



现代密码学

第三十五讲 RSA加密算法

信息与软件工程学院

RSA公钥密码体制历史



麻省理工学院**Ron Rivest**、**Adi Shamir**和**Leonard Adleman**于**1978**年一起提出**RSA**加密算法，并受到广泛关注。



RSA公钥密码体制历史

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A Method for Obtaining Digital Signatures and Public-Key Cryptosystems

R.L. Rivest, A. Shamir, and L. Adleman*

Abstract

An encryption method is presented with the novel property that publicly revealing an encryption key does not thereby reveal the corresponding decryption key. This has two important consequences:

1. Couriers or other secure means are not needed to transmit keys, since a message can be enciphered using an encryption key publicly revealed by the intended recipient. Only he can decipher the message, since only he knows the corresponding decryption key.
2. A message can be “signed” using a privately held decryption key. Anyone can verify this signature using the corresponding publicly revealed encryption key. Signatures cannot be forged, and a signer cannot later deny the validity of his signature. This has obvious applications in “electronic mail” and “electronic funds transfer” systems.

A message is encrypted by representing it as a number M , raising M to a publicly specified power e , and then taking the remainder when the result is divided by the publicly specified product, n , of two large secret prime numbers p and q . Decryption is similar; only a different, secret, power d is used, where $e \cdot d \equiv 1 \pmod{(p-1) \cdot (q-1)}$. The security of the system rests in part on the difficulty of factoring the published divisor, n .

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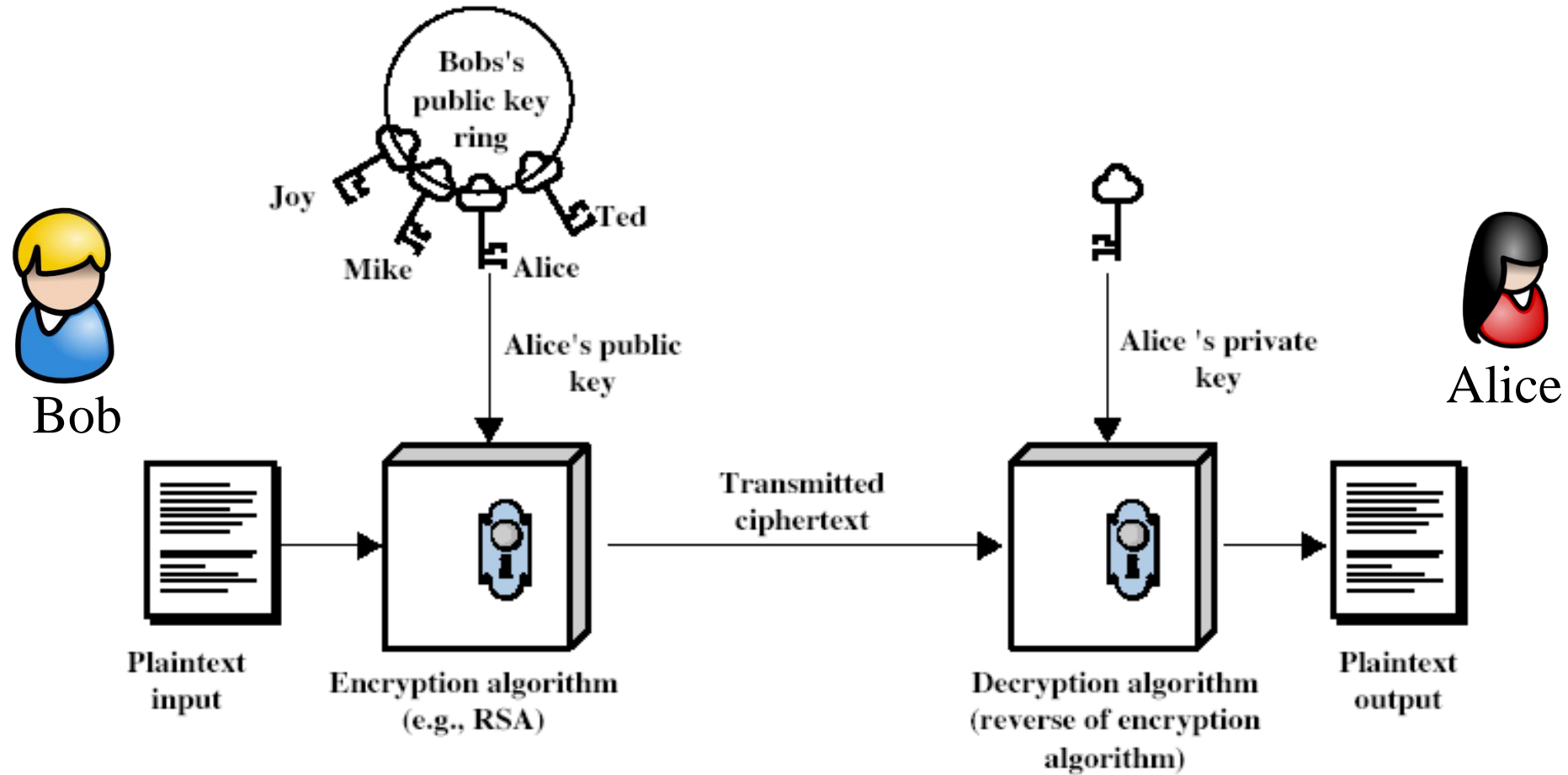
为奖励Ron Rivest、Adi Shamir和Leonard Adleman发明RSA公钥算法，2002年度美国计算机协会(ACM)为三位学者颁发图灵奖Turing Award。

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RSA目前被广泛应用及部署到不同的场景，比如**HTTPS**（全称：**Hyper Text Transfer Protocol over Secure Socket Layer**，是以安全为目标的**HTTP**通道，简单讲是**HTTP**的安全版）

公钥密码体制的基本思想



RSA公钥加密体制原理

密钥生成:

1. 选择两个大素数 p, q 。(例如: 每个**1024**位)
2. 计算 $n = pq$, $z = (p - 1)(q - 1)$ 。
3. 随机选取 e (其中 $e < n$), e 与 z 没有公因数。(e, z “互为质数”)
4. 选取 d 使得 $ed - 1$ 能够被 z 完全整除。
(换言之: $ed \bmod z = 1$)
5. 公钥是 $\underbrace{(n, e)}_{K_B^+}$ 。私钥是 $\underbrace{(n, d)}_{K_B^-}$ 。

RSA公钥加密体制原理

加密/解密算法：

如上所述给出 (n, e) 和 (n, d) 。

加密：由 $c = m^e \bmod n$ 将明文 m 转变为密文 c （即：当 m^e 除以 n 所得的余数）。

注意： $m < n$ （如果需要，则分块）

解密： $m = c^d \bmod n$ （即： c^d 除以 n 所得的余数）。

核心思想：

$$m = \underbrace{(m^e \bmod n)}_c^d \bmod n$$

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RSA公钥加密体制原理

由欧拉定理得出：

当 $\gcd(a, N) = 1$ 时, $a^{\phi(N)} \bmod N = 1$

在**RSA**中有：

1. $N = p \cdot q$
2. $\phi(N) = (p - 1)(q - 1)$
3. 选择整数 e 和 d , d 为 e 关于模 $\phi(N)$ 的模反元素
4. $e \cdot d = 1 + k \cdot \phi(N) (k > 0, k \in Z)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是有: } C^d &= (M^e)^d = M^{1+k \cdot \phi(N)} = M^1 \cdot (M^{\phi(N)})^k \\ &= M^1 \cdot (1)^k = M^1 = M \bmod N \end{aligned}$$

RSA公钥加密体制原理

Bob选择 $p = 5, q = 7$, 则 $n = 35, z = 24$ 。 $e = 5$ (所以 e, z 互为质数) $d = 29$ (所以 $ed - 1$ 能完全被 z 整除) 。

加密: letter m m^e c = m^e mod n

 1 12 1524832 17

解密: c c^d m = c^d mod n letter

 17 481968572106750915091411825223071697 12 1



感谢聆听!

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