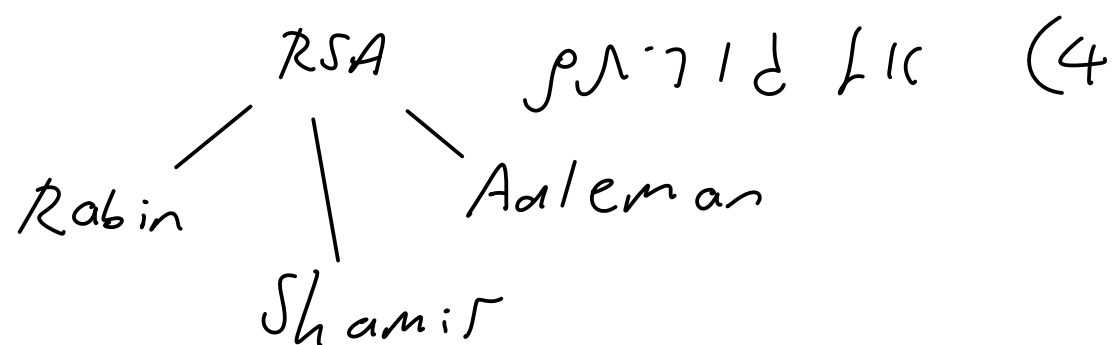


$$\begin{array}{r|l} 107616077 & \\ \hline RSA & / 013 \end{array}$$

107616077 107616077 107616077 (1)

107616077 107616077 107616077 (2)

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RSA 107616077 107616077 (5)

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(9)

1.0.1 Chinese Remainder Theorem

Let  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k$  be distinct primes

$$i \neq j \quad \gcd(p_i, p_j) = 1$$

Let  $a_1, \dots, a_k$  be integers

Find  $x$  such that

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv a_1 \pmod{p_1} \\ x \equiv a_2 \pmod{p_2} \\ \vdots \\ x \equiv a_k \pmod{p_k} \end{cases}$$

There is a unique solution modulo  $N = p_1 p_2 \dots p_k$

$$N = p_1 p_2 \dots p_k$$

For each  $i$ , let  $M_i = N/p_i$

$$x \equiv \sum_{i=1}^k a_i M_i y_i \pmod{N}$$

$$y_i \equiv M_i^{-1} \pmod{p_i}$$

$$M_i \equiv \frac{N}{p_i} \pmod{p_i}$$



$$X = a_1 M_1 Y_1 + a_2 M_2 Y_2$$

$$y_1 = M_1^{-1} \bmod m_1 = 113^{-1} \bmod 101$$

$$y_2 = M_2^{-1} \bmod m_2 = 101^{-1} \bmod 113.$$

2 > 1e

$$113^{-1} \bmod 101 = 29 \text{ (N)}.$$

[illegible]

$$773^{-1} \bmod 101 \quad \exists \quad \Leftarrow \quad 1 = \gcd(101, 773)$$

$$S a + L b = d \quad : a, b \in \mathbb{N} \quad d \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\gcd(113, 01) = 1$$

$$1135 + 1015 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 113s = 1 - (01)t \equiv 1 \pmod{101}$$

$$1135 \equiv 1 \pmod{101}$$

$$s = 113^{-1} \bmod 101$$

$$\Rightarrow 101 \pmod{113} = 1 - 113s \equiv 1 \pmod{113}$$

$$1016 \equiv 7 \pmod{11}$$

$$t = 10^{-1} \pmod{113}$$

$\therefore \vec{r}_1 = 11\hat{i} + 10\hat{j} + 11\hat{k}$

$$\Gamma_0 = \alpha = 1/3$$

$$\Gamma_1 = b = 101$$

$$S_0 = 1$$

$$S_7 = 0$$

$$L_0 = 0$$

$$L_1 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{k+1} &= \Gamma_{k-1} - q_k \Gamma_k \\ S_{k+1} &= S_{k-1} - q_k S_k \\ L_{k+1} &= L_{k-1} - q_k L_k \end{aligned} \quad : k \geq 1 \quad \text{до}$$

$$\Gamma_2 = \Gamma_0 - q_1 \Gamma_1 = 113 - 1 \cdot 101 = 12 \quad q_1 = 1 \quad \underline{k=1}$$

$$S_2 = S_0 - q_1 S_1 = 1 - 1 \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$L_2 = L_0 - q_1 L_1 = 0 - 1 \cdot 1 = -1$$

$$0 \leq \Gamma_2 < \Gamma_1$$

$$\Gamma_3 = \Gamma_1 - q_2 \Gamma_2 = 101 - 8 \cdot 12 = 5 \quad q_2 = 8 \quad \underline{k=2}$$

$$S_3 = S_1 - q_2 S_2 = 0 - 8 \cdot (1) = -8 \quad 0 \leq \Gamma_3 < \Gamma_2$$

$$L_3 = L_1 - q_2 L_2 = 1 - 8(-1) = 9$$

$$\Gamma_4 = \Gamma_2 - q_3 \Gamma_3 = 12 - 2 \cdot 5 = 2 \quad \underline{k=3}$$

$$S_4 = S_2 - q_3 S_3 = 1 - 2(-8) = 17$$

$$L_4 = L_2 - q_3 L_3 = -1 - 2(9) = -19$$

$$\Gamma_5 = \Gamma_3 - q_4 \Gamma_4 = 5 - 2 \cdot 2 = 1 \quad q_4 = 2 \quad \underline{k=4}$$

$$S_5 = S_3 - q_4 S_4 = -8 - 2(17) = -42$$

$$L_5 = L_3 - q_4 L_4 = 9 - 2(-19) = 47 \quad ! \text{ не } 0$$

$$\Gamma_6 = \Gamma_4 - q_5 \Gamma_5 = 2 - 2 \cdot 1 = 0 \quad q_5 = 2 \quad \underline{k=5}$$

$$L = L_5 = 47, \quad d = \Gamma_5 = 1, \quad S = S_5 = -42 \quad : \text{ не } 0 \quad \text{ не } 1 \text{ и } \Lambda$$

$$-42(13) + 47(101) = 1$$

$$47(101) = 1 + 42(113)$$

$$47(101) \equiv 7 \pmod{11}$$

$$10^{-1} \equiv 47 \pmod{113}$$

$$\Rightarrow (-42)(113) \equiv 1 \pmod{101}$$

$$113^{-1} \equiv (-42) \bmod 101 = 59 \bmod 101$$

$$113^{-1} \equiv 59 \pmod{101}$$

$$:n' / 0 \quad 12 / e_n$$

$$101^{-1} \equiv 47 \pmod{113}$$

$$\therefore 3 > 1e$$

$$X = a_1 M_1 Y_1 + a_2 M_2 Y_2$$

$$y_1 = M_1^{-1} \bmod m_1 = 113^{-1} \bmod 101 = 59$$

$$y_2 = M_2^{-1} \bmod m_2 = 101^{-1} \bmod 113 = 47$$

$$X = 22(113)(59) + (104)(107)(47) \pmod{11413} \quad M = (101)(113)$$

$$= 640362 \pmod{11413}$$

$$= 1234 \cdot$$

$\cdot X = 1234$

$\lambda \sim 10^{-10} \text{ m}$

$\cdot X = 1234$     « '1)     $\lambda \sigma \gamma \delta \nu \int$      $\int \gamma \lambda \sigma \gamma$     « "3

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X &= a_1 \bmod m_1 = 22 \bmod 101 \\ X &= a_2 \bmod m_2 = 104 \bmod 113 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1234 &\equiv 22 \pmod{101} \quad \therefore "5 \\ 1234 &\equiv 104 \pmod{113} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{RSA - } \int \text{prime } \int \text{prime } \text{fe } \int \text{even}$$


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$$\int \text{prime } \int \text{prime } \int \text{even}$$


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$$\text{gcd } a \text{ prime}$$

$$(*) \text{ — } a = p_1^{e_1} p_2^{e_2} \dots p_k^{e_k}$$

$$\text{prime } e_i - ! \int \text{prime } \int \text{even } p_1, \dots, p_k \text{ prime}$$

$$a \text{ prime } \int \text{prime } \int \text{prime } \int \text{prime } \int \text{prime}$$

$$\int \text{prime } \int \text{prime } \int \text{even } \int \text{even}$$


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$$\text{gcd } (gcd(a, b) = 1 \text{ "}) \int a, b \text{ prime}$$

$$\phi(ab) = \phi(a) \cdot \phi(b)$$

$$\phi(a) = \{ m \mid gcd(a, m) = 1 \} \quad : \text{prime}$$

$$gcd(1, 3) = 1 \quad gcd(2, 3) = 1$$

$$\phi(3) = 2 \quad \Leftarrow \{1, 2\} : 3 - \text{prime } \int \text{prime } \int \text{even} : \underline{\text{prime}}$$

$$\{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25\} : 26 - \text{prime } \int \text{prime } \int \text{even}$$

$$gcd(9, 26) = 1$$

$$gcd(17, 26) = 1$$

$$\phi(26) = 12 \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\phi(3) = 2 \quad \phi(26) = 12$$

$$gcd(3, 12) = 3 \neq 1.$$

$$\phi(3 \cdot 12) \neq \phi(12) \phi(3)$$





הוכחה שכל  $a \in \mathbb{N}$  מקיים  $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$

נניח  $a \in \mathbb{N}$   $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$  ①

נניח  $a \in \mathbb{N}$   $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$

נניח  $a \in \mathbb{N}$   $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$

$a=0$   $0^p \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$

$$0^p \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

$a \in \mathbb{N}$   $0 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$

נניח  $a \in \mathbb{N}$   $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$  ②

נניח  $a \in \mathbb{N}$   $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$

$a+1 \in \mathbb{N}$   $(a+1)^p \equiv a+1 \pmod{p}$

$$(a+1)^p = \sum_{k=0}^p \binom{p}{k} a^{p-k}$$

$$= a^p + \binom{p}{1} a^{p-1} + \binom{p}{2} a^{p-2} + \dots + \binom{p}{p-1} a + 1$$

$$= a^p + p a^{p-1} + \frac{p(p-1)}{2} a^{p-2} + \dots + p a + 1$$

$$(a+1)^p \pmod{p} = \left( a^p + p a^{p-1} + \frac{p(p-1)}{2} a^{p-2} + \dots + p a + 1 \right) \pmod{p}$$

$k p \pmod{p} = 0$   $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$   $a^p \pmod{p} = a \pmod{p}$

$$(a+1)^p \pmod{p} = \left( a^p \pmod{p} + \left( p a^{p-1} + \frac{p(p-1)}{2} a^{p-2} + \dots + p a \right) \pmod{p} + 1 \pmod{p} \right)$$

$$= a^p \pmod{p} + p \left( a^{p-1} + \frac{p-1}{2} a^{p-2} + \dots + a \right) \pmod{p} + 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a+1)^p \pmod{p} = (a^p + 1) \pmod{p} = a^p \pmod{p} + 1 \pmod{p}$$

$a^p \pmod{p} = a \pmod{p}$  ③

$$\underline{(a+1)^p \pmod{p} = a \pmod{p} + 1 \pmod{p} = \underline{(a+1) \pmod{p}}}$$

$$a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \quad \text{if } a \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p} \quad (2)$$

$$(\#) \quad a^p \equiv a \pmod{p} \quad (1) \quad \text{if } a \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

$$a^{-1} \pmod{p} \quad \exists \iff \gcd(a, p) = 1$$

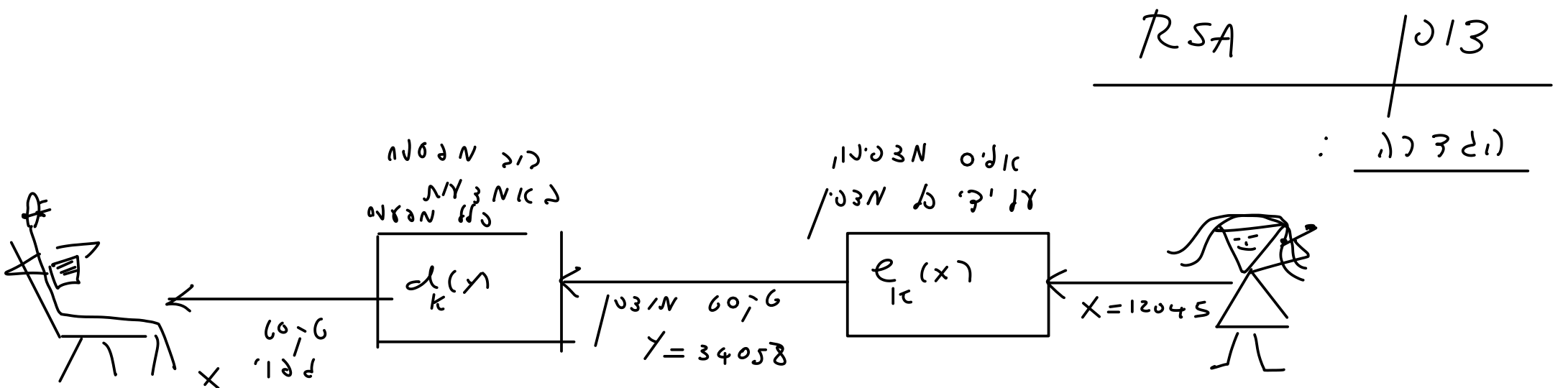
$$a^p a^{-1} \equiv a a^{-1} \pmod{p}$$

$$(*) \quad a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$a^{-1} \pmod{p} \quad \exists \iff \gcd(a, p) = 1 \quad \text{if } a \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p} \quad (3)$$

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

$$a^{p-2} \equiv a^{-1} \pmod{p}$$



$$a b \equiv 1 \pmod{\phi(n)} \Rightarrow a = b^{-1} \pmod{\phi(n)}$$

$$n = pq$$

$$p, q \text{ are primes}$$

$$\text{RSA is based on } n = pq$$

$$K = (n, p, q, a, b) \quad n = pq$$

$$a b \equiv 1 \pmod{\phi(n)}$$

$$e_k(x) = x^b \pmod{n}$$

$$d_k(y) = y^a \pmod{n}$$

הוכחה של RSA

4

5

.  $\partial/\partial x$  /  $\partial/\partial y$   $(b, n)$   $\partial/\partial z$   $\partial/\partial t$   
 .  $a$   $\partial/\partial x$   $\partial/\partial y$   $\partial/\partial z$   $\partial/\partial t$