

公钥密码作业

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4. 解:

循环次数	Q	X_1	X_2	X_3	Y_1	Y_2	Y_3	$X_{n+1} = Y_n$ $Y_{n+1} = X_n - QY_n$ $Q = \lfloor \frac{X_n}{Y_n} \rfloor$
初值	~	1	0	119	0	1	67	
1	1	0	1	67	1	-1	52	
2	1	1	-1	52	-1	2	15	
3	3	-1	2	15	4	-7	7	
4	2	4	-7	7	-9	16	1	

当 $Y_3 = 1$, 程序停止, 有 $119 \times (-9) + 67 \times 16 = 1$

所以 $67^{-1} \pmod{119} = 16$

10. 解:

$\because n = 35 = 5 \times 7$
 $\therefore p = 5, q = 7$
 $\therefore \varphi(n) = (p-1)(q-1) = 4 \times 6 = 24$
 $\therefore d = e^{-1} \pmod{\varphi(n)}$
 $\equiv 5^{-1} \pmod{24} \equiv 5 \pmod{24}$

\therefore 明文 $M \equiv C^d \pmod{n}$
 $\equiv 10^5 \pmod{35} \equiv 5$

14. 解:

$\because A = (3, 4, 9, 17, 35)$
 $e = 19, k = 73$
 $\therefore B = e \times A \pmod{k} = (57, 3, 25, 31, 8)$

查阅120页的解密表可知:

g — 00111 n — 01110
 o — 01111 i — 01001
 0 — 01111 g — 00111
 d — 00100 h — 01000
 l — 00000 t — 10100

计算如下: $f(00111) = 25 + 31 + 8 = 64$
 $f(01111) = 3 + 25 + 31 + 8 = 67$
 $f(01111) = 3 + 25 + 31 + 8 = 67$

$f(00100) = 25, f(00000) = 0, f(01110) = 3 + 25 + 31 = 59,$
 $f(01001) = 3 + 8 = 11, f(00111) = 25 + 31 + 8 = 64,$
 $f(01000) = 3, f(10100) = 57 + 25 = 82 = 9 \pmod{73}$
 \therefore 明文 "good night" 所对应的密文为
 (64, 67, 67, 25, 0, 59, 11, 64, 3, 9)

15. 解:

$\frac{1}{4} \pmod{k}$
 $= 17^{-1} \pmod{67} = 4 \pmod{67}$
 $\therefore 4 \times (25, 2, 72, 92) \pmod{67}$
 $= (33, 8, 20, 33)$

\therefore 对应的明文分值为:

(00001, 00100, 10010, 00001)

查课本P120页可得为 "ADRA"

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17. 解: $n = 43 \times 59 = 2537$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{2537} \\ x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{43} \\ x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{59} \end{cases}$$

可以得到四个方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \begin{cases} x \equiv 1 \pmod{43} \\ x \equiv 1 \pmod{59} \end{cases} & \textcircled{2} \begin{cases} x \equiv 1 \pmod{43} \\ x \equiv -1 \pmod{59} \end{cases} \\ \textcircled{3} \begin{cases} x \equiv -1 \pmod{43} \\ x \equiv 1 \pmod{59} \end{cases} & \textcircled{4} \begin{cases} x \equiv -1 \pmod{43} \\ x \equiv -1 \pmod{59} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

由中国剩余定理可得,

$$M_1 = 59, M_1^{-1} \pmod{43} = 35, M_2 = 43, M_2^{-1} \pmod{59} = 11$$

对应4个解为:

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} (59 \times 35 \times 1 + 43 \times 11 \times 1) \pmod{2537} &\equiv 1 \\ \textcircled{2} (59 \times 35 \times 1 + 43 \times 11 \times (-1)) \pmod{2537} &\equiv 1592 \\ \textcircled{3} (59 \times 35 \times (-1) + 43 \times 11 \times 1) \pmod{2537} &\equiv 945 \\ \textcircled{4} (59 \times 35 \times (-1) + 43 \times 11 \times (-1)) \pmod{2537} &\equiv 2536 \end{aligned}$$

∴ 4个平方根为 1, 1592, 945, 2536.

2) $C = 2347^2 \pmod{2537}$

$$\equiv (-190)^2 \pmod{2537} \equiv 582 \pmod{2537}$$

 对应的明文为 582.

3) 解原方程 $x^2 \equiv 582 \pmod{2537}$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 \equiv 582 \pmod{43} = 23 \\ x^2 \equiv 582 \pmod{59} = 51 \end{cases}$$

 又 $(\pm 25)^2 \equiv 23 \pmod{43}, (\pm 46)^2 \equiv 51 \pmod{59}$
 ∴ 可以得到四个方程组

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} x \equiv 25 \pmod{43} \\ x \equiv 46 \pmod{59} \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{2} \begin{cases} x \equiv 25 \pmod{43} \\ x \equiv -46 \pmod{59} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \begin{cases} x \equiv -25 \pmod{43} \\ x \equiv 46 \pmod{59} \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{4} \begin{cases} x \equiv -25 \pmod{43} \\ x \equiv -46 \pmod{59} \end{cases}$$

由求出的数据可以得到:

$$M_1 = 59, M_1^{-1} \pmod{43} = 35, M_2 = 43, M_2^{-1} \pmod{59} = 11$$

∴ 对应4个解为:

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} (59 \times 35 \times 25 + 43 \times 11 \times 46) \pmod{2537} &\equiv 2347 \\ \textcircled{2} (59 \times 35 \times 25 + 43 \times 11 \times (-46)) \pmod{2537} &\equiv 1960 \\ \textcircled{3} (59 \times 35 \times (-25) + 43 \times 11 \times 46) \pmod{2537} &\equiv 577 \\ \textcircled{4} (59 \times 35 \times (-25) + 43 \times 11 \times (-46)) \pmod{2537} &\equiv 190 \end{aligned}$$

∴ 4个平方根为 2347, 1960, 577, 190.

明文

20. 解:

1) 由题设可知, $P_A = 7G = 2 \times 2G + 3G$

① 求 $4G$, $\lambda = \frac{3 \times 5 + 1}{2 \times 2} \pmod{11} = (10 \times 3) \pmod{11} = 8 \pmod{11}$

$$4G = (8^2 - 5) \pmod{11} = 10 \pmod{11}$$

$$84G = [8 \times (5 - 10) - 2] \pmod{11} = 2 \pmod{11}$$

$$\therefore 4G = (10, 2) \quad \text{又: } 3G = (8, 3)$$

② 求 $7G$, $\lambda = \frac{3 \times 2}{2 \times 10} \pmod{11} = (1 \times 5) \pmod{11} = 5 \pmod{11}$

$$7G = (5^2 - 10 - 8) \pmod{11} = 7 \pmod{11}$$

$$87G = [5 \times (10 - 7) - 2] \pmod{11} = 2 \pmod{11}$$

$$\therefore P_A = (7, 2)$$

2) 明文 $C_m = (kG, P_m + kP_A)$

① $kG = 3G = (8, 3)$

② $kP_A = 3P_A = 2P_A + P_A = 4G + 7G = 3G + 7G = (2, 7) + (7, 2)$

$$\lambda = \frac{2 \times 7}{7 \times 2} \pmod{11} = -1 \pmod{11}$$

$$23P_A = ((-1)^2 - 2 - 7) \pmod{11} = 3 \pmod{11}$$

$$83P_A = ((-1) \times (2 - 3) - 7) \pmod{11} = 5 \pmod{11}$$

$$\therefore kP_A = (3, 5)$$

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$$\textcircled{1} P_m + kP_a = (10, 9) + (3, 5)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{5-9}{3-10} \bmod 11 = -1 \bmod 11$$

$$x' = (-1) \cdot 10 = -10 \bmod 11 = 10 \bmod 11$$

$$y' = (-1) \cdot (10-10) = 0 \bmod 11 = 0 \bmod 11$$

$$\therefore C_m = (kG, P_m + kP_a) = \{(8, 3), (10, 2)\}$$

3) 恢复消息 P_m 过程如下:

$$P_m = (P_m + kP_a) - rA(kG)$$

$$= (10, 2) - 7(8, 3)$$

$$= (10, 2) - (3, 5) = (10, 2) + (3, 6) = (10, 9)$$

其中, 首先计算 $2(8, 3)$

$$\lambda = \frac{3 \times 8 - 2 \times 1}{2 \times 3} = 1 \bmod 11$$

$$x = 1 \cdot 8 - 8 = 0 \bmod 11, y = 1 \cdot (8-7) = 1 \bmod 11$$

$$\therefore 2(8, 3) = (0, 1)$$

$$\textcircled{2} 3(8, 3) = 2(8, 3) + (8, 3)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3 \cdot 9}{8 \cdot 3} = 5 \bmod 11$$

$$x = 5 \cdot 8 - 3 = 37 \bmod 11 = 4 \bmod 11, y = 5 \cdot 3 \bmod 11 = 15 \bmod 11 = 4 \bmod 11$$

$$\therefore 3(8, 3) = (4, 4)$$

$$\textcircled{3} 6(8, 3) = 2 \times 3(8, 3)$$

$$\lambda = 10 \bmod 11, x = 3 \bmod 11, y = 6 \bmod 11$$

$$\therefore 6(8, 3) = (3, 6)$$

$$\textcircled{4} 7(8, 3) = 6(8, 3) + (8, 3)$$

$$\lambda = 6 \bmod 11, x = 3 \bmod 11, y = 5 \bmod 11$$

$$\therefore 7(8, 3) = (3, 5)$$

$$\textcircled{5} P_m = (10, 2) + (3, 6)$$

$$\lambda = 1 \bmod 11, x = 10 \bmod 11, y = 9 \bmod 11$$

\therefore 最后得到消息 $(10, 9)$ 与第2问相同