Week ∞

A Sample TEX SIGPwny Presentation

Pwny, Sig



Outline

Basics

RSA
Some Intuition
The Math

Conclusion



sigpwny{this_is_a_flag}

Weekly updates:

- SIGPwny is an excellent cybersecurity club.
- I'm out of ideas for updates.



Section 1

Basics



There Is No Largest Prime Number
The proof uses reductio ad absurdum.

Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.



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Theorem

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- 2. Let q be the product of the first p primes.



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- 2. Let q be the product of the first p primes.
- 3. Then q+1 is not divisible by any of them.



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Theorem

- 1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.
- 2. Let q be the product of the first p primes.
- 3. Then q+1 is not divisible by any of them.
- 4. But q+1 is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.

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Theorem

- 1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.
- 2. Let q be the product of the first p primes.
- 3. Then q+1 is not divisible by any of them.
- 4. But q+1 is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.
- 5. There exists a prime larger than p.

Section 2

RSA

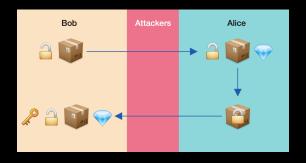


Subsection 1

Some Intuition



Image





Subsection 2

The Math



Key Generation

- 1. Find primes p, q. Compute n=pq.
- 2. Compute $\phi = (p-1)(q-1)$.
- 3. Let e be a number coprime to n.
- 4. Compute $d = e^{-1} \pmod{\phi}$.
- 5. (n,e) is the public key tuple, d is the private key.



Message Exchange

- 1. To send message m to Alice, Bob computes $c = m^e \pmod{n}$ using Alice's public key (n, e) and sends c to Alice.
- 2. Alice computes $m = c^{d} \pmod{n}$ to recover m.



Some Math Mode Testing

$$rac{x^2+3}{y^2+7}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{T}}(\vec{\lambda}) = \sum_{(\mathtt{x},\mathtt{s})\in\mathcal{T}} \log P(\mathtt{s}\mid \mathtt{x}) - \sum_{i=1}^m rac{\lambda_i^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$\int_{o}^{8} f(x) dx$$



Some Sample Code

```
x = 10
y = "mystring"
print("Hello world!")
```



Section 3

Conclusion



So long, and thanks for all the fish!

