

The Show goes on Just the Same – despite the spam attacks

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- *From:* AdaCrypt <austein.obyrne@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Wed, 27 Jun 2007 05:32:18 -0700
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On Jun 25, 2:05 am, Jeff Dege <j...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

On Sun, 24 Jun 2007 14:17:56 -0700, AdaCrypt wrote:

On Jun 24, 9:20 pm, Jeff Dege <j...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

After all this time, I am still at a loss as to

1: how your system actually works, and

2: why you believe that a system involving discrete numbers in multiple dimensions is somehow more complex than a system involving discrete numbers in a single dimension.

Essentially it means using a vector analogue (one of an infinite set) to replace the (very constrained) scalar representation of ASCII and thus enable vector methods to be used on that scalar so as to perform the encryption transformation instead of the very transparent methods of scalar-number-theoretic methods.

You're still dealing with discrete numbers, not continuous. And discrete numbers are either countable or countably infinite, regardless of the number of dimensions. That is, they can all be mapped one-to-one to the set of integers, regardless of whether you express them as fractions, coordinates in a 11-dimensional vector space, or whatever.

So why do you imagine that there's some fundamental difference between

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working in multiple dimensions versus working in one?

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if $2 + 2 == 5$ then $5 == 4$ – Hide quoted text –

– Show quoted text –

Hi again,

Numerical analysis is categorically not possible on vector data.

I think I see what is causing you confusion.

- 1) The three large integers that comprise the visible ciphertext have within them another set of three numbers that are the 'real' ciphertext.
- 2) there is no relationship between the two sets by studios design so that anything that is found empirically by mapping of the externally visible set cannot be extended to the embedded real ciphertext within.
- 3) In both cases however it is not correct to map the numbers individually to the traditional set of integers because the set of integers that you have in mind are a) on an 'arbitrary' traditional number line, mapping like that will be always be a bijection for all integers ? b) The numbers are a set – a set of direction ratios that is meaningless if split up.
- 4) As stated, you cannot separate the numbers of the ciphertext in any set of coefficients of any vector – one in isolation of the other two – because jointly in this case, they define the direction of a directed number line that contains the image integer and there is no numerical relation between a) the combined set of three coefficients and a single integer on the directed line or b) between any of the coefficients on its own and a single integer on the directed number line.
- 5) the directed line implied by the external set of three integers in the visible cipher text is going to be totally different to any of the infinite set of other directed lines within the set as elements of itself so that extrapolation of any results even if they could be obtained from the visible ciphertext is not possible.

This is the analytical treatment of something that is axiomatically evident by vector geometry.

The fundamental difference is the mistake that I am labouring that was made long ago – using an arbitrary number line was wrong – they should have used a directed number line and then have used the position vector of each of the numbers on such a directed line as an analogue

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substitute for the numbers themselves as I am doing, for the powerful reason that numerical analysis is ruled out automatically by doing this.

The analysis of 'arbitrary' number lines does not apply to the analysis of *directed* number lines – Try this please and come back – Regards – Austin O' Byrne.

Your post is very useful – thanks –adacrypt

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