

Mathematical Puzzles, Games and Other Diversions

Day 18

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More on Modular Arithmetic

Addition, subtraction and multiplication work as expected.
What about division?

Definition

Given an integer a , then a number a^{-1} is called the *multiplicative inverse* of a modulo m if and only if $aa^{-1} = a^{-1}a = 1 \pmod{m}$.

Note that a has a multiplicative inverse modulo m if and only if a and m are relatively prime (i.e. no common factors other than 1).

List of inverses modulo 26

a	1	3	5	7	9	11	15	17	19	21	23	25
a^{-1}	1	9	21	15	3	19	7	23	11	5	17	25

You can find a multiplicative inverse by checking all possibilities
A better way is by applying the *Euclidean algorithm*.

The Affine Cipher

The Affine Cipher

Messages are encrypted using addition AND multiplication.

The encryption function is:

$$E(x) = (ax + b) \pmod{26}.$$

The decryption function is:

$$D(x) = a^{-1}(x - b) \pmod{26}.$$

Initial considerations

- ▶ This only works when a has a multiplicative inverse.
- ▶ As a result, there are $12 \times 26 = 312$ possible encryption keys.
- ▶ Every decryption key is also an encryption key:

$$D(x) = a^{-1}(x - b) = a^{-1}x + a^{-1}(-b) \pmod{26}.$$

The Affine Cipher (cont.)

Example

Let's encrypt PIZZA with the affine cipher $E(x) = 5x - 9$.

- ▶ As before, we first write it as numbers: 16 9 0 0 1.
- ▶ Multiplying each number by 5 and then subtracting 9 gives:
71 36 -9 -9 -4
- ▶ Taking the residue modulo 26 gives 19 10 17 17 22
- ▶ Converting back to letter gives us the encrypted word SJQQV

And to decrypt, we use $D(x) = 5^{-1}(x + 9)$

Simplifying: $D(x) = 21(x + 9)$ OR $\underbrace{(-5)}_{-5 \equiv 21} (x + 9) \pmod{26}$.

Applying that to the numbers for SJQQV gives us back PIZZA.

The Affine Cipher (cont.)

Example

Let's try to decrypt the word YUWOM that was encoded with

$$E(x) = 9x + 12 \pmod{26}$$

▶ Convert the letters to numbers: 25 21 23 15 13

▶ Calculate $D(x) = 9^{-1}(x - 12) \pmod{26}$

$$D(x) = 3(x - 12) \text{ OR } 3x - 36 \equiv 3x - 10 \pmod{26}.$$

▶ Apply $D(x)$ to each number: 13 1 7 9 3

▶ Convert the numbers back to letters: *MAGIC*

Exercise

If you receive the message *MRCZJQ* encoded with the same affine cipher key as above, what was the original intended message?

The Affine Cipher (cont.)

General Considerations

- ▶ The key space for the Affine cipher is way too small.
- ▶ Any mono-alphabetic substitution cipher is very vulnerable to known plaintext attack.
 - ▶ For a Caesar cipher, knowing one letter is enough.
 - ▶ For an affine cipher, knowing two letters is sufficient.
- ▶ They are also very vulnerable to frequency analysis.
- ▶ A similar function can quickly generate random numbers, but it's not secure.
- ▶ We have to do MUCH better.

Kerchoff's Principle (1883)

A cryptographic system should be secure even if everything about the system, except the key, is public knowledge.