Elliphische Kurvan

hoblite:

Vorschlag ECC = elliptic curu cypto

Angiffe:

· Pollard - y, Pollard - λ => expo-nentiell

· Spezialfülle : polynomiell subexponentielo

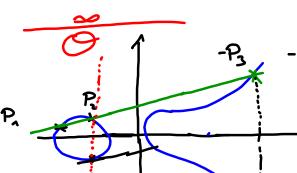
1990 RSA, DSA 512-Bit Weltretonde Faltonsean +DL 479 Bits

=> E(c hat

> 256 B. 45 & blissollings

- weniger Plateredranch - weniger CPU-Belosting

Algorithmiche Frageskelungen



· Steigning der Genden

$$m = \frac{3x^2 + \alpha}{x_2 - x_3}$$

$$P_4 \neq P_2$$

$$P_4 = P_3$$

$$P_4 = P_3$$

$$\cdot \quad X_3 = m^2 - X_3 - X_2$$

$$P_3 = (x_3, y_3)$$

$$Y_{3} = m^{2} - x_{n} - x_{2}, \quad y_{3} = m \cdot (x_{n} - x_{3}) - y_{3} = m \cdot x_{3} + d$$

$$P_{3} = (x_{3}, y_{3}) \qquad \qquad Y_{n} = m \cdot x_{n} + d$$

$$-y_3 = m \cdot x_3 + d$$

Algorithmen ECC

- 1. Anthometil der Punttaddition
- 2. Anzall der Pun 46 bestimmen

(Auphieren: p Schaille + expo-

Schoof-Ellin-Athin logia)

3. Puntle bouhimmen

- a) Kurre + Pankt bestimmen x, y, a wählen -> 6 ausrechnen
- b) kurne fært x wällen + y amrechnen
 - -> Quadratuurrelen mod p sind nötig

y² = x³ + αx + b mod ρ E = {(x,y) | y² = x³ + αx + δ mod ρ } U { Θ ζ

y	12
0	0
1	1
2	4
2	2
Y	2
2	4
٥	7

Punktadd tion:

$$(4,3) + (4,4) = 0$$

$$(x,y) + (x,-y) = 0$$

$$_{5}$$
. $(A'3) + (2'9) = 5$

$$m = \frac{y_1 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \mod 7$$

$$=\frac{6-3}{5-4}=\frac{3}{1}=3$$
 mod 7

$$x_3 = m^2 - x_1 - x_2 = 3^2 - 4 - 5 = 2 - 4 - 5 = -7 = 0$$

$$y_3 = m \cdot (x_3 - x_3) - y_3 = 3 \cdot (4 - 0) - 3 = 2 \mod 7$$

$$\Rightarrow P_3 = (0,2)$$

$$(4,3) + (4,3) = ?$$

$$m = \frac{3 \cdot x^2 + a}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{3 \cdot 4^2 + 1}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{49}{6} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0 \text{ mod } ?$$

$$x_3 = m^2 - x_4 - x_5 = 0^2 - 4 - 4 = 6 \text{ mod } ?$$

$$y_3 \equiv m \cdot (x_1 - x_3) - y_1 \text{ and } p$$

= $0 \cdot (4 - 6) - 3 \equiv 4 \text{ and } 7$
=> $P_2 = (6, 4)$