
Rules: Students should work alone. Always show your work; if you use a programming platform (Python, Mathematica, etc) for a computation, write the set of commands that produced the result. Upload a SINGLE PDF file using the Dropbox link. Make sure it is easily readable.

The deadline for uploading via Dropbox: **10:00pm Monday, March 16**

- (2 pts) Use the extended Euclidean algorithm to compute the GCD(150, 211) and the inverse of 150 mod 211. Show the steps and all temporary values.
- (2 pts) Use the Fermat's Little Theorem to compute the inverse of 17 modulo 2017. Show the steps and all temporary values.
- (2 pts) Use Euler's Theorem to compute the inverse of 81 modulo 323. Show the steps and all temporary values.
- (4 pts) List Fermat's liars for the composite number 2431. What is the probability that a randomly selected $a < 2431$ is a witness?
- (2 pts) Use Miller-Rabin to prove that 8911 is a composite number. Show the steps and all temporary values.
- (6 pts) Consider the prime $p = 9973$ and the primitive element $g = 11$.
 - Show the steps of the Diffie-Hellman between Alice and Bob such that they select the secret values as $a = 4096$ and $b = 8192$. What are the values of g^a and g^b ? What is the value of the agreed secret key?
 - Assume the adversary captures $y = 1985$ for an unknown x such that $y = 11^x \pmod{p}$. How many such x exist and why so? How many values of x you must (exhaustively) search to find x ?
 - Assume the adversary captures $y = 1985$ for an unknown x such that $y = 2^x \pmod{p}$. How many such x exist and why so? How many values of x you must (exhaustively) search to find x ?
- (2 pts) Consider the RSA modulus $n = 98563159$. Since n is small, we can easily factor it by trial division. However, there is a faster way to factor n with the knowledge of $\phi(n)$. Given $\phi(n) = 98543304$, factor n .
- (6 pts) Let p a prime of length k bits. Consider the following hash function $H(x) = x^2 \pmod{p}$ which maps the message x (unlimited length) to a k -bit hash value $H(x)$.
 - Is this hash function one way (pre-image resistant)? Explain.
 - Is it second pre-image resistant? Compute a second pre-image, if it is not.
 - Is it collision resistant? Obtain two colliding messages, if it is not.
- (6 pts) Consider the ElGamal public-key encryption parameters $(g, p) = (11, 9973)$ and the private key $x = 2014$.
 - Compute the public key.
 - Encrypt $m = 1000$ with the random number $r = 997$ and obtain the ciphertexts (c_1, c_2) .
 - Decrypt the ciphertext to obtain the message back.
- (10 pts) Given the 3-digit prime $q = 991$, perform the DSA setup/sign/verify.
 - Generate the 6-digit prime $p (> 10^5)$ such that $q|(p-1)$.
 - Find the q th root of unity mod p , denoted as g .
 - Generate the random private key x and compute the public key y .
 - Sign the message $H(m) = 10$ and obtain (s_1, s_2)
 - Verify the signature on the message.