

Recall: SIS-based CRHF/OWF

$$f_A : [-\beta, \beta]^m \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^n$$

$$f_A(u) = A \cdot u$$

Recall: gadget matrix  $G \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{n \times m}$  s.t.  
 $\exists$  poly-time  $G^{-1} : \mathbb{Z}_q^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^m$

$$G \cdot G^{-1}(v) = v.$$

Everyone can easily invert  $f_G$

Goal: tradeoffs for  $f_A$

Sample  $(A, td) \leftarrow \text{Gen}(1^n)$

- Given only  $A$ ,  $f_p$  is OUF
- Given  $td$ , can invert  $f_p$ .

Solution: Let  $\bar{A} \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{n \times m}$   
 $R \in \{0,1\}^{m \times m}$

$$A = [\bar{A} | \bar{A}R + G] \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{n \times 2m}$$

$$td = R$$

- If  $m \gg n \log q$  then  $A$  is stat. close to uniform. So  $f_p$  is a OUF by SIS.
- Given  $td = R$  can solve SIS:  
 For  $v \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n$

$$\text{let } u = \begin{bmatrix} -R \cdot G^{-1}(v) \\ G^{-1}(v) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_A(u) = [\bar{A} \mid \bar{A}R + G] \cdot u =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \bar{A}R \cdot G^{-1}(v) + (\bar{A}R + G)G^{-1}(v) \\
 = & G \cdot G^{-1}(v) \\
 = & v
 \end{aligned}$$

- with a little more work  
can even sample a random inverse

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (A, u \leftarrow \mathcal{X}^m, f_p(u)) \\
 \approx & (A, \tilde{f}_{A, \alpha}^{-1}(v), v \leftarrow \mathcal{Z}_q^n)
 \end{aligned}$$

e.g., choose  $u_1 \leftarrow [-P, P]^m$ ,  $f_p(u_1) = v_1$   
 let  $u_0 = \tilde{f}_{A, \alpha}^{-1}(v - v_1)$   
 let  $u = u_0 + u_1$  :  $f_p(u) = v$

Analysis when  $\beta = n^{w(\cdot)}$ :

$$(A, u, f_p(u)) : u \in [-\beta, \beta]^m$$

$$\circ (A, u = u_0 + u_1, f_p(u) = \underbrace{f_p(u_0)}_{v_0} + \underbrace{f_p(u_1)}_{v_1})$$

$$u_1 \in [-\beta, \beta]^m$$

$$v_0 \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n$$

$$u_0 \leftarrow f_{p, \text{td}}^{-1}(v_0)$$

$$\equiv (A, u = u_0 + u_1, v)$$

$$v \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n$$

$$u_1 \in [-\beta, \beta]^m$$

$$v_1 = f_p(u_1)$$

$$v_0 = v - v_1$$

$$u_0 = f_{p, \text{td}}^{-1}(v_0)$$

GPV

Signatures from SIS in RO

KeyGen( $1^n$ ):  $(A, td) \leftarrow \text{Gen}(1^n)$

PK = A, SK = td

Sign<sub>SK</sub>(x):  $v = \text{RO}(x) \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n$

$u = \tilde{f}_{A, td}^{-1}(v)$  // dot.

signature: u

Verify<sub>PK</sub>(X, u):  $v = \text{RO}(x)$

check  $f_A(u) \stackrel{?}{=} v$

Security: Break sigs  $\rightarrow$  Break SIS

Given  $v \leftarrow \sum_1^n$  find  $U \in [-B, B]^m$

s.t.  $f_p(u) = v$ .

- Run sig adv.
- Choose RO query  $x^*$ , hope it is forgery
  - Program  $RO(x^*) = v$
  - $\forall x \neq x^*$  program  
Choose  $u_x \leftarrow \mathcal{X}^m$   
 $v_x = f_p(u_x)$   
Program  $RO(x) = v_x$ .
- Answer signature queries with  $u_x$ .
- Forgery on  $x^*$  breaks SIS.

Homomorphic

Signatures

$$(PK, sk) \leftarrow \text{Gen}(1^n)$$

$$\text{Sign}_{sk}(x) = \sigma$$

↓ (x, σ)

$$y = f(x)$$

$$\sigma^* = \text{Eval}(f, x, \sigma)$$

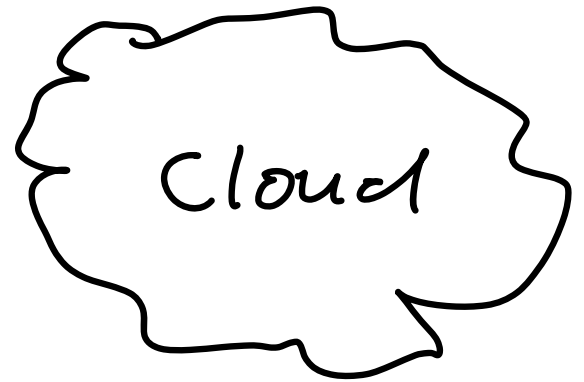
↑  
short

↓

$$\text{Verify}_{PK}(f, y, \sigma^*)$$



Alice



Bob

Recall:

FHE

$$pk = A = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{A} \\ s\bar{A} + e \end{bmatrix}, \quad sk = \epsilon = [s, i]$$

t.  $A \approx 0$

$$Enc_{pk}(x) = C = AR + xG$$

$$t. C \approx x \cdot \epsilon \cdot G$$

$$Eval(+, c_1, c_2) = c_1 + c_2$$

$$Eval(\cdot, c_1, c_2) = c_1 \cdot G^{-1}(c_2)$$

$$Eval(\text{NAND}, c_1, c_2) = G - c_1 \cdot G^{-1}(c_2)$$

$$Eval(f, c_1, \dots, c_\ell) = Cf$$



What if we choose  $A \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^{n \times n}$ ?

Enc<sub>pk</sub>(x):

$C = AR + xG$  is stat close to uniform, indep of  $x$ .

Think of it as a commitment to  $x$ .

- $R$  is the "opening"
- commitment is stat hiding / com. ind.

Equivocal given  $td$  for  $D$ :

$R_x = \tilde{F}_{D,td}^{-1}(C - xG)$  opens to  $x$ .

Can homomorphically compute on openings:

$$C_1 = AR_1 + x_1G, \quad C_2 = AR_2 + x_2G$$

$$C_+ = A \cdot (R_1 + R_2) + (x_1 + x_2) \cdot G$$

$R_+$ 

$$\begin{aligned}C_x &= C_1 \cdot G^{-1}(C_2) = (A R_1 + x_1 G) G^{-1}(C_2) \\&= A \cdot (R_1 \cdot G^{-1}(C_2)) + x_1 (P R_2 + x_2 G) \\&= A \cdot \underbrace{(R_1 \cdot G^{-1}(C_2) + x_1 \cdot R_2)}_{R_x} + x_1 \cdot x_2 G\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}C_{NAND} &= G - C_x = G - A(R_x + x_1 x_2 G) \\&= \underbrace{A(-R_x)}_{R_{NAND}} + (1 - x_1 x_2) \cdot G\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Evalopen}(f, \{C_i\}, \{R_i, x_i\}) = R_f$$

$$C_f = A R_f + f(x) \cdot G$$

# FHS Construction

$$\text{CRS} = C_1, \dots, C_\ell \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^{u \times n}$$

$$(A, td) \leftarrow \text{Gen}(1^\lambda)$$

$$\text{pk} = A, \quad \text{sk} = td$$

$$\text{Sign}_{\text{sk}}(x_1, \dots, x_\ell):$$

$$R_i := \tilde{f}_{A, td}^{-1}(C_i - x_i \cdot G)$$

$$\text{Eval}(f, \{x_i, R_i\}) = \text{Use Eval on: } Rf \text{ s.t.}$$

$$A \cdot Rf = C_f + f(x) \cdot G$$

$$\text{Verify}_{\text{pk}}(f, y, Rf): \text{ Use Eval to get } C_f$$

$$\text{Check } C_f = ARf + f(x) \cdot G.$$

# Security proof:

"Program CRS" :  $C_i = PR_i + X_i G$

suppose adv creates  $f, R^*$  s.t.  
s.t.

$$\text{Verify}_{pk}(f, y, R^*) = 1 \text{ and}$$

$$f(x) \neq y.$$

Let  $R_f$  be sig on  $1-y$ .

$$\Delta R_f + f(x) \cdot G = \Delta \cdot R^* + (1-f(x)) G$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta [R_f - R^*]}{(1-2f(x))} = G \quad \text{solve SIS} \quad \square$$



Key Property:  $\exists$  "start"  $H$  s.t.

$$[C_1 - x_1 \cdot G \mid \dots \mid C_e - x_e \cdot G] \cdot H = C_f - f(x) \cdot G$$

with  $\|H\|_\infty \leq m^d$  ds dec $\phi$   $f$

and  $H$  is eff. comp. from  $\{C_i, x_i\}, \phi$ .

$\Rightarrow$  FHE correctness:

$$t \cdot C_f = \underbrace{t \cdot [C - \bar{x} \cdot G]}_{\text{small}} \cdot H + f(x) \cdot t \cdot G$$

$\Rightarrow$  FHS Eval $\phi$ en  $(f, \{x_i, R_i\})$ :

$$R_f = [R_1, \dots, R_e] \cdot H$$

then  $A \cdot R_f + f(x) \cdot G =$

$$= A[R_1, \dots, R_k] \cdot H + f(x) \cdot G$$

$$= [C_1 - x_1 G \mid \dots \mid C_k - x_k G] \cdot H + f(x) \cdot G$$

$$= C_f - f(x) \cdot G + f(x) \cdot G = C_f$$