

4. SINIF  
BİLGİSAYAR MÜH.

## KRIPTOLOJİ

### Number Theory - Sayılar Teorisi

25.09.2017.

Bölme:  $a \neq b$  tamsayı,  $a \neq 0$ .

$$a|b \rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ tamsayı } b = k \cdot a$$

örnek:  $3|15, -15|-60, 7|-18$

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Teoremler:

$$1) a|b \wedge a|c \Rightarrow a|b+c$$

$$\text{Proof: } b = s \cdot a, c = t \cdot a \rightarrow b+c = (s+t) \cdot a$$

$$2) a|b \Rightarrow \forall c \in \mathbb{Z}, a|b \cdot c$$

$$\text{Proof: } b = s \cdot a \rightarrow b \cdot c = s \cdot a \cdot c$$

$$3) a|b \wedge b|c \Rightarrow a|c$$

$$\text{Proof: } b = s \cdot a, c = t \cdot b \rightarrow c = s \cdot t \cdot a$$

Asal Sayı:  $p \rightarrow \text{asal} \Rightarrow p > 1, \nexists q \in \{2, 3, \dots, p-1\} \wedge q|p$

$$\text{örnek: } \pi(x) \approx \frac{x}{\ln x}, \pi(x) \underset{(x \rightarrow \infty)}{\sim} \frac{1}{x}$$

Bölme işlemi:  $a \in \mathbb{Z}$  olsun.  $\exists d \in \mathbb{N}^+ \Rightarrow a = d \cdot q + r \wedge 0 \leq r < d$

$$\text{örnek: } 8 = 3 \cdot 2 + 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$-7 = 3 \cdot -3 + 2 \quad \times$$

$$-7 = -2 \cdot 3 + 1 \quad \checkmark$$

OBEB:  $\text{obeb}(a, b) = \text{gcd}(a, b)$

$$\text{örnek: } \text{gcd}(6, 4) = 2, \text{ gcd}(5, 7) = 1, \text{ gcd}(1228, 135) = 9$$
  
$$1228 = 2^6 \cdot 3^2, 135 = 3^3 \cdot 5$$

Bilgi: Bir sayıının modüler aritmetikte toşinin olması için istene olunan uzayla orolarında asal olmali.

$$3^{-1} \bmod 5 \rightarrow \checkmark \quad 3^{-1} \bmod 6 \rightarrow \times$$

### Öklid Algoritmosi

$$\gcd(a, b) = ? \quad a = r_0, \quad b = r_1, \quad r = r_2$$

$$a = b \cdot q_1 + r$$

$$r_0 = r_1 \cdot q_1 + r_2 \quad \wedge \quad 0 \leq r_2 < r_1$$

$$r_1 = r_2 \cdot q_2 + r_3 \quad \wedge \quad 0 \leq r_3 < r_2$$

⋮

$$r_{n-2} = r_{n-1} \cdot q_{n-1} + r_n \quad \wedge \quad 0 \leq r_n < r_{n-1}$$

$$r_{n-1} = r_n \cdot q_n + 0$$

$$\gcd(a, b) = \gcd(r_0, r_1) = \gcd(r_1, r_2) = \dots = \gcd(r_{n-1}, r_n) = \gcd(r_n, 0) = r_n$$

örnek:  $\gcd(482, 1180) = ?$

$$1180 = 482 \cdot 2 + 216$$

$$482 = 216 \cdot 2 + 50$$

$$216 = 50 \cdot 4 + 16$$

$$50 = 16 \cdot 3 + 2$$

$$16 = 8 \cdot 2 + 0 \rightarrow \gcd(482, 1180) = \gcd(2, 0) = 2.$$

Modüler Arithmetik:  $m \in \mathbb{N}^+$ ,  $a, b \in \mathbb{I}$ ,  $a \equiv b \pmod{m} \iff a = qm + r$ ,  $0 \leq r < m$

Modül Denkisi:  $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$ ,  $c \equiv d \pmod{m}$

i)  $(a+c) \equiv (b+d) \pmod{m}$

ii)  $(a \cdot c) \equiv (b \cdot d) \pmod{m}$

$$a \pmod{m} = b \pmod{m} = r$$

örnek:  $\gcd(252, 198) = ?$

$$252 = 198 \cdot 1 + 54$$

$$198 = 54 \cdot 3 + 36$$

$$54 = 36 \cdot 1 + 18$$

$$36 = 18 \cdot 2 + 0 \rightarrow \gcd(252, 198) = \gcd(18, 0) = 18.$$

(teorem:  $\gcd(I_1, I_2) = t \cdot I_1 + s \cdot I_2$ ,  $I_1 = t \cdot 252 + s \cdot 198$ )

$$18 = 54 - 1 \cdot 36 \quad | \quad 18 = 54 - 1 \cdot (198 - 3 \cdot 54)$$

$$36 = 198 - 3 \cdot 54 \quad | \quad = 4 \cdot 54 - 1 \cdot 198$$

$$54 = 252 - 1 \cdot 198 \quad | \quad = 4 \cdot (252 - 1 \cdot 198) - 1 \cdot 198$$

$$= 4 \cdot 252 - 5 \cdot 198$$

$$t=4 \quad s=-5$$

Eğer iki sayının gcd'si 1 olseydi, onundaki lehçeler birbirine göre ters olacaktı

$$1 = t \cdot a + s \cdot b \quad | \quad a^{-1} \bmod b = t \\ b^{-1} \bmod a = s$$

örnek:  $\gcd(3, 5) = ?$

$$5 = 3 \cdot 1 + 2 \quad | \quad 1 = 3 - 1 \cdot 2$$

$$3 = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \quad | \quad = 3 - 1 \cdot (5 - 1 \cdot 3)$$

$$2 = 2 \cdot 1 + 0 \rightarrow \gcd(3, 5) = 1 \quad | \quad = 2 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 5$$

$$\hookrightarrow 3^{-1} \bmod 5 = 2$$

teorem:  $m \in N^+$   $\wedge$   $a, b, c \in I$

$$(a.c) \equiv (b.c) \pmod{m} \quad \wedge \quad \gcd(m, c) = 1 \Rightarrow a \equiv b \pmod{m}$$

örnek:  $40 \equiv 25 \pmod{3}$

$$8.5 = 5.5 \pmod{3} \quad \wedge \quad \gcd(5, 3) = 1 \Rightarrow 8 \equiv 5 \pmod{3}$$

örnek:  $14 \equiv 8 \pmod{6}$

$$7.2 = 4.2 \pmod{6} \quad \wedge \quad \gcd(6, 2) \neq 1 \Rightarrow 7 \not\equiv 4 \pmod{6}$$

teorem:  $m \in N^+$   $\wedge$   $a, b, c \in I$

$$(a.c) \equiv (b.c) \pmod{m} \quad \wedge \quad \gcd(m, c) = i \Rightarrow k = \frac{m}{i} \quad \wedge \quad a \equiv b \pmod{k}$$

örnek:  $14 \equiv 8 \pmod{6}$

$$7.2 = 4.2 \pmod{6} \quad \wedge \quad \gcd(6, 2) = 2 \Rightarrow k = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \quad \wedge \quad 7 \equiv 4 \pmod{3}$$

### Dögrüləş Dəliklər Gəzimü

$0 \cdot x \equiv b \pmod{m}$ ,  $m \in N^+$   $\wedge$   $a, b, x \in I$

$$\begin{aligned} x \equiv b \cdot a^{-1} \pmod{m} &\Leftrightarrow \gcd(a, m) = 1 \\ &\downarrow \\ &1 = t \cdot m + s \cdot a \\ &\downarrow \\ &a^{-1} = s \pmod{m} \end{aligned}$$

örnek:  $3x \equiv 4 \pmod{7}$

$$\begin{aligned} x \equiv 4 \cdot 3^{-1} \pmod{7} &\quad \wedge \quad \gcd(3, 7) = 1 \\ &\downarrow \\ &1 = t \cdot 7 + s \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7 = 2 \cdot 3 + 1 &\rightarrow 1 = 7 - 2 \cdot 3 \\ &\downarrow \\ &3^{-1} \pmod{7} = -2 = 5 \end{aligned}$$

### Theoreme

$$1) a \cdot c = b \cdot c \bmod m \wedge \gcd(c, m) = 1 \Rightarrow a = b \bmod m$$

$$2) a \cdot c = b \cdot c \bmod m \wedge \gcd(c, m) = i \Rightarrow -k = \frac{m}{i} \wedge a = b \bmod k$$

$$3) \gcd(a, m) = 1 \Rightarrow \exists a^{-1}, a \cdot a^{-1} = 1 \bmod m$$

$$4) a \cdot x = b \bmod m \wedge \gcd(a, m) = 1 \Rightarrow x = b \cdot a^{-1} \bmod m$$

$$5) a \cdot x = b \bmod m \wedge \gcd(a, m) = d \wedge d \mid b \Rightarrow x = b \cdot a^{-1} \bmod m'$$

$$a' = a/d, b' = b/d, m' = m/d$$

$$\text{z.B.: } 28x = 14 \bmod 21$$

$$4 \cdot 7x = 2 \cdot 7 \bmod 21 \quad (2. \text{ Kaval}) \quad 4x = 2 \bmod 3$$

$$2 \cdot 2x = 2 \cdot 1 \bmod 3 \quad (1. \text{ Kaval}) \quad 2x = 1 \bmod 3$$

$$x = 1 \cdot 2^{-1} \bmod 3 \quad (4. \text{ Kaval}) \quad x = 2 \bmod 3 = 2$$

Euclid pseudo code:  $\gcd(n, m)$

```
- if  $m=0$  then  $\gcd=n$ 
else  $\gcd(\gcd(m, n \bmod m))$ 
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### Extended Euclid Algorithm

$$\gcd(n, m) = t \cdot m + s \cdot n = g$$

$$\text{gcdext}(n, m, g, t, s)$$

```
if  $m=0$  then  $g=n, t=1, s=0$ 
else  $\text{gcdext}(m, n \bmod m, g, t, s)$ 
```

$u := s$

$s := t - \lfloor t/m \rfloor \cdot s$

$t := u$

end {gcdext}

örnek:  $\text{gcd}(87, 55) = ?$

$$\text{gcdext}(87, 55, g, t, s) \quad g=1 \quad t=-12 \quad s=19$$

$$\text{gcdext}(55, 32, g, t, s) \quad g=1 \quad t=7 \quad s=-12$$

$$\text{gcdext}(32, 23, g, t, s) \quad g=1 \quad t=-5 \quad s=7$$

$$\text{gcdext}(23, 9, g, t, s) \quad g=1 \quad t=2 \quad s=-5$$

$$\text{gcdext}(9, 5, g, t, s) \quad g=1 \quad t=-1 \quad s=2$$

$$\text{gcdext}(5, 4, g, t, s) \quad g=1 \quad t=1 \quad s=0 - \lfloor 5/4 \rfloor \cdot 1 = -1$$

$$\text{gcdext}(4, 1, g, t, s) \quad g=1 \quad t=0 \quad s=t - \lfloor 4/1 \rfloor \cdot s = 1 - \lfloor 4/1 \rfloor \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$\text{gcdext}(1, 0, g, t, s) \quad g=1 \quad t=1 \quad s=0$$

$$\text{gcdext}(87, 55) = 1 = -12 \cdot 87 + 19 \cdot 55$$

Ödev 1: Extended euclid algorithm'ı gerçekleştiren program.

Ödev 2: 4. ve 5. konularda seen program. ( $ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$ )

örneklerde deyip wordde kod, bilgi vs dene.

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Chinese Remaining Theorem

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \begin{array}{l} x \equiv a_1 \pmod{m_1} \\ x \equiv a_2 \pmod{m_2} \\ \vdots \\ x \equiv a_n \pmod{m_n} \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} m_1 \perp m_2 \perp \dots \perp m_n \\ m = m_1 \cdot m_2 \cdots m_n \\ x \in [0, m-1] \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$x = (a_1 \cdot M_1 \cdot y_1 + a_2 \cdot M_2 \cdot y_2 + \dots + a_n \cdot M_n \cdot y_n) \pmod{m} = (\sum a_i \cdot M_i \cdot y_i) \pmod{m}$$

$$M_i = \frac{m}{m_i}, \quad \gcd(M_i, m_i) = 1 \text{ (olmol)}$$

$M_i \cdot y_i = 1 \pmod{m_i} \rightarrow y_i, M_i \text{ nin tersini heraployip bulunur.}$

örnek:  $x \equiv 9 \pmod{13}$   
 $x \equiv 8 \pmod{11}$   
 $x \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$

$$13 \perp 11 \perp 7 \rightarrow m = 13 \cdot 11 \cdot 7 = 1001$$

$$x = (a_1 \cdot M_1 \cdot y_1 + \dots + a_n \cdot M_n \cdot y_n) \pmod{m} = (9 \cdot M_1 \cdot y_1 + 8 \cdot M_2 \cdot y_2 + 1 \cdot M_3 \cdot y_3) \pmod{1001}$$

$$M_1 = m_2 \cdot m_3 = 11 \cdot 7 = 77 \quad M_2 = m_1 \cdot m_3 = 13 \cdot 7 = 91 \quad M_3 = m_1 \cdot m_2 = 13 \cdot 11 = 143$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} 77 \cdot y_1 = 1 \pmod{13} & 91 \cdot y_2 = 1 \pmod{11} & 143 \cdot y_3 = 1 \pmod{7} \\ 12 \cdot y_1 = 1 \pmod{13} & 3 \cdot y_2 = 1 \pmod{11} & 3 \cdot y_3 = 1 \pmod{7} \\ y_1 = 12^{-1} \pmod{13} & y_2 = 3^{-1} \pmod{11} & y_3 = 3^{-1} \pmod{7} \\ y_1 = 12 & y_2 = 4 & y_3 = 5 \end{array}$$

$$x = (9 \cdot 77 \cdot 12 + 8 \cdot 91 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 143 \cdot 5) \pmod{1001} = 11943 \pmod{1001}$$

$$x = 932.$$

örnek:  $y_2 = 3^{-1} \pmod{11}$

$$\begin{array}{lll} 11 = 3 \cdot 3 + 2 & \gcd(3, 11) = 1 & 1 = 3 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 11 \\ 2 = 2 \cdot 1 + 0 & & 1 = 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \\ & & 1 = 3 \cdot 1 \cdot (11 - 3 \cdot 3) \\ & & 1 = 4 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 11 \\ & & \hookrightarrow 3^{-1} = 4 \pmod{11} \end{array}$$

örnek:  $15x \equiv 21 \pmod{48}$   
 $x \equiv 5 \pmod{13}$        $x = ?$   
 $166x \equiv 46 \pmod{22}$

$15x \equiv 21 \pmod{48} \rightarrow 5x \equiv 7 \pmod{16} \rightarrow x \equiv 7 \cdot 5^{-1} \pmod{16}$

$x \equiv 5 \pmod{13} \qquad \qquad \qquad x \equiv 5 \pmod{13}$

$166x \equiv 46 \pmod{22} \rightarrow 12x \equiv 2 \pmod{22} \rightarrow x \equiv 6^{-1} \pmod{11}$

$5^{-1} \pmod{16} \Rightarrow 16 = 5 \cdot 3 + 1$ 
 $1 = 1 \cdot 16 - 3 \cdot 5 \Rightarrow 5^{-1} \pmod{16} = -3 = 13 \Rightarrow x \equiv 7 \cdot 13 \pmod{16}$ 
 $x \equiv 11 \pmod{16}$ 
 $6^{-1} \pmod{11} \Rightarrow 11 = 6 \cdot 1 + 5$ 
 $5 = 5 \cdot 1 + 1$ 
 $1 = 6 - 5 \cdot 1$ 
 $1 = 6 - 1 \cdot (11 - 6 \cdot 1)$ 
 $1 = 2 \cdot 6 - 1 \cdot 11 \Rightarrow 6^{-1} \pmod{11} = 2$

$x \equiv 11 \pmod{16}$ 
 $m = 16 \cdot 13 \cdot 11 = 2288$ 
 $M_1 = 143, M_2 = 176, M_3 = 208$ 
 $x \equiv 5 \pmod{13}$ 
 $x \equiv 2 \pmod{11}$ 
 $x = (a_1 \cdot M_1 \cdot y_1 + a_2 \cdot M_2 \cdot y_2 + a_3 \cdot M_3 \cdot y_3) \pmod{m}$

$y_1 = 143^{-1} \pmod{16} = 15^{-1} \pmod{16}$ 
 $y_2 = 176^{-1} \pmod{13} = 7^{-1} \pmod{13}$ 
 $y_3 = 208^{-1} \pmod{11} = 10^{-1} \pmod{11}$

$y_1 = 15, y_2 = 2, y_3 = 10$

$x = (11 \cdot 143 \cdot 15 + 5 \cdot 176 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 208 \cdot 10) \pmod{2288} = 2059$

Gelenek soru:  $x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{35}$

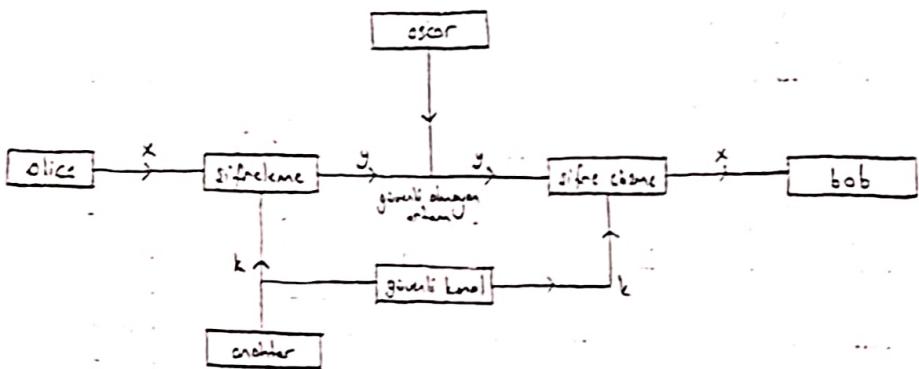
$x \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{5}$

$x \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{7}$

$x \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \Rightarrow x \equiv 1 \pmod{7} \rightarrow x \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$ 
 $x \equiv 4 \pmod{5} \Rightarrow x \equiv 6 \pmod{7} \rightarrow x \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$ 
 $x \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \qquad x \equiv 1 \pmod{7} \qquad x \equiv 4 \pmod{5} \qquad x \equiv 6 \pmod{7}$ 
 $x \equiv 4 \pmod{5} \qquad x \equiv 6 \pmod{7} \qquad x \equiv 1 \pmod{7} \qquad x \equiv 6 \pmod{7}$

islemler yapılıp, 4 değer bulunur. Sadece a.k. eleman sayısı sorulabilir. Aralarında osal değilse (7,5) a.k. yok.

Ödev 3: Çarlı kalanlar teoreminin genelleşiminin çözüm konusunu bulan programı.



5 parametre vardır.

1. Plain Text,  $P \rightarrow$  sifreleme mesajları,  $x \in P$
2. Cipher Text,  $C \rightarrow$  sifreli mesajları,  $y \in C$
3. Keyspace,  $K \rightarrow$  anahtarları,  $k \in K$
4. Encryption,  $E \rightarrow$  sifreleme kuralı,  $e_k \in E$ ,  $e_k: P \rightarrow C$
5. Decryption,  $D \rightarrow$  sifre çözme kuralı,  $d_k \in D$ ,  $d_k: C \rightarrow P$

### Sözdə Asollar

Teoremi:  $2^{n+1} - 1 \mod n \Rightarrow n \rightarrow \text{asal!}$  (asal olmayan bazı sayılarında olabilir)

$$t1: x = 1 \mod p \Rightarrow x^n = 1 \mod p$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Proof: } x = 1 \mod p &\Rightarrow p \mid (x-1) \\ x^n - 1 &= (x-1)(x^{n-1} + \dots + 1) \\ p \mid (x-1) &\Rightarrow p \mid (x^n - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$t2: p_1 \mid x, p_2 \mid x \wedge p_1 \perp p_2 \Rightarrow p_1 \cdot p_2 \mid x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Proof: } x = k \cdot p_1, p_2 \mid x &\Rightarrow p_2 \mid k \cdot p_1 \Rightarrow p_2 \mid k \\ x = p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdot l &, p_2 \cdot l = k \end{aligned}$$

öneki:  $2^{340} \equiv 1 \pmod{341}$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{proof: } 2^{340} = (2^5)^{68} & 2^{340} = (2^5)^{68} & [11 \mid 2^{340}-1] \wedge [31 \mid 2^{340}-1] \\ 2^5 \equiv 33,11+1 & 2^5 \equiv 1,31+1 & 11 \perp 31 \\ 2^5 \equiv 1 \pmod{11} & 2^5 \equiv 1 \pmod{31} & 11,31 \mid 341 \mid 2^{340}-1 \\ (2^5)^{68} \equiv 1 \pmod{11} & (2^5)^{68} \equiv 1 \pmod{31} & 2^{340} \equiv 1 \pmod{341} \end{array}$$

### Fermat Teoremi

$$p \rightarrow \text{asal}, \quad \text{gcd}(p,a) = 1 \Rightarrow a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

öneki:  $a \cdot x \equiv b \pmod{p}$  ise  $x = ?$

$$x \equiv a^{-1} \cdot b \pmod{p}$$

$$\underset{a \nmid p}{a \cdot a^{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}} \rightarrow x \equiv a^{-1} \cdot b \pmod{p}$$

öncek:  $29^{1000} \pmod{37} = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} 29^{36 \cdot 27 + 23} \pmod{37} &= \underbrace{(29^{36})^{27}}_{\substack{\equiv 1 \\ \pmod{37}}} \cdot 29^{23} \pmod{37} = 29^{23} \pmod{37} \\ &= (-8)^{23} \pmod{37} \\ &= (2^3)^{23} \pmod{37} = 2^{84} \pmod{37} = 2^{4 \cdot 21} \pmod{37} \\ &= (\underbrace{2^3}_{\substack{= 8 \\ \pmod{37}}})^4 \cdot 2^4 \pmod{37} \\ &= 2^{12} \pmod{37} \\ &= 2^2 \cdot 2^8 \\ &= 4 \cdot 256 \\ &= 16 \cdot 256 \\ &= 16 \cdot (-3) \end{aligned}$$

### Euler-Funktion

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \varphi(n)$ : mögliche odd oder nicht teilt tim digital system-symmetrisch

z.B.:  $n=10 \Rightarrow \bar{\varphi}(10) = \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$

$$\varphi(10) = 4$$

$$p \rightarrow \text{prime} \quad \varphi(p) = p - 1$$

$$p \rightarrow \text{prime} \quad \varphi(p^2) = p^2 - p$$

$$a, b \text{ co-prime odd} \quad \varphi(a \cdot b) = \varphi(a) \cdot \varphi(b)$$

z.B.:  $\varphi(45) = \varphi(9 \cdot 5) = \varphi(9) \cdot \varphi(5) = 6 \cdot 4 = 24$

Lemma:  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \varphi(n) = n \cdot \prod_{p|n} (1 - \frac{1}{p})$ ,  $p \neq \text{odd}$

z.B.:  $\varphi(45) = 45 \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{3}) \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{5}) = 24$

Euler-Format Testen:  $\gcd(z, m) = 1 \Rightarrow z^{\varphi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$

z.B.:  $331^{49} \pmod{49} = 1$

$$\gcd(331, 49) = 1 \quad \varphi(49) = \varphi(7^2) = 7^2 - 7 = 42$$

$$331^{49} \equiv 331^{42+7} \equiv \underline{\underline{331^{42}}} \cdot \underline{\underline{331^7}} \equiv 331^7 \pmod{49}$$

## Hali Modüller Üs Algo Algoritmaları

09.10.2017

$$a^b \bmod m = ? \quad b = (b_k \cdot 2^k + b_{k-1} \cdot 2^{k-1} + \dots + b_1 \cdot 2 + b_0 \cdot 2^0) \rightarrow \text{binary form}$$

1.  $c = 0$
  2.  $d = 1$
  3.  $b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_k, b_0$
  4.  $i, l$  dan 0'a kadar
  5.  $c \leftarrow 2c$
  6.  $d \leftarrow (d, d) \bmod m$
  7. Eger  $b_i = 1$  ise
  8.  $c \leftarrow c + l$
  9.  $d \leftarrow (d, d) \bmod m$
  10.  $d \leftarrow \text{sonuc}$
- (c, sonucda b'ye eittikler)  
(d, sonuctur)
- S. 170, hediye verilen pps.

$$\text{örnek: } 7^{560} \bmod 561 = ?$$

$$560 = (1000110000)_2$$

i	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
c	10	2	4	8	16	32	70	140	280	560
d	7	43	157	526	189	355	233	166	67	1

$c = b = 560$   
 $d = a^b \bmod m = 1$

## Klasik Sifreleme Algoritmaları

### Shift Cipher

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} A & B & C & D & \dots & W & X & Y & Z \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & 22 & 23 & 24 & 25 \end{array}$$

$$P = C = K = \mathbb{Z}_{26} \quad (0 \leq K \leq 25)$$

$$y = e_k(x) = (x + k) \pmod{26}$$

$$x = d_k(y) = (y - k) \pmod{26}$$

$$\text{örnek: } P: "ABCDZ" \quad K=3$$

$$y_1 = e_k(A) = (0+3) \bmod 26 = 3 \rightarrow D$$

$$y_2 = e_k(B) = (1+3) \bmod 26 = 4 \rightarrow E$$

$$y_3 = e_k(C) = (2+3) \bmod 26 = 5 \rightarrow F$$

$$y_4 = e_k(D) = (3+3) \bmod 26 = 6 \rightarrow G$$

$$y_5 = e_k(Z) = (25+3) \bmod 26 = 2 \rightarrow C$$

$$C: "DEFGC"$$

### Substitution Cipher

$$P = C = \mathbb{Z}_{26}$$

K: 26 sembolün olası permutasyonları olur. ( $\pi \in K$ )

$$\pi : \begin{matrix} a & b & c & d & e & \dots & w & x & y & z \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{\pi} \begin{matrix} x & n & y & a & h & \dots & k & j & d & i \end{matrix}$$

$$\pi^{-1} : \begin{matrix} A & B & C & D & E & \dots & W & X & Y & Z \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{\pi^{-1}} \begin{matrix} a & b & c & d & e & \dots & n & o & p & i \end{matrix}$$

$$y = e_{\pi}(x) = \pi(x)$$

$$x = d_{\pi}(y) = \pi^{-1}(y)$$

örnek: P: "ABC"

$$e_{\pi}(A) = x$$

$$d_{\pi^{-1}}(x) = A$$

$$e_{\pi}(B) = N \rightarrow C: "XNY"$$

$$d_{\pi^{-1}}(N) = B$$

$$e_{\pi}(C) = Y$$

$$d_{\pi^{-1}}(Y) = C$$

### Affine Cipher

$$P = C = \mathbb{Z}_{26}$$

$$K: \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{Z}_{26} \times \mathbb{Z}_{26} : \gcd(a, 26) = 1\} \quad a, b \in K$$

$$\text{sayı: } 12 \cdot 26 = 312$$

$$y = e_k(x) = (ax + b) \pmod{26} \quad y \in C$$

$$x = d_k(y) = a^{-1}(y - b) \pmod{26} \quad x \in P$$

örnek: K = (7, 3)

$$y = e_k(x) = (7x + 3) \pmod{26}$$

$$x = d_k(y) = 7^{-1}(y - 3) \pmod{26} = 15(y - 3) \pmod{26}$$

P: "hot"

$$y_1 = e_k(h) = (7 \cdot 8 + 3) \pmod{26} = 52 \pmod{26} = 0 \rightarrow A$$

$$y_2 = e_k(o) = (7 \cdot 14 + 3) \pmod{26} = 101 \pmod{26} = 23 \rightarrow X$$

$$y_3 = e_k(t) = (7 \cdot 19 + 3) \pmod{26} = 136 \pmod{26} = 6 \rightarrow G \quad C: "AXG"$$

Not: Affine, harflerin lüllanesi sizde, frekans analizi.

$A \rightarrow 0,082$	*	1. E $\rightarrow 0,12$
$B \rightarrow 0,015$		2. T,A,O,I,N,S,H,R $\rightarrow (0,06 - 0,05)$
$\vdots$		3. D,L $\rightarrow 0,04$
$X \rightarrow 0,001$		4. C,U,H,W,F,G,Y,P,B $\rightarrow (0,015 - 0,028)$
$Y \rightarrow 0,02$		5. V,K,J,Q,X,Z $< 0,01$
$Z \rightarrow 0,001$	**	TH, HE, IN
	***	THE,ING, AND, HER

Örneğ: C: "EMXVED ...." 57 kareller

$$\begin{array}{l|l} R \rightarrow 8 & e_k(e) \rightarrow R = (4.a + b) \bmod 26 = 17 \bmod 26 \\ D \rightarrow 7 & \\ E,H,K \rightarrow 5 & e_k(f) \rightarrow 0 = (15.a + b) \bmod 26 = 3 \bmod 26 \\ F,S,Y \rightarrow 4 & \end{array}$$

$$y = e_k(x) = (ax + b) \bmod m$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4a + b = 17 \\ -15a + b = 3 \\ \hline 11a = 12 \bmod 26 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a=6 \quad b=19 \quad \rightarrow \gcd(6,26) \neq 1 \text{ old. ikin} \\ \text{secim doğru değil. (cevap } a=3 \text{ b=5)} \end{array}$$

Yukarıdaki sonucu izleyen yol, normalde en sık kullanan harf e, sifrelenenin R ve normalde e'iden sonra en sık kullanan harf T olduğunu için derinleştirmek isteyebilirsiniz. Bir sonraki adım:

$$e_k(e) \rightarrow R ; \quad e_k(o) \rightarrow O \quad \text{olacaklar.}$$

Ödev 4: Hile modüler is class algoritmasının programı.

Ödev 5: Affine cipher kripto analizi.

Ödev 6: Shift, substitution, affine ve vigenere cipherin programı.

### Vigenere Cipher

$$P = C = K = (\mathbb{Z}_{26})^m$$

$$K = (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m)$$

$$e_k(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = (x_1 + k_1, x_2 + k_2, \dots, x_m + k_m) \bmod 26$$

$$d_k(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m) = (y_1 - k_1, y_2 - k_2, \dots, y_m - k_m) \bmod 26$$

örnek:  $m=6$ , keyword → "CIPHER"

$$k = (2, 8, 15, 7, 4, 17)$$

P: "this cipher system is not secure"

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 19 & 7 & 8 & 18 & 2 & 17 \\ 24 & 15 & 19 & 14 & 18 & \dots \end{array}$$

$$\underline{+ 2 \ 8 \ 15 \ 7 \ 4 \ 17 \ 2 \ 8 \ 15 \ 7 \ 4 \ \dots}$$

$$21 \ 15 \ 22 \ 25 \ 6 \ 8 \ 0 \ 23 \ 8 \ 21 \ 92 \ \dots$$

$$C: V.P.X \ 2.G.I.A \ \dots$$

16.10.2017

### Hill Cipher

$$P = C = (\mathbb{Z}_{26})^m, m \geq 2, \text{int}$$

$K = \{m \times m, \mathbb{Z}_{26}$  sıradaki tersi olabilecek matris.

$$y = e_k(x) = x \cdot K$$

$$x = d_k(y) = y \cdot K^{-1}$$

$$K^{-1} = (\det K)^{-1} \cdot K^t \quad \det K = \sum_{j=1}^m (-1)^{i+j} \cdot k_{ij} \cdot \det K_{ij}$$

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, \quad K^t = \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}, \quad K \cdot K^t = I$$

örnek:  $K = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 8 \\ 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $P = "july"$ ,  $C = ?$

$$P: "j \ u \ l \ y" \Rightarrow (j, u, l, y) \cdot K = (9, 20) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 8 \\ 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = (159, 212) \bmod 26 = (3, 4) \rightarrow D, E$$

$$(l, y) \cdot K = (11, 24) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 8 \\ 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = (193, 256) \bmod 26 = (11, 22) \rightarrow L, W$$

$$C: "D E L W"$$

örnek:  $K = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 8 \\ 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $K^{-1} = ?$

$$K^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det K} \cdot K^*$$

$$\det K = 7 \cdot 11 - 3 \cdot 8 = 53 \pmod{26} = 1$$

$$K^* = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -8 \\ -3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 18 \\ 23 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K^{-1} = \frac{1}{1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 18 \\ 23 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 18 \\ 23 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

örnek:  $m=2$ ,  $P: "friday"$ ,  $C: "PQCFKU"$ ,  $K=?$  (hill cipher)

$P: \begin{matrix} f & r & i & d & o & y \\ 5 & 17 & 8 & 3 & 0 & 24 \end{matrix}$

$C: \begin{matrix} P & Q & C & F & K & U \\ 15 & 16 & 2 & 5 & 10 & 20 \end{matrix}$

$$c_k(f, r) = (P, Q)$$

$$c_k(i, d) = (C, F)$$

$$c_k(o, y) = (K, U)$$

$$c_k(15, 17) = (15, 16)$$

$$c_k(8, 3) = (2, 5)$$

$$c_k(0, 24) = (10, 20)$$

$$y = x \cdot K \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 16 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 17 \\ 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot K \Rightarrow K = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 16 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 17 \\ 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 17 \\ 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 17 \\ 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^* = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 2 & 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 16 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 2 & 15 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 15 \\ 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

örnek:  $K = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 5 & 12 \\ 3 & 14 & 21 \\ 8 & 9 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $K^{-1} = ?$

$$K^{-1} = (\det K)^{-1} \cdot K^*$$

$$\det K = -695 \pmod{26} = 7$$

/14 21 13 11 1\*

## Permutation Cipher

$$P \in C = (\mathbb{Z}_{2^k})^m \quad m \rightarrow \text{positif int.}$$

$K = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, m\}$  ye bağlı olarak olusan permutasyonların değerleri. ( $\pi$ )

$$y = e_{\pi}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = (x_{\pi(1)}, \dots, x_{\pi(m)})$$

$$x = d_{\pi^{-1}}(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m) = (y_{\pi(1)}, \dots, y_{\pi(m)})$$

örnek:  $m=6$ ,  $P$ : "she sells seashells by the seashore",  $C$ ?

x	1 2 3 4 5 6	y	1 2 3 4 5 6
$\pi(x)$	3 5 1 6 4 2	$\pi(y)$	3 6 1 5 2 4

P: "she sells seashells by the seashore"  
 3 5 1 6 4 2 3 5 1 6 4 2 .....

C: "e e s l s h e e s l s h ....."

$$K_{\pi} = k_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = \pi(j) \\ 0 & \text{diger durumlar} \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Stream Cipher

$$y = y_1, y_2, \dots = e_k(x_1), e_k(x_2), \dots$$

$$(P, C, K, L, E, D)$$

$$x = x_1, x_2, \dots$$

L: keystream (anotlar ekimi) alfabeti

$$y = y_1, y_2, \dots = e_{g(L)}(x_1), e_{g(L)}(x_2), \dots$$

g: keystream generator

$$x \in E(L), e_k \in E; P \rightarrow C$$

$$d_g \in D; C \rightarrow P$$

## Autokey Cipher

$$P = C = K = L = \mathbb{Z}_{26}$$

$$g = \begin{cases} z_1 = x \\ z_i = x_{i-1}, \quad i \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq z \leq 25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e_z(x) = (x+z) \bmod 26 \\ x &= d_z(y) = (y-z) \bmod 26 \end{aligned} \quad x, y \in \mathbb{Z}_{26}$$

Attack:  $K=8$ ,  $P$ : "rendezvous",  $C=?$

$$\begin{array}{l} P: "r e n d e z u o u s" \\ \quad 17, 4, 13, 3, 4, 25, 21, 14, 20, 18 \\ 2: \quad 8, 17, 4, 13, 3, 4, 25, 21, 14, 20 \\ \hline \quad 25, 21, 17, 16, 7, 3, 20, 9, 8, 12 \end{array}$$

$$C: "2 V R Q H D U J I M"$$

## One-Time Pad

$$n \geq 1, \text{ int } \quad (\text{exor})$$

$$P = C = K = (\mathbb{Z}_2)^n$$

$$y = e_k(x) = (x_1 + k_1, x_2 + k_2, \dots, x_n + k_n) \bmod 2$$

$$x = d_k(y) = (y_1 - k_1, y_2 - k_2, \dots, y_n - k_n) \bmod 2$$

## Substitution - Permutation Networks

$$\Pi_S: \{0,1\}^L \rightarrow \{0,1\}^L$$

$$\Pi_P: \{1, 2, \dots, L_m\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, L_m\}$$

$$L, m \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{positif int.}$$

$$P = C = \{0,1\}^L, \quad K \subseteq (\{0,1\}^{L_m})^{N_r+1}$$

$$K^1, K^2, \dots, K^{N_r+1}$$

```

 $w^0 \leftarrow x$ 
for  $r \leftarrow 1$  to  $N_r+1$ 
   $w^r \leftarrow w^{r-1} \oplus K^r$ 
  for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $m$ 
    do  $v_{(i)}^r \leftarrow \Pi_S(w_{(i)}^r)$ 
     $w^r \leftarrow (v_{\Pi_1(i)}, \dots, v_{\Pi_m(i)})$ 
   $w^r \leftarrow w^{N_r+1} \oplus K^{N_r+1}$ 
for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $m$ 
  do  $v_{(i)}^{N_r+1} \leftarrow \Pi_S(v_{(i)}^r)$ 
 $y \leftarrow v^{N_r+1} \oplus K^{N_r+1}$ 
output(y)

```

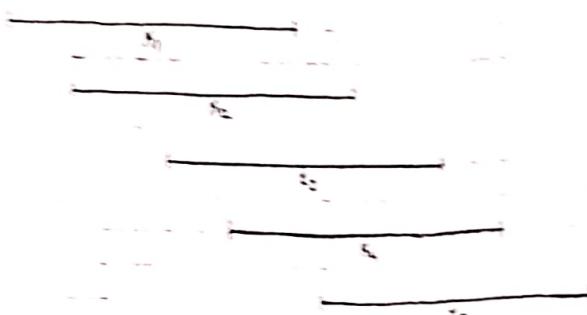
ende l'indirizzi

file

file 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
file 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

file 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
file 3 5 5 0 2 1 0 1 0 3 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

file 000 000 000 000 file 000 000 000



file 000 000 000 000 - l'ultimo byte

file 000 000 000 000

file 000 000 000 000

file 000 000 000 000

file 000 000 000 000

file 000 000 000 000

file 00 00 puntatore, salvo specifiche

file 00 un valore non file proprio

file 00 TAN: gerarchico proprio, logico file bloccare

## Data Encryption Standard - DES

23.10.2017

64 bit block cipher algorithm.

$$\begin{cases} x \rightarrow 64 \text{ bit} \\ + K \rightarrow 64 \text{ bit} \\ \rightarrow 64 \text{ bit} \end{cases}$$

1)  $x_p = IP(x)$

$$IP = \begin{pmatrix} 58 & 50 & 42 & \dots \\ 60 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 52 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}_{64 \times 16} \quad IP(x) = \frac{x_0}{1} \frac{x_1}{2} \frac{x_2}{3} \dots \frac{x_{15}}{16} = \frac{x_0}{32} \frac{x_1}{32}$$

2)  $L_1, L_2, L_3$

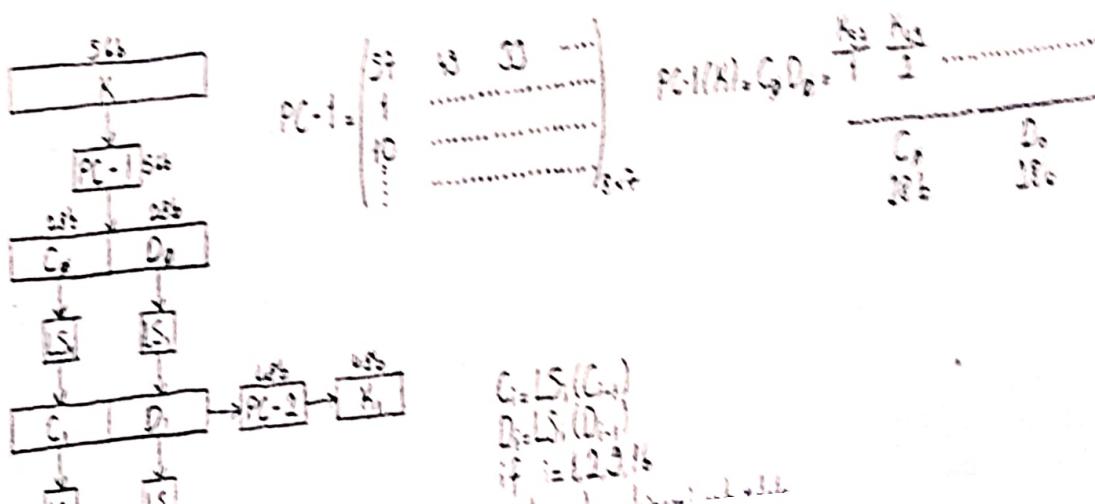
$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &= S_{16} \\ L_2 &= L_{16} \oplus f(S_{16}, S_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{16}, M_1, K_1, R_1, f(R_1, K_1), R_2$$

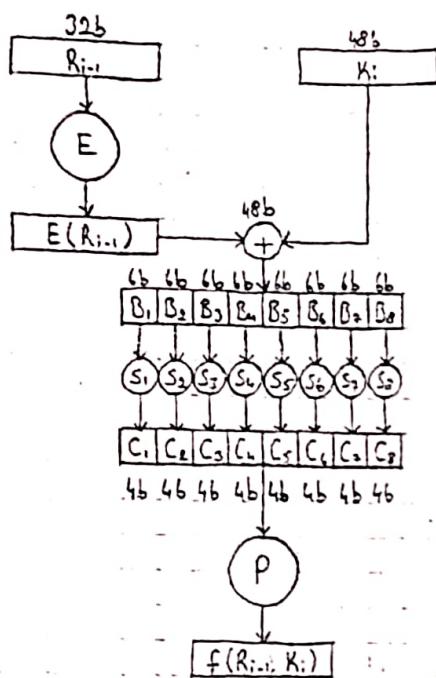
## Ri. Register architecture of DES

$$R \rightarrow 64 \text{ bit}$$

$R, R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5, R_6 \rightarrow 64, 64 \text{ bit}$ , word bits.



$f(R_{i+1}, K_i)$



$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 32 & 1 & 2 & \dots \\ 10 & 11 & \dots \\ 18 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}_{8 \times 6} \quad S_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 4 & 13 & \dots \\ 0 & 15 & \dots \\ 5 & \dots \\ 7 & \dots \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 6}$$

$$C_j = S_j(B_j)$$

$$B_j = b_1 b_2 b_3 b_4 b_5 b_6 \quad \text{such that } B_1 = 100001$$

$$b_1 b_6 \rightarrow \text{satır no}$$

$$b_2 b_3 b_4 b_5 \rightarrow \text{sütun no}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 7 & 20 & 5 \\ 3 & \dots \\ 2 & \dots \end{pmatrix}_{8 \times 4}$$

$$b_1 b_6 = 11 \rightarrow 3. \text{satır}$$

$$b_2 b_3 b_4 b_5 = 0000 \rightarrow 0. \text{sütun}$$

$$C_1 = S_1(B_1) = (7)_2 = 0111$$

$$3-) y = IP^{-1}(R_{16} L_{16}) \quad , \quad y = 64b$$

Ödev 10: Triple DES nedir, anastır. Vize de sorumluguza.

### DES İşlem Kipleri

ECB, OFB, CFB, CBC

#### ECB - Electronic Code Book

$$y_1 = e_k(x_1) \quad y_2 = e_k(x_2) \quad \dots$$

#### Output Feedback Mode - OFB

$$y_i = x_i \oplus z_i \quad i \geq 1$$

$$z_i = e_k(z_{i-1}) \quad i \geq 1$$

$$z_0 = IV \rightarrow 64 \text{ bitlik fix değer.}$$

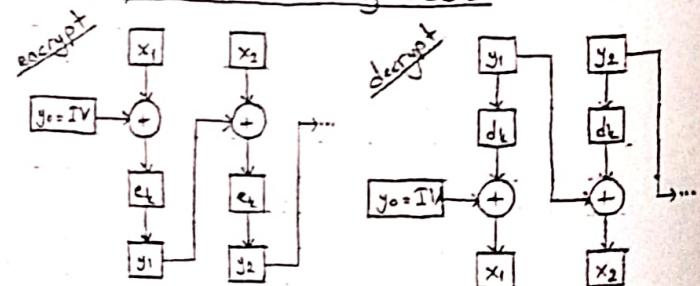
#### Cipher Feedback Mode - CFB

$$y_i = x_i \oplus z_i \quad i \geq 1$$

$$z_i = e_k(y_{i-1}) \quad i \geq 1$$

$$y_0 = IV$$

#### Cipher Block Chaining - CBC



## Ödeuler hakkında bilgi

Ödelesc numro, ad, soyad yas.

Verilen ödeuterin kod, sıktı ve oligotipik halekende bilgi ver.

## Vize hokkudo bilgi

%70 koly, %30 okl. soru,

Obeb, modüler ters alma, is alma; klasik şifreleme algoritmaları; affine, hill cipher gibi kripto analizi  
sayısal soru; matrisin tersini alma; des islem kipterinin montajını bil.

Sinov Hazrlk

ECB: Verilen mesaj bloklarına bölünür, bölünmiş mesaj ayrı ayrı parçalar olarak şifrelenir. Şifrelenen bloklar arasında bir ilişkisi yoktur. Her blok tek bosluş şifrelenir.

**OFB:** Bir bloğun şifrelene algoritmosundan çıktıları ile bir sıralı bloğu besleyen yarar. Algoritmaya giren değer boşluklu vektörün olmaktadır. Şifrelene sunucunda elde edilen değer bir sıralı bloğun boşluklu vektörler olarak kullanılmaktadır. Şifreli mesaj blokları ise, oak blokhanı, şifrelene algoritmasının çıktıları ile xor'lanarak belidir.

CFB: ECB aksine her şifrelenen blok, bir sonraki şifre için bir girdi olmaktadır.

CBC: ECB aksine, sifrelenen mesajın bir önceki mesajla xor işlemi sonucunda cıktı mesaj sifrelenir.

Soru:  $x^2 = 16 \pmod{105}$  esitliğini sağlayan x'lerin G.K.'ni CRT ile bulun.

$$105 = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$$

$$x \equiv 4 \pmod{3} \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

$$x \equiv 4 \pmod{5} = -1 \pmod{5}$$

$$x \equiv 4 \pmod{7} \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x &\equiv 1 \pmod{3} \\x &\equiv 2 \pmod{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$x \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x &\equiv 3 \pmod{7} \\x &\equiv 4 \pmod{7}\end{aligned}$$

$$x \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \quad x \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \quad x \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \quad x \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \quad x \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \quad x \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \quad x \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \quad x \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$$

Soru: Euler fonksiyonu nedir,  $\phi(56) = ?$

$\phi(m)$ , m'ye göre asal olan m'den küçük tüm doğal sayıların kimesine

$$\phi(56) = 1, 3, 5, 9, 11, \dots, 55$$

$$\phi(56) = 24 \text{ tane.}$$

Soru:  $(28^{-1} \pmod{75})$ : Extended Euclid Algoritmosunu göre bulun.

$$\begin{array}{lllll} \gcd(75, 28, g, t, s) & g=1 & t=3 & s=-2 - \lfloor \frac{75}{28} \rfloor \cdot 2 = -8 \\ \gcd(28, 19, g, t, s) & g=1 & t=-2 & s=\lfloor \frac{28}{19} \rfloor \cdot 2 = 3 \\ \gcd(19, 9, g, t, s) & g=1 & t=1 & s=0 - \lfloor \frac{19}{9} \rfloor \cdot 1 = -2 \\ \gcd(9, 1, g, t, s) & g=1 & t=0 & s=t - \lfloor \frac{9}{1} \rfloor \cdot s = 1 - 0 = 1 \\ \gcd(1, 0, g, t, s) & g=1 & t=1 & s=0 \end{array}$$

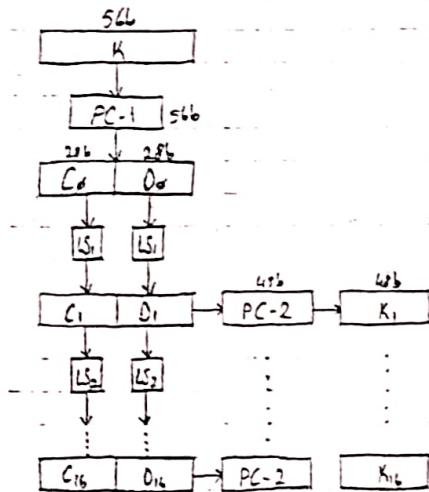
$$\gcd(m, n) = g = t \cdot m + s \cdot n$$

$$\gcd(75, 28) = 1 = 3 \cdot 75 - 8 \cdot 28$$

$$28^{-1} \pmod{75} = -8 = 67$$

Soru: DES şifrelene istenilen bir diğer asal belirtin? Solit olarak belirtiniz.

K=64bit, 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64. bitler kontrol bitler. Kalan 56 bit algoritmo girilecektir.



$C_i = LS_i(C_{i-1})$   
 $D_i = LS_i(D_{i-1})$   
 if  $i=1, 2, 3, 16$   
 solo 1 adet ötfels  
 else  
 solo 2 adet ötfels

mod n, shift cipher, involutory key?

$$e_k(x) = e_k^{-1}(x)$$

$$x+a \equiv x-a \pmod{n}$$

$$2a \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$$

$$a=0 \quad \text{ve} \quad a=\frac{n}{2}$$

Soru: Bir plaintext Hill Cipher ile  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  matrisi kullanılarak şifreleniyor. Ciphertext "OKYUQPKB" ise plaintext nedir?  $x = y \cdot K^{-1}$

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad K^{-1} = (\det K)^{-1} \cdot K^* \quad \det K = 4 - 3 = 1 \quad 1^{-1} \bmod 26 = 1$$

$$K^* = \begin{pmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{array} \right| & \left| \begin{array}{cc} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right| \\ \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right| & \left| \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{array} \right| \end{pmatrix}^* = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^* = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \bmod 26 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 23 \\ 25 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K^{-1} = 1 \cdot K^* = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 23 \\ 25 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = y \cdot K^{-1} \Rightarrow (O, K) \cdot K^{-1} = (14, 10) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 23 \\ 25 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (18, 4) = "SE"$$

$$(Y, U) \cdot K^{-1} = (24, 20) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 23 \\ 25 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (2, 20) = "CU"$$

$$(O, P) \cdot K^{-1} = (16, 15) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 23 \\ 25 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (17, 8) = "RI"$$

$$(K, B) \cdot K^{-1} = (10, 1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 23 \\ 25 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (19, 24) = ".TY"$$

C = "SECURITY"

Soru:

a. mod 20'de yapılan bir Affine Cipher yönteminde a hangi değerleri alabilir?

$$\gcd(a, 20) = 1 \rightarrow a: \{1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19\}$$

b. b hangi değerleri alabilir?

$$0 \leq b < 20$$

c. Hill Cipher yönteminde enkripsi oluşturmak her matris kullanılır mı? Neden?

Her matris kullanılamaz. Matrisler kare matris ve tersi alnabilir yani  $\det \neq 0$  olması gereklidir.

Günku  $K^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det K} \cdot K^*$  olduğunu da  $\det \neq 0$  olmaz.