

Cryptography

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Exercise Sheet 2
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Exercise 1.

The recursive version of the **Euclidean Algorithm** is given below:

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Data:  $a, b \in \mathbb{N}_0$  and  $b \leq a$ .
Result:  $\gcd(a, b)$ 
if  $b = 0$  then
  | return  $a$  and stop
else
  |  $\gcd(b, a \bmod b)$ 
end

```

For this version prove the following:

- (a) Correctness of the algorithm.
- (b) Suppose the algorithm calls itself k times (i.e., it runs k times into the else-part before it stops). Show that then $a \geq F_{k+2}$ and $b \geq F_{k+1}$. Here, F_k denotes the k -th **Fibonacci number**, defined via:
 $F_0 = 0, F_1 = 1$ and $F_k := F_{k-1} + F_{k-2}$ for $k \geq 2$.
- (c) The time complexity of the algorithm is $O(\log(b))$.

Exercise 2.

Let $\phi : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ denote the Euler function, i.e. $\phi(n) := |\mathbb{Z}_n^*|$. Prove the following:

- (a) If p is a prime and e is a positive integer, then $\phi(p^e) = p^e - p^{e-1}$.
- (b) If $m = p \cdot q$ with different primes $p \neq q$, then $\phi(m) = (p-1) \cdot (q-1)$.
- (c) If n and l are relatively prime and $m = n \cdot l$, then $\phi(m) = \phi(n) \cdot \phi(l)$.
- (d) Let m have prime factor decomposition $m = \prod_{i=1}^s p_i^{e_i}$, where the p_i are distinct primes and $e_i \geq 1$. Then $\phi(m) = \prod_{i=1}^s (p_i^{e_i} - p_i^{e_i-1})$.

Exercise 3.

Prove that for all $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ the following is true:

- (a) If $\gcd(a, m) = 1$ and $\gcd(b, m) = 1$, then $\gcd(a \cdot b, m) = 1$.
- (b) Let $d, m \in \mathbb{N}$ where $d|m$ und $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$, then $a \equiv b \pmod{d}$.

Exercise 4.

Solve in \mathbb{Z}_{16} the following system of equations:

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 5y + 7z &= 3 \\ x + 4y + 13z &= 5 \\ 2x + 7y + 3z &= 4. \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 5.

Show that for integers a and n the following are equivalent:

- (a) there is a solution x in \mathbb{Z} to $ax = 1 \pmod n$,
- (b) there are solutions x and y in \mathbb{Z} to $ax + ny = 1$ and
- (c) a and n are relatively prime.

Exercise 6.

Find in \mathbb{Z}_{11} the inverse of the matrix

$$M := \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 \end{pmatrix}.$$