

# MysteryTwister C3

THE CRYPTO CHALLENGE CONTEST

## RSA FACTORING CHALLENGE: RSA-1536

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# Introduction

The RSA crypto system by Rivest, Shamir and Adleman is the most well-known modern crypto system. In 1991 RSA Inc [1] published 54 challenges with various key lengths for the modulus  $N$  (100 to 617 decimal digits).

These RSA cipher challenges [2] were the most well-known crypto challenges. RSA Inc initially advertised prize money for the solution of 14 of these challenges [3]. When RSA Inc stopped the contest in 2007, the money for 8 prizes was already paid. By now (status January 2012), 16 of initially 54 challenges have been solved.

RSA Inc permitted the MTC3 team to host the remaining 38 challenges and to offer it within the MTC3 contest as challenges. Thanks to Ari Juels.

# RSA-1536

For solving the RSA-1536 challenge it is necessary to factor the following decimal number with 463 decimal digits (1536 bit):

$N =$  1847699703211741474306835620200164403018549338663410  
1714717857749106516967111612498593376843054357445856  
1606154457179405222971773252466096064694607124962372  
0442022269756756687378427562389508764678440933285157  
4965788434150884755282981867264513398633649319080846  
7199043187438128336350279547028265329780293491615581  
1881049844908319545009848393775227257052578591944993  
8700736957556884369338127796130892303925696952532616  
20823676490316036551371447913932347169566988069

For the solution, please hand in one of the two prime factors as a decimal number.

# Sources

[1] <http://www.rsa.com>

[2] [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSA\\_Factoring\\_Challenge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSA_Factoring_Challenge)  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSA\\_numbers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSA_numbers)

[3] <http://www.rsa.com/rsalabs/node.asp?id=2093>

# Appendix

A "cipher challenge" is a cryptographic problem that has been published, sometimes with a prize offered for cracking it.

When a cipher challenge has not yet been cracked despite many attempts, then confidence in the propagated system rises. If someone succeeds in cracking the problem, then the cryptosystem with the specified parameters is no longer regarded as secure.