On extremal graphs, affine Cremona semigroups and new solutions of Post Quantum Cryptography

VASYL USTIMENKO, OLEXANDR PUSTOVIT

Explicit constructions in Extremal graph theory give appropriate lower bound for Turan type problems. In the case of prohibited cycles explicit constructions can be used for various problems of Information Security. We observe some recent theoretical applications of algebraic constructions of regular graphs of large girth [1] and graphs with large cycle indicator [2] to Coding Theory and Cryptography and their implementations.

This research is comlited within international project on Multivariate Cryptography with participants from Ukraine, Poland and USA (see [2]-[10]). In particular we present new postquantum algorithms of Non-commutative cryptography defined in graph theoretical terms and new key dependent Message Authentication Codes.

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CONTACT INFORMATION

Vasyl Ustimenko

Department of Mathematics, Physics and Informatics, University of Marie Curie-Sklodowska, Lublin, Poland

Email address: vasylustimenko@yahoo.pl

Olexandr Pustovit

Department of ontological systems and applied algebraic combinatorics, Institute of Telecommunications and the Global Information Space of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (ITGIP NAS of Ukraine), Kyiv, Ukraine Email address: sanyk_set@ukr.net

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Exponential sums on the sequences of inversive congruential pseudorandom numbers with the variable shifts

PAVEL VARBANETS, SERGEY VARBANETS

The investigation of the sequences $\{x_n\}$ of pseudorandom numbers under the interval [0,1) can be executed by the estimates of special exponential sums over the sequences of these numbers. A nontrivial estimate of such sum was being obtained by H. Niederreiter in the work [1]:

Let $\{x_k\}$ is the linear congruential pseudorandom numbers with the period τ produced by the congruential recursion $x_{n+1} \equiv ax_n + b \pmod{m}$. Then

$$\left|\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{hx_n}{m}}\right| \le \left(\frac{m\tau}{\ell}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\log\tau + \frac{3}{4}\right),$$

where $1 \leq N \leq \tau$; ℓ is the exponent of $a \pmod{m}$.

In our talk we consider the analogous exponential sum for the sequence $\{x_n\}$ generated by the inversive congruential generators of type

(1)
$$x_{n+1} \equiv \frac{a}{x_n} + b(n) \pmod{p^m}$$
,
(2) $x_{n+1} \equiv \frac{a}{x_{n-1}x_n} + b(n) \pmod{p^m}$

with conditions (a, p) = 1, $b(n) \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{\beta}}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Moreover, we use the representations $\{x_n\}$ as a polynomials on n over \mathbb{Z}_{p^m} and derive the nontrivial estimates for "Kloosterman sums" on the sequences of pseudorandom numbers produced by the recursion (1) or (2).

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CONTACT INFORMATION

Pavel Varbanets

Department of Computer Algebra and Discrete Mathematics, I.I. Mechnikov Odessa National University, Odessa, Ukraine

Email address: varb@sana.od.ua