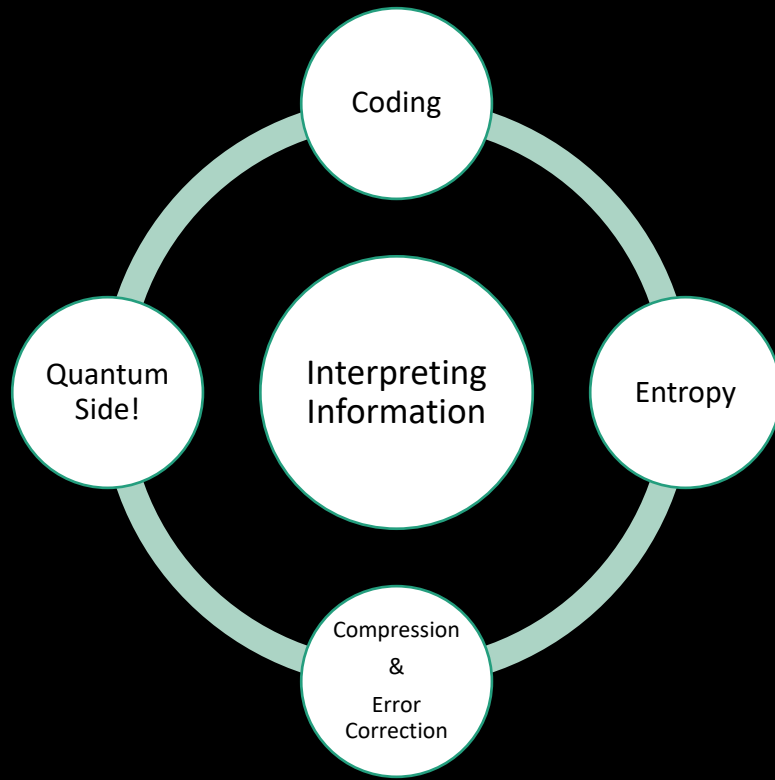
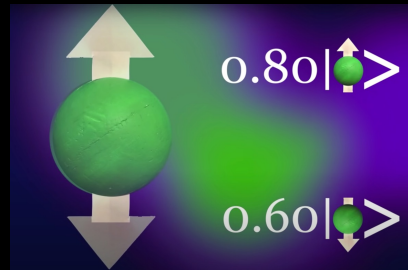


Paper 1 Takeaways!



$$H = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \times \log_2\left(\frac{1}{p_i}\right)$$

$$H = -\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \times \log_2(p_i)$$



On and Beyond: Cryptography in a Post-Quantum World!

- 1) Asymmetric Encryption & Grover's Algorithm ; Shor's Algorithm
- 2)

N	AQ	\overline{Tq}	\overline{Tc}
32	32	$5,14 \cdot 10^4$	$4,30 \cdot 10^9$
56	56	$2,11 \cdot 10^8$	$7,21 \cdot 10^{16}$
88	88	$1,38 \cdot 10^{13}$	$3,10 \cdot 10^{26}$
112	112	$5,66 \cdot 10^{16}$	$5,19 \cdot 10^{33}$
128	128	$1,45 \cdot 10^{19}$	$3,40 \cdot 10^{38}$
184	184	$3,89 \cdot 10^{27}$	$2,45 \cdot 10^{55}$
256	256	$2,67 \cdot 10^{38}$	$1,16 \cdot 10^{77}$

Table 1. N - quantity of bits, AQ - quantity of qubits, \overline{Tq} - the average quantum time described by function $f(n)$ ($\overline{Tq} = f(n)$), \overline{Tc} - the average classical time described by function $g(n)$ ($\overline{Tc} = g(n)$)

Fig: Symmetric Keys

N	Factorization		
	AQ	\overline{Tq}	\overline{Tc}
N	q_1	f_1	g_1
512	1024	$5,37 \cdot 10^8$	$2,47 \cdot 10^{16}$
1024	2048	$4,29 \cdot 10^9$	$1,01 \cdot 10^{22}$
2048	4096	$3,43 \cdot 10^{10}$	$5,80 \cdot 10^{29}$
4096	8192	$2,75 \cdot 10^{11}$	$4,85 \cdot 10^{39}$
8192	16384	$2,20 \cdot 10^{12}$	$4,23 \cdot 10^{52}$
16384	32768	$1,76 \cdot 10^{13}$	$2,05 \cdot 10^{70}$
32768	65536	$1,41 \cdot 10^{14}$	$5,54 \cdot 10^{92}$

Fig: Asymmetric Keys - Factorization

- 3) Projects: zk-STARKs (Zero-Knowledge Scalable Transparent ARguments of Knowledge), PQCrypto , SAFEcrypto, PROMETHEUS

NIST - (National Institute of Standards and Technology)

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