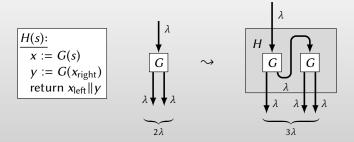
### Extending the stretch of a PRG:



### Claim:

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

### Overview:

### Want to show:

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

### Standard hybrid technique:

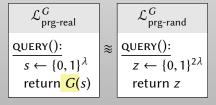
- ► Starting with  $\mathcal{L}_{prg-real}^{H}$ , make a sequence of small modifications
- Each modification has negligible effect on calling program
- Sequence of modifications ends with  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^{H}$

### Overview:

Want to show:

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

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



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

QUERY():

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

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

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

 $\frac{\text{QUERY}():}{s \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda}}$  return H(s)

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



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

$$\underline{QUERY():}$$

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

$$x := G(s)$$

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

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

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



### QUERY():

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

$$x := G(s)$$

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

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

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



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

$$\underline{QUERY():}$$

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

$$x := G(s)$$

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

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

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



```
\frac{\text{QUERY():}}{x := \text{QUERY'()}} \\ y := G(x_{\text{right}}) \\ \text{return } x_{\text{left}} || y \diamond \frac{\text{QUERY'():}}{s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}} \\ \text{return } G(s)
```

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

x := QUERY'()  $y := G(x_{\text{right}})$   $\text{return } x_{\text{left}} || y$  x := QUERY'():  $s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}$ QUERY():

$$\mathcal{L}_{prg-real}^{\mathcal{O}}$$

$$\frac{QUERY'():}{s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}}$$

$$return \ G(s)$$

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



QUERY():

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



QUERY():

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



QUERY(): 

$$\mathcal{L}_{prg-rand}^{G}$$

$$\frac{QUERY'():}{z \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{2\lambda}}$$

$$return z$$

Inline call to QUERY'.



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

Inline call to QUERY'.



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

Inline call to QUERY'.



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

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



# 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.



# 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.



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

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

```
Security proof
```

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



 $\frac{\text{QUERY():}}{x_{\text{left}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}} \\
y := \text{QUERY'()} \\
\text{return } x_{\text{left}} || y$   $\downarrow C_{\text{prg-real}} \\
\text{QUERY'():} \\
s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda} \\
\text{return } G(s)$ QUERY():

$$\mathcal{L}_{prg-real}^{G}$$

$$\frac{QUERY'():}{s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}}$$

$$return G(s)$$

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



 $\frac{\text{QUERY():}}{x_{\text{left}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}} \\ y := \text{QUERY'()} \\ \text{return } x_{\text{left}} || y$   $\Rightarrow \frac{\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^{G}}{\text{qUERY'():}} \\ z \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{2\lambda} \\ \text{return } z$ 

$$\mathcal{L}_{prg-rand}^{G}$$

$$\frac{QUERY'():}{z \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{2\lambda}}$$

$$return z$$

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



 $\frac{|\underbrace{\mathsf{QUERY}():}}{x_{\mathsf{left}} \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda}} \\
y := \underbrace{\mathsf{QUERY}'()}_{\mathsf{return}} \times \frac{|\underbrace{\mathsf{QUERY}'():}}{z \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{2\lambda}}_{\mathsf{return}} z$ 

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

$$\frac{\text{QUERY'():}}{z \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{2\lambda}}$$

$$\text{return } z$$

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



 $x_{\text{left}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}$  y := QUERY'()  $\text{return } x_{\text{left}} || y$   $\Rightarrow \frac{\text{QUERY'}():}{z \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{2\lambda}}$ 

$$\mathcal{L}_{prg-rand}^{G}$$

$$\frac{QUERY'():}{z \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{2\lambda}}$$

$$return z$$

Inline the call to QUERY'.



```
QUERY():
     x_{\text{left}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}

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

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

Inline the call to QUERY'.



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

Inline the call to QUERY'.



### QUERY():

 $x_{\text{left}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}$   $y \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{2\lambda}$   $\text{return } x_{\text{left}} || y$ 

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



QUERY():

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

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



QUERY():  $z \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{3\lambda}$ return z

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



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

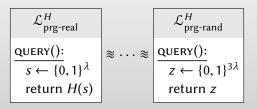
QUERY():

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

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

### Summary

### We showed:



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  $\mathcal{L}^G_{\operatorname{prg-real}}$  with  $\mathcal{L}^G_{\operatorname{prg-rand}}$ ) separately to each call to G.

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

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

$$\frac{\text{QUERY():}}{s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}}$$

$$x := G(s)$$

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

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

Starting point.

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

$$\underline{\frac{\text{QUERY():}}{s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}}}$$

$$x := G(s)$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \mathcal{L}_{prg-real}^{H} \\ \hline \underline{QUERY():} \\ \hline s \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda} \\ x := G(s) \\ y := G(x_{right}) \\ return \ x_{left} \| y \\ \hline \end{array} \diamond \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \mathcal{L}_{prg-real}^{G} \\ \hline \underline{QUERY'():} \\ \hline s' \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda} \\ return \ G(s') \\ \hline \end{array} ??$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \mathcal{L}^{H}_{prg-real} \\ \hline \underline{QUERY():} \\ \hline s \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda} \\ x := G(s) \\ y := G(x_{right}) \\ return \ x_{left} \| y \end{array} \diamond \begin{array}{c|c} \mathcal{L}^{G}_{prg-real} \\ \hline \underline{QUERY'():} \\ s' \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda} \\ return \ \underline{G(s')} \end{array} ??$$

Argument to *G* must be chosen *uniformly* 

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\mathcal{L}_{prg-real}^{H} \\
\hline
\underline{OUERY():} \\
s \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda} \\
x := G(s) \\
y := G(x_{right}) \\
return x_{left} || y
\end{array}$$

$$\downarrow \begin{array}{c}
\mathcal{L}_{prg-real}^{G} \\
\hline
\underline{OUERY'():} \\
s' \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda} \\
return G(s')
\end{array}$$
??

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