



## SOLUTION OF EXERCISESHEET 9

### Exercise 9-1

### Exercise 9-2

### Exercise 9-3

- (a) **To show:** Prove that regular CPA security implies  $\lambda$ -CPA security.

We do this by a reduction. We assume there is an efficient adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  against the  $\lambda$ -CPA-security of  $\Pi$ . From this we construct our adversary  $\mathcal{B}$  against the CPA-security of  $\Pi$ .

- (b) **To show:** Prove that  $\lambda$ -CPA security implies normal CPA security

We do this by a reduction. We assume there is an efficient adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  against the CPA-security of  $\Pi$ . From this we construct our adversary  $\mathcal{B}$  against the  $\lambda$ -CPA-security of  $\Pi$  which invokes  $\mathcal{A}$ .  $\mathcal{B}$  has to provide an encryption oracle for  $\mathcal{A}$ . To do this he forwards any message  $m$   $\mathcal{A}$  sends to his oracle to his own oracle and receives the ciphertextvector  $C_b$ . He then forwards only the first ciphertext  $c_1$  to  $\mathcal{A}$ .

$\mathcal{A}$  eventually outputs two messages  $(\widetilde{m}_0, \widetilde{m}_1)$ , which  $\mathcal{B}$  forwards to his challenger. From the received ciphertextvector  $C_b$  he again forwards only the first ciphertext to  $\mathcal{A}$ . Then  $\mathcal{B}$  outputs the same bit  $b$  like  $\mathcal{A}$  does.

### Exercise 9-4