

Two integers  $m, n$  are coprime if  $\gcd(m, n) = 1$ .

e.g. 3, 7 are coprime

4, 9 are coprime

6, 21 are not coprime

Defn We let  $\phi(n)$  denote the number of integers in the range  $1, 2, \dots, n$  that are coprime to  $n$ .

Example  $\phi(8) = 4$

① 2 ③ 4 ⑤ 6 ⑦ 8

$$\phi(6) = 2$$

① 2 3 4 ⑤ 6

$$\phi(107) = 106$$

$$\phi(19) = 18$$

We call  $\phi(n)$  Euler's phi function or

Euler's Totient function.

Proposition 1 If  $p$  is a prime integer

then  $\phi(p) = p - 1$ .

$$\phi(2^2) = 2 = 2^2 - 2^1$$

$$\phi(3^2) = 6 = 3^2 - 3^1$$

① ② 3 ④ ⑤ 6 ⑦ ⑧ 9

$$\phi(2^4) = 8 = 2^4 - 2^3$$

① 2 ③ 4 ⑤ 6 ⑦ 8 ⑨ 10 ⑪ 12 ⑬ 14 ⑮ 16

Proposition 2 If  $p$  is prime then

$$\phi(p^n) = p^n - p^{n-1}$$

$$\phi(3 \cdot 5) = \phi(15) = 8$$

① ② 3 ④ 5 6 ⑦ ⑧ 9 10 ⑪ 12 ⑬ ⑭ 15

$$\phi(3) = 2$$

$$\phi(5) = 4$$

Proposition 3 If  $\gcd(m, n) = 1$  then

$$\phi(m \cdot n) = \phi(m) \phi(n)$$

$$\phi(4 \cdot 6) = 8$$

① 2 3 4 ⑤ 6 ⑦ 8 9 10 ⑪ 12 ⑬ 14 15 16 ⑰ 18 ⑱ 20 21 22 ⑳ 24

$$\phi(4) = 2$$

$$\phi(6) = 2$$

$$\phi(4 \cdot 6) \neq \phi(4) \phi(6)$$

Example

$$\phi(220) = \phi(2^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11)$$

$$= \phi(2^2) \phi(5) \phi(11)$$

$$= (2^2 - 2^1) (5 - 1) (11 - 1)$$

$$= 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 10$$

$$= 80$$

220

110

55

11

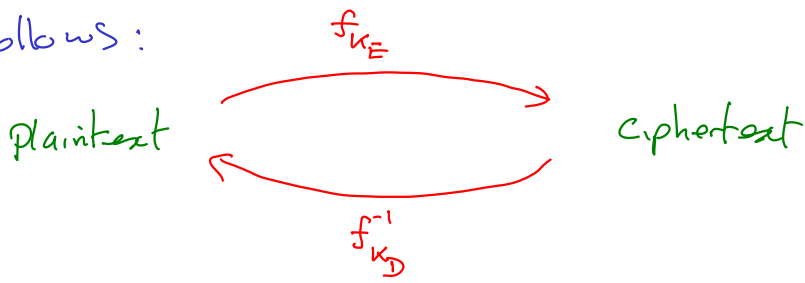
## Public Key Cryptography

Defn (Diffie & Hellman 1976, James Ellis a few years earlier)

A public key cryptosystem is a cryptosystem with the property that someone who knows only the enciphering key can not (without a prohibitively lengthy calculation) discover how to decipher.

Attain cryptosystems are not public key.

Example We could use a public key cryptosystem as follows:



$k_E$  = enciphering key (public)

$k_D$  = deciphering key (secret)

h want to email my bank for €1000.  
The bank must verify that h really am  
Graham Ellis. To do this, the bank  
chooses a secret word.

Bananas

The bank looks at my web page and  
looks up my public enciphering key.  
The bank emails me the text

$f_{k_E}(\text{Bananas})$

h have to tell the bank by email  
that the secret word is

$$f_{k_D}^{-1}(f_{k_E}(\text{Bananas})) = \text{Bananas}.$$

Only Graham Ellis can do this, as  
only he knows the deciphering key.

Llanfair pwll gwyn gŵll gogery chwyru drobwly llantysilio  
gogogoch