
Introduction to Cryptography

We are going post-quantum!

PCMI 2022 - Undergraduate Summer School

PCMI 2022 - USS

Lecture: MTTF 1-2pm

Problem session: MTTF 4:30-5:30pm

Assistant: Jesse Franklin

I am writing [course notes](#), which I will update regularly. Current version is July 25.

← had typo until 12:30pm

Fully homomorphic encryption over the integers, by van Dijk, Gentry, Halevi, and Vaikuntanathan: [journal version](#) and [conference version](#)

Course materials

Week 1

- [Slides from July 18 lecture](#) and [July 18 problem set](#)
- [Slides from July 19 lecture](#) and [July 19 problem set](#)
- [Slides from July 21 lecture](#) and [July 21 problem set](#)
- [Slides from July 22 lecture](#) and [July 22 problem set](#)

Week 2

- [Slides from July 25 lecture](#) and [July 25 problem set](#)
Some further [notes on post-quantum algorithms](#), which are adapted from a course I taught in 2021. These say more about the algorithms I didn't have time to talk about today.
A bonus [self-study homework on code-based cryptography](#)
- [July 26 problem set](#)

www.uvm.edu/~cvincen1/
pcmi-uss.html

First lattice-based ciphers date 1996

Ajtai - broken

NTRU - not broken

For us, we will be studying algs based on
the hardness of the Learning With Errors
problem (LWE)

first introduced in 2005 by Regev

Today; simple cipher

Homomorphic enc over the integers

↳ next week

Definition: "Remainder" (new)

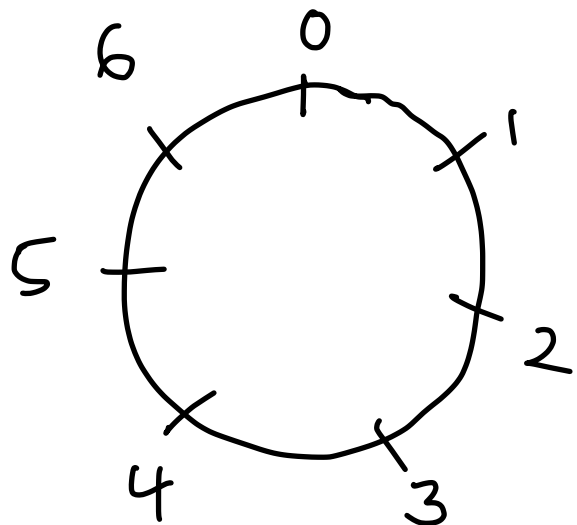
Given, $a \in \mathbb{Z}$, $0 \neq b \in \mathbb{Z}$, can write

$$a = q_b(a) \cdot b + r_b(a), \quad -\frac{b}{2} < r_b(a) \leq \frac{b}{2}$$

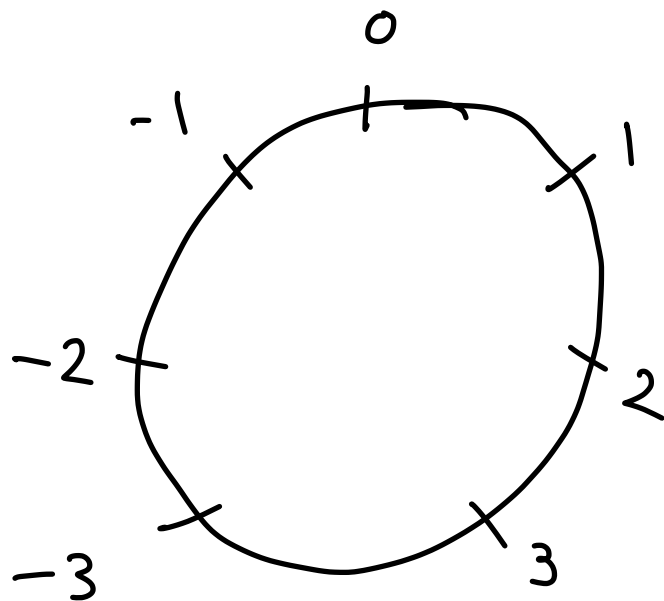
(instead of the usual $0 \leq r < b$)

$$b=7$$

"usual remainders"



new remainder



Key generation

secret key: p an odd prime of "medium" size

public key is a list of integers ($T+1$ integers
for t "small")

$$x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_T$$

such that $x_i = q_i \cdot p + r_i$

q_i is "big"

r_i is "small"

public key is a list of integers ($T+1$ integers
for t "small")

$$x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_T$$

such that $x_i = q_i \cdot p + r_i$

q_i is "big", random

r_i is "small", random

and x_0 is the largest integer in the list,

x_0 is odd

$r_p(x_0)$ is even

medium

large

small

$$p = 17$$

$$0 \leq q_i < 505, 290, 270$$

$$-4 < r_i < 4$$

secret

x_1

$x_0 = 8001328629, 2266737569, 5883677017, 4941887457,$
 $2529063018, 4509492267, 4028864561, 6307115483, 5385736150,$
 $6329765905, 36679116, 1149177217, 4235662831, 4297354200,$
 $5100262195, 4689554275, 93986351, 3996738543, 6392031130, 7237002153,$
 $5150617181, 5327286530, 3480966529, 6199767963, 2380928916,$
 $1231767116, 7892959338, 4567838935, 2872531716, 297436063,$
 $3618776637, 415248289, 1833218342, 6003487249, 669592006$

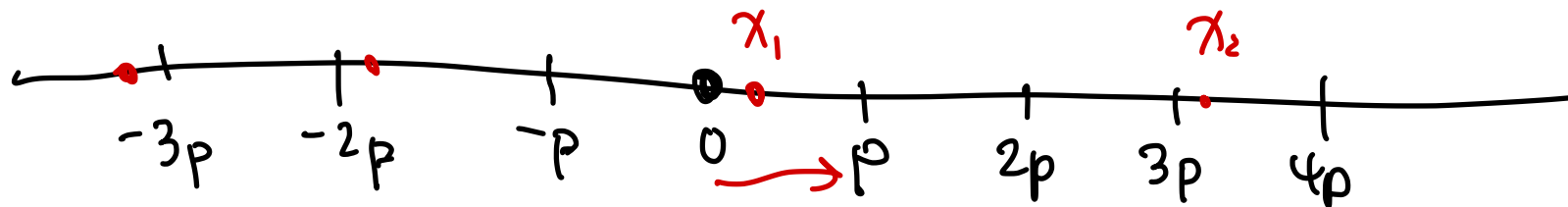
public

Learning With ERRORS

If the list was $x_i = q_i \cdot p$ (no $+r_i$)

↑
this is the error
So we can't learn p

Lattice here



Encryption

Person A can only send either $m=0$ or $m=1$

- take a random subset $S \subseteq \{1, \dots, \tau\}$
- random small number r

then

$$c = r_{x_0} \left(m + 2 \sum_{i \in S} x_i + 2r \right)$$

Decryption

$$m \equiv r_p(c) \pmod{2}$$

proof of correctness

$$c = r_{x_0} \left(m + 2 \sum_{i \in S} x_i + 2r \right)$$

$$c = m + 2 \sum_{i \in S} x_i + 2r - kx_0, \text{ some int } k$$

$$C = m + 2 \sum_{i \in S} x_i + 2r - kx_0$$

$$x_i = q_i \cdot p + r_i$$

$$x_0 = q_0 \cdot p + r_0$$

$$= m + 2r + 2 \sum_{i \in S} r_i - kr_0$$

$$+ p \left(2 \sum_{i \in S} q_i - kq_0 \right)$$

$$\text{Want: } r_p(C) = m + 2r + 2 \sum_{i \in S} r_i - kr_0$$

$$\text{this is true if } \left| 2r + 2 \sum_{i \in S} r_i - kr_0 \right| < \frac{P}{2} - 1$$

If that's the case (which it is because we define "small" and "medium" to make it true)

then

$$r_p(c) = m + 2r + 2 \sum_{i \in S} r_i - kr_0$$

and $m \equiv r_p(c) \pmod{2}$ if kr_0 is even.

this is true

kr_0 is even because

$$x_0 = q_0 \cdot p + r_0 \quad \text{so} \quad r_p(x_0) = r_0$$

we chose x_0 s.t. $r_p(x_0)$ is even



Why must x_0 be odd?

Because

$$C = m + 2 \sum_{i \in S} x_i + 2r - kx_0$$

If x_0 is even then $C \equiv m \pmod{2}$

—
Note that x_0 is the largest $\Rightarrow k < \tau$

—

That's all for now!