

004.056.55:004.312.2

1
2

$$\bar{F}_k = \begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ x_j \oplus x_i \tilde{x}_k \\ x_k \oplus \bar{x}_i \tilde{x}_j \end{pmatrix} \quad \bar{F}_k = \begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ x_j \oplus \bar{x}_i \tilde{x}_k \\ x_k \oplus x_i \tilde{x}_j \end{pmatrix},$$

$\tilde{x}_i, \tilde{x}_j, \tilde{x}_k -$
 $\bar{x}_i -$
 $i, j, k \in [1, 2, 3], \quad j < k.$

[1-3]

$$\bar{F}_k = \begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ x_j \oplus \tilde{x}_j \tilde{x}_k \\ x_k \oplus \bar{x}_i \tilde{x}_j \end{pmatrix}.$$

[3,4].

$$\bar{F}_k = \begin{pmatrix} x_i \oplus \tilde{x}_j \tilde{x}_k \\ x_j \oplus \tilde{x}_i \tilde{x}_k \\ x_k \end{pmatrix}; \quad \bar{F}_k = \begin{pmatrix} x_i \oplus \tilde{x}_j \tilde{x}_k \\ x_j \oplus \tilde{x}_i \tilde{x}_k \\ x_k \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\bar{F}_k = \begin{pmatrix} x_i \oplus \tilde{x}_j \tilde{x}_k \\ x_j \\ x_k \oplus \tilde{x}_i \tilde{x}_j \end{pmatrix}; \quad \bar{F}_k = \begin{pmatrix} x_i \oplus \tilde{x}_j \tilde{x}_k \\ x_j \\ x_k \oplus \tilde{x}_i \tilde{x}_j \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\bar{F}_k = \begin{pmatrix} x_i \oplus \tilde{x}_j \tilde{x}_k \\ x_j \oplus a_1 \tilde{x}_i \tilde{x}_k \\ x_k \oplus a_2 \tilde{x}_i \tilde{x}_j \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

$a_1, a_2 -$

1. $\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_j, \tilde{x}_k -$
 $\bar{x}_j, \bar{x}_k -$

(1)

$$\bar{F}_k = \begin{pmatrix} x_i \oplus x_j \bar{x}_k \\ x_j \oplus x_i x_k \\ x_k \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \rightarrow y_1 \\ \rightarrow y_2 \\ \rightarrow y_3 \end{matrix}$$

$y_i, i \in [1, 2, 3]$

\bar{F}_k

$\bar{F}_d,$

x_i, x_j, x_k

$x_i,$

$j- k-$

$x_i \bar{x}_k$

2

$$: x_i \oplus x_j \bar{x}_k \oplus (x_j \oplus x_i x_k) \bar{x}_k =$$

$$= x_i \oplus x_j \bar{x}_k \oplus x_j \bar{x}_k \oplus x_i x_k \bar{x}_k = x_i.$$

y_1, y_2, y_3

x_i

$$: y_1 + y_2 \bar{y}_3.$$

$x_j,$

1.

$$: x_j \oplus x_i x_k \oplus (x_i \oplus x_j \bar{x}_k) x_k =$$

2.

$$= x_j \oplus x_i x_k \oplus x_i x_k \oplus x_j \bar{x}_k x_k = x_j$$

y_1, y_2, y_3

x_j

$$: y_2 + y_1 y_3.$$

$$\bar{F}_k = \begin{pmatrix} x_i \oplus x_j \bar{x}_k \\ x_j \oplus x_i x_k \\ x_k \end{pmatrix}$$

\bar{F}_k

$$y_i = F_k(x_i).$$

\bar{F}_k

y_1, y_2, y_3

1.

$$\bar{F}_k = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \oplus x_1 \bar{x}_3 \\ x_3 \oplus \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

y_1, y_2, y_3

$$\bar{F}_k = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \oplus x_1 \bar{x}_3 \\ x_3 \oplus \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \rightarrow y_1 \\ \rightarrow y_2 \\ \rightarrow y_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\bar{F}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

\bar{F}_1

$$\bar{F}_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} y_3 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

x_2

1.

1. – . 56–59.

: $y_2 y_3$.

x_3

: $\bar{y}_1 \bar{y}_3$.

$$\bar{F}_d = \begin{pmatrix} y_3 \\ y_1 \oplus \bar{y}_2 y_3 \\ y_2 \oplus \bar{y}_1 \bar{y}_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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ONSTRUCTION OF A MODEL OF REVERSE NONLINEAR OPERATION OF EXPANDED MATRIX CRYPTOGRAPHIC TRANSFORMATIONS

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In this paper we obtain an model of the synthesis of nonlinear operations of expanded matrix cryptographic transformation on the basis of two substitution, and formulated and proved a theorem on the construction of the reverse operation of expanded matrix cryptographic transformation in the presence of two substitution.

Keywords: *three-digit elementary functions, operation of cryptographic transformations, matrix model, the reverse operation, the operation of expanded matrix transformation.*