

The Art of Cryptography: Integral Lattices, summer 2010
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13. Exercise sheet

Hand in solutions until Sunday, 17 July 2010, 23:59h.

Exercise 13.1 (Did you get it?).

(26 points)

- (i) Given a basis B , what is the lattice spanned by B ? 1
- (ii) Which properties must be fulfilled for a *reduced* basis B ? 2
- (iii) What is the purpose of lattice basis reduction? 2
- (iv) Why don't we simply use Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization to reduce the lattice basis? 1
- (v) Is the basis $A = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 3 \\ 13 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ reduced? What about the matrix $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 8 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$? 3
- (vi) Why is the volume of a lattice independent of the choice of the basis? 2
- (vii) Give the definition of the second successive minimum $\lambda_2(L)$ of a lattice L of dimension $n \geq 2$. 1
- (viii) State one important inequality that relates the length of a shortest nonzero vector of a lattice to its volume. 1
- (ix) Name one cryptographic primitive that was broken using lattice basis reduction and describe the attack. 4
- (x) State one algorithm that finds an approximation to the closest vector problem up to a factor of $2^{n/2}$ where n is the dimension of the lattice. 2
- (xi) Assume you performed a Diffie-Hellman key exchange in \mathbb{Z}_p where the size of the prime was 2000 bit. Daniel suggests to take the first 128 bits of the shared secret as a secret key for a symmetric cipher like AES. Is this a good idea? Justify your answer. 3
- (xii) What is the purpose of the Coppersmith method? Given one cryptographic application. 2
- (xiii) Is the 2^n - SVP problem difficult? What about the $2^{n/17}$ - CVP-problem? 2

The deadline for the following exercise is Sunday, 24 July 2010, 23:59h.

Exercise 13.2 (Teach!).

(0+10 points)

Go carefully through the supplied lecture notes and state at least three reasonable questions that would be suitable for a written exam. Analyze the effort that is needed to solve each of your questions!

+10