Malleability of RSA moduli

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$n' = 2^n - 1$

A particular case

Theorem (L. Dieulefait and J. Jiménez Urroz, 2009)

Let $n = pq$ $z < p, q < 2z$, *be and RSA modulus such that either we have* $2^{p-1} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{q}$ *or* $2^{q-1} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ *and let* $n' = 2^n - 1$. *Then, with the factorization of* n' *we can find a prime divisor of* n *in polynomial time.*

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Proof To factor n we use an oracle $\mathcal{O}$ that allow us to factor any given n‘ coprime to n. Let $S = \{r \pmod n \neq 1, r|n', \text{ prime}\}$

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Algorithm.

- Send n' in binary form to $\mathcal{O}$.
- Take $r \in S$ and compute $(r-1, n) = p$.

Step 1. There exist such r. Indeed if every prime of $2^n - 1$ is 1 modulo n then $2^n - 1 \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$ or $2^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$

$$2^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}, \text{ and } 2^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{q}$$

But

$$2^{n-1} = 2^{(p-1)q+q-1} \equiv 2^{q-1} \pmod{p}$$

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Step 2. $2^n \equiv 1 \pmod{r}$ and $2^{r-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{r}$ Hence

$$2^{(n,r-1)} \equiv 1 \pmod{r}$$

and $(n, r-1) \neq 1, n$. Note that $(n, r-1) = (n, r \pmod{n} - 1)$

Pseudoprimes

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Are there infinitely many pseudoprimes?

Theorem. (Alford, Granville, Pomerance, 1994) There are infinitely many Charmichael numbers.

A Charmichael number is a composite number n such that $b^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$ for all $(b, n)) = 1$. Example $561 = 3 \cdot 11 \cdot 17$.

Theorem. (Pomerance, 1981) Given $x > 0$, the number of pseudoprimes up to x is less than

$$x \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \log x \log \log \log x / \log \log x)$$

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Proposition For large z, the number of RSA moduli $n = pq$, $z < p, q < 2z$ pseudoprimes are less than

$$\left(\frac{z}{\log z}\right)^2 \frac{(\log \log z)^2}{\log z}$$

Proof.
$2^{(p-1,q-1)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$ not possible if $(p-1, q-1) < \log z$. Let $\pi(d,z) = |\{p \equiv 1 \pmod{d}, z < p < 2z\text{prime }\}|$.

$$\sum_{\substack{z<p,q<2z \\ (p-1,q-1)>\log z}} 1 = \sum_{\log z<d<z} \pi(d,z)^2 \sim \sum_{\log z<d<z} \left(\frac{z}{\varphi(d)\log z}\right)^2$$

Since

$$\varphi(d) = d\prod_{p|d}\left(1-\frac{1}{p}\right) > d\prod_{p<\log d}\left(1-\frac{1}{p}\right) > \frac{Cd}{\log\log d}$$

$$\sum_{\log z<d<z}\frac{1}{\varphi(d)^2} < c\sum_{\log z<d<z}\frac{(\log\log d)^2}{d^2} < \frac{c(\log\log z)^2}{\log z}.$$

Theorem. (Barban-Davenport-Halberstam, 1963-1966)

$$\sum_{d \leq z^{1-\varepsilon}} \left| \psi(d, z) - \frac{z}{\varphi(d)} \right|^2 \ll \frac{z^2}{(\log z)^A},$$

with a constant depending only in ε and A.

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If $n = pq$, $q < p$ and m is a primitive root modulo p, $m^{n-1} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{n}$, since $m^{q-1} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$.

Question. How difficult is to find a primitive root modulo p without knowing p?.

There are $\varphi(p-1)$ primitive roots modulo p. Hence the probability to find one is

$$\frac{\varphi(p-1)}{p-1} = \prod_{q|p-1}\left(1-\frac{1}{q}\right) > \prod_{q<\log p}\left(1-\frac{1}{q}\right) > \frac{c}{\log\log p}.$$

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In particular a random set of size $C\log\log p$ should have positive probability to contain a primitive root modulo p. Since $p < n$ a set of size $C\log\log n$ should have positive probability to contain a primitive root modulo p. The probability for a set of this size to contain no primitive roots is

$$\left(1-\frac{c}{\log\log p}\right)^{C\log\log p} \sim e^{-Cc}.$$

Results.

(E. Bach, 1997) Let $g(p)$ the least prime primitive root modulo p. Heuristically we have

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Conjecture (Artin, 1927) Any given integer a not $1, -1$ or a perfect square is a primitive root for a positive proportion of primes,

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Theorem. (Heath-Brown, 1986) Among $3, 5, 7$ there is a primitive root for infinitely many p

For each integer m set $n'_m = (m^n - 1)/(m - 1)$, and $S_m = \{r \pmod{n} \neq 1 : r \text{ prime } r | n'_m\}$.

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Algorithm The m-ary representation of n'_m is c independent of m

- m=2
- Send (c, m) to $\mathcal{O}$
- $S =, \ m = m + 1$. Return
- take $r \in S$ and compute $d = (r - 1, n)$.

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Theorem (L. Dieulefait and J. Jiménez Urroz)

Let $n = pq$ $z < p, q < 2z$, be and RSA modulus . Then, under GRH the previous algorithm gives a prime divisor of n in polynomial time.

Proof

Lemma Let $n = pq$ and RSA modulus and m such that $(m-1, n) = 1$. Then $(n'_m, m-1) = 1$. If $r|(n'_m, m-1)$, then $n'_m = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} m^j \equiv n \pmod{r}$.

Step 1. There exist such r. Indeed if every prime of n'_m is 1 modulo n then $n'_m \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$ or $m^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$

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which is not possible.

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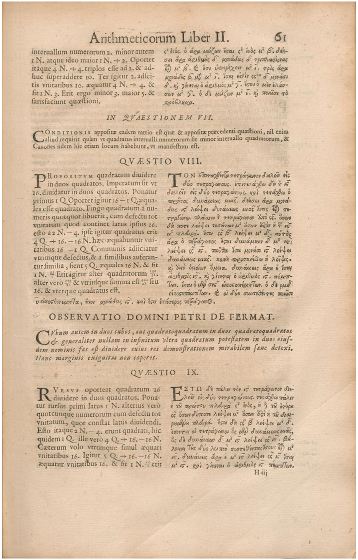
Arithmeticorum, 1670, Diophanti Alexandrini



Arithmeticorum Liber II. 61

interuallum numerorum 2. minor autem 1 N. atque ideo maior 1 N. + 2. Oportet itaque 4 N. + 4. triplos esse ad 2. & adhuc superaddere 10. Ter igitur 2. adscitis vnitatibus 10. æquatur 4 N. + 4. & fit 1 N. 3. Erit ergo minor 3. maior 5. & satisfaciunt quæstioni.

IN QVAESTIONEM VII.

CONDITIONIS appositæ eadem ratio est quæ & appositæ præcedenti quæstioni, nil enim aliud requirit quàm vt quadratus interualli numerorum sit minor interuallo quadratorum, & Canones iidem hic etiam locum habebunt, vt manifestum est.

QVÆSTIO VIII.

PROPOSITVM quadratum diuidere in duos quadratos. Imperatum sit vt 16. diuidatur in duos quadratos. Ponatur primus 1 Q. Oportet igitur 16 − 1 Q. æquales esse quadrato. Fingo quadratum a numeris quotquot libuerit, cum defectu tot vnitatum quod continet latus ipsius 16. esto a 2 N. − 4. ipse igitur quadratus erit 4 Q. + 16. − 16 N. hæc æquabuntur vnitatibus 16 − 1 Q. Communis adiiciatur vtrimque defectus, & a similibus auferantur similia, fient 5 Q. æquales 16 N. & fit 1 N. $\frac{16}{5}$ Erit igitur alter quadratorum $\frac{256}{25}$. alter verò $\frac{144}{25}$ & vtriusque summa est $\frac{400}{25}$ seu 16. & vterque quadratus est.

OBSERVATIO DOMINI PETRI DE FERMAT.

CVbum autem in duos cubos, aut quadratoquadratum in duos quadratoquadratos & generaliter nullam in infinitum vltra quadratum potestatem in duos eiusdem nominis fas est diuidere cuius rei demonstrationem mirabilem sane detexi. Hanc marginis exiguitas non caperet.

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RVRSVS oporteat quadratum 16 diuidere in duos quadratos. Ponatur rursus primi latus 1 N. alterius verò quotcunque numerorum cum defectu tot vnitatum, quot constat latus diuidendi. Esto itaque 2 N. − 4. erunt quadrati, hic quidem 1 Q. ille verò 4 Q. + 16. − 16 N. Cæterum volo vtrumque simul æquari vnitatibus 16. Igitur 5 Q. + 16. − 16 N. æquatur vnitatibus 16. & fit 1 N. $\frac{16}{5}$ erit

H iij

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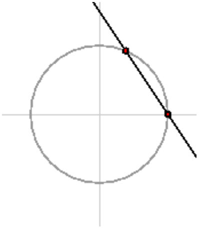

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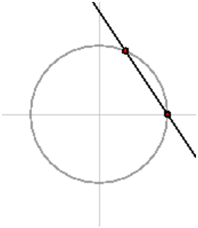

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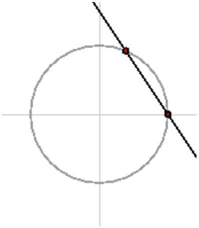

$$y = t(x-1) \text{ , then } x = \frac{t^2-1}{t^2+1} \quad y = \frac{2t}{t^2+1}$$

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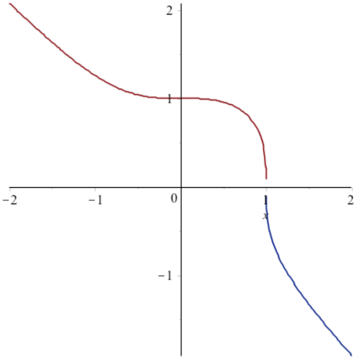

We parametrize by $y = t(x-1)$, to get

$$(t^3+1)x^2 + (1-2t^3)x + (1+t^3) = 0$$

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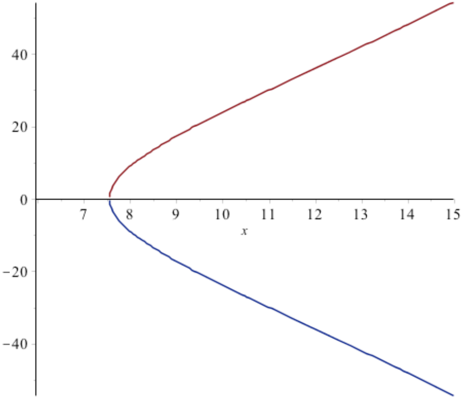

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Definition

Given a field K. An elliptic curve over K is the set

$$E/K := \{(x, y) \in K \times K \, : \, y^2 = x^3 + ax + b, a, b \in K\} \cup \{O\}$$

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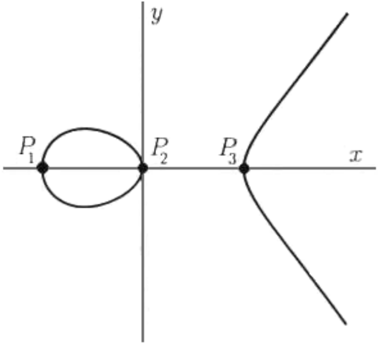

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Group law:

$$x_3 = \left(\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}\right)^2 - x_1 - x_2$$

$$y_3 = -\left(\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}\right) x_3 - \left(\frac{y_1 x_2 - y_2 x_1}{x_2 - x_1}\right)$$

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Theorem

(Mazur, 1978) If C_n denotes the cyclic group of order n, then the groups that appear as $E_{tors}(\mathbb{Q})$ are C_n with $1 \leq n \leq 10$, C_{12} and $C_2 \times C_2$, $C_2 \times C_4$, $C_2 \times C_6$, and $C_2 \times C_8$.

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The rank, r, is highly unknown.

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On the elliptic curve $y^2 = x^3 + 877x$, the smallest non trivial point is

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Corollary

$x^2 + 2y^2 = 5z^2$ has no non-trivial integer solutions.

Theorem (Hasse, 1930)

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$$|E/\mathbb{F}_q| = q + 1 - a_q$$

where

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Example Consider the curve $y^2 = x^3 - 1$ and $q \equiv 2 \pmod 3$. Then, $E(\mathbb{F}_q) = q + 1$.

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Lemma. Let $n = pq$ with $p \approx q$. Then,

$$||E_n| - n| \leq cn^{3/4}.$$

Theorem (L. Dieulefait and J. Jiménez Urroz, 2019)

Let $n = pq$, and E_n and elliptic curve modulo n. Then knowing the factors of $|E_n|$ we can factor n in polynomial time.

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So, we ask the oracle for the factors of E_n of size $n^{1/2}$. Note that $p + 1 - a_p$ and $q + 1 - a_q$ are two of those points. Use Coppersmith algorithm to find p.

Theorem (Coppersmith)

If we know an integer $n = pq$ and we know the high order $\frac{1}{4} log_2 N$ bits of p, then we can recover p and q in polynomial time in $log(n)$

.

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S. Martin, P. Morillo and J. Villar find an algorithm that with input the order of a point, find the factorization of n with positive probability.

Let $\hat{E}, \tilde{E}, \bar{E}$ the three possible twists of E. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
E &= (p - a_p)(q - a_q) = n - pa_q - qa_p + a_pa_q \\
\hat{E} &= (p + a_p)(q + a_q) = n + pa_q + qa_p + a_pa_q, \\
\tilde{E} &= (p - a_p)(q + a_q) = n + qa_q - qa_p - a_pa_q, \\
\bar{E} &= (p + a_p)(q - a_q) = n - pa_q + qa_p - a_pa_q.
\end{aligned}$$

Lemma

$$|E| + |\hat{E}| + |\tilde{E}| + |\bar{E}| = 4n$$
$$E\hat{E} = \tilde{E}\bar{E}.$$

Then, knowing E and $\hat{E}$, we compute its product, $M = E\hat{E}$ and its sum $L = E + \hat{E}$, and we have

$$\tilde{E}\bar{E} = M$$
$$\tilde{E} + \bar{E} = 4n - L$$

so $\tilde{E}$ and $\bar{E}$ are the solutions of the quadratic polynomial $X^2 - (4n - L)X + M$.

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$\gcd(E + \bar{E}, n) = p$