

## Cryptography I, homework sheet 7

Due: 13 November 2014, 10:45

Team up in groups of two or three to hand in your homework. We do not have capacity to correct all homeworks individually. To submit your homework, email it to `crypto14@tue.nl` or place it on the lecturer's table before the lecture. Do not email Tanja or put homework in mailboxes.

You may use computer algebra systems such as `mathematica`, `gp`, or `sage` or program in C, Java, or Python. Please submit your code as part of your homework. Make sure that your programs compile and run correctly; my students will not debug your programs. The program should be humanly readable.

1.  $3 \in \mathbb{F}_{1013}^*$  generates a group of order 1012, so it generates the whole multiplicative group of the finite field.

Alice's public key is  $h_A = 224$ . Use ElGamal encryption to encrypt the message  $m = 42$  to her using the "random" value  $k = 654$ .

2.  $3 \in \mathbb{F}_{1013}^*$  generates a group of order 1012, so it generates the whole multiplicative group of the finite field. Solve the discrete logarithm problem  $g = 3, h = 224$  using the Baby-Step Giant-Step algorithm.

3. Use the schoolbook version of Pollard's rho method to attack the discrete logarithm problem given by  $g = 3, h = 245$  in  $\mathbb{F}_{1013}^*$ , i.e. find an integer  $0 < a < 1012$  such that  $h = g^a$ , using the  $t_i$  and  $r_i$  (the twice as fast walk) as defined in class (also, see below).

Let  $t_0 = g, a_0 = 1$ , and  $b_0 = 0$  and define

$$t_{i+1} = \begin{cases} t_i \cdot g \\ t_i \cdot h \\ t_i^2 \end{cases}, a_{i+1} = \begin{cases} a_i + 1 \\ a_i \\ 2a_i \end{cases}, b_{i+1} = \begin{cases} b_i \\ b_i + 1 \\ 2b_i \end{cases} \text{ for } t_i \equiv \begin{cases} 0 \pmod{3} \\ 1 \pmod{3} \\ 2 \pmod{3} \end{cases},$$

where one takes  $t_i$  as an integer. The twice as fast walk has  $r_i = t_{2i}$ .

Note that this version offers less randomness in the walk, splitting into more than 3 sets increases the randomness. The walk could start at any  $t_0 = g^{a_0} h^{b_0}$  for known  $a_0$  and  $b_0$  – but then the homework would be harder to correct.