Algebraically Structured LWE, Revisited

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- But these reductions are often difficult to understand and use:
 - * Several steps between problems of interest
 - ★ Complex analysis and parameters
 - Frequently large blowup and distortion of error distributions, across different metrics
 - * Sometimes non-uniform advice that appears hard to compute

$$(dual) \mathcal{O}_{K}\text{-LWE}$$

$$[LPR'10, PRS'17] \uparrow$$
worst-case approx- $\mathcal{O}_{K}\text{-SIVP}$







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1 Error-preserving \mathcal{L} -LWE $\leq \mathcal{L}'$ -LWE under mild conditions on $\mathcal{L}' \subseteq \mathcal{L}$.

2 For any order $\mathcal{L} = \mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ with $d \leq \deg(\alpha) \leq n$,

 $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ -LWE \leq MP-LWE_{n,d}

with error expansion $||V_{\alpha}||$.

New Hardness of MP-LWE



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Ring-LWE

• Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ be a number field and $R = \mathcal{O}_K$ be its ring of integers. (E.g., $R \cong \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^n + 1)$ for $n = 2^k$.)

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Order-LWE

Same, but R = O is some arbitrary order of K (not necessarily O_K).

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Poly-LWE

Same, but $R = \mathbb{Z}[\alpha] \cong \mathbb{Z}[x]/f(x)$ and $s, a, s \cdot a \in R_q$ (no dual R_q^{\vee}).

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Generalizes:

Ring-LWE by taking $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}_K$ to be the full ring of integers Order-LWE by taking $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}$ to be an order of KPoly-LWE by taking $\mathcal{L} = \mathbb{Z}[\alpha]^{\vee}$ for some $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}_K$ Module-LWE by allowing a, s to be vectors

Theorem 1: \mathcal{L} to \mathcal{L}'

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Proof: \mathcal{O}' is a rank- $d \mathcal{O}$ -module. Keep just first coordinate of $b \approx s \cdot a$.

MP-LWE

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$$s \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{< n+d-1}[x]$$
 and $a \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{< n}[x]$, the

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Proof sketch: rest of the talk...

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a full basis of $d \times n$ Hankel matrices:

entry j, k given by j + k

(constant on anti-diagonals)

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Say $d = \deg(\alpha) = n$ for simplicity. The (dual) $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ -LWE tensor T is

$$T_{i,j,k} = \operatorname{Tr}(p_i^{\vee} \cdot p_j \cdot p_k) = \operatorname{Tr}(p_i^{\vee} \cdot \alpha^{j+k}),$$

where $\vec{p} = (1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \dots, \alpha^{n-1})$ is the power basis of $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$.

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• Generally: T-LWE $\leq M$ -LWE for any T, M that factor as above.

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