

Connections between Learning with Errors and the Dihedral Coset Problem

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joint work with Zvika Brakerski, Damien Stehlé, and Weiqiang Wen



LWE and DCP

Dimension: n , modulus: $q = \text{poly}(n)$

LWE: Given

$$(\mathbf{a}_1, \langle \mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{s} \rangle + e_1 \bmod q)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$(\mathbf{a}_m, \langle \mathbf{a}_m, \mathbf{s} \rangle + e_m \bmod q)$$

with $\|\mathbf{e}\| \ll q$, find \mathbf{s} .

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BKW / lattices:

$$2^{\mathcal{O}\left(n \cdot \frac{\log q}{(\log q - \log e_i)^2}\right)}$$

Kuperberg:

$$2^{\mathcal{O}(\log \ell + \log N / \log \ell)}$$

The reduction produces $\ell = \text{poly}(n)$, $N = 2^{n^2}$

Is $\text{DCP} \leq \text{LWE}$?

- ▶ might give a strong evidence for quantum hardness of LWE
- ▶ DCP might be too 'hard' for LWE:

$$\text{DCP} \leq \text{SubsetSum}_{1..c} \text{ [Reg'02], but}$$
$$\text{SubsetSum}_{\frac{1}{\log n}} \leq \text{LWE} \leq \text{Vec. SubsetSum}_{>\log n}$$

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No, but we show that $\underline{\text{EDCP}} \leq \text{LWE}$

Extended DCP

EDCP

for a distr. \mathcal{D}

$$\sum_{j \in \text{sup}(\mathcal{D})} \mathcal{D}(j) |j\rangle |\mathbf{x} + j \cdot \mathbf{s}\rangle$$

DCP

$$|0\rangle |x\rangle + |1\rangle |x + \mathbf{s}\rangle$$

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G-EDCP

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \rho_r(j) |j\rangle |\mathbf{x} + j \cdot \mathbf{s}\rangle$$

U-EDCP

$$\sum_{j=0}^{M-1} |j\rangle |\mathbf{x} + j \cdot \mathbf{s}\rangle$$

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Main result:

LWE	\iff	G-EDCP	\iff	U-EDCP < DCP
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\iff hides polynomial losses

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DCP

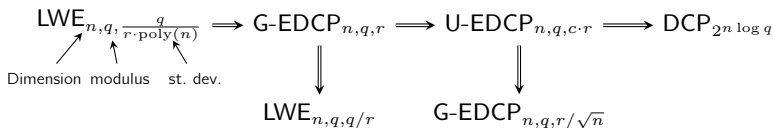
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G-EDCP_{n,q,r}

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U-EDCP_{n,q,M}

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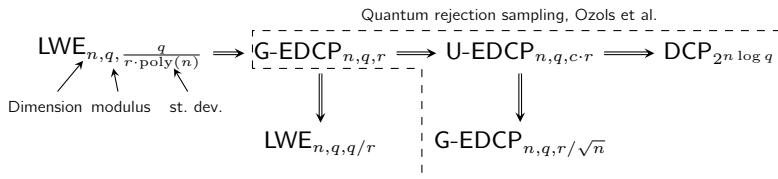
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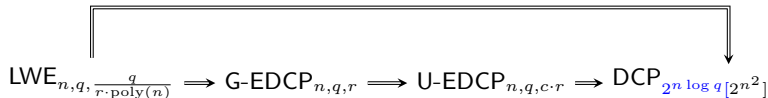
U-EDCP_{n,q,M}

$$\sum_{j=0}^{M-1} |j\rangle |\mathbf{x} + j \cdot \mathbf{s}\rangle$$



Results

via average case lattice problems [Reg02]+[LM09]



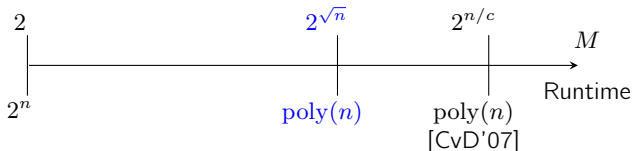
Results

via average case lattice problems [Reg02]+[LM09]

$$\text{LWE}_{n,q,\frac{q}{r \cdot \text{poly}(n)}} \Rightarrow \text{G-EDCP}_{n,q,r} \Rightarrow \text{U-EDCP}_{n,q,c \cdot r} \Rightarrow \text{DCP}_{2^{n \log q} [2^{n^2}]}$$

1-dim UDCP was already considered in [Childs-van Dam'07]:

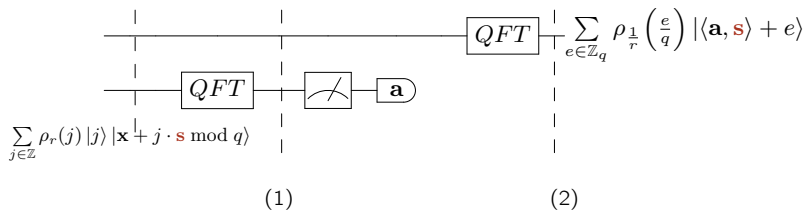
$$\sum_{j=0}^{M-1} |j\rangle |x + j \cdot s \bmod 2^n\rangle$$



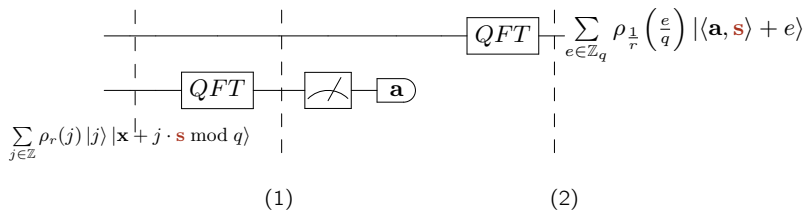
[Brakerski et. al]

$$\text{LWE}_{\sqrt{n}, 2^{\sqrt{n}}, \frac{2^{\sqrt{n}}}{M}} \Leftarrow \text{LWE}_{1, 2^n, \frac{2^n}{M}} \Leftarrow \text{G-EDCP}_{1, 2^n, M} \Leftarrow \text{U-EDCP}_{1, 2^n, M}$$

G-EDCP \leq LWE

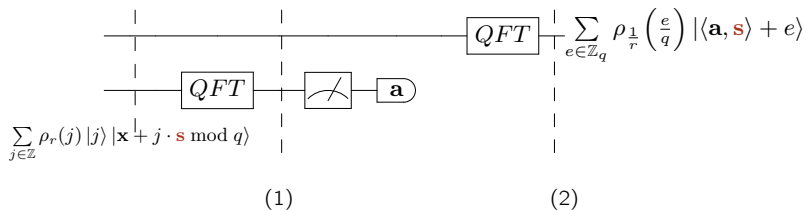


G-EDCP \leq LWE



$$(1) : \sum_{\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \omega_q^{\langle (\mathbf{x} + j \cdot \mathbf{s}), \mathbf{a} \rangle} \cdot \rho_r(j) |j\rangle |\mathbf{a}\rangle$$

$G\text{-EDCP} \leq \text{LWE}$



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$$(2) : \sum_{b \in \mathbb{Z}_q} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \omega_q^{j \cdot (\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{s} \rangle + b)} \cdot \rho_r(j) |b\rangle \xrightarrow{\text{PSF}} \sum_{b \in \mathbb{Z}_q} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \rho_{1/r} \left(j + \frac{\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{s} \rangle + b}{q} \right) |b\rangle$$

Open questions

- ▶ how to make use of several shifts (exact complexity of Kuperberg's algorithm with multiple shifts).
- ▶ trade samples vs. shifts: UDCP self-reduction allowing to trade ℓ for M ?
- ▶ extend quantum rejection sampling to ring-lwe states