

**МЕТОД ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЯ КВАДРАТНЫХ  
КОРНЕЙ В КОЛЬЦАХ ПОЛИНОМОВ  
С ПОМОЩЬЮ РЕШЕНИЯ СИСТЕМ  
НЕЛИНЕЙНЫХ УРАВНЕНИЙ**

RSA.

( — GNFS)

[1].

:

;

;

,

( , [2, 3]).

$\mathbb{Z}_N$

$N$

[4].

( )

$f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{d+1} f_k x^{d+1-k}$ ,  $0 \leq f_k < N$ ,  $k = 2, \dots, d+1$ ,  $f_1 = 1$ .  
 $f(m) = 0 \pmod{N}$ ,  $d \approx \log_m n$ .  
 $B(x) = \sum_{k=1}^d b_k x^{d-k}$ .

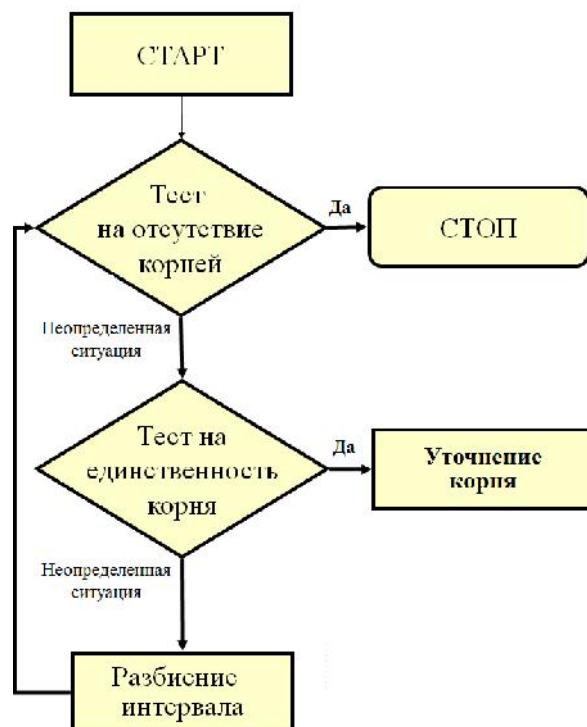
$$\text{mod}(A^2(x), f(x)) = B(x), \tag{2}$$

$$A(x) = \sum_{k=1}^d a_k x^{d-k}. \tag{3}$$

$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_d)$ ,  $d = 3$ ,  $A^2(x) = f(x)$ .  
 $(a_1, a_2, a_3):$

$$\begin{cases} (2a_1a_3 + a_2^2 - (a_1^2 f_3) / f_1 - (f_2(2a_1a_2 - (a_1^2 f_2) / f_1)) / f_1) = b_1, \\ (2a_2a_3 - (a_1^2 f_4) / f_1 - (f_3(2a_1a_2 - (a_1^2 f_2) / f_1)) / f_1)x = b_2, \\ a_3^2 - (f_4(2a_1a_2 - (a_1^2 f_2) / f_1)) / f_1 = b_3. \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

$[5]$ .  
 $[5]$ .



1.

[5]

[4],

$$f(x) = x^3 + 15x^2 + 29x + 8,$$

$$(f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4) = (1, 15, 29, 8).$$

(4) :

$$\begin{cases} 196a_1^2 - 30a_1a_2 + 2a_3a_1 + a_2^2 - b_1 = 0, \\ 427a_1^2 - 58a_2a_1 + 2a_2a_3 - b_2 = 0, \\ 120a_1^2 - 16a_2a_1 + a_3^2 - b_3 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$(b_1, b_2, b_3) = (18808, 41720, 11929).$$

(5)

$$D = [-50, 50] \times [-50, 50] \times$$

$$\times [-50, 50]$$

[5]

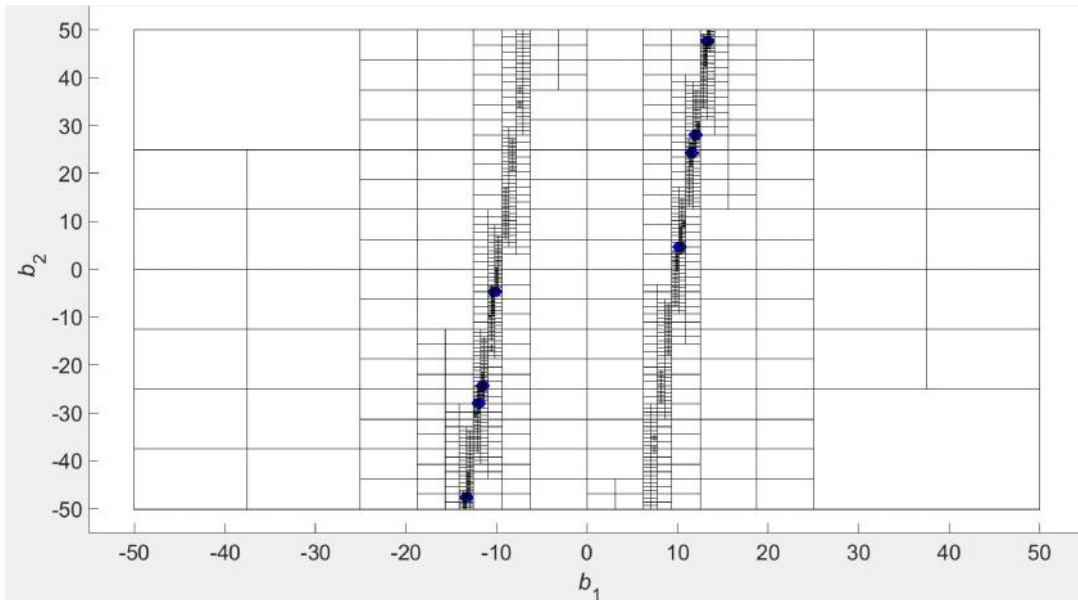
8

$$x_k, k = 1, \dots, 8,$$

$$(0, 0, 0).$$

$D = 13635$ ,  
 $(b_1, b_2)$ ,  
 $\mathbf{x}_k, k=1, \dots, 8$  " ".  
 $b_1 = 18808$ ,  
 $b_2 = 41720, b_3 = 11929$

$\mathbf{x}_1$	$\mathbf{x}_2$	$\mathbf{x}_3$	$\mathbf{x}_4$	$\mathbf{x}_5$	$\mathbf{x}_6$	$\mathbf{x}_7$	$\mathbf{x}_8$
-13.337	-11.559	-12	-10.222	10.222	12	11.559	13.337
-47.614	-24.307	-28	-4.693	4.693	28	24.307	47.614
-27.277	-19.748	5	12.529	-12.529	-5	19.748	25.277

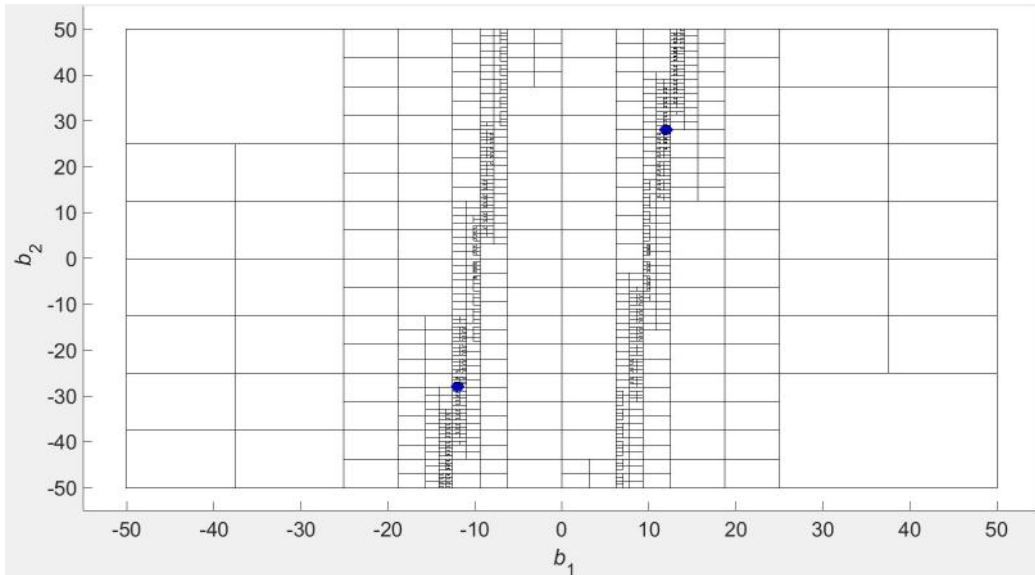


$(b_1, b_2)$ ,  
 (5)

(5). , - (5)

$D = 8953$  ( . . )  
 52 % ,  
 $\mathbf{x}_1 = (-12, -28, 5), \mathbf{x}_2 = (12, 28, -5)$ .  
 $(b_1, b_2)$ , " ".  
 (5)

$b_1 = 22455983949710645412$ ,  
 $b_1 = 54100105785512562427$ ,  $b_3 = 22939402657683071224$ .



. 3.  $(b_1, b_2)$ ,  
 (5)

(5)  $D = [-5 \times 10^9, 5 \times 10^9] \times$   
 $\times [-5 \times 10^9, 5 \times 10^9] \times [-5 \times 10^9, 5 \times 10^9]$ . [5]

(5) 12995 -  
 8 :  
 $\mathbf{x}_1 = (599923511, 3686043120, 3889976768)$   $\mathbf{x}_2 = (-599923511, -3686043120,$   
 $-3889976768)$ .

$$A(x) = 599923511x^2 + 3686043120x + 3889976768.$$

---

V. Semenov

METHOD FOR CALCULATION OF SQUARE ROOTS IN POLYNOMIAL RINGS BASED ON THE SOLUTION OF SYSTEMS OF NONLINEAR EQUATIONS

A method for calculation of square roots of polynomials in the context of integer numbers' factorization. The method is based on the proposed approach to solving systems of nonlinear algebraic equations, which use Krawczyk criterion as a test for the uniqueness of a root on the given interval. The results of modelling the method show its applicability to solve the problem under consideration.

1. Lenstra A.K., Lenstra H.W. The development of the number field sieve. *Lecture Notes in Mathematics*. Vol. 1554, Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1993.
2. Montgomery P.L. Square roots of products of algebraic numbers. *Proceedings of Symposia in Applied Mathematics, Mathematics of Computation 1943-1993*. 1993. P. 567 – 571.
3. Couveignes J.M. Computing a square root for the number field sieve. *Lecture Notes in Mathematics*, Vol. 1554, Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1993. P. 95 – 102.
4. Briggs M. An Introduction to the General Number Field Sieve. *Master's Thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University*. 1998. P. 1 – 84.

5. *Journal of Number Theory*. 2015. P. 169 – 175.

12.03.2019

**Об авторе:**

-mail: vasyi.delta@gmail.com