math-easy

```
用ida打开,发现有一个math-part函数。分析大概就是解方程了。\
化简脚本:
```

```
with open('C:\\Users\\a1516\\Desktop\\math_easy.txt', 'r') as f: str = f.readlines()
     #print(str)
str3=[]
str_box=''
for i in range(len(str)):
     str_box1=str[i]
for j in range(len(str_box1)):
          if str box1[j] ==
                continue
               break
     str_box2=str_box1[j:]
str3.append(str_box2)
     str box2='
#print(str3)
str4=[]
for i in range(len(str3)-1):
     str_box1=str3[i]
      str_box2=str3[i+1]
     if str_box2[0]=='+'
          str box1=str box1[:-1]
     str4.append(str_box1)
str_box1=''
str4.append(str3[len(str3)-1])
str5=''
str5=''.join(str4)
str5=str5.replace('|| (','')
for i in range(len(str5)):
              if str5[i:i+4]=='<< 6':
box=str5[i-8:i]

str5=str5[:i-8]+ '64 * '+box+str5[i+5:]

str5=str5.replace('* *v34','* v34[0]')
str5=str5.replace('(','')
str5=str5.replace(','')
str5=str5.replace(',\n','
str5=str5.replace('!=','==')
str5=str5.replace('if','')
str5=str5.replace('goto LABEL_37;','')
str5=str5.replace(';\n',' +
#print(str5)
str7=[]
str/=[]
str7=str5.split('\n')
str7.remove('')
#print(str7)
for i in range(len(str7)):
str6=str7[i]
     str6+='\n
      str6=str6[5:1
      for j in range(len(str6)):
          if str6[j]=='v'
                str8=str6[:j]+str6[j+5:]
      str7[i]='solver.add('+str8[:-1]+')\n
print(''.join(str7))
```

输出结果:

```
solver.add(76 * fiag[21] * 31 * flag[9] * 87 * flag[28] * 54 * flag[2] * 74 * flag[5] * 99 * flag[20] * 94 * flag[3] * 84 * flag[19] * 32 * flag[12] * 80 * flag[12] * 10 * flag[21] * 10 * fl
```

solver.add(77 * flag[9]+ 56 * flag[30]+ 79 * flag[2]+ 71 * flag[2]+ 95 * flag[28]+ 87 * flag[24]+ 62 * flag[16]+ 85 * flag[26]+ 43 * flag[20]+ 67 * flag[15]+ 97 * flag[8]+ 80 * flag[9] solver.add(81 * flag[30]+ 21 * flag[6]+ 72 * flag[11]+ 48 * flag[18]+ 2 * flag[19]+ 42 * flag[10]+ 22 * flag[24]+ 99 * flag[2]+ 78 * flag[22]+ 83 * flag[12]+ 60 * flag[9]+ 59 * flag[13] solver.add(53 * flag[27]+ 52 * flag[20]+ 70 * flag[22]+ 35 * flag[30]+ 50 * flag[16]+ 59 * flag[8]+ 75 * flag[10]+ 55 * flag[20]+ 22 * flag[0]+ 52 * flag[0]+ 52 * flag[17]+ 47 * flag[3]+ 91 * flag[3] solver.add(53 * flag[27]+ 52 * flag[29]+ 70 * flag[22]+ 35 * flag[30]+ 50 * flag[16]+ 59 * flag[8]+ 75 * flag[10]+ 55 * flag[20]+ 23 * flag[0]+ 52 * flag[17]+ 47 * flag[3]+ 91 * flag[3] solver.add(80 * flag[21]+ 43 * flag[31]+ 67 * flag[16]+ 55 * flag[13]+ 95 * flag[24]+ 46 * flag[28]+ 93 * flag[5]+ 75 * flag[20]+ 14 * flag[25]+ 24 * flag[26]+ 50 * flag[29]+ 70 * flag[20]+ 70 * flag[20]+

放到学长给的代码里跑就完事儿了

Say-Muggle-Code a.k.a. SMC

就照着hint做呗。。。

发现有个flag长度39个字符,中间32个字符被分割成两部分\

前一部分比较简单

<

第二部分主要有一个modify函数,把代码进行了加密 看hint的wp,知道可以写idc脚本,对代码进行还原。 idc脚本:

还原之后得到encrypt函数,经过学长的明示。。。知道了这个是TEA加密算法\ 接下来的事情把我菜哭了,就是不知道啥叫类型。一个DWORD相当于4个字符,4个DWORD正好16个字符。\ 心棄棄,菜到不想说话=。=

```
int main()
{
    const char *passwd = "7\x0f\tr\x03V\x06\x01\x01Sr\x02VP\x01\x05";
    uint32_t key[4];
    //uint32_t crpto[2] = { 0x1D99D841 ,0x7449A1CB };
    //uint32_t crpto_1[2] = { 0x1D99D841 ,0x7449A1CB };
    uint32_t crpto[2] = { 0x540B912B ,0x44972B84 };
    uint32_t crpto[2] = { 0x540B912B ,0x49D72B84 };
    uint32_t crpto_1[2] = { 0x540B912B ,0x49D72B84 };
    memcpy(key, passwd, sizeof(key));
    decrypt_1(crpto_1, key);
    decrypt_1(crpto_1, key);
    decrypt_(crpto_key);
    getchar();
    return 0;
}
```

解密出来是这样的

加上前面的str1就是flag了。。。

感谢oyiadin学长的不杀之恩,看来week4的real,感觉生命到头了。