# BILL, RECORD LECTURE!!!!

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# Public Key LWE Cipher

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# **Notation We Will Need**

 $e \in {}^r A$  means that e is picked unif at random from the set A.



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We are doing it in a way that is INCORRECT but BETTER FOR EDUCATION.

Everything is mod *p*, some prime *p*.

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Everything is mod p, some prime p. Let  $\vec{k} = (k_1, \dots, k_n)$ ,  $\vec{r} = (r_1, \dots, r_n)$ , and C be such that

 $r_1k_1+\cdots+r_nk_n=C$ 

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 $r_1x_1 + \cdots + r_nx_n = C$  is an **equation** that  $\vec{k}$  satisfies.

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$$r_1x_1+\cdots+r_nx_n\sim C_1+e_1$$

$$s_1x_1+\cdots+s_nx_n\sim C_2+e_2$$

Then  $\vec{k}$  satisfy the sum:

 $(r_1+s_1)x_1+\cdots+(r_k+s_k)x_k\sim C_1+C_2+e_1+e_2$ 

#### **Example of Setting Up The LWE-Public Cipher Public Info** Prime: 191. Length of Vector: 4. Error: $\{-1, 0, 1\}$ .

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 She picks rand: (1,10,21,89). She picks 4 rand r. (4,9,1,89), (9,98,8,1), (44,55,10,8), (9,3,11,99).

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$$4k_1 + 9k_2 + 21k_3 + 89k_4 \equiv 84$$

$$9k_1 + 98k_2 + 8k_3 + k_4 \equiv 99$$

$$44k_1 + 558k_2 + 10k_3 + 8k_4 \equiv 179$$

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**Note** Any sum of the eqs also has (1, 10, 21, 89) as "answer."

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Pick two of the equations, add them, and sends publicly:

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 $13k_1 + 12k_2 + 32k_3 + 188k_4 \equiv 189$ 

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**Eve** She sees this equation but does not know which equations were added to form this one.

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Bob want to send bit 1. Pick two of the equations, add them, add 50, and sends publicly:

$$13k_1 + 12k_2 + 32k_3 + 188k_4 \equiv 49$$

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Alice She finds that (1, 10, 21, 99) is far from solution, so b = 1.

**Theorem** If Eve can crack the LWE-public cipher then Eve can solve the LWE-problem. Note that this is the direction you want. (LWE equivalent to GAP-SVP which is thought to be hard.)

**Theorem** Worst Case is equivalent to Average Case.

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