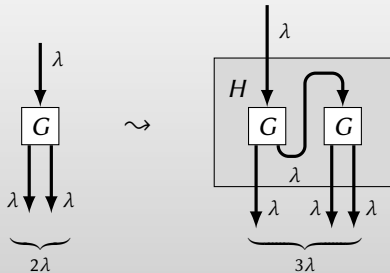


# Extending the stretch of a PRG:

$H(s)$ :  
 $x := G(s)$   
 $y := G(x_{\text{right}})$   
return  $x_{\text{left}} || y$



## Claim:

If  $G$  is a secure length-doubling PRG then  $H$  is a secure length-tripling PRG. That is,  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H \equiv \mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^H$ .

# Overview:

Want to show:

$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$		$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^H$
$\frac{\text{QUERY}():}{s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda}$ return $H(s)$	$\approx$	$\frac{\text{QUERY}():}{z \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{3\lambda}}$ return $z$

Standard hybrid technique:

- ▶ Starting with  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$ , make a sequence of small modifications
- ▶ Each modification has *negligible* effect on calling program
- ▶ Sequence of modifications ends with  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^H$

# Overview:

Want to show:

$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$		$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^H$
<u>QUERY():</u> $s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$ return $H(s)$	$\approx$	<u>QUERY():</u> $z \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{3\lambda}$ return $z$

The proof will **use** the fact  $G$  is a secure PRG. In other words,

$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$		$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^G$
<u>QUERY():</u> $s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$ return $G(s)$	$\approx$	<u>QUERY():</u> $z \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{2\lambda}$ return $z$

# Security proof


$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$$

QUERY():

$s \leftarrow \{0,1\}^\lambda$   
return  $H(s)$

Starting point is  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$ .

# Security proof

 $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$ 

QUERY():

$s \leftarrow \{0,1\}^\lambda$

return  $H(s)$

Starting point is  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$ . Fill in details of  $H$

# Security proof



$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$

QUERY():

$s \leftarrow \{0,1\}^\lambda$

$x := G(s)$

$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$

return  $x_{\text{left}} || y$

Starting point is  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$ . Fill in details of  $H$

# Security proof



$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$

QUERY():

$s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

$x := G(s)$

$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$

return  $x_{\text{left}} || y$

Starting point is  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$ . Fill in details of  $H$

# Security proof



$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$

QUERY():

$s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

$x := G(s)$

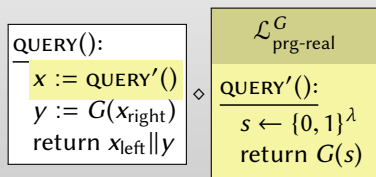
$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$

return  $x_{\text{left}} \| y$

These statements appear in  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$ .

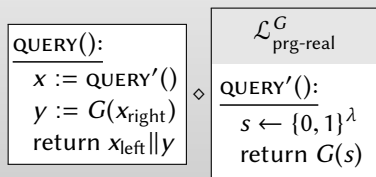


# Security proof



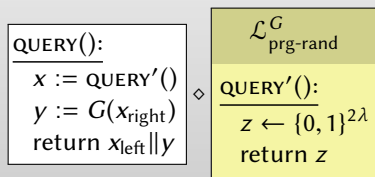
Factor out in terms of  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$ .

# Security proof



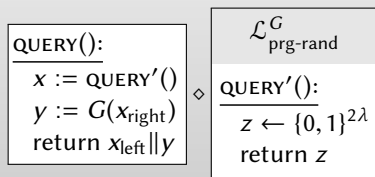
Factor out in terms of  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$ .

# Security proof



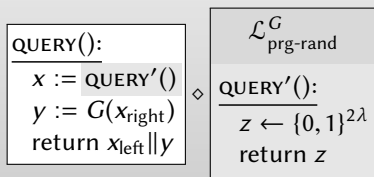
Security of PRG allows to replace  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$  with  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^G$ .

# Security proof



Security of PRG allows to replace  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$  with  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^G$ .

# Security proof



Inline call to QUERY'.

# Security proof



QUERY():

$x \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{2\lambda}$

$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$

return  $x_{\text{left}} || y$

Inline call to QUERY'.

# Security proof



QUERY():

$x \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{2\lambda}$

$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$

return  $x_{\text{left}} || y$

Inline call to QUERY'.

# Security proof



QUERY():

$x \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{2\lambda}$

$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$

return  $x_{\text{left}} \| y$

Sampling  $2\lambda$  uniform bits is the same as sampling  $\lambda$  and then  $\lambda$  more.



# Security proof



QUERY():

$x_{\text{left}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

$x_{\text{right}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$

return  $x_{\text{left}} || y$

Sampling  $2\lambda$  uniform bits is the same as sampling  $\lambda$  and then  $\lambda$  more.

# Security proof



QUERY():

$x_{\text{left}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

$x_{\text{right}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$

return  $x_{\text{left}} || y$

Sampling  $2\lambda$  uniform bits is the same as sampling  $\lambda$  and then  $\lambda$  more.

# Security proof



QUERY():

$x_{\text{left}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

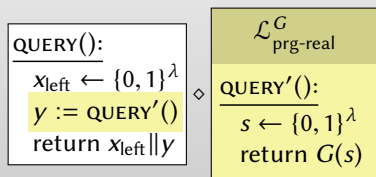
$x_{\text{right}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$

return  $x_{\text{left}} || y$

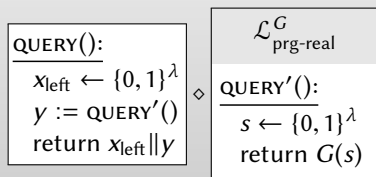
These statements appear in  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$ .

# Security proof



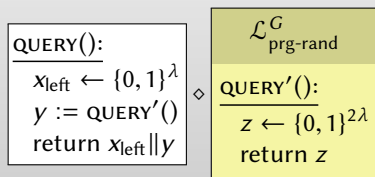
Factor out in terms of  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$ .

# Security proof



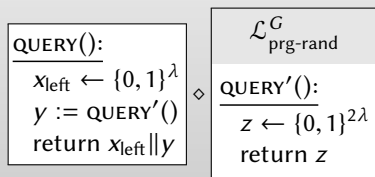
Factor out in terms of  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$ .

# Security proof



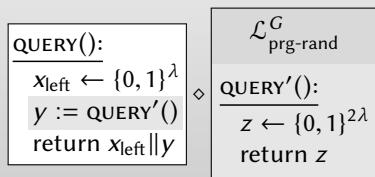
Security of PRG allows to replace  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$  with  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^G$ .

# Security proof



Security of PRG allows to replace  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$  with  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^G$ .

# Security proof



Inline the call to QUERY'.



# Security proof



```
QUERY():  
   $x_{\text{left}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$   
   $y \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{2\lambda}$   
  return  $x_{\text{left}} || y$ 
```

Inline the call to QUERY'.

# Security proof



QUERY():

$x_{\text{left}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

$y \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{2\lambda}$

return  $x_{\text{left}} \| y$

Inline the call to QUERY'.

# Security proof



QUERY():

$x_{\text{left}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

$y \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{2\lambda}$

return  $x_{\text{left}} || y$

Uniform  $2\lambda$  bits concatenated with  $\lambda$  bits = Uniform  $3\lambda$  bits.

# Security proof



QUERY():

$z \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{3\lambda}$   
return  $z$

$2\lambda$  uniform bits concatenated with  $\lambda$  uniform bits =  $3\lambda$  uniform bits.

# Security proof



QUERY():

$z \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{3\lambda}$

return  $z$

$2\lambda$  uniform bits concatenated with  $\lambda$  uniform bits =  $3\lambda$  uniform bits.

# Security proof


$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^H$$

QUERY():

$z \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{3\lambda}$

return  $z$

This is just  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^H$ .

# Summary

We showed:

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H \\ \hline \text{QUERY():} \\ s \leftarrow \{0,1\}^\lambda \\ \text{return } H(s) \end{array}} \approx \dots \approx \boxed{\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^H \\ \hline \text{QUERY():} \\ z \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{3\lambda} \\ \text{return } z \end{array}}$$

So  $H$  is a secure PRG when  $G$  is a secure PRG.

# A question

$H$  contains two calls to  $G$ . We applied the security of  $G$  (replacing  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$  with  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^G$ ) separately to each call to  $G$ .

Does the proof still work if we apply security in the other order?



# Attempted security proof

$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$

QUERY():

$s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

$x := G(s)$

$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$

return  $x_{\text{left}} \| y$

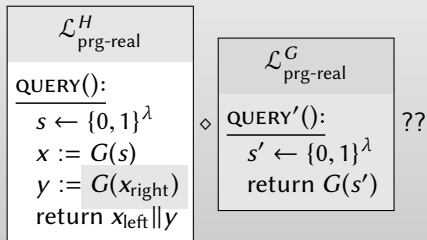
Starting point.

# Attempted security proof

$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$
<u>QUERY():</u> $s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$ $x := G(s)$ $y := G(x_{\text{right}})$ return $x_{\text{left}} \  y$

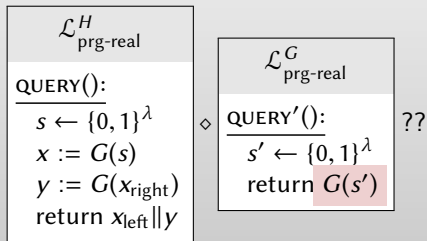
Starting point. Can we write this call to  $G$  in terms of  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$ ?

# Attempted security proof



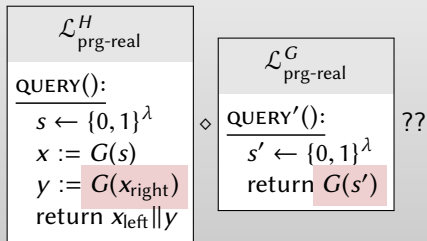
Starting point. Can we write this call to  $G$  in terms of  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$ ?

# Attempted security proof



Argument to  $G$  must be chosen *uniformly*

# Attempted security proof



Argument to  $G$  must be chosen *uniformly* but  $x_{\text{right}}$  is not!