

# 如何产生和交换秘密

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## 摘要

本文介绍了一种控制密码协议设计中知识传递过程的新工具。它被应用于解决一类一般的问题, 其中包括文献中大多数的两方密码问题。具体来说, 我们展示了双方 A 和 B 如何交互地生成一个随机整数  $N = pq$ , 使得其秘密, 即质因数  $(p, q)$ , 对任何一方都是单独隐藏的, 但如果需要, 可以共同恢复。利用该模型, 可以给出一个协议, 使具有私有值  $i$  和  $j$  的双方在具有最小知识转移和强公平性 (strong fairness property) 的前提下, 计算任意多项式可计算函数  $f(i, j)$  和  $g(i, j)$ 。作为一个特例, A 和 B 可以交换一对秘密  $S_A, S_B$ , 例如分解一个整数和图中的一个哈密顿回路, 使得当且仅当  $S_B$  能被 A 计算时,  $S_A$  也能被 B 计算。所有这些结果都是在假定大数分解问题是计算困难的情况下证明的。

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\*译文来自于经典文献翻译项目 <https://gitee.com/uisu/InfSecClaT>, 欢迎大家加入经典翻译项目, 为更多的人能够获取这些经典文献所传递信息做一点贡献。

## I 引言

## II 术语

## III 生成一个秘密

## IV 交换一个秘密

## V 通用计算

## VI 正确性

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