

Lecture 6: Pseudorandomness

Outline Construction: PRG from OWF

- OWF

Outline Construction: PRG from OWF

- OWF \implies Hardcore Predicate for OWF

Outline Construction: PRG from OWF

- OWF \implies Hardcore Predicate for OWF \implies One-bit extension PRG

Outline Construction: PRG from OWF

- OWF \implies Hardcore Predicate for OWF \implies One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG

Outline Construction: PRG from OWF

- OWF \implies Hardcore Predicate for OWF \implies One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG

Outline Construction: PRG from OWF

- OWF \implies Hardcore Predicate for OWF \implies One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG
- OWP \implies Hardcore Predicate for OWP \implies One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG

Outline Construction: PRG from OWF

- OWF \implies Hardcore Predicate for OWF \implies One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG
- OWP \implies Hardcore Predicate for OWP \implies One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG

Outline Construction: PRG from OWF

- OWF \implies Hardcore Predicate for OWF \implies One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG
- OWP \implies Hardcore Predicate for OWP \implies One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG

Outline Construction: PRG from OWF

- OWF \implies Hardcore Predicate for OWF \implies One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG
- OWP \implies Hardcore Predicate for OWP \implies One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG
- Today's Goals:

Outline Construction: PRG from OWF

- OWF \implies Hardcore Predicate for OWF \implies One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG
- OWP \implies Hardcore Predicate for OWP \implies One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG
- Today's Goals: "OWF \implies Hardcore Predicate"

Outline Construction: PRG from OWF

- OWF \implies Hardcore Predicate for OWF \implies One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG
- OWP \implies Hardcore Predicate for OWP \implies One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG
- Today's Goals: "OWF \implies Hardcore Predicate" and "One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG"

One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG

First Construction

- Let $G(s)$ be a one-bit extension PRG

One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG

First Construction

- Let $G(s)$ be a one-bit extension PRG
- Then: $P(s) := \overbrace{G(G(\dots G(s)\dots))}^{m\text{-times}}$ is an arbitrary stretch PRG

One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG

First Construction

- Let $G(s)$ be a one-bit extension PRG
- Then: $P(s) := \overbrace{G(G(\dots G(s)\dots))}^{m\text{-times}}$ is an arbitrary stretch PRG
- Proof?

One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG

Second Construction

- Let $G(s)$ be a one-bit extension PRG

One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG

Second Construction

- Let $G(s)$ be a one-bit extension PRG
- Let $G(s) = H(s) \| b(s)$, where $|G(\cdot)| = |H(\cdot)|$

One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG

Second Construction

- Let $G(s)$ be a one-bit extension PRG
- Let $G(s) = H(s) \| b(s)$, where $|G(\cdot)| = |H(\cdot)|$
- $b_1 = b(s)$

One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG

Second Construction

- Let $G(s)$ be a one-bit extension PRG
- Let $G(s) = H(s) \| b(s)$, where $|G(\cdot)| = |H(\cdot)|$
- $b_1 = b(s)$
- $b_2 = b(H(s))$

One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG

Second Construction

- Let $G(s)$ be a one-bit extension PRG
- Let $G(s) = H(s) \| b(s)$, where $|G(\cdot)| = |H(\cdot)|$
- $b_1 = b(s)$
- $b_2 = b(H(s))$
- $b_3 = b(H(H(s)))$

One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG

Second Construction

- Let $G(s)$ be a one-bit extension PRG
- Let $G(s) = H(s) \| b(s)$, where $|G(\cdot)| = |H(\cdot)|$
- $b_1 = b(s)$
- $b_2 = b(H(s))$
- $b_3 = b(H(H(s)))$
- $b_i = b(\underbrace{H(\dots H}_{(i-1)\text{-times}}(s)))$

One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG

Second Construction

- Let $G(s)$ be a one-bit extension PRG
- Let $G(s) = H(s) \| b(s)$, where $|G(\cdot)| = |H(\cdot)|$
- $b_1 = b(s)$
- $b_2 = b(H(s))$
- $b_3 = b(H(H(s)))$
- $b_i = b(\underbrace{H(\dots H}_{(i-1)\text{-times}}(s)))$
- Then: $P(s) := b_1 \dots b_m$ is the PRG

One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG

Second Construction

- Let $G(s)$ be a one-bit extension PRG
- Let $G(s) = H(s) \| b(s)$, where $|G(\cdot)| = |H(\cdot)|$
- $b_1 = b(s)$
- $b_2 = b(H(s))$
- $b_3 = b(H(H(s)))$
- $b_i = b(\underbrace{H(\dots H}_{(i-1)\text{-times}}(s)))$
- Then: $P(s) := b_1 \dots b_m$ is the PRG
- Proof?

One-bit extension PRG \implies Poly-stretch PRG

Second Construction

- Let $G(s)$ be a one-bit extension PRG
- Let $G(s) = H(s) \| b(s)$, where $|G(\cdot)| = |H(\cdot)|$
- $b_1 = b(s)$
- $b_2 = b(H(s))$
- $b_3 = b(H(H(s)))$
- $b_i = b(\underbrace{H(\dots H}_{(i-1)\text{-times}}(s)))$
- Then: $P(s) := b_1 \dots b_m$ is the PRG
- Proof?
- Think: Which one is preferable?

Theorem (Hardcore Predicate)

If $f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ is a OWF (OWP) then

Theorem (Hardcore Predicate)

If $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^n$ is a OWF (OWP) then

- The function $g: \{0, 1\}^{2n} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{2n}$ defined by $g(x, r) := (f(x), r)$ is also a OWF (OWP).

Theorem (Hardcore Predicate)

If $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^n$ is a OWF (OWP) then

- The function $g: \{0, 1\}^{2n} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{2n}$ defined by $g(x, r) := (f(x), r)$ is also a OWF (OWP).
- And $h(x, r) := \langle x, r \rangle$ is a hardcore predicate for $g(x, r)$.

Warmup Proof (1)

- Given $g(x, r) = (f(x), r)$, the adversary \mathcal{A} , always correctly outputs $h(x, r)$

Warmup Proof (1)

- Given $g(x, r) = (f(x), r)$, the adversary \mathcal{A} , always correctly outputs $h(x, r)$
- Use $\mathcal{A}(f(x), e_i)$ to obtain x_i , for all $1 \leq i \leq n$ and

$$e_i = (\overbrace{0, \dots, 0}^{(i-1)\text{-times}}, 1, \dots, 0)$$

Warmup Proof (2)

- Given $g(x, r) = (f(x), r)$, the adversary \mathcal{A} computes $h(x, r)$ with probability $3/4 + \varepsilon(n)$ (over choices of (x, r))

Warmup Proof (2)

- Given $g(x, r) = (f(x), r)$, the adversary \mathcal{A} computes $h(x, r)$ with probability $3/4 + \varepsilon(n)$ (over choices of (x, r))
- Let,

$$S := \left\{ x : \Pr[r \stackrel{s}{\leftarrow} \{0, 1\}^n : \mathcal{A}(f(x), r) = h(x, r)] \geq \frac{3}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon(n)}{2} \right\}$$

Warmup Proof (2)

- Given $g(x, r) = (f(x), r)$, the adversary \mathcal{A} computes $h(x, r)$ with probability $3/4 + \varepsilon(n)$ (over choices of (x, r))
- Let,

$$S := \left\{ x : \Pr[r \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^n : \mathcal{A}(f(x), r) = h(x, r)] \geq \frac{3}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon(n)}{2} \right\}$$

- Then, $|S|/2^n \geq \varepsilon(n)/2$ (Markov Inequality)

Warmup Proof (2)

- Given $g(x, r) = (f(x), r)$, the adversary \mathcal{A} computes $h(x, r)$ with probability $3/4 + \varepsilon(n)$ (over choices of (x, r))
- Let,

$$S := \left\{ x : \Pr[r \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^n : \mathcal{A}(f(x), r) = h(x, r)] \geq \frac{3}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon(n)}{2} \right\}$$

- Then, $|S|/2^n \geq \varepsilon(n)/2$ (Markov Inequality)
- Let $a := \mathcal{A}(f(x), e_i + r)$ and $b := \mathcal{A}(f(x), r)$, for $r \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^n$

Warmup Proof (2)

- Given $g(x, r) = (f(x), r)$, the adversary \mathcal{A} computes $h(x, r)$ with probability $3/4 + \varepsilon(n)$ (over choices of (x, r))
- Let,

$$S := \left\{ x : \Pr[r \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^n : \mathcal{A}(f(x), r) = h(x, r)] \geq \frac{3}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon(n)}{2} \right\}$$

- Then, $|S|/2^n \geq \varepsilon(n)/2$ (Markov Inequality)
- Let $a := \mathcal{A}(f(x), e_i + r)$ and $b := \mathcal{A}(f(x), r)$, for $r \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^n$
- Compute $c := a \oplus b$

Warmup Proof (2)

- Given $g(x, r) = (f(x), r)$, the adversary \mathcal{A} computes $h(x, r)$ with probability $3/4 + \varepsilon(n)$ (over choices of (x, r))
- Let,

$$S := \left\{ x : \Pr[r \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^n : \mathcal{A}(f(x), r) = h(x, r)] \geq \frac{3}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon(n)}{2} \right\}$$

- Then, $|S|/2^n \geq \varepsilon(n)/2$ (Markov Inequality)
- Let $a := \mathcal{A}(f(x), e_i + r)$ and $b := \mathcal{A}(f(x), r)$, for $r \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^n$
- Compute $c := a \oplus b$
- The bit c is correct (i.e. $c = x_i$) with probability $\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon$ (Union Bound)

Warmup Proof (2)

- Given $g(x, r) = (f(x), r)$, the adversary \mathcal{A} computes $h(x, r)$ with probability $3/4 + \varepsilon(n)$ (over choices of (x, r))
- Let,

$$S := \left\{ x : \Pr[r \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^n : \mathcal{A}(f(x), r) = h(x, r)] \geq \frac{3}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon(n)}{2} \right\}$$

- Then, $|S|/2^n \geq \varepsilon(n)/2$ (Markov Inequality)
- Let $a := \mathcal{A}(f(x), e_i + r)$ and $b := \mathcal{A}(f(x), r)$, for $r \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^n$
- Compute $c := a \oplus b$
- The bit c is correct (i.e. $c = x_i$) with probability $\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon$ (Union Bound)
- Repeat and take majority to correctly obtain x_i with $(1 - \text{negl}(n))$ probability

Homework!

Concluding Remarks

- OWF \implies PRG: [Impagliazzo-Levin-Luby-89] and [Hstad-90]

Concluding Remarks

- OWF \implies PRG: [Impagliazzo-Levin-Luby-89] and [Hstad-90]
- More Efficient Constructions: [Vadhan-Zheng-12]

Concluding Remarks

- OWF \implies PRG: [Impagliazzo-Levin-Luby-89] and [Hstad-90]
- More Efficient Constructions: [Vadhan-Zheng-12]
- Computational analogues of Entropy

Concluding Remarks

- OWF \implies PRG: [Impagliazzo-Levin-Luby-89] and [Hastad-90]
- More Efficient Constructions: [Vadhan-Zheng-12]
- Computational analogues of Entropy
- Non-cryptographic PRGs and Derandomization:
[Nisan-Wigderson-88]

Concluding Remarks

- OWF \implies PRG: [Impagliazzo-Levin-Luby-89] and [Hastad-90]
- More Efficient Constructions: [Vadhan-Zheng-12]
- Computational analogues of Entropy
- Non-cryptographic PRGs and Derandomization: [Nisan-Wigderson-88]
- Non-boolean PRGs: [Dubrov-Ishai-06] and [Artemenko-Shaltiel-14]