

Cryptography

$$E(K_{\text{pub}}, m) = \text{enc}$$
$$D(K_{\text{priv}}, \text{enc}) = m$$


$$K_{\text{pub}} = K_{\text{priv}}$$


Asymmetrical Cryptography

$$y = f(x)$$

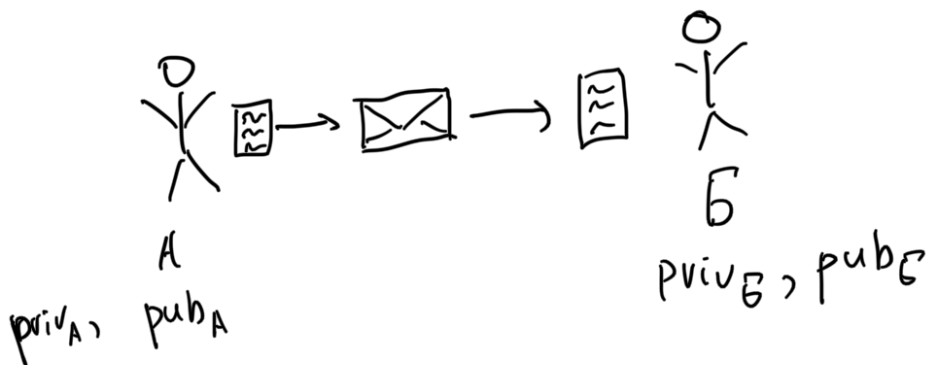
$$x \mapsto y \quad \checkmark$$

$$y \mapsto x \quad \times$$

 public

 private

① Encryption



② Digital Signature



$\overline{X} \approx \text{Signature}$

1
6

A

$\text{priv}_A, \text{pub}_A$

RSA

$$\ast (p_1, p_2) = p_1 \cdot p_2$$

$$n = p \cdot q$$

$(d, n) \rightarrow$ private key, $d < n$

$(e, n) \rightarrow$ public key

$$d \cdot e \equiv 1 \pmod{\varphi(n)}$$

$\varphi(n) = (p-1)(q-1)$

$$(a, p) = 1$$

$$a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$(a, n) = 1$$

$$a^{\varphi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$$

$$\varphi(n) = |\{k : k \in \{1, \dots, n\}, (k, n) = 1\}|$$

$$\varphi(p) = p-1$$

$$\varphi(p \cdot q) = (p-1)(q-1)$$

① Encryption

$$- (m) = m^e \% n = enc$$

$E(v)$

$$D(enc) = enc^d \% n = m$$

$$(m^e)^d = m^{ed} = m^{k \cdot \phi(n) + 1} = (m^{\phi(n)})^k \cdot m \equiv m \pmod{n}$$

② Signing

$S(m)$ - sign

$V(S, m, pub)$

$$m = \text{hash}(\text{message})$$

$$S(m) = m^{\text{priv}_A} = S_A$$

$$V(S_A, m, \text{pub}_A) = S_A^{\text{pub}_A} = m$$

Elliptic Curves

Security bits

80

112

128

RSA

1024

2048

3072

ECC

160

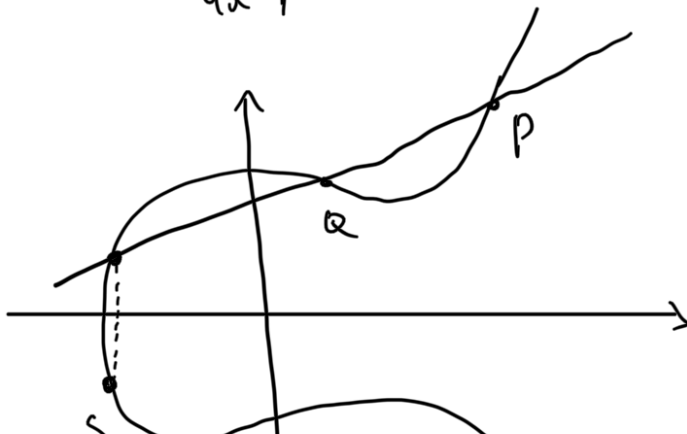
224

256

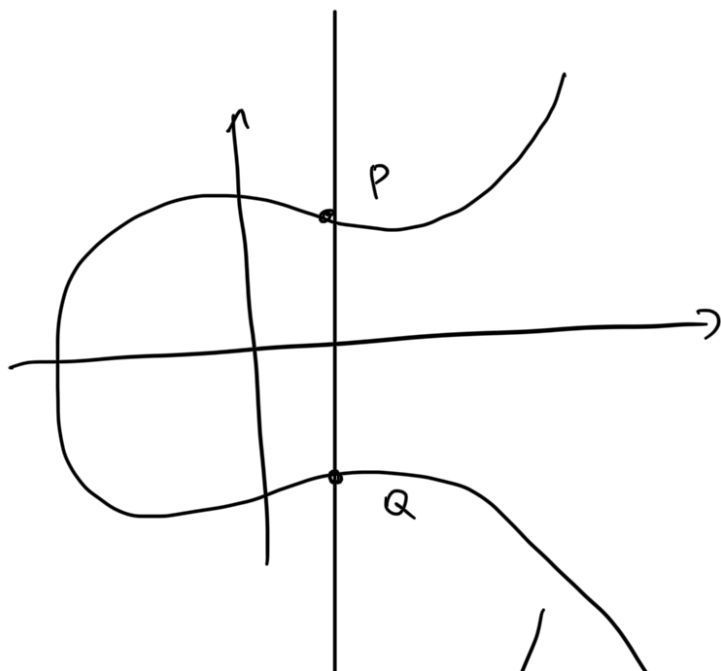
\mathbb{R}

$$y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$$

$$4a^3 + 27b^2 \neq 0$$

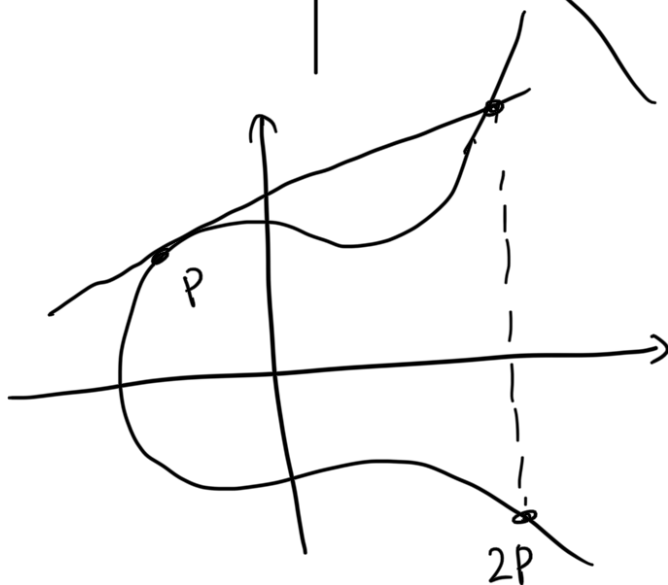


$$S = P + Q$$



$$P + Q = \mathcal{O}$$

$$Q = -P$$



$$P + P$$

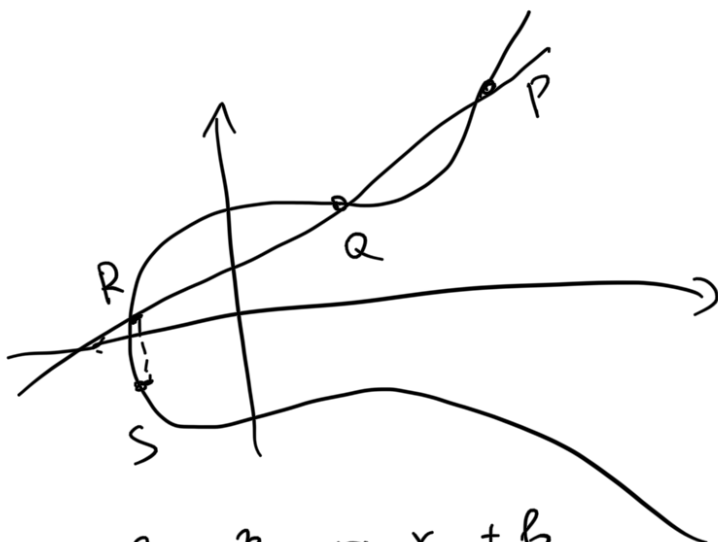
- $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$
- $\exists \mathcal{O} ; A + \mathcal{O} = A$!
- $\forall a \exists b ; a + b = \mathcal{O}$!

+ commutative
 $a + b = b + a$

$n, P \mapsto n \cdot P$

\therefore addition

Algebraic



$$(x_p, y_p)$$

$$(x_q, y_q)$$

$$y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$$

$$\lambda = \frac{y_p - y_q}{x_p - x_q}$$

$$y = \lambda(x - x_p) + y_p$$

$$\begin{cases} y^2 = x^3 + ax + b \\ y = \lambda(x - x_p) + y_p \end{cases}$$

$$y = \lambda(x - x_p) + y_p$$

$$(\lambda(x_r - x_p) + y_p)^2 = x_r^3 + ax_r + b$$

$$\lambda^2(x_r - x_p)^2 + 2\lambda(x_r - x_p)y_p + y_p^2 = x_r^3 + ax_r + b$$

$$x_r^3 - \lambda^2 x_r^2 + \dots = 0$$

$$x_p + x_q + x_r = \lambda^2$$

$$x_r = \lambda^2 - x_p - x_q = \left(\frac{y_p - y_q}{x_p - x_q} \right)^2 - x_p - x_q$$

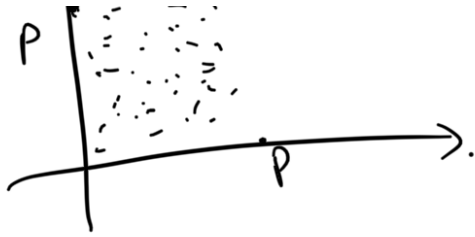
$$y_r = \lambda(x_r - x_p) + y_p$$

$$\mathbb{F}_p$$

$$y^2 \equiv x^3 + ax + b \pmod{p}$$

$$4a^3 + 27b^2 \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

↑



$$x(x) = y$$