

## Build a provably secure PRF from PRG

The basic idea of pseudorandom functions  $F_k$  is  $c = (r, F_k(r) + m)$ . These are easy to compute and computationally indistinguishable from a random function and there are  $2^{n(2^n)}$  possible functions.

Definition of PRF :

Let  $f : \{0,1\}^* \times \{0,1\}^* \rightarrow \{0,1\}^*$  be an efficient, length-preserving, keyed function. We say that  $F$  is a pseudorandom function if for all probabilistic polynomial-time distinguishers  $D$ , there exists a negligible function  $\text{negl}$  such that:

$$|\Pr[D_k^{F(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1] - \Pr[D^{f(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1]| \leq \text{negl}(n),$$

Where  $k \leftarrow \{0,1\}^n$  is chosen uniformly at random and  $f$  is chosen uniformly at random from the set of functions mapping  $n$ -bit strings to  $n$ -bit strings.

To construct PRF from PRG :

Let  $G$  be a pseudorandom generator with expansion factor  $l(n) = 2n$ . Denote by  $G_0(k)$  the first half of  $G$ 's output, and by  $G_1(k)$  the second half of  $G$ 's output. For every  $k$  belonging to  $\{0,1\}^n$ , define the function  $F_k : \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$  as :

$$F_k(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = G_{x_n}(\dots(G_{x_2}(G_{x_1}(k)))\dots)$$

If  $G$  is a pseudorandom generator with expansion factor  $l(n) = 2n$ , then the above method gives a pseudorandom function.