

## Discussion 3C

*CS 70, Summer 2024*

### 1 RSA Warm-Up

Consider an RSA scheme with a modulus  $N = pq$  for  $p, q$  distinct prime numbers larger than 3.

(a) Explain why we cannot use an exponent of  $e = 2$ .

(b) Find a condition on  $p$  and  $q$  such that  $e = 3$  is a valid exponent.

(c) For this part and the following parts, suppose that  $p = 5$ ,  $q = 17$ , and  $e = 3$ . Find the public key for this RSA scheme.

(d) Find the private key for the RSA scheme.

(e) Suppose Anja wants to send Benito the message  $x = 10$  using this RSA scheme. Find the encrypted message  $E(x)$  that Anja will send to Benito.

(f) Suppose that under this RSA scheme, Benito receives the message encrypted message  $y = 19$  from Anja. Find the original message that Anja sent.

## 2 RSA with Multiple Keys

A secret society uses the RSA scheme to encrypt their secret messages. For each  $i \in \mathbb{N}$ , let  $(N_i, e_i)$  be the public key they use for their  $i^{\text{th}}$  secret message.

Ewen is listening in on their communications and is trying to decipher their secret messages.

- (a) Ewen figures out that the secret society is using the same prime  $p$  to generate their keys. That is, their moduli are of the form  $N_1 = pq_1, N_2 = pq_2, \dots$ , where  $p, q_1, q_2, \dots$  are distinct primes.

Ewen sees two public keys  $(N_1, e_1)$  and  $(N_2, e_2)$  along with their corresponding encrypted messages  $y_1$  and  $y_2$ . Explain how Ewen can use her knowledge of the key generation process to break the encryption.

- (b) Having wised up to Ewen, the secret society changes their scheme. They generate the public keys with distinct primes, so their moduli are of the form  $N_1 = p_1q_1, N_2 = p_2q_2, \dots$ , where  $p_1, q_1, p_2, q_2, \dots$  are distinct primes. However, now they use the same exponent  $e$  in all their transmissions.

On top of that, Ewen has figured out that every transmission includes a secret word  $x$  that the secret society uses for their secret purposes. Suppose Ewen knows that  $x$  is small with respect to the moduli; that is,  $x < N_i$  for each  $i \in \mathbb{N}$ . Ewen sees three public keys  $(N_1, 3)$ ,  $(N_2, 3)$ , and  $(N_3, 3)$ , along with the corresponding encryptions  $y_1$ ,  $y_2$ , and  $y_3$  of the secret word  $x$ . Explain how Ewen can break the encryption to figure out their secret word  $x$ .

### 3 Concert Tickets

Akemi and Burut are going to a concert. Akemi wants to privately tell Burut their concert ticket number  $x \in \{0, \dots, 100\}$ , but their communication channel is insecure and Eileen can see their transmissions.

- (a) Bhurut announces his public key  $(N, e)$ , where  $N$  is large. Akemi uses the RSA scheme to send Bhurut their ticket number  $x$ . Eileen sees Akemi's encrypted message  $y$ . Explain how Eileen can figure out Akemi's ticket number  $x$ .

- (b) Akemi decides to be a bit more elaborate. They pick a number  $r$  which is coprime to  $N$ . They encrypt  $r$  and send it to Bhurut. Then they compute  $rx$ , encrypts it, and sends it to Bhurut.

Eileen sees Akemi's encrypted messages  $y_1$  and  $y_2$ . Eileen is aware of what Akemi's process, but she doesn't know the value of  $r$  that Akemi used. Explain how Eileen can figure out Akemi's ticket number  $x$ .