

RSA Challenge解题实验报告

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1 Challenge 1

题目给出了以下信息:

- n1: RSA模数
- e1 = 65537: 公钥指数
- c1: 密文
- hint = (p1 temp) * d1
- $s = 8 \times temp^3 + 27 \times temp^2 + 2004 \times temp$

我们的目标是恢复明文flag1。

1.1 解题步骤

1.1.1 步骤1: 恢复temp值

通过枚举temp求解

```
1 s_val = gmpy2.mpz(s_val)
    temp_approx = gmpy2.iroot(s_val // 8, 3)[0]
   for t in range(int(temp_approx) - 1000, int(temp_approx) + 1000):
 5
        t_val = gmpy2.mpz(t)
 6
        f_t = 8*t_val**3 + 27*t_val**2 + 2004*t_val
 7
        if f_t == s_val:
 8
            temp = t_val
            break
10
    if temp is None:
11
        raise ValueError("失败")
12 print(f"[+] Found temp: {temp}")
```

得到结果: temp=1400698202418232202441882538728469521534013991

1.1.2 步骤2: 分解n1

推导过程:

```
由于 e_1 \times d_1 = 1 \pmod{\varphi(n)} \Rightarrow e_1 \times d_1 = K_{\varphi(n_1)} + 1

: h_1 = (p_1 - temp) \times d_1 \Rightarrow h_1 \times e = p_1 - temp \pmod{\varphi(n_1)}

: h_1 \times e + temp = p_1 + K_{\varphi(n_1)}

: h_1 \times e + temp = p_1 + K_{\varphi(n_1)}

: h_1 \times e_1 + temp = p_1 + K_{\varphi(n_1 - p_1 - q_1 + 1)}

: h_1 \times e_1 + temp = p_1 + K_{\varphi(n_1 - p_1 - q_1 + 1)}

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: h_1 \times e_1 + temp = p_1 + K_{\varphi(n_1 - p_1 - q_1 + 1)}

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: h_1 \times e_1 + temp = p_1 + K_{\varphi(n_1 - p_1 - q_1 + 1)}

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: h_1 \times e_1 + temp = p_1 + K_{\varphi(n_1 - p_1 - q_1 + 1)}

: h_1 \times e_1 + temp = p_1 + K_{\varphi(n_1 - p_1 - q_1 + 1)}

: h_1 \times e_1 + temp = p_1 + K_{\varphi(n_1 - p_1 - q_1 + 1)}

: h_1 \times e_1 + temp =
```

通过这个关系建立方程,尝试找出合理的k值来分解n1:

```
1
    from Crypto.Util.number import *
    import gmpy2
    #给定参数
    n1 = .....
    hint = .....
    c1 =.....
    e1 = 65537
    s val = .....
    #第一步: 求解temp
10
    def find_temp():
11
        """通过近似求解和小范围遍历找到满足方程的temp值"""
12
        temp_approx = gmpy2.iroot(s_val // 8, 3)[0] # 近似解
13
        # 在近似解附近小范围遍历
14
        for t in range(int(temp_approx) - 1000, int(temp_approx) + 1000):
15
           t_val = gmpy2.mpz(t)
16
           # 计算方程左边值
17
           equation_val = 8*t_val**3 + 27*t_val**2 + 2004*t_val
18
           if equation_val == s_val:
19
               return t_val
```

```
20
        return None
21
22
    temp = find_temp()
23
    if temp is None:
24
        raise ValueError("无法找到满足方程的temp值")
25
26
    print(f"[+] 找到temp值: {temp}")
27
28
    #第二步: 分解n1
29
    def factorize_n1():
30
        """利用已知关系分解n1"""
31
        # 计算k的估计值
32
        k_{approx} = (e1 * hint) // n1
33
        print(f"[*] k的估计值: {k_approx}")
34
35
        # 在估计值附近搜索
36
        for k in range(k_approx - 100000, k_approx + 100000):
37
           if k \le 0:
38
               continue
39
           # 建立二次方程: x^2 + b*x + c = 0其中x = p1
40
           a = k-1
41
           b = hint*e1+temp-k*n1-k
42
           c = k*n1
43
            # 计算判别式
44
           discriminant = b**2 - 4*a*c
45
            if discriminant < 0:
46
               continue
47
48
           # 检查是否为完全平方数
49
            sqrt_disc = gmpy2.isqrt(discriminant)
50
            if sqrt_disc * sqrt_disc != discriminant:
51
               continue
52
53
           # 计算可能的p1值
54
           for sign in [1, -1]:
55
               p1_candidate = (-b + sign * sqrt_disc) // 2
56
57
               # 检查候选p1是否有效
58
               if p1_candidate <= 1:</pre>
59
                   continue
60
               if n1 % p1_candidate != 0:
61
                   continue
62
               q1_candidate = n1 // p1_candidate
63
64
               # 简单检查是否为素数
65
               if gmpy2.is_prime(p1_candidate) and gmpy2.is_prime(q1_candidate):
66
                   print(f"[+] 找到k值: {k}")
```

```
67
                   return p1_candidate, q1_candidate
68
        # 如果没找到,尝试另一种方法,从n1的平方根附近开始找因数
69
        sqrt_n = gmpy2.isqrt(n1)
70
        for i in range(1, 100000000):
71
            for direction in [1, -1]:
72
               p1_candidate = sqrt_n + direction * i
73
               if p1_candidate <= 1:</pre>
74
                   continue
75
               if n1 % p1_candidate == 0:
76
                   q1_candidate = n1 // p1_candidate
77
                   if gmpy2.is_prime(p1_candidate) and gmpy2.is_prime(q1_candidate):
78
                       return p1_candidate, q1_candidate
79
        return None, None
80
81
    p1, q1 = factorize_n1()
82
    if p1 is None:
83
        raise ValueError("无法分解n1")
84
85
    print(f"[+] 找到p1: {p1}")
86
    print(f"[+] 找到q1: {q1}")
87
88
    # 计算私钥d1
89
    phi1 = (p1 - 1) * (q1 - 1)
90
    d1 = gmpy2.invert(e1, phi1)
91
92
    #解密密文
   flag1_int = pow(c1, d1, n1)
    flag1 = long_to_bytes(flag1_int)
94
95
    print(f"[+] 解密得到flag: {flag1}")请详细的给出本代码的解题思路
```

最后我们得到的flag是p1 = b'NKU{I_L0ve_Learn1ng_'

```
flag1 = b'NKU{I_L0ve_Learn1ng_'
challenge1 挑战成功

(rsa-env) — (kali® kali)-[~/crypto]
L_$ □
```

2 challenge2

1. 这题中模数n2 是用两数的幂次构成: $n_2 = p_2^5 \times q_2^3$,其中 p2,q2 满足: $p_2^2 + q_2^2 = N$ 给定一个大数N,用 two_squares 函数找到a,b 使得 $a^2 + b^2 = N$,然后设 $p_2 = a, q_2 = b$

two_squares 是 SageMath 提供的函数,利用数论方法(如高斯整数理论)分解N为两个平方数之和。

2. **计算欧拉函数** $\varphi(n_2), n_2 = p_2^5 \times q_2^3, \text{当 p,q} 互质时,$ $\varphi(n_2) = \varphi(p_2^5) \times \varphi(q_2^3) = p_2^4(p_2 - 1) \times q_2^2(q_2 - 1)$ 这就是代码中计算欧拉函数的公式。

- 3. **求私钥:** 私钥指数d 满足 $d \times e \equiv 1 \pmod{\varphi(n_2)}$,即d是e 在模 $\varphi(n_2)$ 下的乘法逆元,代码中通过inverse_mod(e, phi)函数求出。
- 4. **用私钥d 对密文 c2进行解密**: $m = c_2^d \mod n_2$,**m.digits(256)** 将大整数 m拆成256进制的"数字"列表(即每个元素是 0~255 的一个字节),但低位在前(小端 序),因此用 [::-1] 翻转顺序,最终获得正确顺序的字节序列。

```
1 \mid N =
 9431184291126255192573090925119389094648901918393503865225710648658
 e = 65537
 c =
 5
 a, b = two_squares(N)
 p2, q2 = a, b
 n2 = p2^5 * q2^3
 phi = (p2^4)*(p2 - 1)*(q2^2)*(q2 - 1)
 d = inverse_mod(e, phi)
10
 m = power_mod(c, d, n2)
11
13 | flag_bytes = bytes(m.digits(256)[::-1])
14
 print(flag_bytes)
```

flag2: b'Crypt0_So_Much!}'

得到flag2: b'Crypt0_So_Much!}'

最终的flag: NKU{I_L0ve_Learn1ng_Crypt0_So_Much!}