

CHNORR SIGNATURE  
 We have a  $\text{Str}(\frac{3}{3})$  security parameters  
 DLP. Schnorr runs as follows:

**KeyGen** ( $G$ )  
 $x \leftarrow_R \mathbb{Z}_q$   
 $X \leftarrow g^x$   
 ret  $(x, X)$

Having keys generated, we can sign a message

**Sign** ( $m, x$ )  
 $a \leftarrow_R \mathbb{Z}_q$   
 $r \leftarrow g^a$   
 $h \leftarrow \mathcal{H}(m, r)$   
 $s \leftarrow a + xh$   
 ret  $\sigma = (r, s)$

**Verify** ( $m, \sigma, X$ )  
 $h = \mathcal{H}(m, r)$   
 $g^s = rX^h$   
 true  
 else false

The signature is correct if  $\Pr \left[ G \leftarrow \text{Str}(\frac{3}{3}), (x, X) \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}, m \in M, G \leftarrow \text{Sign}(m, x), \text{Verify}(\sigma, m, X) \rightarrow 1 \right] = 1$

The signature is unforgeable if  $\Pr \left[ G \leftarrow \text{Str}(\frac{3}{3}), (x, X) \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}, m \in M, G \leftarrow \text{Sign}(m, x), \text{Verify}(\sigma, m, X) = 1 \wedge m \notin M \right] \leq \text{negligible}$

In the given world after some number of queries to signing oracle and hash adversary is able to create a signature of a new message

Proof of correctness:

$$L = g^s = g^{a+xh} = g^a g^{xh} = rX^h = P$$

Proof of unforgeability:

1<sup>o</sup> Simulation i ROM without knowing a secret key (2<sup>o</sup>)

**Sim** ( $X, m$ )

$s, h \leftarrow_R \mathbb{Z}_q$

$\frac{g^s}{X^h} \rightarrow r$

$h \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(m, r)$

**OR** ( $\lambda$ )

$m, r$	$h$
$m, r_1$	$h$

2<sup>o</sup>  $r, h, s$   
 $r, h', s'$

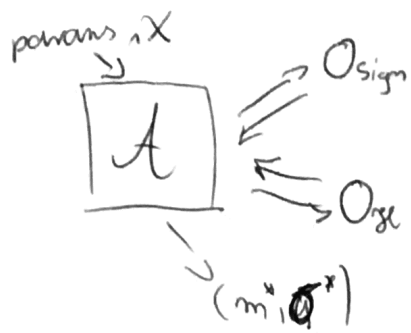
$$s = a + xh$$

$$s' = a + xh'$$

$$s - s' = x(h - h')$$

$$x = \frac{s - s'}{h - h'}$$

with non-negligible probability the adv. will reuse the same exponent value  $a$  (reusing lemma)



If those 2 requirements ( $s_{\text{im}}$ , and  $(\sigma_{\text{th}}, s)$ ) are fulfilled then  $A$  will return two different signatures with the same source of randomness  $\sigma$  (we rewind to  $\alpha$ , so it is the same)

① Signature is unforgeable if

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{Pr} \left[ \begin{array}{l}
 g \leftarrow \text{Str}(\xi), (x, X) \leftarrow \text{keygen} \\
 \{ (m_i, \sigma_i) \} \leftarrow \mathcal{A}^{\text{O}_{\text{sign}}(\cdot), \text{O}_H(\cdot)}(X) \\
 \hline
 \text{forgery step} \\
 (m^*, \sigma^*) \leftarrow \mathcal{A}(pk, \{ (m_i, \sigma_i) \} = V), \\
 (m^*, \sigma^*) \notin V \quad \wedge \\
 \text{Verify}(m^*, \sigma^*, pk) \rightarrow 1
 \end{array} \right] \leq \epsilon
 \end{array}$$

Probability that in world generated by  $\text{Str}$  having key generated by  $\text{keygen}$ , adversary having access

② Proof of unforgeability

We simulate 2 functionalities

$\text{O}_{\text{sign}}(m, X) : \quad \text{O}_H(m)$

$m$	$\sigma$
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~~sketch~~  
 $h, s \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q$

$g^s / x^h \Rightarrow r$

return  $(r, s)$

$m$	$r$	$h$