

# Cryptographic Foundations

## Lesson 3: Summary

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**Definition:** Fixed-size output from any input.  $H : \{0, 1\}^* \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{256}$

**Key Properties:**

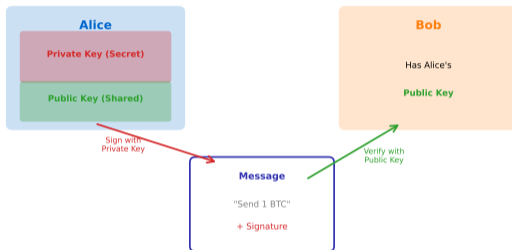
- Deterministic, fast, one-way
- Collision-resistant, avalanche effect



SHA-

256: produces 256-bit fingerprint, used in Bitcoin

## Asymmetric Cryptography



Private key signs | Public key verifies | Cannot derive private from public

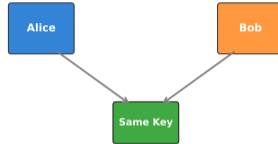
**Key Insight:** Easy to compute public from private, impossible to reverse.

key = secret, Public key = shared, Address = hash of public

Priva

# Symmetric vs. Asymmetric Encryption

## Symmetric Encryption

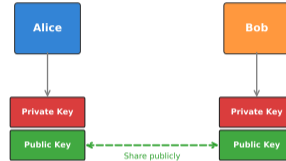


### Key Distribution Problem:

How to securely share the secret key?

Example: AES

## Asymmetric Encryption



### No Key Distribution Problem:

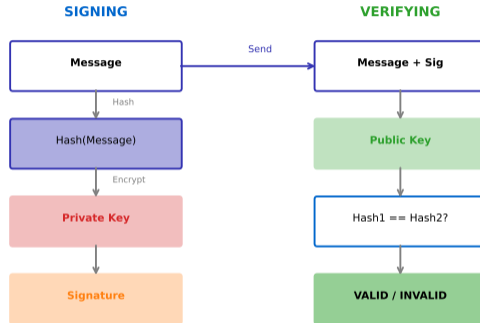
Private keys never shared  
Public keys are public

Examples: RSA, ECDSA

solves key distribution problem, enables trustless transactions

Asym

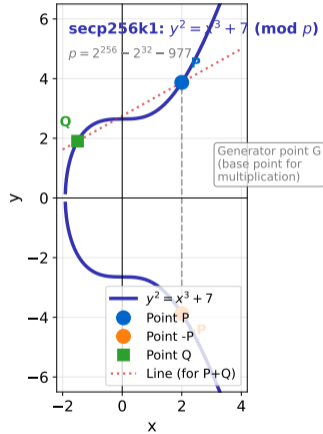
## Digital Signature: Sign and Verify



**Properties:** Authentication, non-repudiation, integrity.

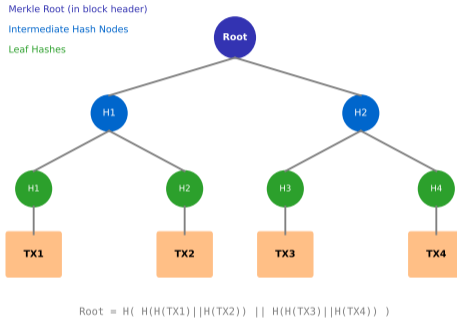
Sign with private key, verify with public key

## Elliptic Curve secp256k1 (Real Number Visualization)



use secp256k1:  $y^2 = x^3 + 7 \pmod{p}$

## Merkle Tree: Efficient Transaction Verification



**Efficiency:** Verify any transaction with  $O(\log n)$  hashes.

root in block header summarizes all transactions

Merk

## Bitcoin Transaction Flow:

- 1 Generate key pair (ECDSA on secp256k1)
- 2 Create address from public key hash
- 3 Sign transaction with private key
- 4 Network verifies signature
- 5 Transaction added to Merkle tree
- 6 Block hash links to chain

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step uses cryptographic primitives

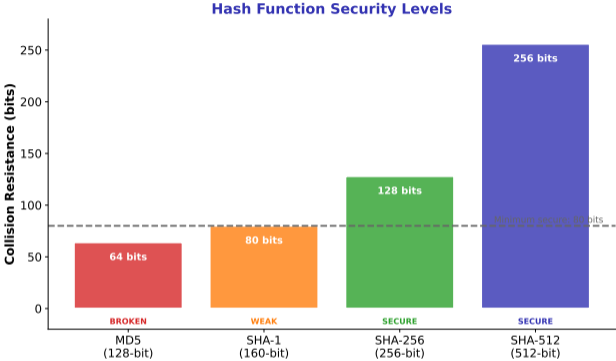
Every

# Complete Bitcoin Cryptography Flow



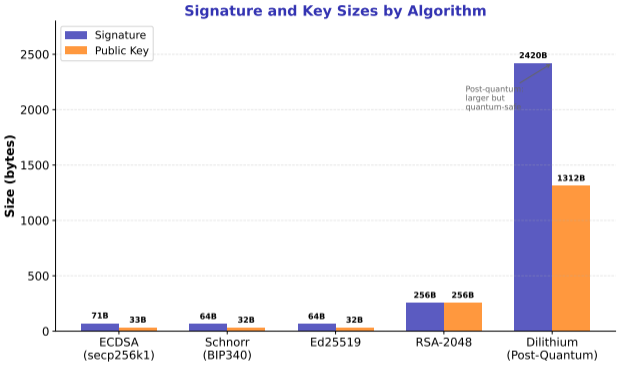
cryptographic steps: key generation through blockchain linkage

# Hash Function Security Levels



1 broken—use SHA-256 or better for blockchain applications

# Signature Schemes Comparison



Post-quantum schemes larger but necessary for future security

Post-

# Key Takeaways

- ① **Hash functions:** One-way, collision-resistant fingerprints
- ② **Public/private keys:** Asymmetric cryptography for ownership
- ③ **Digital signatures:** Prove ownership without revealing secrets
- ④ **Merkle trees:** Efficient verification with logarithmic complexity

**Core Insight:** Blockchain security = mathematical hardness assumptions.

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Consensus Mechanisms

Next:

Thank You

Questions?