## Trapdoors for Lattices: Simpler, Tighter, Faster, Smaller

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## Lattice-Based One-Way Functions

- Public key $[\cdots \mathbf{A} \cdots] \stackrel{\&}{\stackrel{\&}{\leftarrow} \mathbb{Z}_{q}^{n \times m} \text { for } q=\operatorname{poly}(n), m=O(n \log q)}$


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\begin{gathered}
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(\text { surjective })
\end{gathered}
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OWF if SIS hard [Ajtai'96]

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\begin{gathered}
g_{\mathbf{A}}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{e})=\mathbf{s}^{t} \mathbf{A}+\mathbf{e}^{t} \bmod q \\
\text { (injective) }
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\text { (surjective) }
\end{array} & \text { (injective) } \\
\text { OWF if SIS hard [Aitai'96] } & \text { OWF if LWE hard [Regev'05] }
\end{array}
$$

$-f_{\mathrm{A}}, g_{\mathrm{A}}$ in forward direction yields CRHFs, IND-CPA encryption (... and not much else)

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$x$ Generating A with short basis is complicated \& slow [Ajtai'99,AP'09]
x Inversion algorithms either are sequential \& need bigints, or are for suboptimal dimension $m$ and preimage "quality."

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$\checkmark$ More efficient applications beyond "black box" improvements:
* CCA encryption with smaller keys (subsumes [PW'08,P'09,ABB'10a])
$\star$ Short, standard-model signatures (improves [CHKP'10,R'10,B'10])


## Trapdoor Generation and Algorithms

(1) Start from a special (fixed, public) lattice defined by G.

* Give very fast, parallel, offline algorithms for $f_{\mathbf{G}}^{-1}, g_{\mathbf{G}}^{-1}$
* Concretely,

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\mathbf{G}=\mathbf{I}_{n} \otimes\left[1,2,4, \ldots, \frac{q}{2}\right]=\left[\begin{array}{llllll}
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Coming very soon to an eprint near you...

