TD 6 – Key exchange

Exercise 1. *Insecure key exchange*

We consider the following key exchange protocol/

1 Alice samples k_A, $r \twoheadleftarrow \{0,1\}^n$ and sends $s = k_A \oplus r$ to Bob.
2 Bob samples $t \twoheadleftarrow \{0,1\}^n$ and sends $u = s \oplus t$ to Alice.
3 Alice computes $w = u \oplus r$ and sends w to Bob.
4 Bob computes $k_B = w \oplus t$.

1. Prove that Alice and Bob share a common key $k_A = k_B$.
2. Describe the transcript of the protocol.
3. Prove that an adversary that has access to the transcript can compute the common key.

Exercise 2. *Discrete logarithms*

Let $(G, \times)$ be a finite cyclic group of order n (that is, $|G| = n$). Let g be a generator of G and $h \neq g$ another element of G.

1. Prove that $h^n = 1$. *Use the discrete logarithm of h.*
2. An *inverse* of h is an element ℓ such that $h \cdot \ell = \ell \cdot h = 1$.

  i. Express the discrete logarithm of ℓ with respect to the discrete logarithm of h. Deduce the unicity of the inverse.
  ii. Give a formula for ℓ that uses only h and n.
  iii. Deduce an algorithm to compute ℓ from h and analyze its complexity in terms of the number of multiplications in G.
  iv. Analyze the bit complexity of the algorithm when $G = (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^\times$ for some prime number p.

3. The group $(\mathbb{Z}/29\mathbb{Z})^\times$ is generated by 2.

  i. What is the order of $(\mathbb{Z}/29\mathbb{Z})^\times$. Describe a largest possible subgroup that has prime order.
  ii. Compute the discrete logarithm (in base 2) of 17 is this group.

Exercise 3. *Random self-reducibility of the DLP*

Let G be a group of prime order p, with generator g. We prove that given a algorithm that is able to compute the discrete logarithms of a constant fraction of the elements of G, we can build a (Las Vegas randomized) algorithm that computes the discrete logarithms of all the elements of G in the same (expected) time.
Let $h = g^t$ for some t, that we want to compute.

1. Let $r \in \{1, \ldots, p-1\}$. Prove that given the discrete logarithm of h^r, one can compute the discrete logarithm of h.
2. Assume we sample $r \leftarrow \{1, \ldots, p-1\}$. Prove that for all $x \in G$, $\Pr[h^r = x] = 1/p$. *Use discrete logarithms.*
3. Let $\mathcal{A}$ be a deterministic algorithm that takes as input an element $h \in G$ and either returns its discrete logarithm, or FAIL. Assume that the number of elements of which $\mathcal{A}$ returns the discrete logarithm is $\geq \alpha p$ for some $\alpha > 0$. Design an efficient Las Vegas algorithm that returns the discrete logarithm of any $h \in G$.