

Homework 4

ECE4802

Nam Tran Ngoc

1. Consider the multiplicative group of \mathbb{Z}^*_{53}

a. What are the possible element orders? How many element exit for each order ?

$$\mathbb{Z}_{53} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 52\}$$

-> The order of \mathbb{Z}_{53} is 52.

We have the element order of \mathbb{Z}^*_{53} to be 1, 2, 4, 13, 26, 52 as they are divisors of 52.

For each element orders we have:

$$\phi(1) = \{1\} \rightarrow \mathbf{1 \text{ element}}$$

$$\phi(2) = \{1\} \rightarrow \mathbf{1 \text{ element}}$$

$$\phi(4) = \{1, 3\} \rightarrow \mathbf{2 \text{ elements}}$$

$$\phi(13) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 12\} \rightarrow \mathbf{12 \text{ elements}}$$

$$\phi(26) = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 13, 25\} \rightarrow \mathbf{12 \text{ elements}}$$

$$\phi(52) = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 13, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51\} \rightarrow \mathbf{24 \text{ elements}}$$

b. Determine the order of all elements of \mathbb{Z}^*_{53}

We take 2 to be a generator of \mathbb{Z}_{53} , since 2 and 53 are coprime, and 2 is an element of \mathbb{Z}_{53} .

We have the following subgroups:

- **Subgroup of order 1:** $2^{(52/1)} = 1$.
 - $1^1 = 1$
- **Subgroup of order 2:** $2^{(52/2)} = 2^{26} = 52$.
 - $52^1 = 1$
- **Subgroup of order 4:** $2^{(52/4)} = 2^{13} = 30$.

- $30^1 = 30$

- $30^3 = 23$

- **Subgroup of order 13: $2^{(52/13)} = 2^4 = 16$.**

- $16^1 = 16$

- $16^2 = 44$

- $16^3 = 15$

- $16^4 = 28$

- $16^5 = 24$

- $16^6 = 13$

- $16^7 = 49$

- $16^8 = 42$

- $16^9 = 36$

- $16^{10} = 46$

- $16^{11} = 47$

- $16^{12} = 10$

- **Subgroup of order 26: $2^{(52/26)} = 2^2 = 4$.**

- $4^1 = 11$

- $4^2 = 17$

- $4^3 = 7$

- $4^4 = 6$

- $4^5 = 43$

- $4^6 = 37$

- $4^7 = 9$

- $4^8 = 38$

- $4^9 = 25$

- $4^{10} = 29$

- $4^{11} = 40$

- **Subgroup of order 52: $2^{(52/52)} = 2^1 = 2$.**

- $2^1 = 8$

- $2^2 = 32$

- $2^3 = 22$

- $2^4 = 35$

- $2^5 = 34$

- $2^6 = 14$

- $2^7 = 3$
- $2^8 = 12$
- $2^9 = 48$
- $2^{10} = 33$
- $2^{11} = 26$
- $2^{13} = 51$
- $2^{14} = 45$
- $2^{15} = 21$
- $2^{16} = 31$
- $2^{17} = 18$
- $2^{18} = 19$
- $2^{19} = 39$
- $2^{20} = 50$
- $2^{21} = 41$
- $2^{22} = 5$
- $2^{23} = 20$
- $2^{24} = 27$

c. What are the generators of \mathbb{Z}^*_{53} ?

The generators of \mathbb{Z}^*_{53} are $\{8, 32, 22, 35, 34, 14, 3, 12, 48, 33, 26, 51, 45, 21, 31, 18, 19, 39, 50, 41, 5, 20, 27\}$

2. Use Baby-step Giant-step Algorithm to compute following discrete logarithm problems:

a. $5 = 3^x \pmod{59}$

$$q = 58$$

$$t = \text{floor}(\sqrt{q}) = \text{floor}(\sqrt{58}) = 7$$

Giant step calculation:

$$3^{0t} = 3^0 \pmod{59} = 1$$

$$3^{1t} = 3^7 \pmod{59} = 4$$

$$3^{2t} = 3^{14} \pmod{59} = 16$$

$$3^{3t} = 3^{21} \pmod{59} = 5$$

$$3^{4t} = 3^{28} \bmod 59 = 20$$

$$3^{5t} = 3^{35} \bmod 59 = 21$$

$$3^{6t} = 3^{42} \bmod 59 = 25$$

$$3^{7t} = 3^{49} \bmod 59 = 41$$

Sorting this we have the following pairs:

{
1, 0,
4, 7
5, 14
16, 21
20, 28
21, 35
25, 42
41, 49
}

Baby step calculation

$$5 \cdot 3^1 \bmod 59 = 15$$

$$5 \cdot 3^2 \bmod 59 = 45$$

$$5 \cdot 3^3 \bmod 59 = 17$$

$$5 \cdot 3^4 \bmod 59 = 51$$

$$5 \cdot 3^5 \bmod 59 = 35$$

$$5 \cdot 3^6 \bmod 59 = 46$$

$$\mathbf{5 \cdot 3^7 \bmod 59 = 20}$$

So we have (20,7) matches (20,28).

Therefore $\mathbf{x = 28 - 7 = 21}$.

b. $9 = 11^x \bmod 79$

$$q = 78$$

$$t = \text{floor}(\text{sqrt}(q)) = \text{floor}(\text{sqrt}(78)) = \mathbf{8}$$

Giant step calculation:

$$11^{0t} = 11^0 \bmod 79 = 1$$

$$11^{1t} = 11^8 \bmod 79 = 44$$

$$11^{2t} = 11^{16} \bmod 79 = 40$$

$$11^{3t} = 11^{24} \bmod 79 = 22$$

$$11^{4t} = 11^{32} \bmod 79 = 20$$

$$11^{5t} = 11^{40} \bmod 79 = 11$$

$$11^{6t} = 11^{48} \bmod 79 = 10$$

$$11^{7t} = 11^{56} \bmod 79 = 45$$

$$11^{8t} = 11^{64} \bmod 79 = 5$$

Sorting this we have the following pairs:

```
{
  1, 0
  5, 64
  10, 48
  11, 40
  20, 32
  22, 24
  40, 16
  44, 8
  45, 56
}
```

Baby step calculation

$$9 * 11^1 \bmod 79 = 20$$

So we have (20,32) matches (20,1).

Therefore $x = 32 - 1 = 31$.

$$\mathbf{c. \ 47 = 3^x \bmod 103}$$

$$q = 102$$

$$t = \text{floor}(\text{sqrt}(q)) = \text{floor}(\text{sqrt}(78)) = 8$$

Giant step calculation:

$$11^{0t} = 11^0 \bmod 79 = 1$$

$$11^{1t} = 11^8 \bmod 79 = 44$$

$$11^{2t} = 11^{16} \bmod 79 = 40$$

$$11^{3t} = 11^{24} \bmod 79 = 22$$

$$11^{4t} = 11^{32} \bmod 79 = 20$$

$$11^{5t} = 11^{40} \bmod 79 = 11$$

$$11^{6t} = 11^{48} \bmod 79 = 10$$

$$11^{7t} = 11^{56} \bmod 79 = 45$$

$$11^{8t} = 11^{64} \bmod 79 = 5$$

Sorting this we have the following pairs:

{
1, 0
5, 64
10, 48
11, 40
20, 32
22, 24
40, 16
44, 8
45, 56
}

Baby step calculation

$$9 * 11^1 \bmod 79 = 20$$

So we have (20,32) matches (20,1).

Therefore $x = 32 - 1 = 31$.

c. $47 = 3^x \bmod 103$

$$q = 102$$

$$t = \text{floor}(\sqrt{q}) = \text{floor}(\sqrt{102}) = \mathbf{10}$$

Giant step calculation:

$$3^{0t} = 3^0 \bmod 103 = 1$$

$$3^{1t} = 3^{10} \bmod 103 = 30$$

$$3^{2t} = 3^{20} \bmod 103 = 76$$

$$3^{3t} = 3^{30} \bmod 103 = 14$$

$$3^{4t} = 3^{40} \bmod 103 = 8$$

$$3^{5t} = 3^{50} \bmod 103 = 34$$

$$3^{6t} = 3^{60} \bmod 103 = 93$$

$$3^{7t} = 3^{70} \bmod 103 = 9$$

$$3^{8t} = 3^{80} \bmod 103 = 64$$

$$3^{9t} = 3^{90} \bmod 103 = 66$$

$$3^{10t} = 3^{100} \bmod 103 = 23$$

Sorting this we have the following pairs:

```
{  
  1, 0  
  8, 40  
  9, 70  
 14, 30  
 23, 100  
 30, 10  
 34, 50  
 64, 80  
 66, 90  
 76, 20  
 93, 60  
}
```

Baby step calculation

$$47 \cdot 3^1 \bmod 103 = 38$$

$$47 \cdot 3^2 \bmod 103 = 11$$

$$47 \cdot 3^3 \bmod 103 = 33$$

$$47 \cdot 3^4 \bmod 103 = 99$$

$$47 \cdot 3^5 \bmod 103 = 91$$

$$47 \cdot 3^6 \bmod 103 = 67$$

$$47 \cdot 3^7 \bmod 103 = 98$$

$$47 \cdot 3^8 \bmod 103 = 88$$

$$47 \cdot 3^9 \bmod 103 = 58$$

$$47 \cdot 3^{10} \bmod 103 = 71$$

Since we don't have a match, **there is no solutions for this**

d. $5 = 31^x \bmod 141$

$$q = 140$$

$$t = \text{floor}(\text{sqrt}(q)) = \text{floor}(\text{sqrt}(140)) = 11$$

Giant step calculation:

$$31^{0t} = 3^0 \bmod 103 = 1$$

$$3^{1t} = 3^{11} \bmod 141 = 51$$

$$3^{2t} = 3^{22} \bmod 141 = 63$$

$$3^{3t} = 3^{33} \bmod 141 = 111$$

$$3^{4t} = 3^{44} \bmod 141 = 52$$

$$3^{5t} = 3^{55} \bmod 141 = 75$$

$$3^{6t} = 3^{66} \bmod 141 = 109$$

$$3^{7t} = 3^{77} \bmod 141 = 95$$

$$3^{8t} = 3^{88} \bmod 141 = 9$$

$$3^{9t} = 3^{99} \bmod 141 = 111$$

$$3^{10t} = 3^{101} \bmod 141 = 103$$

$$3^{11t} = 3^{121} \bmod 141 = 10$$

Sorting this we have the following pairs:


```
{  
  1, 0  
  9, 88  
 10, 121  
 51, 11  
 52, 44  
 63, 22  
 75, 55  
 95, 77,  
103, 110  
109, 66  
111, 33  
111, 99  
}
```

Baby step calculation

$$5 \cdot 31^1 \bmod 141 = 14$$

$$5 \cdot 31^2 \bmod 141 = 11$$

$$5 \cdot 31^3 \bmod 141 = 59$$

$$5 \cdot 31^4 \bmod 141 = 137$$

$$5 \cdot 31^5 \bmod 141 = 17$$

$$5 \cdot 31^6 \bmod 141 = 104$$

$$5 \cdot 31^7 \bmod 141 = 122$$

$$5 \cdot 31^8 \bmod 141 = 116$$

$$5 \cdot 31^9 \bmod 141 = 71$$

$$5 \cdot 31^{10} \bmod 141 = 14$$

Since we don't have a match, **there is no solutions for this**

3. D-H Key Exchange: Alice and Bob want to generate a common key. They agreed to use prime number $p = 709$ and generator $\alpha =$

2. Alice's private key= 17, Bob's private key= 41. Find the the followings and show every intermediate step:

a. Alice's public key

$$A = g^a \bmod p = 2^{17} \bmod 709 = 616$$

b. Bob's public key

$$B = g^b \bmod p = 2^{41} \bmod 709 = 323$$

c. Common key generated by Alice and Bob.

$$s = 323^{17} \bmod 709 = 35,$$

or

$$s = 616^{41} \bmod 709 = 350$$

d. Explain how Alice and Bob establish the key.

- Alice and Bob first starts out by calculating their public keys - which are known to each others.
 - They then generate the common key by taking the other person's public key, bring it to the power of their own private key in the modular space p.
 - The result is the common key which is shared between the two.
-

4. ElGamal Encryption: Encrypt and decrypt the following messages using ElGamal Encryption for \mathbb{Z}_{*971} and $g = 314$ (generator $r = 8$ and $a = 10$, $q = 97$) and show every intermediate step:

a. Private key = 23, random parameter = 21, message = 49.

Key generation

$$h = g^x \bmod 971 = 314^{23} \bmod 971$$

23 = 0b10111

1 314

0 525

1 49

1 418

1 865

$$h = 865$$

Encryption

$$c1 = g^k = 314^{21}$$

21 = 0b10101

1 314

0 525

1 49

0 459

1 575

$$c1 = 575$$

$$c2 = m \cdot h^k = 49 \cdot 865^{21}$$

1 865

0 555

1 196

0 547

1 590

$$c2 = 590 \cdot 49 \bmod 971 = 751$$

Therefore **c = (575, 751)**

Decryption

$$s = c1^x = 575^{23}$$

23 = 0b10111

1 575

0 485

1 872

1 862

1 590

$$s = 590$$

$$M = (s^{-1} \bmod 971) * c2 \bmod 971$$

$$= (590^{-1} \bmod 971) * 751 \bmod 971$$

$$= 525 * 751 \bmod 971$$

$$= 49$$

b. Private key = 23, random parameter = 51, message = 49.

Key generation

$$h = g^x \bmod 971 = 314^{23} \bmod 971$$

$$= 865 \text{ (same as part a.)}$$

Encryption

$$c1 = g^k = 314^{51}$$

51 = 0b110011

1 314

1 751

0 821

0 167

1 668

1 7

$$c1 = 7$$

$$c2 = m * h^k = 49 * 865^{51}$$

1	865
1	401
0	586
0	633
1	448
1	957

$$c2 = 957 * 49 \bmod 971 = 285$$

Therefore **c = (7, 285)**

Decryption

$$s = c1^x = 7^{23}$$

23 = 0b10111	
1	7
0	49
1	300
1	792
1	957

$$s = 957$$

$$M = (s^{-1} \bmod 971) * c2 \bmod 971$$

$$= (957^{-1} \bmod 971) * 285 \bmod 971$$

$$= 208 * 285 \bmod 971$$

$$= \mathbf{49}$$

(Yay!)

* This homework was brought to you by: tedious hand calculations and hacky Javascript code to verify result.