

Robinson's kvadraticke systé -

$P \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, P prvoč!

$$x^2 \equiv a \pmod{P}$$

minimo vyřešit "leho"

$$x := \pm a^{\frac{P+1}{4}} \pmod{P}$$

• $n = pq$,

$$V = n$$

$$S = (7, 9)$$

merijmy - prvočislo
↓

$P \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$
 $q \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$

• zaisi fuvam zpravy M:
 $C = M^2 \pmod n$

• absi fuvam: v isimo
 ucovici $x^2 \equiv C \pmod n$

$x^2 \equiv C \pmod p$
 $x^2 \equiv C \pmod q$ } minime
 vyvazit

$\rightarrow \bar{C} \in V \rightarrow$ vyvazimo

NB: 4 v osom

5.4 (il) • Vev gny blic $n = 437$
 • zprava $M = 37$

• zaisi fuvam:

$$C = M^2 = (37)^2 \equiv (-116)^2 = (4 \cdot 29)^2$$

$$= 4^2 (30 - 1)^2 = 4^2 (900 - 60 + 1)$$

$$\equiv 4^2 (26 - 60 + 1) \quad 437 \cdot 2 = 874$$

$$\equiv \dots \equiv 346 \pmod{437}$$

zasiťvanie
zpeťno

• obzifurovanie: $x^2 \equiv 346 \pmod{437}$

$$x^2 \equiv 346 \equiv -34 \equiv 4 \pmod{19} \quad 19 \cdot 20 = 380$$

$$23 \cdot 5 = 115$$

$$x^2 \equiv 346 \equiv 116 \equiv 1 \pmod{23}$$

$$x^2 \equiv 4 \pmod{19}$$

$$13 \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$$

$$x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{23}$$

$$23 \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$$

$$x \equiv \pm 4^{\frac{19+1}{4}} \equiv \pm 4^5 \equiv \pm 4 \cdot 16^2$$

$$\equiv \pm 4 (-3)^2 = \pm 36 = \pm 2 \pmod{19}$$

$$x \equiv \pm 1^{\frac{23+1}{4}} = \pm 1 \pmod{23}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \equiv \pm 2 \pmod{19} \\ x \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{23} \end{array} \right.$$

$$x = 19y \pm 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 19y \pm 2 \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{23}$$

$$19y \equiv \mp 2 \pm 1 \pmod{23} \quad / -6$$

$$(19, 23) = 1 \quad \uparrow \quad \rightarrow \quad 19 \cdot (-6) + 23 \cdot 5 = 1$$

Bezout

$$y \equiv -6 \underbrace{(\mp 2 \pm 1)}_{-1 \quad a_1 + 1} \pmod{23}$$

$$y = 23 \cdot r \pm 6$$

$$\rightarrow x = 19y \pm 2 = 19 \cdot (23r \pm 6) \pm 2$$

$$= 437 \pm 114 \pm 2$$

$$\pm 116, \pm 112$$

Zároveň: poslano r p r e n o

• Alice tajno izvoli $a \in \mathbb{Z}$
 a pošle $g^a \pmod p$ Bobu

• Bob tajno izvoli $b \in \mathbb{Z}$
 a pošle $g^b \pmod p$ Alici

• Bob also pošle zpravo M
 Alici \rightarrow pošle $(g^b, M \cdot h^b) = (C_1, C_2)$
 kjer $h = g^a$
 $h^b = (g^a)^b = g^{ab} = (g^b)^a$

\parallel
 g^{ab}
 šifro-
 vani
 zpravo

• Alice dešifruje: $\frac{C_2}{(C_1)^a} \pmod p$

Př 5.5 (ii) $p = 41, g = 11$

• Martin izvoli tajno ključ $a = 10$
 \rightarrow Martin izvoli $(41, 11, A)$
 $A = 11^{10} \pmod{41}$

• Howard mu poslal $(c_1, c_2) = (22, 6)$

Došlo k novému zprůběhu

$$M = \frac{c_2}{c_1^a} = \frac{6}{22^{10}} \pmod{41}$$

$$\cdot 22^{10} = ((2 \cdot 11)^2)^5 = 2^{10} \cdot 11^5$$

$$\equiv 2^{10} \cdot (-2)^5 = -2^{15} \equiv$$

$$\equiv -(32)^3 \equiv -(-9)^3 \equiv$$

$$\equiv 9 \cdot 81 \equiv 9 \cdot (-1) \equiv -9 \pmod{41}$$

$$M = \frac{6}{-9} \pmod{41} \quad (-9) \cdot 9 \equiv 1 \pmod{41}$$

$$9 \cdot 9 = 81 \equiv -1 \pmod{41}$$

$$\equiv 9 \cdot 6 = 54 \equiv \underline{\underline{13}} \pmod{41}$$

(iii) RSA: $n = 33$ } veřejný
 $e = 3$ } klíč

tajný klíč je $p = 3, q = 11$

• diskrétním exponenty $C = 7$
 $M^e \pmod n$

$$M = (M^e)^d \pmod n$$

kde $ed \equiv 1 \pmod{\varphi(n)}$

$e = 3, d = ?, \varphi(n) = \varphi(33) = 2 \cdot 10 = 20$

$\Rightarrow d = 7$ neboť $3 \cdot 7 \equiv 1 \pmod{20}$

(obecněji pro libovolný n)

(Se současnou úpravou)

$$M = C^7 = 7^7 \equiv$$

$$\equiv 7 \cdot (49)^3 \equiv 7 \cdot 16^3 \equiv$$

$$\equiv 7 \cdot 2^{12} \equiv 7 \cdot 2^2 \cdot (2^5)^2 \equiv$$

$$\equiv 7 \cdot 4 \cdot (32)^2 \equiv 7 \cdot 4 \cdot (-11)^2$$

$$\equiv 28 \pmod{33}$$

====

Podrobný alg : $(K, \wedge, \vee, ({}'))$

→ plněný i když mnoho vlastností

• komutativita

• asociativita

• distributivita $A \wedge (B \vee C) =$
 $= (A \wedge B) \vee (A \wedge C)$

• $\exists 1 \in K$ i.č.

$$\forall A \in K: A \vee A' = 1$$

• $\exists 0 \in K$ i.č.

$$\forall A \in K: A \wedge A' = 0$$

Pr 6.1:

$$(\underline{A \wedge B \wedge C}) \vee (\underline{A' \wedge B}) \vee (\underline{A \wedge B \wedge C'})$$

$$= (\underline{A \wedge B}) \wedge (\underline{C \vee C'}) \vee (\underline{A' \wedge B})$$

$$= (\underline{A \wedge B}) \vee (\underline{A' \wedge B})$$

$$= \underbrace{B \wedge (A \vee A')}_{= 1} = B$$

(iii) Upravo disjunktivna

forma njegove

$$B' \Rightarrow C$$

tako je isto

$$B \vee C$$

$$(B' \Rightarrow C) \wedge (A \vee C)$$

A	B	C	$B' \Rightarrow C$	$A \vee C$	
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{UDF: } & (A' \wedge B' \wedge C) \vee (A' \wedge B \wedge C) \vee \\ & \vee (A \wedge B \wedge C') \vee (A \wedge B' \wedge C) \vee \\ & \vee (A' \wedge B' \wedge C') \end{aligned}$$

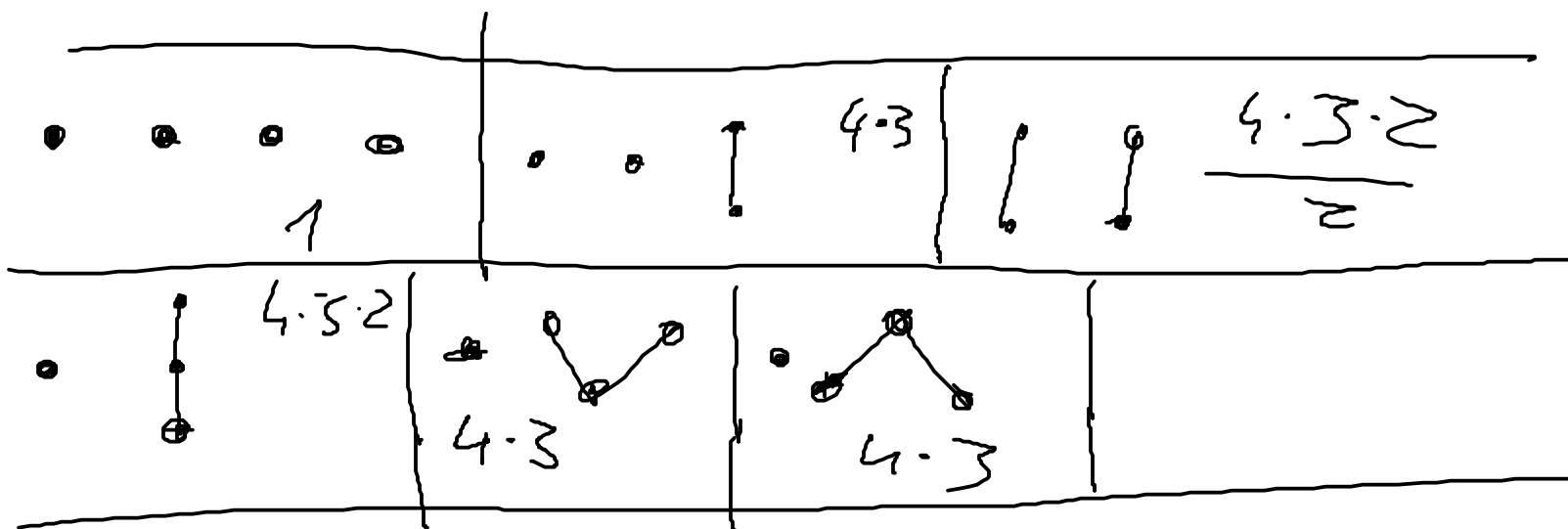
Teorema:

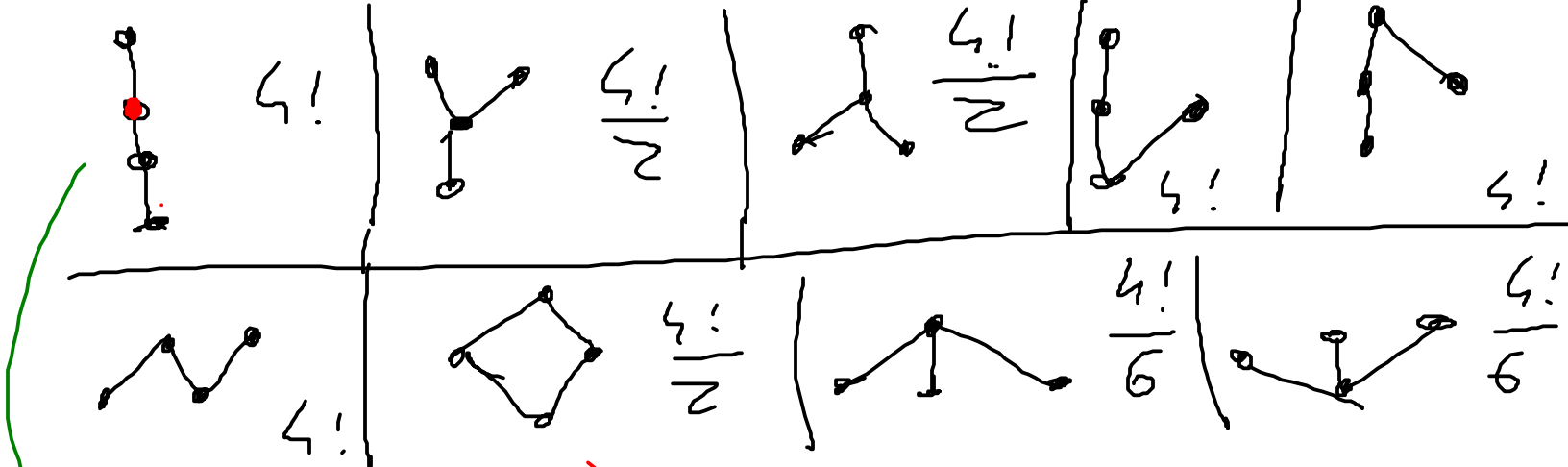
• Polje usporiđeni je R, A, S, T

→ horni/dolni \neq nos
supremum / infimum

• Usp. množina je svak
jastive \neq horni polje
podm. ma sup u inf

6.2: usp. na $\mathbb{C} \neq$ horni polje
mm. $M = \{a, b, c, d\}$





spanning

→ Fool approach
algorithm $P(\{1,2\})$

