# Hill密码的加密、解密与破译

李青林, 5110309074 郑辉煌, 5110209289

## 实验任务1

### 问题描述

在问题(2)中,若已知密文前4个字母OJWP分别代表TACO,问能否将此段密码破译?

## 解答

密文: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} O \\ J \end{pmatrix}$$
 — 明文:  $\begin{pmatrix} T \\ A \end{pmatrix}$ , 密文:  $\begin{pmatrix} W \\ P \end{pmatrix}$  — 明文:  $\begin{pmatrix} C \\ O \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} O \\ J \end{pmatrix} \leftrightarrow \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} = A\alpha_1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} T \\ A \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} W \\ P \end{pmatrix} \leftrightarrow \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 23 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix} = A\alpha_1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix} \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} C \\ O \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(\beta_1, \beta_2) = \begin{vmatrix} 15 & 23 \\ 10 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = 10$$

 $gcd(10,26) = 2 \Rightarrow \beta_1, \beta_2$ 在模26下线性相关

因此无法解密

# 实验任务2

### 问题描述

设英文26个字母以下面乱序表与Z26中的整数对应:

A	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	J	K	L	M
5	23	2	20	10	15	8	4	18	25	0	16	13
N	О	Р	Q	R	S	Т	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
7	3	1	19	6	12	24	21	17	14	22	11	9

1. 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 6 & 9 & 5 \\ 6 & 9 & 5 & 10 \\ 5 & 8 & 4 & 9 \\ 10 & 6 & 11 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 验证矩阵 $A$ 能否作为 $Hill_4$ 密码体制的加密矩阵。

2. 设明文为

HILL CRYPTOGRAPHIC SYSTEM IS TRADITIONAL 利用上面的表值与加密矩阵给此明文加密,并将得到的密文解密.

3. 已知在上述给定表值下的一段Hill<sub>4</sub>密码的密文为 JCOW ZLVB DVLE QMXC 对应的明文为 DELAY OPERATIONSU 能否确定加密矩阵?

## 解答

- 1.  $\det(A) = 25 \pmod{26}$   $\gcd(25, 26) = 1 \Longrightarrow A$ 在模26下可逆 因此A可以作为加密矩阵
- 2. 对明文分组:

HILL CRYP TOGR APHI CSYS TEMI STRA DITI ONAL 构造4维向量

$$\begin{pmatrix} 18 \\ 25 \\ 13 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 12 \\ 9 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 21 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 23 \\ 19 \\ 18 \\ 25 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 24 \\ 9 \\ 24 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 21 \\ 15 \\ 7 \\ 25 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 21 \\ 12 \\ 23 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 25 \\ 21 \\ 25 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 23 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

用A左乘得

$$\begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 8 \\ 17 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 18 \\ 21 \\ 13 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 15 \\ 3 \\ 22 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 25 \\ 18 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 23 \\ 24 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 10 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 21 \\ 25 \\ 23 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 16 \\ 13 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 18 \\ 4 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix}$$

查表得密文为:

IJMM DSZQ UPHS BQIJ DTZT UFNJ TUSB EJUJ POBM

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 23 & 20 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 11 & 18 & 1 \\ 2 & 20 & 6 & 25 \\ 25 & 2 & 22 & 25 \end{pmatrix}$$

用 $A^{-1}$ 左乘密文向量得

$$\begin{pmatrix} 18 \\ 25 \\ 13 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 12 \\ 9 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 21 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 23 \\ 19 \\ 18 \\ 25 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 24 \\ 9 \\ 24 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 21 \\ 15 \\ 7 \\ 25 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 21 \\ 12 \\ 23 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 25 \\ 21 \\ 25 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 23 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

查表即可得明文

#### 3. 对明文分组:

DELA YOPE RATI ONSU 明文向量:

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 20\\10\\16\\5 \end{pmatrix}, \ \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 11\\3\\1\\10 \end{pmatrix}, \ \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 6\\5\\24\\18 \end{pmatrix}, \ \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 3\\7\\12\\21 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{vmatrix} 25 & 9 & 20 & 19 \\ 2 & 16 & 17 & 13 \\ 3 & 17 & 16 & 22 \\ 14 & 23 & 10 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 15 \pmod{26}$$

 $\gcd(26,15) = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 在模26下线性无关密文向量:

$$\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 25 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}, \ \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 23 \end{pmatrix}, \ \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 17 \\ 16 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}, \ \beta_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 19 \\ 13 \\ 22 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) = \begin{vmatrix} 25 & 9 & 20 & 19 \\ 2 & 16 & 17 & 13 \\ 3 & 17 & 16 & 22 \\ 14 & 23 & 10 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 11 \pmod{26}$$

 $gcd(26,11) = 1 \Rightarrow \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ 在模26下线性无关

设加密矩阵为A,则有 $A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4)$ 设 $C = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4), P = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4)$ 

$$A = PC^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 6 & 9 & 5 \\ 6 & 9 & 5 & 10 \\ 5 & 8 & 4 & 9 \\ 10 & 6 & 11 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 实验任务3

### 问题描述

设已知一份密文为Hill<sub>2</sub>密码体系,其中出现频数最高的双字母是RH和NI,而在明文语言中,出现频数最高的双字母为TH和HE,由这些信息按下表给出的表值能得到什么样的加密矩阵?

A	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	J	K	L	M
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
N	О	Р	Q	R	S	Τ	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

### 解答

$$\begin{pmatrix} R \\ H \end{pmatrix} \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 17 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} N \\ I \end{pmatrix} \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} T \\ H \end{pmatrix} \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 19 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} H \\ E \end{pmatrix} \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

记

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 13 \\ 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 19 & 7 \\ 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

设加密矩阵为A,则 $P = AC \pmod{26}$ ,所以 $A = PC^{-1} \pmod{26}$  通过matlab代码:

function Y = invmod(P, C)

%mod26 inverse matrix

% for more detail to see << math experiments>> in page 109 % D = det(P);

$$D \,=\, P(\,2\,,\ 2\,) \ *\, P(\,1\,,\ 1\,) \,\,-\, P(\,1\,,\ 2\,) \ *\, P\,\,(\,2\,,\ 1\,)\,;$$

```
if gcd(D, 26) = 1;
        disp('Error');
    else
        for i = 1: 25
            if mod(i * D, 26) = 1
                break;
            end
        end
        invD = i;
        Q(1, 1) = P(2, 2);
        Q(1, 2) = -P(1, 2);
        Q(2, 1) = -P(2, 1);
        Q(2, 2) = P(1, 1);
        Y = mod(Q * invD, 26);
    end
   Y = mod(C * Y, 26);
end
```

上面针对课本代码的改进是防止了det(P)出现不是整数和inv(P)会有计算机数据误差情况。再通过调用:

>> 
$$P = [17, 13; 7, 8];$$
  
>>  $C = [19, 7; 7, 4];$   
>>  $A = invmod(C, P)$ 

得到加密矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 24 \\ 24 & 25 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 实验任务4

## 问题描述

如下的密文根据课本表10.1以Hill<sub>2</sub>加密,密文为 VIKYNOTCLKYRJQETIRECVUZLNOJTUYDIMHRCFITQ 已获知其中相邻字母LK代表字母KE、试破译这份密文。

#### 解答

$$\begin{pmatrix} L \\ K \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} K \\ E \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

设解密矩阵为 $B = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,则

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{26}$$

从而解得通解为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & 1 + 6c_1 \\ c_2 & 17 + 6c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

一开始以C++代码枚举所有可能的 $c_1$ 和 $c_2$ 的值,发现所有的密文第5,6个字符"NO"对应的明文都是"OU",之后猜测明文中KE可能是汉语拼音的"可",故看后面两个明文是不"YI"对应汉语的"以",失败了,再转而猜测是英语,猜KE可能是MAKE的后两个字母,用C++代码验证:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstdlib>

using namespace std;

const int MAXN = 200;
char code [MAXN] = "VIKYNOTCLKYRJQETIRECVUZLNOJTUYDIMHRCFITQ";
char ans [MAXN];
int length;
int count = 0;
int getNum(char letter)
{
    return (letter - 'A' + 1) % 26;
}

char getLetter(int num)
{
    if (num == 0) return 'Z';
    return 'A' + num - 1;
```

```
}
void printCode(int c1, int c2)
    int a1, a2, b1, b2;
    int d1 = (1 + 6 * c1) \% 26;
    int d2 = (17 + 6 * c2) \% 26;
    for (int i = 0; i < length; i += 2)
    {
        b1 = getNum(code[i]);
        b2 = getNum(code[i + 1]);
        a1 = (c1 * b1 + d1 * b2) \% 26;
        a2 = (c2 * b1 + d2 * b2) \% 26;
        ans[i] = getLetter(a1);
        ans[i + 1] = getLetter(a2);
        if(code[i] = 'T' & code[i+1] = 'C')
        {
             if(ans[i] != 'M' || ans[i+1] != 'A') return;
            //to see the out file, I can see ans[4] and ans[5]
            //must be 'O' and 'U', so
            //guess ans [3~9] is "you make",
            // so try it and final success!!
        //printf("%c%c", getLetter(a1), getLetter(a2));
    ans [length] = ' \setminus 0';
    ++count;
    printf("%d\n", count);
    printf(ans);
    printf("\n");
int main()
    freopen ("in.txt", "w", stdout);
    for (length = 0; code[length] != '\0'; ++length);
    for (int i = 0; i < 26; ++i)
        for (int j = 0; j < 26; ++j)
            printCode(i, j);
```

```
return 0;

得到的输出结果为:
1
CANLOUMAKEAAOMEYEGTRWITHOUTBRRAKIAGEGGSS
2
CANYOUMAKEANOMELETTEWITHOUTBREAKINGEGGSS
3
CAALOUMAKENAOMRYRGGRWITHOUTBERAKVAGEGGSS
4
CAAYOUMAKENNOMRLRTGEWITHOUTBEEAKVNGEGGSS
注意到第2条,可认为是明文: Can you make an omelette without breaking eggs
(最后一个s为哑字母)
```

## 实验任务5

### 问题描述

若截获一下密文

CKYNOHKQMAXJQBHAZWUHDAOQWXIPQZBKMPUTIPVSWSBYXKKWQHADMBDM已知它是根据Hill。体制加密的,能否将它解密?

### 解答法1

基于字母频数统计的方法: 查阅资料得汉语拼音的字母出现频率(%)头几名为: I(12.93), N(12.56), G(9.50), U(9.40), A(8.22)

英语出现频率高的为:

E(12.95), T(9.41), A(8.19), O(7.26), N(7.06)

统计得密文共有56个字符,故若明文是拼音,则字母出现频数应满足:

 $I \approx 56 * 12.93\% \approx 7.2$ 

 $N \approx 56 * 12.56\% \approx 7.0$ 

 $G \approx 56 * 9.5\% \approx 5.3$ 

 $U \approx 56 * 9.4\% \approx 5.3$ 

 $A \approx 56 * 8.22\% \approx 4.6$ 

考虑误差,现在将密文用所有可能的 $Hill_2$ 解密矩阵翻译成明文,首先,明文第一个拼音中出现A,E,I,O,U的概率极小,将这部分数据删去,再将明文中I出现次数小于6个,N小于5 个,G、U、A 小于4 个的数据删去。幸运的是,在这时就得到了答案。(若此时没得到答案,则明文有可能是英语,那么对英文出现频率高的字母同理筛选)下面给出C++代码:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstdlib>
using namespace std;
const int MAXN = 200;
char code [MAXN] = "CKYNOHKQMAXJQBHAZWUHDAOQWXIP
QZBKMPUTIPVSWSBYXKKWQHADMBDM";
char ans [MAXN];
int length;
int count = 0;
int getNum(char letter)
    return (letter - 'A' + 1) % 26;
char getLetter(int num)
    if(num = 0) return 'Z';
    return 'A' + num -1;
}
int gcd(int x, int y)
    if(x = 0) return y;
    return gcd(y \% x, x);
bool analysis ()
    int count_i = 0, count_n = 0, count_g = 0, count_a = 0, count_u = 0;
    if(ans[0] = 'A' || ans[0] = 'E' || ans[0] = 'I'
        | | \operatorname{ans} [0] = 'O' | | \operatorname{ans} [0] = 'U' | return false;
    for (int i = 0; i < length; ++i)
         if(ans[i] = 'A') + count_a;
```

```
else if (ans[i] = 'U') + count_u;
        else if (ans[i] = 'I') + count_i;
        else if (ans[i] = 'N') + count_n;
        else if (ans[i] = 'G') + count_g;
    }
    if(count_i < 6) return false;</pre>
    if(count_n < 5) return false;</pre>
    if (count_g < 4) return false;
    if (count_a < 4) return false;
    if(count_u < 4) return false;</pre>
    return true;
}
void printCode(int a1, int a2, int a3, int a4)
    int det = a1 * a4 - a2 * a3;
    if(det = 0) return;
    if(det > 0 \&\& gcd(det, 26) != 1) return;
    int b1, b2, o1, o2;
    for (int i = 0; i < length; i += 2)
        b1 = getNum(code[i]);
        b2 = getNum(code[i + 1]);
        o1 = (a1 * b1 + a2 * b2) \% 26;
        o2 = (a3 * b1 + a4 * b2) \% 26;
        ans[i] = getLetter(o1);
        ans[i + 1] = getLetter(o2);
    ans [length] = ' \setminus 0';
    if(analysis())
    {
        ++count;
        printf("%d\n", count);
        printf(ans);
        printf("\n");
    }
```

### 解答法2

由于不知道任何加密信息,因此需要枚举所有可能的加密矩阵。 但加密矩阵总数量级达到26<sup>4</sup>即上亿级别,人工识别不现实,因此采用计算机过滤+人工识别方法 具体做法如下:

- 1. 枚举所有合法的解密矩阵
- 2. 使用这些合法的矩阵对字符串解密,并使用动态规划算法作字符串匹配(字典来自网络)
- 3. 对匹配位数高的字符串人工识别

解密后的字符串为 zaibentengzhihouweiruanyijingtuichuxinyidaicaozuoxitongg 对应汉语"在奔腾之后,微软已经推出新一代操作系统" C++代码:

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <cmath>
#include <cstring>
#include <string>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
const int DICT_SIZE = 1050;
const int STRLEN = 60;
char dict [DICT_SIZE][30], s [STR_LEN];
int f[STR_LEN], length[DICT_SIZE];
\mathbf{char} * \mathbf{str} = \text{"CKYNOHKQMAXJQBHAZWUHDAOQWXIPQZBKMPUTIPVSWSBYXKKWQHADMBDM"};
int gcd(int a, int b)
    return b ? gcd(b,a%b) : a;
int match (char *a, char *b)
    for (; * a && *b; a++, b++)
         if(*a != *b)
             return 0;
    return !*b;
void check (int a, int b, int c, int d)
{
    int det = ((a*d-b*c)\%26+26)\%26;
    if(gcd(det, 26) > 1) return;
    memset(f, 0, sizeof(f));
    int len = strlen(str);
    for (int i = 0; i < len; i += 2)
    {
               = (a * (str[i] - 64) + b * (str[i+1] - 64)) \% 26 + 96;
         s[i+1] = (c * (str[i] - 64) + d * (str[i+1] - 64)) \% 26 + 96;
         if(s[i] ==96) s[i] = 'z';
         if(s[i+1]==96) s[i+1] = 'z';
    \mathbf{for}(\mathbf{int} \ \mathbf{i} = 0; \ \mathbf{i} < \mathbf{len}; \ \mathbf{i} + +)
    {
         f[i] = f[i-1];
         for (int j = 0; j \le 1000; j++)
              if (i+1 \ge length[j] \&\& match(s+i-length[j], dict[j]))
                  f[i] = \max(f[i], (i-length[j]) > 0? f[i-length[j]] : 0
```

```
+ length[j]);
    }
    if (f [len -1] > 30)
        printf("%s \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ f[len-1]);
int main()
    FILE \ *fdict = fopen("dict1.txt", "r");
    for (int i = 0; i < 1000; ++i)
    {
         fscanf(fdict, "%s", dict[i]);
         length[i] = strlen(dict[i]);
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < 25; ++i)
         for (int j = 0; j < 25; ++j)
             for (int k = 0; k < 25; ++k)
                  for (int l = 0; l < 25; ++1)
                      check(i,j,k,l);
    return 0;
}
```

# 任务分工

任务1,任务2,任务5解法2,李青林任务3,任务4,任务5解法1,郑辉煌