

# Introduction to (mathematical) cryptography

Introduction + Basic Abstract algebra

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# Outline

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Introduction

Basic Abstract Algebra

Basic properties of integers

Introduction to SageMath

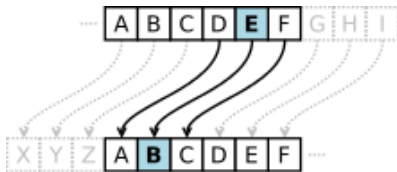
Homework

Next lecture topic

# Course structure

1. Introduction + Basic Abstract algebra with SageMath
2. Basic abstract algebra with SageMath (cnt.)
3. Public key cryptography + concept of secure messaging
4. Message integrity: secure hash functions and random numbers
5. Asymmetric cryptography: RSA and Rabin cryptosystems
6. Asymmetric cryptography: DHKE with DLP some other key-exchange protocols
7. Asymmetric cryptography: ECDHKE and TLS/SSL
8. Asymmetric cryptography: digital signatures, GOST and Bitcoin curves
9. Introduction to symmetric cryptography: block ciphers
10. Introduction to symmetric cryptography: stream ciphers

# History of cryptography



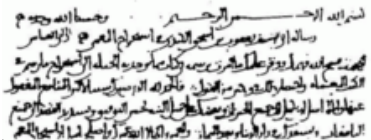
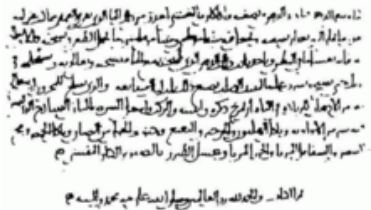
**Figure:** Ceasar cipher



**Figure:** Skytale

**Figure:** Examples of ancient cryptographic machinery

## First cryptographers



**Figure:** The first page of al-Kindi's manuscript "On Deciphering Cryptographic Messages", containing the oldest known description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis.



**Figure:** Auguste Kerckhoffs



**Figure:** Claude Shannon

# Modern cryptography



**Figure:** Whitfield Diffie and Martin Hellman, authors of the first published paper on public-key cryptography.



**Figure:** Ron Rivest, Adi Shamir and Leonard Adleman — reinventors of RSA cryptosystem.

# Applications of cryptography

- ▶ Blockchains
- ▶ Secure messaging
- ▶ SSL\TLS
- ▶ Secure data storage
- ▶ You name it!

# Why mathematical cryptography?

## Selected topics in mathematics

- ▶ Abstract algebra (must have!)
- ▶ Number theory (must have!) — although we will only scratch the surface
- ▶ Probability theory
- ▶ Category theory



# Basic Abstract Algebra

Sets (later we will define more rigorous terms) we are going to extensively use:

- ▶  $\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}$
- ▶  $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$  — the set of integers modulo  $n$
- ▶  $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}^*$  — important set that we will define later in this lecture

# Functions (mappings)

## Definition

A function from set  $X$  (domain) to set  $Y$  (co-domain) is an assignment of an element of  $Y$  to each element of  $X$ . A function is called to be 'well-defined' if and only if for each element from domain there exists exactly one element from co-domain.

## Example

An example of not well-defined function:

$$\varphi : \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\varphi : \frac{p}{q} \mapsto p \cdot q$$

$$\varphi\left(\frac{2}{4}\right) = 8 \neq \varphi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2$$

# Image and preimage of a function

## Definition

Image of a function is a set of all output values it can produce.

Formally

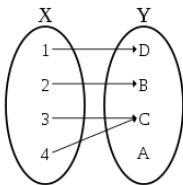
$$\begin{aligned}\psi &: X \rightarrow Y, A \subseteq X \\ \psi[A] &= \{\psi(a) : a \in A\} = B, B \subseteq Y\end{aligned}$$

## Definition

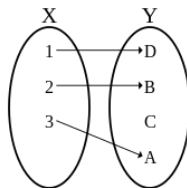
Preimage of a function is a set of all values that produce the given outputs. Formally

$$\psi^{-1}[B] = \{x \in X : \psi(x) \in B\} = A$$

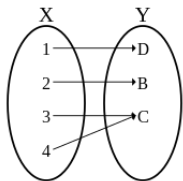
# Surjection, injection and bijection



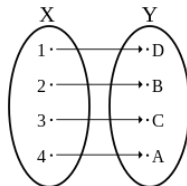
neither injection nor surjection



injection



surjection



bijection

# Basic properties of integers

## Definition

$a \mid b$  -  $a$  divides  $b$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$a \mid b \iff \exists(!)c \in \mathbb{Z} : b = a \cdot c$$

(!) Only in  $\mathbb{Z}$  and other PIDs (PIDs are not covered in this course)

## Definition

An integer is called prime, iff it has only 2 divisors: 1 and itself

## Definition

An integer is called composite if it has more than 2 distinct divisors

# GCD and LCM

## Definition

GCD — Greatest Common Divisor

$$\gcd(a, b) (\text{or just } (a, b)) = \max \{c \in \mathbb{Z} : c \mid a \text{ and } c \mid b\}$$

## Example

$$\gcd(12, 4) = 4, \quad \gcd(64, 12) = 4$$

## Definition

LCM — Least Common Multiple

$$\text{lcm}(a, b) = \min \{c \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} : a \mid c \text{ and } b \mid c\}$$

## Example

$$\text{lcm}(12, 4) = 12, \quad \text{lcm}(64, 12) = 192$$

# Fermat's little theorem

## Theorem (Fermat's little theorem)

$p$  — prime,  $a \in \mathbb{Z}$

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

## Example

$$2^7 \equiv 2 \pmod{2}, \quad -1^{13} \equiv 12 \pmod{13}$$

Proof: on the next lecture

# Euler's totient function and Euler's theorem

## Definition

$\varphi(n)$  — The number of positive integers less than  $n$  s.t. they are coprime. Formally:

$$\varphi(n) = \# \{x : (x, n) = 1\}$$

## Theorem (Euler's theorem)

$$a \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$$
$$a^{\varphi(n)} \equiv a \pmod{n}$$

In other words: it is more general version of Fermat's little theorem. Both Euler's phi function and Euler's theorem are essential for understanding the RSA cryptosystem.



# Introduction to SageMath

- ▶ Download and install SageMath from  
`https://doc.sagemath.org/html/en/installation/index.html`
- ▶ Or, alternatively, use  
`https://sagecell.sagemath.org/` for online access.

# Homework

Build an bijection  $\varphi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  and show that  $\varphi$  is indeed a bijection, i.e.  $\varphi$  is the surjection and injection simultaneously.

## Next lecture

On the next lecture we are going to dig deep into Abstract Algebra, and learn new mathematical objects, such as semigroups, monoids and groups, as well as prove the Fermat's last little theorem and Euler's theorem.