

# MysteryTwister C3

THE CRYPTO CHALLENGE CONTEST

## RSA FACTORING CHALLENGE: RSA-2048

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January 2012

# 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 payed. 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-2048

For solving the RSA-2048 challenge it is necessary to factor the following decimal number with 617 decimal digits (2048 bit):

$N =$  251959084756578934940271832400483985714292821262040320277  
771378360436620207075955562640185258807844069182906412495  
150821892985591491761845028084891200728449926873928072877  
767359714183472702618963750149718246911650776133798590957  
000973304597488084284017974291006424586918171951187461215  
151726546322822168699875491824224336372590851418654620435  
767984233871847744479207399342365848238242811981638150106  
748104516603773060562016196762561338441436038339044149526  
344321901146575444541784240209246165157233507787077498171  
257724679629263863563732899121548314381678998850404453640  
23527381951378636564391212010397122822120720357

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.