

## Quiz 4

**11/9/2022 (Wednesday) in Class**

**Bring: Calculator**

**Bring: 1 sheet of typed or written notes front and back**

### **Topics**

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**Prime Factorization, Mod**

**Fermat's Theorem**

**Euler Phi Function**

**Euler's Theorem**

**Primality Testing (Miller-Rabin)**

**Discrete Log Problem**

**Factoring Methods (Fermat, Pollard-Rho)**

**Fast Modular Exponentiation**

**Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange**

**RSA Encryption**

**El Gamal Encryption**

**Sample Questions**

**1) (Determine the Prime Factorization of 158,059,200**

$$\begin{aligned}158,0592 \times 100 &= 2^4 \times 2^2 \times 5^2 \times 98787 \\ &= 2^4 \times 2^2 \times 5^2 \times 3 \times 32929 \\ &= 2^4 \times 2^2 \times 5^2 \times 3 \times 13 \times 2533 \\ &= 2^4 \times 2^2 \times 5^2 \times 3 \times 13 \times 17 \times 149 \\ &= 2^6 \times 3 \times 5^2 \times 13 \times 17 \times 149\end{aligned}$$

**Try dividing by each prime, first 11 works**

**2) Determine  $\phi(158059200)$ . Express your answer in prime factorized form.**

$$\begin{aligned}&= \phi(2^6) \times \phi(3) \times \phi(5^2) \times \phi(13) \times \phi(17) \times \phi(149) \\ &= (2^6 - 2^5)(3 - 1)(5^2 - 5)(13 - 1)(17 - 1)(149 - 1) \\ &= 2^5 \times 2 \times 2^2 \times 5 \times 2^2 \times 3 \times 2^4 \times 2^2 \times 37 \\ &= 2^{16} \times 3 \times 5 \times 37\end{aligned}$$

**3) Determine the remainder when  $73^{1388}$  is divided by 199. Note that 199 is prime. For full**

credit use Fermat's Theorem.

$$73^{198} = 1 \pmod{199}$$

$$73^{1388} = 73^{198 \times 7 + 2} = (73^{198})^7 73^2 \equiv 1^7 (5329) \equiv 155 \pmod{199}$$

4) Determine the remainder when  $7^{7181}$  is divided by 2491. (Note:  $2491 = 47 \times 53$ .) For full

credit use Euler's Theorem.

$$\Phi(47 \times 53) = \phi(47) \times \phi(53) = 46 \times 52 = 2392$$

$$7^{2392} = 1 \pmod{2491}$$

$$7^{7181} = 7^{2392 \times 3 + 5} = (7^{2392})^3 7^5 \equiv 1^3 (16807) \equiv 1861 \pmod{2491}$$

5) (10 pts) Use the Fermat Factoring Method to factor 44,173. Please fill out the table below. Note:

More rows than necessary are provided.

$x$	$x^2 - 44173$	is sq?
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<b>211</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>no</b>
<b>212</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>no</b>
<b>213</b>	<b>1196</b>	<b>no</b>
<b>214</b>	<b>1623</b>	<b>no</b>
<b>215</b>	<b>2052</b>	<b>no</b>
<b>216</b>	<b>2483</b>	<b>no</b>
<b>217</b>	<b>2916</b>	<b>yes (54)</b>

$$(217 - 54) \times (217 + 54) = 163 \times 271$$

**6) (8 pts) 7 is a generator/primitive root mod 17. There are a total of 8 generators mod 17. List**

**These generators can be listed the form  $7^a \text{ mod } 17$ ,  $7^b \text{ mod } 17$ ,  $7^c \text{ mod } 17$ ,  $7^d \text{ mod } 17$ ,  $7^e \text{ mod } 17$ ,**

**7**

**$f \text{ mod } 17$ ,  $7^g \text{ mod } 17$ , and  $7^h \text{ mod } 17$ , where  $0 < a < b < c < d < e < f < g < h < 17$ . List the values**

**of a, b, c, d, e, f, g and h in order.**

**$7^2$  not a generator because  $(7^2)^8 = 7^{16} = 1 \text{ mod } 17$**

Values of a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h do NOT share any common factors with  $17-1 = 16$ .

1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15

7) (9 pts) Consider doing a Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange with the public keys  $p = 37$  and  $g = 5$ .

Let Alice choose a private key of  $a = 15$  and Bob choose a private key of  $b = 24$ . Calculate

(a) The value that Alice sends to Bob.

(b) The value that Bob sends to Alice.

(c) The shared key that both Alice and Bob will calculate at the end.

(a)  $5, 25, 125 \bmod 37 = 14, -4$

$5^4 = -4 \bmod 37 \dots 5^{15} = (5^4)^3 5^3 = (-64)(14) = 10(14) = 140 = 29$

(b)  $(5^{12})^2 = 10^2 = 100 = 26 \bmod 37$

(c)  $5^{15 \times 24} = 5^{360}$ , we know that  $5^{36} = 1 \bmod 37$

$(5^{36})^{10} = 1^{10} = 1$

**8) (10 pts) In an RSA system,  $p = 17$ ,  $q = 31$  and  $e = 91$ . What is  $d$ ? (Note: Full credit will only be given to responses that appropriately use the Extended Euclidean Algorithm.)**

$$\phi(n) = (17 - 1)(31 - 1) = 16 \times 30 = 480$$

$$d = 91^{-1} \pmod{480}$$

$$480 = 5 \times 91 + 25$$

$$91 = 3 \times 25 + 16$$

$$25 = 1 \times 16 + 9$$

$$16 = 1 \times 9 + 7$$

$$9 = 1 \times 7 + 2$$

$$7 = 3 \times 2 + 1$$

$$7 - 3 \times 2 = 1$$

$$7 - 3(9 - 7) = 1$$

$$4 \times 7 - 3 \times 9 = 1$$

$$4(16 - 9) - 3 \times 9 = 1$$

$$4 \times 16 - 7 \times 9 = 1$$

$$4 \times 16 - 7(25 - 16) = 1$$

$$11 \times 16 - 7 \times 25 = 1$$

$$11(91 - 3 \times 25) - 7 \times 25 = 1$$

$$11 \times 91 - 33 \times 25 - 7 \times 25 = 1$$

$$11 \times 91 - 40 \times 25 = 1$$

$$11 \times 91 - 40(480 - 5 \times 91) = 1$$

$$11 \times 91 - 40 \times 480 + 200 \times 91 = 1$$

$$211 \times 91 - 40 \times 480 = 1$$

Taking this equation mod 480 we find:  $211 \times 91 \equiv 1 \pmod{480}$  It follows that  $d = 211$ .

9) (12 pts) Let the public elements of an El Gamal Cryptosystem be  $q = 41$ ,  $\alpha = 12$ . Let Alice's

private key  $X_A = 17$ . Do the following:

1. Calculate Alice's Public Key.
2. Calculate the ciphertext  $(C_1, C_2)$  when Bob sends a message to Alice where  $M = 6$  and his randomly chosen value  $k = 19$ .

$$1. YA = 12^{17} \pmod{41}$$

$$12^1 = 12$$

$$12^2 = 144 - 123 = 21 \pmod{41}$$

$$12^4 = 21^2 = 441 = 31 \pmod{41}$$

$$12^8 = (-10)^2 = 100 = 18 \pmod{41}$$

$$12^{16} = (18)^2 = 324 = 37$$

$$12^{17} = 12^{16} \times 12 = (37 \times 12) = -4 \times 12 = -48 = 34 \pmod{41}.$$

$$M = 6, k = 19$$

$$34^{19} = (-7)^{19} = (-7)^9(-7)^9(-7) = (13)(13)(-7) = 5(-7) = -35 = 6$$

$$K = 6$$

$$C1 = 12^{19} = 12^{17}12^2 = (34)(21) = 17$$

$$C2 = 6 \times 6 = 36$$