

## Homework 4

Due date: Friday, April 7<sup>th</sup> 11:30 AM

### Question 1 (20 points)

Find all of the points on the elliptic curve  $E : y^2 = x^3 + 2x + 1$  over  $\mathbb{Z}_{11}$ . How many points are on this curve? (Don't forget about the identity!)

### Question 2 (20 points)

- a. Show how to compute discrete logarithms efficiently in the group  $(\mathbb{Z}_N, +)$  if the base  $g$  is a generator of  $\mathbb{Z}_N$ . (Note: in the group  $(\mathbb{Z}_N, +)$  the identity is 0 and  $g^4 = g + g + g + g \pmod N$ . Recall that  $g$  is a generator of  $\mathbb{Z}_N$  if and only if  $\mathbf{gcd}(g, N) = 1$ .)
- b. Show that if  $ab = c \pmod N$  and  $\mathbf{gcd}(b, N) = d$ , then
  - i.  $d$  divides  $c$  (written  $d|c$ );
  - ii.  $a \cdot (b/d) = (c/d) \pmod{(N/d)}$ ; and
  - iii.  $\mathbf{gcd}(b/d, N/d) = 1$ .
- c. Using the above operations show how to compute discrete logarithms efficiently in the group  $\mathbb{Z}_N$  even if the base  $g$  is not a generator of  $\mathbb{Z}_N$ .

### Question 3 (10 points)

Consider the following key-exchange protocol  $\Pi$ :

- a. Alice chooses uniformly random strings  $k, r \in \{0, 1\}^n$ , and sends  $s := k \oplus r$  to Bob.
- b. Bob chooses uniform  $t \in \{0, 1\}^n$  and sends  $u := s \oplus t$  to Alice.
- c. Alice computes  $w := u \oplus r$  and sends  $w$  to Bob.
- d. Alice outputs  $k$  and Bob outputs  $w \oplus t$ .

Show that Alice and Bob output the same key. Is  $\Pi$  secure? Justify your answer with a security proof or by providing a concrete attack.

### Question 4 (25 points)

Show that for any CPA-secure public-key encryption scheme for single-bit messages, the length of the ciphertext must be super logarithmic in the security parameter. **Hint:** Suppose that the length of a ciphertext was  $|c| = k \log n$  for some constant  $k$ . What is the size of the ciphertext space  $\mathcal{C}$ ?

**Question 5 (25 points)**

Prove formally that the El Gamal encryption scheme is *not* CCA-secure.