

19.01.2024

Seri lab. 14

S Legendre

$a \in \mathbb{Z}_p$, $a = \text{rest pătratic}$
 dacă $\exists b \in \mathbb{Z}_p$: $b^2 \equiv a \pmod{p}$

$$\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = \begin{cases} 1, & a = \text{rest patr. mod } p \\ -1, & a \neq \text{rest patr. mod } p \\ 0, & a \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{11}: \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c} a & \sim & & & & & \\ \hline a^2 & 0 & +1 & +2 & +3 & +4 & +5 \\ \hline \text{mod } 11 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 9 & 5 & 3 \end{array}$$

$\mathbb{Z}_{11} = \text{resturile pătratice } \{1, 3, 4, 5, 9\}$
 $2, 6, 7, 8$ NU SUNT resturi pătratice

Proprietăți:

- $\left(\frac{ab}{p}\right) = \frac{a}{p} \cdot \frac{b}{p}$

- $\frac{a}{p} = a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \pmod{p}$

- $\frac{2}{p} = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}}$

- $\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2} \cdot \frac{q-1}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)$

cu p, q prime diferite.

S. Jacobi : $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{\alpha_k}$

$$\frac{a}{n} = \frac{a}{p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{\alpha_k}} = \left(\frac{a}{p_1}\right)^{\alpha_1} \cdot \dots \cdot \left(\frac{a}{p_k}\right)^{\alpha_k}$$

exemplu: $\left(\frac{74}{131}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{131}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{37}{131}\right)$

↓

folosim reciproca

$$= (-1)^{\frac{131^2-1}{8}} \cdot \left(\frac{131}{37}\right) \cdot (-1)^{\frac{131-1}{2} \cdot \frac{37-1}{2}} =$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{130 \cdot 132}{8}} \cdot \left(\frac{20}{37}\right) \cdot (-1)^{\frac{130}{2} \cdot \frac{36}{2}} =$$

↓ reduce modulo 4

$$= (-1)^{65 \cdot 33} \cdot \left(\frac{20}{37}\right) \cdot (-1)^{65 \cdot 18} =$$

$$= (-1) \cdot \left(\frac{2}{37}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{5}{37} =$$

$$= (-1) \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{5^2-1}{8} =$$

$$= 1$$

⇒ 74 este rest pătratic modulo 131

cât este?

$$(\pm 27)^2 \equiv 74 \pmod{131}$$

Cheie

$(N=77, e=13)$ - cheie publică RSA

cheia publică de la RSA = folosim la criptare

$d=?$

$$N = 7 \cdot 11, p = 7, q = 11$$

$$\varphi(N) = (p-1)(q-1) = 6 \cdot 10 = 60$$

$$e = 13, \gcd(13, 60) = 1$$

$$d = 13^{-1} \pmod{60}$$

Alg. lui Euclid extins (:))

$$\alpha \cdot 60 + \beta \cdot 13 = \gcd(60, 13) = 1$$

Q_{i-1}	r_i	x_i	y_i
-	60	1	0
-	13	0	1
4	8	1	-4

i

$$5 \cdot 60 + (-23) \cdot 13 = 1$$

$$\pmod{60} \quad -23 \equiv 13 \pmod{60}$$

$$13^{-1} \equiv -23 \equiv 37 \pmod{60}$$

⇒ Cheia privată este: $(N=77, d=37)$

Ex 1: trecerea de la LFSL la diagrafă
generată, puni la înti

exemplu
în carte

El Zanal Bob → Alice
bazat pe DP (problema logaritmului discret)

RSA e bazat pe probl. factorizării

Bob → Alice

1) Gen. cheie! Alice face asta

• $G = \langle g \rangle \rightarrow$ grupul G e generat de g
ord $g = q$ prim

• se alege random $x \in \{1, \dots, q-1\}$ ~~scut. cu~~

• $h := g^x \in G$

Public key (pt. criptare) = (G, h, g)

Private key (pt. decriptare) = x
↳ doar la Alice

$$x = \log_g h$$

CRİPTARE (BOB) 1A)
2) $m \in G \rightarrow M = \text{mesaj}$

• $k \in \{1, \dots, q-1\}$ cheie efemeră

• $s := h^k \in G$

• $c_1 := g^k \in G$

• $c_2 := m \cdot s \in G$

Bob trimite (c_1, c_2)

3) DECRİPTARE (ALICE)

• $c_1^{-x} = s \in G$

• $c_2 \cdot s^{-1} = [m]$

reutilizarea lui k :

~~G~~ G' $(c_1, c_2) =$ primul ciphertext

$(c_1', c_2') =$ al 2 lea

$$c_1 = c_1' = g^k \Rightarrow s = s'$$

$$c_2 = m \cdot s$$

$$c_2' = m' \cdot s' = m' \cdot s$$

dacă admi. afte $m \Rightarrow s = c_2^{-1} \cdot m$

$$\Rightarrow c_2' \cdot s^{-1} = m'$$

\Rightarrow NU refolosim k