

Remarks on Gödel's code as a hash function

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Inspiration

Scarlett Thomas: PopCo (bestseller of 2004)

- function in the book used Gödel's numbering function and Fletcher Pratt's frequency table
- result computed on pocket calculator
 - 10-digit display, 20-digit precision

But where Mrs. Thomas took the inspiration?

Definition

Let $\Sigma_1 = \{a, \dots, z\}$ and $\Sigma_2 = \{0, \dots, 9\}$.

Then Gödel's hash function is a function $f : \Sigma_1^* \rightarrow \Sigma_2^n$

- we will use simple example, where $n = 10$.

Computing hash code:

- map message letters according to their position in the frequency table
- use Gödel's numbering function on this sequence of numbers
- cut n most significant digits

Example

message: $M = \text{'articles'}$

frequency table:

E	T	A	O	I	N	S	R	H	D	L	U	C
M	F	Y	W	G	P	B	V	K	X	Q	J	Z

compute:

$$2^A \times 3^R \times 5^T \times 7^I \times 11^C \times 13^L \times 17^E \times 19^S =$$

$$2^3 \times 3^8 \times 5^2 \times 7^5 \times 11^{13} \times 13^{11} \times 17^1 \times 19^7 =$$

$$= 20734623029019636598357946398633451432775509400$$

(code)

$$2073462302 = f(M) \text{ (hash code)}$$

¹from <http://www.math.cornell.edu/mec/2003-2004/cryptography/subs/frequencies.html>

Hash function properties

- preimage resistance
- second preimage resistance
- collision resistance

Preimage resistance

- rational reconstruction method
 - doesn't work here, assumptions are not fulfilled

Collision resistance

First observation:

- special primes: 2 and 5
 $2^7 \times 3^a \times 5^6 \times X = Y$
 $2^8 \times 3^a \times 5^7 \times X = 10 \cdot Y$

e.g.

arising \Leftrightarrow erasing

barter \Leftrightarrow matter \Leftrightarrow waiter

- solution: start the numbering function with 3

How to make a small change

- possible way: shift two consecutive letters: first by $-s$, other by $+s$
- the change of the code will be $(p_{i+1}/p_i)^s$
- distance could be more than 1 and also the shift s

How to make a small change

E T A O I N S R H D L U C
M F Y W G P B V K X Q J Z

1-shift: **bags bows**

2-shift: **arch inch**

2-shift: **bags kegs**

3-shift: **extinct extract**

With simple dictionary search we were able to find many meaningful changes.

Algorithm

- 1 for $i = 1$ to L : store ratios $r_i = p_{i+1}/p_i$
- 2 sort all the ratios and group those r_j that have the same prefix
- 3 compute ratios in these groups and repeat step 2

The higher L , the less steps are required. With $L = 500$, after three steps we got 10 collisions:

$$r = 1.00000000001781 =$$

$$463/461 * 2777/2789 * (2999/3001)^2 * 3041/3037$$

Another example

ten people working at cge went down in the plane in the atlantic
 nine of them were accompanied by a child or **mother** the bitter
 outcome was a consequence of one of the normally happy
 rituals of corporate life they were on the flight as a reward for
 winning a competition for top sales performance a linguet had
 been at cge for ten years linguets career started in banks
 moving between strasbourg and the paris region before joining
 the company our family suffered a fatal blow said c linguet
father of two very well known **barbers** **mother** of those young
 men ...

hash code: 5256844069

Summary

Finding meaningful collisions in Gödel's hash function is

- feasible with birthday attack (with reasonable n)
- tricky but easy – with 2 and 5 in numbering function
- more difficult without 2, but still possible

⇒ *it is very good "classroom example" of a hash function*

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Thank you for your attention.