

# EECE 632 – Cryptography and Computer Security

## Homework #3 – Solution

### CHAPTER 4

#### Exercise #1

Determine  $\gcd(24140, 16762)$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{GCD(24140, 16762)} &= \text{GCD}(16762, 24140 \bmod 16762) = \\ &= \text{GCD}(16762, 7378) = \text{GCD}(7378, 16762 \bmod 7378) = \\ &= \text{GCD}(7378, 2006) = \text{GCD}(2006, 7378 \bmod 2006) = \\ &= \text{GCD}(2006, 1360) = \text{GCD}(1360, 2006 \bmod 1360) = \\ &= \text{GCD}(1360, 646) = \text{GCD}(646, 1360 \bmod 646) = \\ &= \text{GCD}(646, 68) = \text{GCD}(68, 646 \bmod 68) = \\ &= \text{GCD}(68, 34) = \text{GCD}(34, 68 \bmod 34) = \\ &= \text{GCD}(34, 0) = \mathbf{34} \end{aligned}$$

#### Exercise #2

Use the extended Euclidean algorithm to find the multiplicative inverse of:

a)  $1234 \bmod 4321$     b)  $24140 \bmod 40902$

a. Inverse of 1234 in  $GF(4321)$  is  $-1082 + 4321 = \mathbf{3239}$

Q	A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3
-	1	0	4321	0	1	1234
3	0	1	1234	1	-3	619
1	1	-3	619	-1	4	615
1	-1	4	615	2	-7	4
153	2	-7	4	-307	1075	3
1	-307	1075	3	309	<b>-1082</b>	<b>1</b>

b. Inverse of 24140 in  $GF(40902)$  **does not exist** since they are not relatively prime.

Q	A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3
-	1	0	40902	0	1	24140
1	0	1	24140	1	-1	16762
1	1	-1	16762	-1	2	7378
2	-1	2	7378	3	-5	2006
3	3	-5	2006	-10	17	1360
1	-10	17	1360	13	-22	646
2	13	-22	646	-36	61	68
9	-36	61	68	337	-571	34
2	337	-571	34	-710	1203	<b>0</b>

### Exercise #3

For polynomial arithmetic with coefficients in  $Z_{10}$ , perform the following calculations:

a)  $(7x + 2) - (x^2 + 5)$

b)  $(6x^2 + x + 3) * (5x^2 + 2)$

a.  $9x^2 + 7x + 7$

b.  $5x^3 + 7x^2 + 2x + 6$

### Exercise #4

Determine the multiplicative inverse of  $x^3 + x + 1$  in  $GF(2^4)$ .

The irreducible polynomial  $m(x) = x^4 + x + 1$

The multiplicative inverse is  $x^2 + 1$

Q	A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3
-	1	0	$x^4 + x + 1$	0	1	$x^3 + x + 1$
x	0	1	$x^3 + x + 1$	1	x	$x^2 + 1$
x	1	x	$x^2 + 1$	x	$x^2 + 1$	1

### Exercise #5

Show that an integer N is congruent modulo 9 to the sum of its decimal digits.

For example,  $475 \equiv 4 + 7 + 5 = 16 \equiv 1 + 6 = 7 \pmod{9}$ .

$$10 \pmod{9} = 1 \Rightarrow 10^n \pmod{9} = 1$$

Any number can be written in decimal form as  $D = D_n D_{n-1} \dots D_1 D_0$

Then we know that:

$$\sum_{i=0}^n D_i 10^i \equiv \sum_{i=0}^n D_i \pmod{9}$$

The above expression says that D is congruent to the sum of its decimal digits modulo 9.

## CHAPTER 5

### Exercise #6

- a.  $\{44\} \rightarrow \{0100\ 0100\} \rightarrow x^6 + x^2$   
 $GF(2^8) \rightarrow m(x) = x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1$

Initialization	$A1(x) = 1;$ $A2(x) = 0;$ $A3(x) = x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1$ $B1(x) = 0;$ $B2(x) = 1;$ $B3(x) = x^6 + x^2$
Iteration 1	$Q(x) = x^2$ $A1(x) = 0;$ $A2(x) = 1;$ $A3(x) = x^6 + x^2$ $B1(x) = 1;$ $B2(x) = x^2;$ $B3(x) = x^3 + x + 1$
Iteration 2	$Q(x) = x^3 + x + 1$ $A1(x) = 1;$ $A2(x) = x^2;$ $A3(x) = x^3 + x + 1$ $B1(x) = x^3 + x + 1;$ $B2(x) = x^5 + x^3 + x^2 + 1;$ $B3(x) = 1$

$x^5 + x^3 + x^2 + 1 \rightarrow \{0010\ 1101\} \rightarrow \{2D\}$

**Inverse of {44} in GF(2<sup>8</sup>) is {2D}**

- b. After getting the multiplicative inverse of  $\{44\} \rightarrow \{0100\ 0100\}$ , we apply the below transformation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \oplus \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \oplus \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \{0001\ 1011\} \rightarrow \{1B\}$$

**The entry of {44} in the AES S-box is {1B}.**

### Exercise #7

- $W(0) = AA\ AA\ AA\ AA$   
 $W(1) = BB\ BB\ BB\ BB$   
 $W(2) = CC\ CC\ CC\ CC$   
 $W(3) = DD\ DD\ DD\ DD$   
 $W(4) = 6A\ 6B\ 6B\ 6B$   
 $W(5) = D1\ D0\ D0\ D0$   
 $W(6) = 1D\ 1C\ 1C\ 1C$   
 $W(7) = C0\ C1\ C1\ C1$

### Exercise #8

a.

00	04	08	0C
01	05	09	0D
02	06	0A	0E
03	07	0B	0F

b.

01	05	09	0D
00	04	08	0C
03	07	0B	0F
02	06	0A	0E

c.

7C	6B	01	D7
63	F2	30	FE
7B	C5	2B	76
77	6F	67	AB

d.

7C	6B	01	D7
F2	30	FE	63
2B	76	7B	C5
AB	77	6F	67

e.

75	87	0F	B2
55	E6	04	22
3E	2E	B8	8C
10	15	58	0A

### Exercise #9

C6    AB    01    E4