

Introduction to Computer Science E14 – Discussion sections – Week 47

1. Consider an RSA system with Alice's public key $N = 1517$ and $e = 227$. Note that $1517 = 37 \cdot 41$.
 - (a) Find Alice's secret key d . Use the Extended Euclidean Algorithm from the slides used in lectures on February 12 and February 19.
 - (b) Try encrypting 423. Use the algorithm for fast modular exponentiation (also from those slides).
 - (c) Decrypt the number, using fast modular exponentiation. Is the result correct?
2. Do problem 48 on page 557. Try decrypting. What is the problem here if 110 is interpreted in decimal instead of binary?
3. Do problem 50 on page 557. (Try encrypting and decrypting some message.)
4. This English message was encrypted using a Caesar cipher. Decrypt it.

YMNX HWDUYTLWFR NX JFXD YT IJHNUMJW.

Discuss which techniques you used.

5. This was entitled "Cold Country". It was encrypted using a monoalphabetic substitution cipher. A monoalphabetic substitution cipher works similarly to a Caesar cipher. However, instead of just shifting the alphabet a fixed amount to get the mapping defined for each letter, the key is a permutation of the alphabet, so that you decide according to this key what letter "A" maps to, what letter "B" maps to, etc. If the alphabet has 29 letters, the number of keys is now 29! Why?

TOWWJPHJC ZY RXW PHOTWYR ZYPHJC ZJ RXW SFOPC.
UFYR FB ZR ZY QFIWOWC SZRX ZQW RXFMYHJCY FB
BWWR CWWD.

Discuss which techniques you used.

6. Find four different square roots of 1 modulo 143 (numbers which multiplied by themselves modulo 143 give 1). Note that all of these numbers should be at least 0 and less than 143.
7. Add two of these different square roots which are not negatives of each other modulo 143 (two where adding them together does not give 143). Find the greatest common divisor of this result and 143. Subtract these same two different square roots and find the greatest common divisor of this result and 143. (Think about why you get these results.)