

Elliptic Curves and the State of Surveillance

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February 21, 2015

Reference: Thomas C. Hales, *The NSA Back Door to NIST*,
Notices of the AMS.



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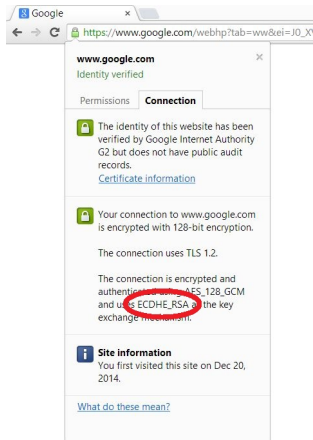
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One method comes from the theory of elliptic curves, which are recently very common in cryptography.

Google Chrome:



Key exchange: ECDHE_RSA
EC = Elliptic Curve

Elliptic curves are a special kind of cubic curves on the plane.

Definition

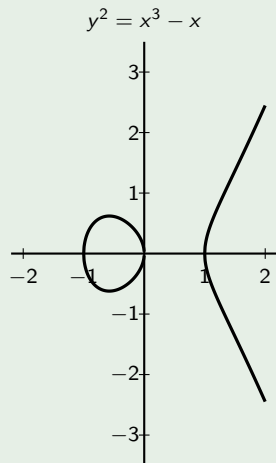
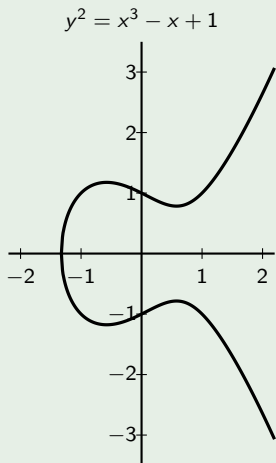
An *elliptic curve* over \mathbb{R} is the set of solution $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ of

$$y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$$

for $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $27b^2 + 4a^3 \neq 0$, together with a point O called the *point at infinity*.

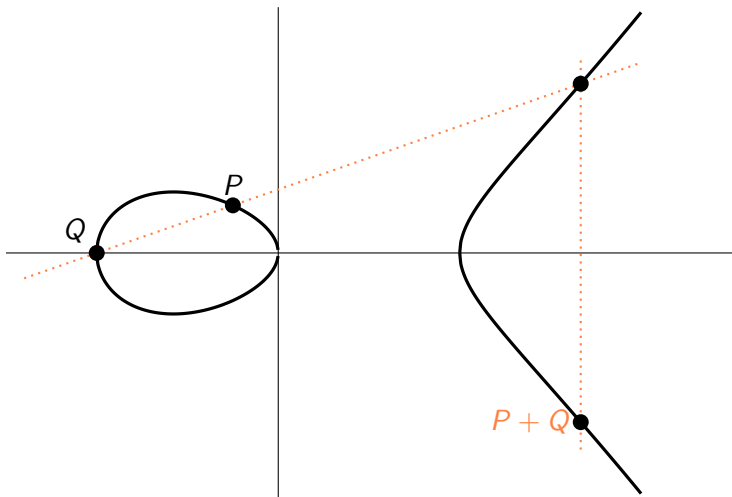
Elliptic curves

Examples



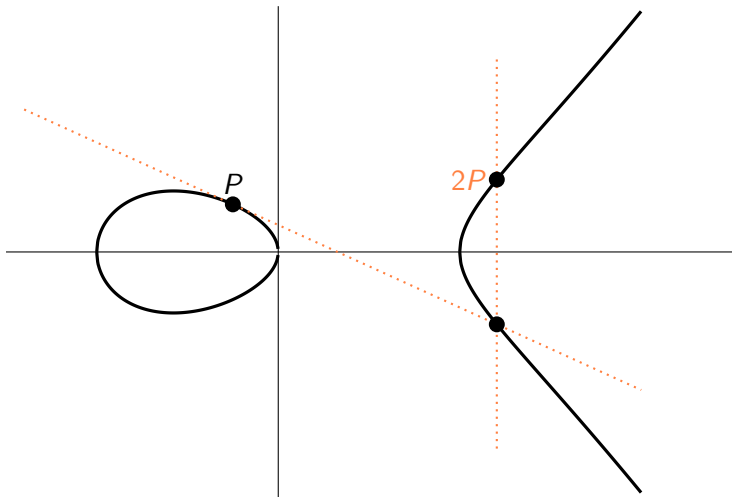
Addition on elliptic curves

Why are they so useful? You can define *addition* on them!



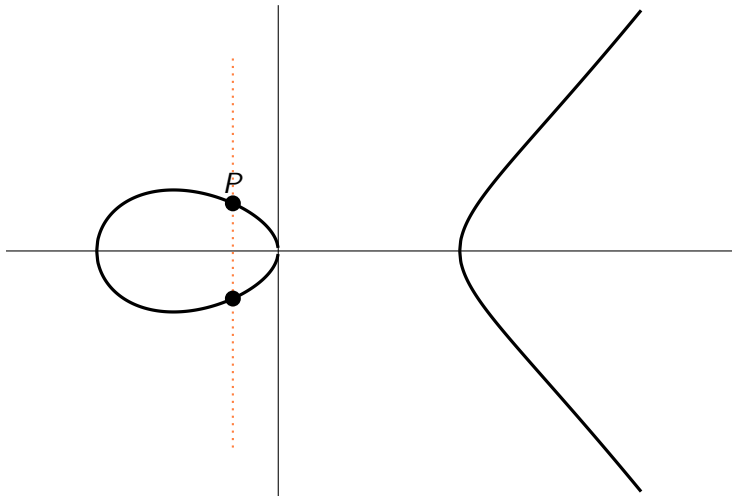
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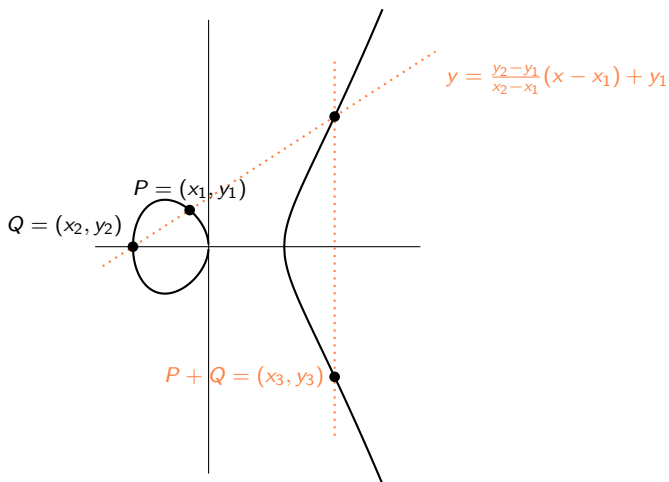
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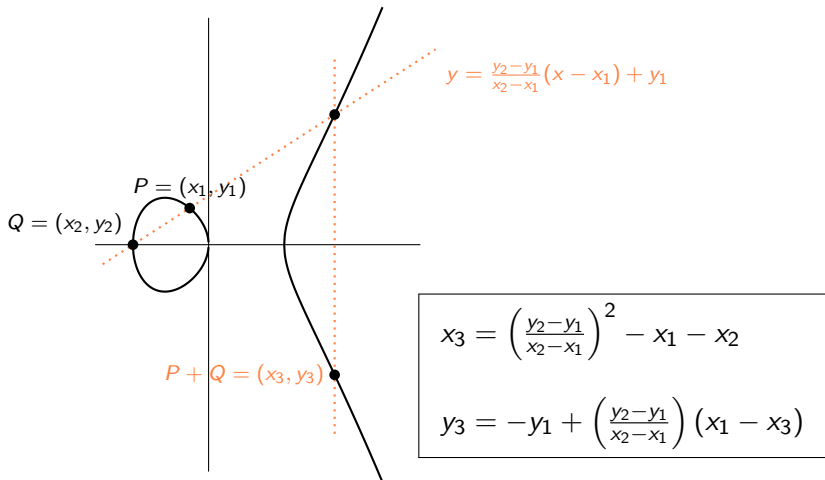
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We can make elliptic curves finite by reducing them modulo a prime number p :

$$E[\mathbb{F}_p] = \{(x, y) \mid y^2 \equiv x^3 + ax + b \pmod{p}\} \cup \{O\}$$

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The addition formulas also reduce modulo p , because they only use $+$, $-$, \times , \div . We can do all of these in \mathbb{F}_p .

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- 3 Let s' be the x -coordinate of $rP = \underbrace{P + P + \dots + P}_{r \text{ times}}$. This is the new *internal state*.

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There is a back door to this pseudo-random number generator; that is, a way to find the hidden state s and predict the “*random*” numbers.

The back door

For all the curves E listed by NIST, the number of points of $E[\mathbb{F}_p]$ is prime. Since $E[\mathbb{F}_p]$ is a group of prime order, every element (except O) is a generator, so $P = eQ$ for some integer e .

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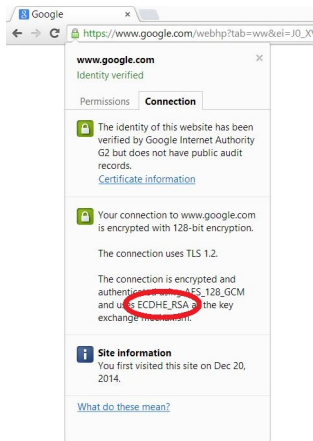
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But the new internal state s' is the x -coordinate of rP . □

Diffie–Hellman Key Exchange

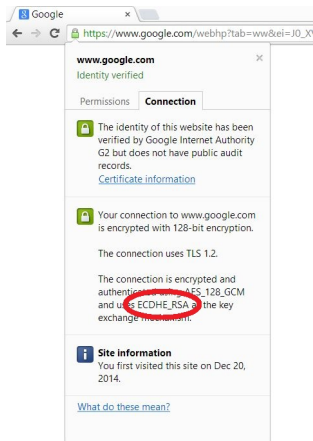
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What is that? A commonly used well-known key exchange. Every cryptographer knows it.

It is based on the same idea as the back door!