Solution of Exercisesheet 3

Exercise 3-1

Trying some values:

$k = 2$	$a = 27$	$b = 72$	$c = \lvert b - a \rvert = 72 - 27 = 45$	$d = 45$	$e = 54$
$k = 3$	$a = 398$	$b = 983$	$c = \lvert 983 - 398 \rvert = 585$	$d = 585$	$e = 558$
$k = 3$	$a = 398$	$b = 938$	$c = \lvert 983 - 938 \rvert = 441$	$d = 441$	$e = 144$
$k = 3$	$a = 321$	$b = 213$	$c = \lvert 321 - 213 \rvert = 108$	$d = 18$	$e = 81$

In the table above one can see that the sum of the digits of d, respectivly e is always a multiple of 9.
The reason for this lies in the construction of the 'pseudorandom generator'. b has the same digits like a only in an other order. To get c we subtract the greater number of those from the smaller, so c is always positive. Then we remove all 0-digits to get d and scramble the letters again for e. The sum of digits didn't change after the computation of c, so we look at c to argue that this sum is always a multiple of 9.
If $a > b$ we compute for the sum of the digits of $c = a - b$: $(a_1 - b_1) + (a_2 - b_2) + ... + (a_n - b_n) = a_1 + a_2 + ... + a_n - (b_1 + b_2 + ... + b_n)$. But this only hold if $a_n > b_n$.
If $a_i < b_i$ then it is $(a_1 - b_1) + (a_2 - b_2) + ... + (a_{i-1} - b_{i-1} - 1) + (a_i - b_i + 10) + ... + (a_n - b_n) = a_1 + a_2 + ... + a_n - (b_1 + b_2 + ... + b_n) + 9$
The sum of the digit of a has to be the same like the sum of the digits from b, because b has the same digits like a only in an other order, so $a_1 + a_2 + ... + a_n - (b_1 + b_2 + ... + b_n) = 0$.
If $a_i < b_i$ holds for y positions the sum of the digits is $9 \cdot y$. a and b have the same digits, so $a_i < b_i$ holds at least for one position, so $y \geq 1$.
This argumentation is the same for $b > a$, so the sum of the digits from c, respectively d or e, is always a multiple from 9.
If now all but the last digit of e are given one can always determine the last digit, because the sum of all digits has to be a multiple of 9. If the sum of the digits is already 9, the last bit has to be 9 as well, because all 0-digits had erased. If this is not the case, we could not determine if the last digit has to be 0 or 9.
So the described generator does not pass the next-character test.

Exercise 3-2

(a) Is $\mathsf{G}_a(\mathsf{s}) = \mathsf{G}(\mathsf{s})||0$ a secure PRG?
No since the last bit is always 1. This bit is not uniformly at random because the probablitiy of that bit being 1 is 100% instead of 50%.
$\Rightarrow$ G_a is a not a PRG

(b) Is $\mathsf{G}_b(\mathsf{s}||\mathsf{b}) = \mathsf{G}(\mathsf{s})||\mathsf{b}$ where $|\mathsf{b}| = 1$ a secure PRG?
Yes because adding a single random but fixed bit has the probability 50% being 1 and 50% being 0 meaning b is uniformly random. b $= \{0, 1\}$ is a pseudorandom generator and the concatination of two pseudorandom number generators is a pseudorandom number generator itself. Also since b is part of the argument G_b is deterministic.
$\Rightarrow$ G_b is a secure PRG

(c) Is $\mathsf{G}_c(\mathsf{s}) = \mathsf{G}(\mathsf{s}||0)$ a secure PRG?

Solution of Exercisesheet 3

(d) Is $G_d(s) = G(s||0^{|s|})$ a secure PRG?

(e) Is $G_e(s) = G(s) \oplus 1^{l(|s|}$ a secure PRG?
Yes because $G(s) \oplus 1^{l(|s|} = G(s)$ and $G(s)$ is per definition a secure PRG.
$\Rightarrow$ Therefor $G_e(s)$ is also a secure PRG.

(f) Is $G_f(s) = trunc(G(trunc(s)))$ a secure PRG?
where *trunc*(x) for a nonempty string x denotes all but the last bit of x.
(For this part, assume that l(n) ¿ n + 2, and ignore the fact that G_f is undefined on input strings of length 1.)