

The art of cryptography: Lattices and cryptography, summer 2013

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9. Exercise sheet

Hand in solutions until Sunday, 23 June 2013, 23:59h.

Exercise 9.1 (The α -GapSVP). (6 points)

Consider the following definition of the α -GapSVP problem:

Definition. For a function $\alpha: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with $\alpha(n) \geq 1$ for all n , we define the α -gap shortest vector problem α -GapSVP as follows. Input is a basis A of an n -dimensional lattice L and a positive real number d . The answer is

$$\begin{cases} \text{yes} & \text{if } \lambda_1(L) \leq d, \\ \text{no} & \text{if } \lambda_1(L) \geq \alpha(n) \cdot d. \end{cases}$$

When $d < \lambda_1(L) < \alpha(n) \cdot d$, any answer is permitted.

- (i) Give an algorithm that approximates $\lambda_1(L)$ by binary search on d using a subroutine for α -GapSVP. 4
- (ii) How good did your algorithm approximate $\lambda_1(L)$? 2

Exercise 9.2 (Integer factorization revisited). (12 points)

In the course we have seen that \sqrt{n} -SVP lies in the complexity class $\text{NP} \cap \text{coNP}$.

- (i) Consider the following problem \mathcal{A} : Given $(N, m) \in \mathbb{N}_{>1}^2$ decide whether N has a prime factor smaller than m . Prove that this problem is in $\text{NP} \cap \text{coNP}$. Hint: Use the fact that deciding primality is in P. 8
- (ii) Construct an algorithm that produces, given an integer N , a prime factorization of N using an oracle for problem \mathcal{A} . 4

Exercise 9.3 (Gaussian distributions). (8 points)

In the lecture we discussed the Gaussian distributions

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R}^n &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \\ \varrho_r^{(n)}: x &\longmapsto \frac{1}{r^n} \exp\left(-\pi \left(\frac{\|x\|}{r}\right)^2\right). \end{aligned}$$

- (i) Draw a meaningful plot of the functions $\varrho_r^{(1)}$ and $\varrho_r^{(2)}$ for $r = 0.5, 1, 2, 10$. 2
- (ii) Plot for the same values of r the cumulative distribution $\int_{-\infty}^x \varrho_r^{(1)}(t) dt$. 2

We now consider the distribution τ_r on the torus $\mathbb{T} := \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ induced by the distribution $\varrho_r^{(1)}$ via the canonical projection of \mathbb{R} into \mathbb{T} .

- (iii) Express formally τ_r in terms of $\varrho_r^{(1)}$. 2
- (iv) Plot the induced Gaussian distribution on \mathbb{T} for the above values of r . 2