod 9797 \Rightarrow \text{valid}$$

۴.

$$t \approx \sqrt{2^{n+1} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-\varepsilon}\right)}$$

۴	۴.۱	۴.۲
<i>length</i>	$\varepsilon = 0.5$	$\varepsilon = 0.1$
64 bit	$\approx \sqrt{2^{64+1} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-0.5}\right)}$ $= 2^{32} \sqrt{2 \cdot \ln(2)}$ $= 2^{32} \times 1.18$	$\approx \sqrt{2^{64+1} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-0.1}\right)}$ $= 2^{32} \sqrt{2 \cdot \ln(10/9)}$ $= 2^{32} \times 0.46$
128 bit	$\approx \sqrt{2^{128+1} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-0.5}\right)}$ $= 2^{64} \sqrt{2 \cdot \ln(2)}$ $= 2^{64} \times 1.18$	$\approx \sqrt{2^{128+1} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-0.1}\right)}$ $= 2^{64} \sqrt{2 \cdot \ln(10/9)}$ $= 2^{64} \times 0.46$
160 bit	$\approx \sqrt{2^{160+1} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-0.5}\right)}$ $= 2^{80} \sqrt{2 \cdot \ln(2)}$ $= 2^{80} \times 1.18$	$\approx \sqrt{2^{160+1} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-0.1}\right)}$ $= 2^{80} \sqrt{2 \cdot \ln(10/9)}$ $= 2^{80} \times 0.46$

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۱.۵

$$P(\text{at least one Collision}) = 1 - P(\text{no Collision}) =$$

$$1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{i-1}{365}\right) \geq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{i-1}{365}\right) \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow n = 23$$

$$\Rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^{23} \left(1 - \frac{i-1}{365}\right) = 0.49 \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow n \geq 23$$

بنابراین باید حداقل ۲۳ نفر در یک کلاس وجود داشته باشند، تا حداقل دو دانش‌آموز با احتمال بیش‌تر از 0.5 تاریخ تولد یکسانی داشته باشند.

۲.۵

$$P(\text{at least one Collision}) = 1 - P(\text{no Collision})$$

$$= 1 - \prod_{i=1}^K \left(1 - \frac{i-1}{N}\right) = 1 - \prod_{i=0}^{K-1} \left(1 - \frac{i}{N}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{1-x \approx e^{-x}} 1 - \prod_{i=1}^{K-1} e^{-\frac{i}{N}} = 1 - e^{-\frac{1+2+\dots+(K-1)}{N}} = 1 - e^{-\frac{K(K-1)}{2N}}$$

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$$P(\text{no Collision}) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{2^n}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{t-1}{2^n}\right) = \prod_{i=1}^{t-1} \left(1 - \frac{i}{2^n}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{1-x \approx e^{-x}} P(\text{no Collision}) = \prod_{i=1}^{t-1} e^{-\frac{i}{2^n}} = e^{-\frac{1+2+\dots+(t-1)}{2^n}} = e^{-\frac{t(t-1)}{2 \cdot 2^n}} = e^{-\frac{t(t-1)}{2^{n+1}}}$$

$$P(\text{at least one Collision}) = 1 - P(\text{no Collision}) = 1 - e^{-\frac{t(t-1)}{2^{n+1}}} = \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{t(t-1)}{2^{n+1}} = \ln(\varepsilon) \Rightarrow t(t-1) = 2^{n+1} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow t \approx \sqrt{2^{n+1} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-\varepsilon}\right)} \approx 2^{(n+1)/2} \cdot \sqrt{\ln\left(\frac{1}{1-\varepsilon}\right)}$$

اگر  $\varepsilon = 0.5$  باشد، آنگاه داریم:

$$t \approx 2^{(n+1)/2} \cdot \sqrt{\ln\left(\frac{1}{1-0.5}\right)} = 2^{(n+1)/2} \cdot \sqrt{\ln(2)} = 2^{(n+1)/2} \cdot 0.833$$

7.

a.

Generation of an Asymmetric Key Pair

Algorithm

☐ RSA  
Bit length of RSA modulus: 1024

☒ DSA  
Bit length of DSA prime number: 2048

☐ Elliptic curves  
Identifier (bit length and curve parameter): prime239v1

User data

The key pair will be put in an encrypted PSE with the name shown below. The key pair will be protected by your PIN code.

Last name: last name

First name: first name

Key identifier (optional): student id

PIN: \*\*\*\*

PIN verification: \*\*\*\*

The domain parameters

Parameters | Value

CrypTool

The parameters chosen by you and the new key pair have been successfully saved.  
The assigned key identifier is '[last name][first name][DSA-2048][1686385464][student id]'.  
Elapsed time while creating key pair: 5.323 seconds.

Base for presentation of numbers

☐ Octal ☒ Decimal ☐ Hexadecimal

Generate new key pair... PKCS #12 Import Show key pair... Close

b.

Sign a Document

Choose hash function

Algorithm	Output length
<input type="radio"/> MD2	128 bits
<input type="radio"/> MD5	128 bits
<input type="radio"/> RIPEMD-160	160 bits
<input type="radio"/> SHA	160 bits
<input checked="" type="radio"/> SHA-1	160 bits

Choose signature algorithm

Factorization based algorithms

☐ RSA

Discrete logarithm based algorithms

☒ DSA

Elliptic curve based algorithms

☐ ECSP-DSA

☐ ECSP-NR

Presentation format

☐ Affine coordinates

☒ Projective coordinates

Choose a key/PSE to be used when signing

Last name	First name	Key type	Key identifier	Created	Internal ID no.
last name	first name	DSA-2048	student id	10.06.2023 12:54:24	1686385464

Listed key types:

☐ RSA keys

☒ DSA keys

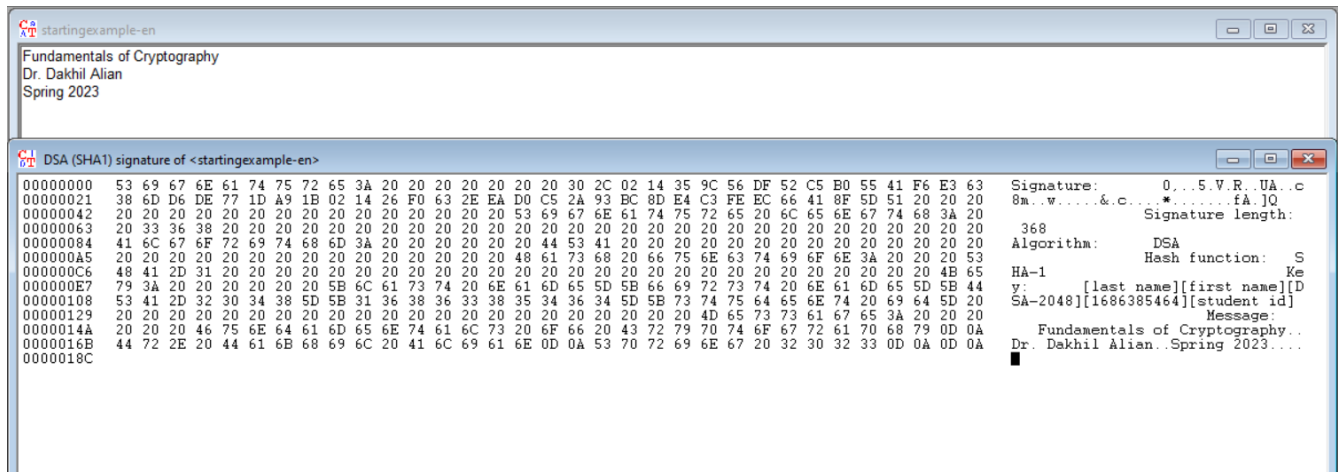
☐ EC keys

PIN code for chosen PSE:

☐ Display signature time

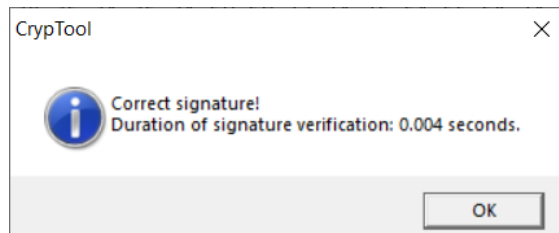
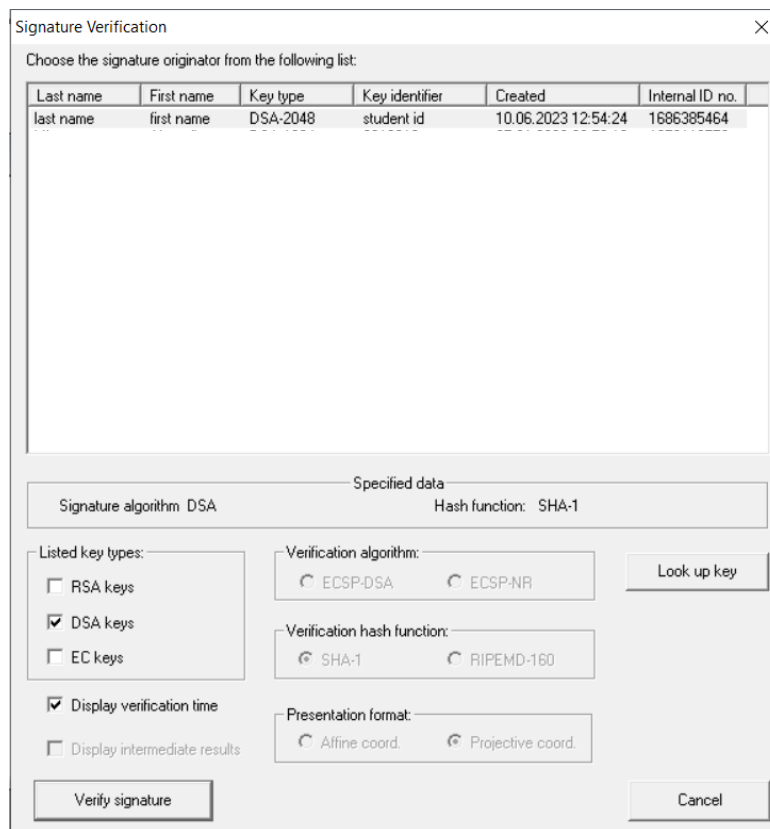
☐ Display intermediate results

Sign Cancel

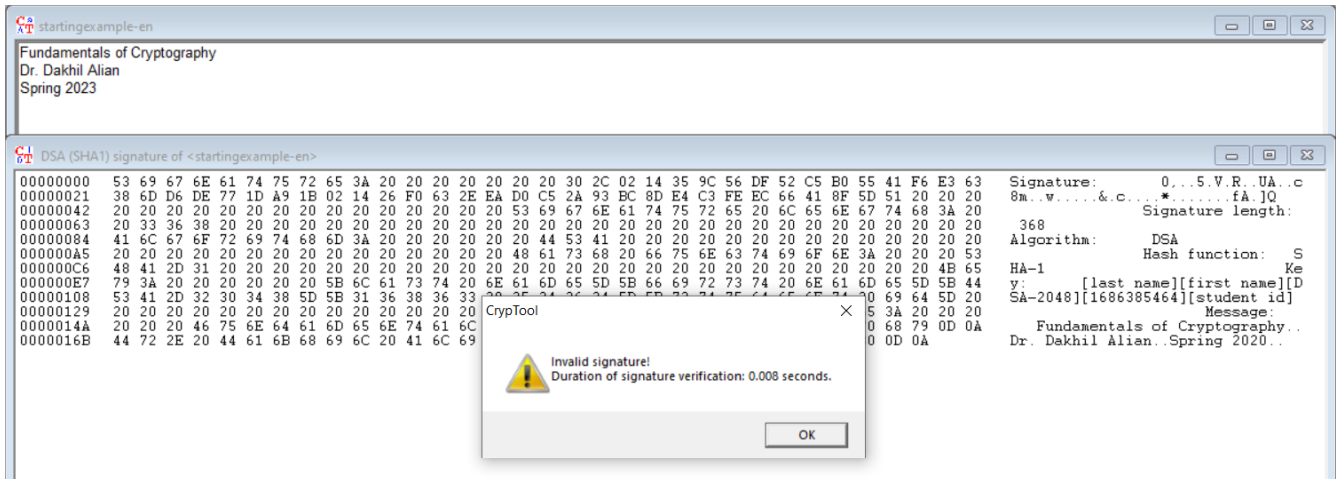


The file consists of the original document attached to its signature, which is signed using the DSA key.

c.



d.



Signatures will be computed using one's private key. Consequently, they can be decrypted using the same person's public key. As the public key is available to every other party, but the private key is unique to any individuals, only that specific person, who has the private key, can sign his own document. By signing files, we want to guarantee their integrity. Thus, if a document doesn't match the decrypted version of its attached signature, we assume it's been modified.