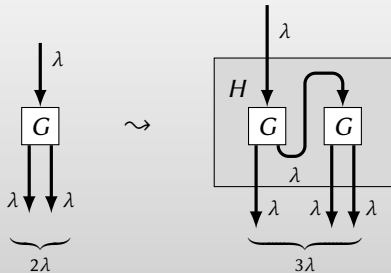


Extending the stretch of a PRG:

$H(s)$:
 $x := G(s)$
 $y := G(x_{\text{right}})$
return $x_{\text{left}} || y$

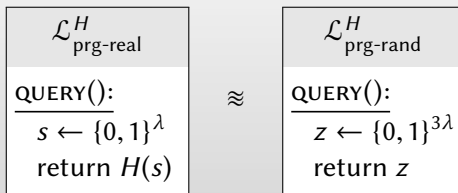


Claim:

If G is a secure length-doubling PRG then H is a secure length-tripling PRG. That is, $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H \approx \mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^H$.

Overview:

Want to show:

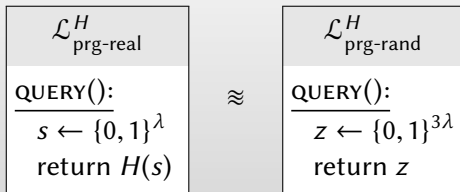


Standard hybrid technique:

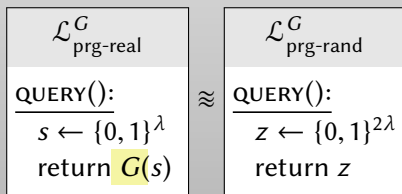
- ▶ Starting with $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$, make a sequence of small modifications
- ▶ Each modification has *negligible* effect on calling program
- ▶ Sequence of modifications ends with $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^H$

Overview:

Want to show:



The proof will **use** the fact G is a secure PRG. In other words,



Security proof



$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$

QUERY():

$s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$
return $H(s)$

Starting point is $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$.

Security proof


$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$$

QUERY():

$s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$
return $H(s)$

Starting point is $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$. Fill in details of H

Security proof



$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$

QUERY():

$s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

$x := G(s)$

$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$

return $x_{\text{left}} || y$

Starting point is $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$. Fill in details of H

Security proof


$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$$

QUERY():

$$s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$$
$$x := G(s)$$
$$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$$
$$\text{return } x_{\text{left}} \| y$$

Starting point is $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$. Fill in details of H

Security proof



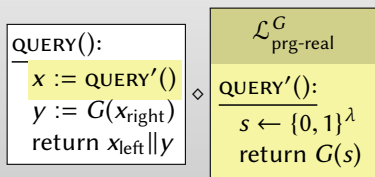
$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$

QUERY():

$s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$
 $x := G(s)$
 $y := G(x_{\text{right}})$
return $x_{\text{left}} \| y$

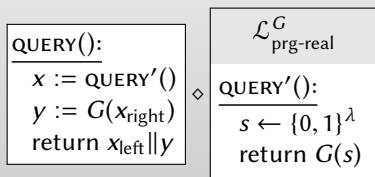
These statements appear in $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$.

Security proof



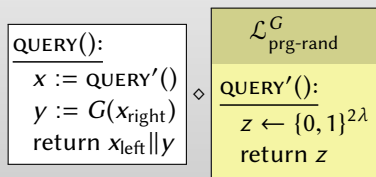
Factor out in terms of $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$.

Security proof



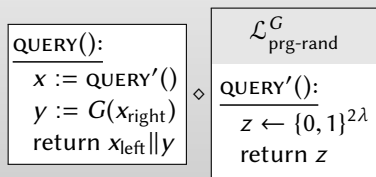
Factor out in terms of $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$.

Security proof



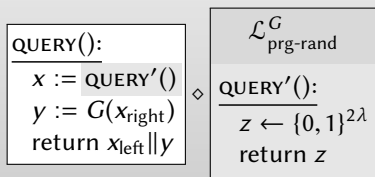
Security of PRG allows to replace $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$ with $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^G$.

Security proof



Security of PRG allows to replace $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$ with $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^G$.

Security proof



Inline call to QUERY'.

Security proof



QUERY():

$x \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{2\lambda}$

$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$

return $x_{\text{left}} || y$

Inline call to QUERY'.

Security proof



QUERY():

$x \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{2\lambda}$

$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$

return $x_{\text{left}} || y$

Inline call to QUERY'.

Security proof



QUERY():

$x \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{2\lambda}$

$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$

return $x_{\text{left}} \| y$

Sampling 2λ uniform bits is the same as sampling λ and then λ more.

Security proof



QUERY():

$x_{\text{left}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

$x_{\text{right}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$

return $x_{\text{left}} || y$

Sampling 2λ uniform bits is the same as sampling λ and then λ more.

Security proof



QUERY():

$x_{\text{left}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

$x_{\text{right}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$

return $x_{\text{left}} || y$

Sampling 2λ uniform bits is the same as sampling λ and then λ more.

Security proof



QUERY():

$x_{\text{left}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

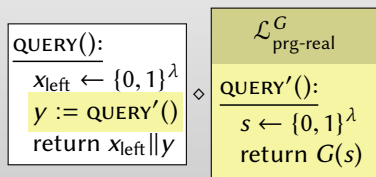
$x_{\text{right}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$

return $x_{\text{left}} || y$

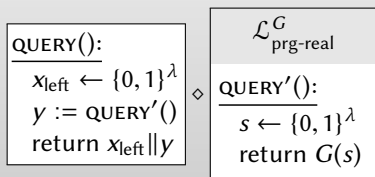
These statements appear in $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$.

Security proof



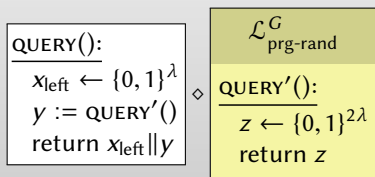
Factor out in terms of $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$.

Security proof



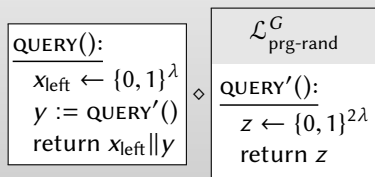
Factor out in terms of $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$.

Security proof



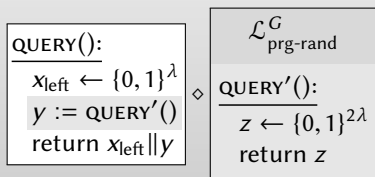
Security of PRG allows to replace $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$ with $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^G$.

Security proof



Security of PRG allows to replace $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$ with $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^G$.

Security proof



Inline the call to QUERY'.

Security proof



```
QUERY():  
-----  
   $x_{\text{left}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$   
   $y \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{2\lambda}$   
  return  $x_{\text{left}} \| y$ 
```

Inline the call to QUERY'.

Security proof



QUERY():

$x_{\text{left}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

$y \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{2\lambda}$

return $x_{\text{left}} \| y$

Inline the call to QUERY'.

Security proof



QUERY():

$x_{\text{left}} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

$y \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{2\lambda}$

return $x_{\text{left}} \| y$

Uniform 2λ bits concatenated with λ bits = Uniform 3λ bits.

Security proof



```
QUERY():
```

```
   $z \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{3\lambda}$ 
```

```
  return z
```

2λ uniform bits concatenated with λ uniform bits = 3λ uniform bits.

Security proof



QUERY():

$z \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{3\lambda}$

return z

2λ uniform bits concatenated with λ uniform bits = 3λ uniform bits.

Security proof


$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^H$$

QUERY():

$z \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{3\lambda}$

return z

This is just $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^H$.

Summary

We showed:

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H \\ \hline \text{QUERY():} \\ \hline s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda \\ \text{return } H(s) \\ \hline \end{array} \approx \dots \approx \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^H \\ \hline \text{QUERY():} \\ \hline z \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{3\lambda} \\ \text{return } z \\ \hline \end{array}$$

So H is a secure PRG when G is a secure PRG.

A question

H contains two calls to G . We applied the security of G (replacing $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$ with $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-rand}}^G$) separately to each call to G .

Does the proof still work if we apply security in the other order?

Attempted security proof

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$$

QUERY():

$s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

$x := G(s)$

$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$

return $x_{\text{left}} \| y$

Starting point.

Attempted security proof

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^H$$

QUERY():

$s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

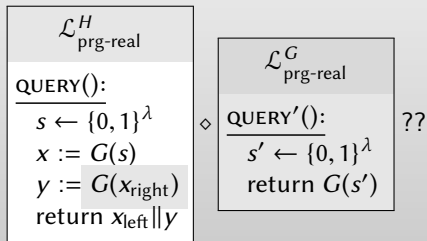
$x := G(s)$

$y := G(x_{\text{right}})$

return $x_{\text{left}} \parallel y$

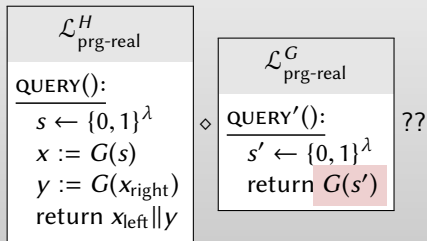
Starting point. Can we write this call to G in terms of $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$?

Attempted security proof



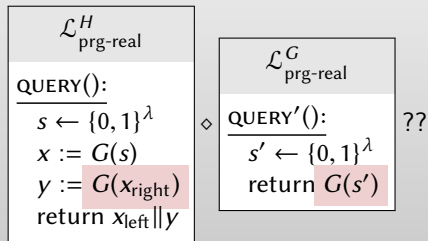
Starting point. Can we write this call to G in terms of $\mathcal{L}_{\text{prg-real}}^G$?

Attempted security proof



Argument to G must be chosen *uniformly*

Attempted security proof



Argument to G must be chosen *uniformly* but x_{right} is not!