



Contact during the exam:
Alexei Rudakov 73 59 16 95

EXAM IN COURSE TMA4160 Kryptografi
English
Tuesday December 14, 2004
Time 9–13

Permitted aids (code A):

Grades: Januar 13, 2005.

Remember: numbers 3001, 5003, 7001, 10007 are prime.

Problem 1

Consider the field $F = \frac{\mathbb{Z}_2[x]}{(f)}$ where $f = x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1$.

An affine cipher was designed with $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{C} = F$ and an encryption function

$$\begin{aligned} s &= E(t) = a \cdot t + b \\ a &= [x^5 + x^3 + x^2 + 1] \in F, \\ b &= [x^4 + x^3 + 1] \in F. \end{aligned}$$

Find the coefficients $u, v \in F$ of the decryption function

$$t = D(s) = u \cdot s + v$$

Problem 2 Find all integers x , such that

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 2^{356} \pmod{71}, \\ 2x \equiv 3^{318483} \pmod{31}. \end{cases}$$

Problem 3

For a prime p , we have $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*$, and g is a generator of \mathbb{Z}_p^* . In calculations for the Index Calculus method it was found that modulo p :

$$\begin{cases} 2a^3 b^2 \equiv -g^2, \\ 4a^2 b^5 \equiv +g^6, \\ 8a^8 b^8 \equiv -g^3. \end{cases}$$

Find $\log_g a$, $\log_g b$.

Problem 4

The ElGamal cryptosystem over \mathbb{Z}_p^* was used to exchange messages between A and B. It so happened that A sent the same message $m \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*$ to B twice and the sendings were:

$(27, 56)$, $(81, 19)$.

It is known that $p = 3001$, find m .

Problem 5

Let $p = 71$ and E is an elliptic curve over \mathbb{Z}_p given by the equation

$$y^2 = x^3 + 9x$$

Let $A = (0, 0)$, $B = (1, 9)$ points of E .

Find $C = A \oplus B$

Problem 6

We want to make RSA system with $n = 21010001$ and the encryption function

$$y = x^{433} \pmod{n}.$$

Find the decryption function. (Check if $q = 3001$ divides n).

Problem 7

Let $n = 21010001$ and denote for $a \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$

$$N(a) = \#\{x \in \mathbb{Z}_n^* : x^3 = a\}$$

Provided that a is distributed uniformly randomly over \mathbb{Z}_n^* find the probabilities

$$p_i = \Pr[N(a) = i] \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, 10.$$

(Check if $q = 3001$ divides n .)

Problem 8

Let $p = 10007$, $q = 5003$. Propose a method to check "quickly" for $a \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*$ if $\text{ord } a = q$ or not. Determine if $\text{ord } 213 = q$, $\text{ord } 87 = q$ by your method (without raising the number to q .th power).