

# MysteryTwister C3

THE CRYPTO CHALLENGE CONTEST

## RSA FACTORING CHALLENGE: RSA-500

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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-500

For solving the RSA-500 challenge it is necessary to factor the following decimal number with 500 decimal digits:

$N =$  1897194133748626656330534743317202527237183591953428  
3031845811230624504588707687605943212347625766427494  
5547644195154275867432056593172546699466049824197301  
6010381252152854006880315164016116239631283706297932  
6593940508107758169447860417214110246410380402787011  
0980866421480002556045468762513774539341822154948212  
7733567173515347265632844800113494092644243844019891  
0908603252678814785060113207728717281994244511323201  
9492229554237898606631074891074722425617396803191692  
43814676235712934292299974411361

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.