

Algebraically Structured LWE, Revisited

Chris Peikert Zachary Pepin

University of Michigan

TCC 2019

'Algebraic' Learning With Errors

- ▶ A foundation of efficient lattice crypto: Ring-LWE, Module-LWE, Polynomial-LWE, Order-LWE, Middle-Product-LWE, ...

'Algebraic' Learning With Errors

- ▶ A foundation of efficient lattice crypto: Ring-LWE, Module-LWE, Polynomial-LWE, Order-LWE, Middle-Product-LWE, ...
- ▶ Hardness supported by a web of reductions, from worst-case problems on algebraic lattices and among the problems themselves
[SSTX'09,LPR'10,LS'15,L'16,PRS'17,RSSS'17,AD'17,RSW'18,BBPS'18,...]

'Algebraic' Learning With Errors

- ▶ A foundation of efficient lattice crypto: Ring-LWE, Module-LWE, Polynomial-LWE, Order-LWE, Middle-Product-LWE, ...
- ▶ Hardness supported by a web of reductions, from worst-case problems on algebraic lattices and among the problems themselves

[SSTX'09,LPR'10,LS'15,L'16,PRS'17,RSSS'17,AD'17,RSW'18,BBPS'18,...]

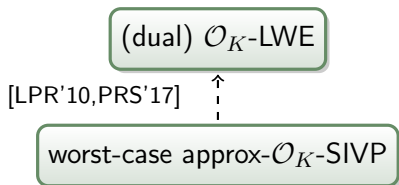
'Algebraic' Learning With Errors

- ▶ A foundation of efficient lattice crypto: Ring-LWE, Module-LWE, Polynomial-LWE, Order-LWE, Middle-Product-LWE, ...
- ▶ Hardness supported by a web of reductions, from worst-case problems on algebraic lattices and among the problems themselves
[SSTX'09,LPR'10,LS'15,L'16,PRS'17,RSSS'17,AD'17,RSW'18,BBPS'18,...]
- ▶ But these reductions are often difficult to understand and use:

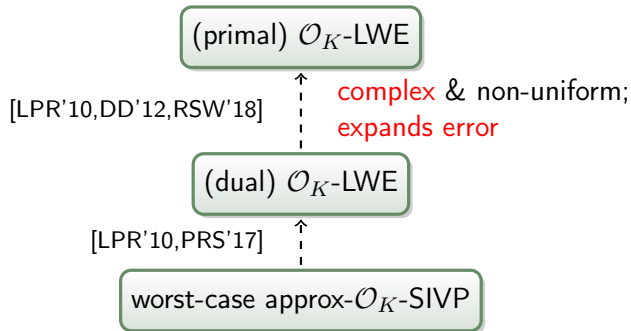
'Algebraic' Learning With Errors

- ▶ A foundation of efficient lattice crypto: Ring-LWE, Module-LWE, Polynomial-LWE, Order-LWE, Middle-Product-LWE, ...
- ▶ Hardness supported by a web of reductions, from worst-case problems on algebraic lattices and among the problems themselves
[SSTX'09,LPR'10,LS'15,L'16,PRS'17,RSSS'17,AD'17,RSW'18,BBPS'18,...]
- ▶ 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

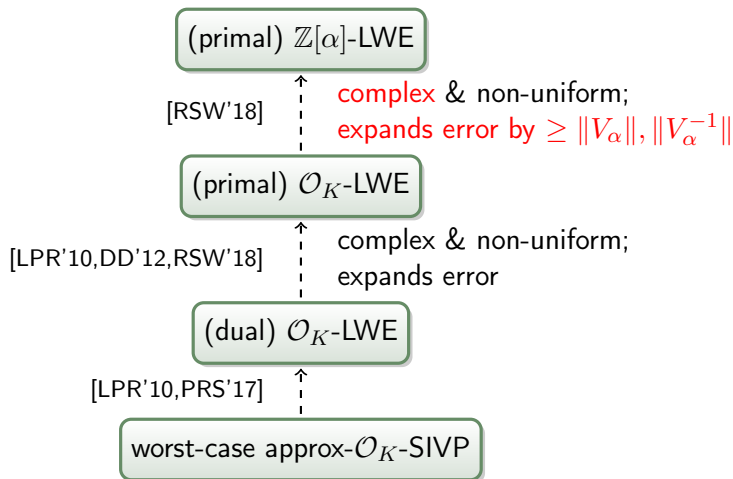
Prior Hardness of Ring-LWE and MP-LWE



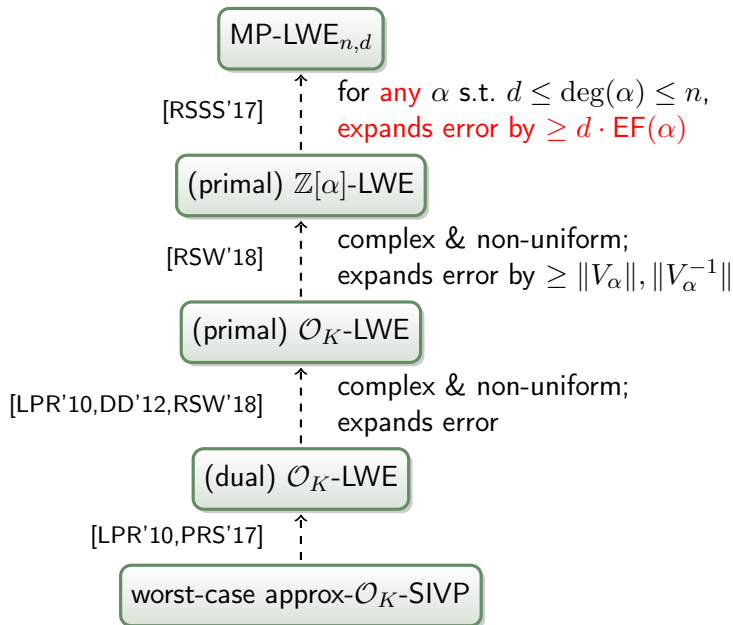
Prior Hardness of Ring-LWE and MP-LWE



Prior Hardness of Ring-LWE and MP-LWE



Prior Hardness of Ring-LWE and MP-LWE



Our Contributions

Definitions

- 1 A unified \mathcal{L} -LWE problem class covering all proposed algebraic LWEs
(over number-field rings)

Our Contributions

Definitions

- 1 A unified \mathcal{L} -LWE problem class covering all proposed algebraic LWEs
(over number-field rings)
- 2 A unified Generalized-LWE problem class covering all proposed LWEs
(over commutative rings)

Our Contributions

Definitions

- 1 A unified \mathcal{L} -LWE problem class covering all proposed algebraic LWEs
(over number-field rings)
- 2 A unified Generalized-LWE problem class covering all proposed LWEs
(over commutative rings)

Reductions

- ▶ **Simpler, tighter reductions** among algebraic and general LWEs

Our Contributions

Definitions

- 1 A unified \mathcal{L} -LWE problem class covering all proposed algebraic LWEs
(over number-field rings)
- 2 A unified Generalized-LWE problem class covering all proposed LWEs
(over commutative rings)

Reductions

- ▶ Simpler, tighter reductions among algebraic and general LWEs
 - ★ All have **easy-to-analyze** effects on the error distribution
 - ★ Some are even **error preserving**

Our Contributions

Definitions

- 1 A unified \mathcal{L} -LWE problem class covering all proposed algebraic LWEs
(over number-field rings)
- 2 A unified Generalized-LWE problem class covering all proposed LWEs
(over commutative rings)

Reductions

- ▶ Simpler, tighter reductions among algebraic and general LWEs
 - ★ All have easy-to-analyze effects on the error distribution
 - ★ Some are even error preserving
- ▶ Error-preserving \mathcal{L} -LWE \leq \mathcal{L}' -LWE under mild conditions on $\mathcal{L}' \subseteq \mathcal{L}$.

Our Contributions

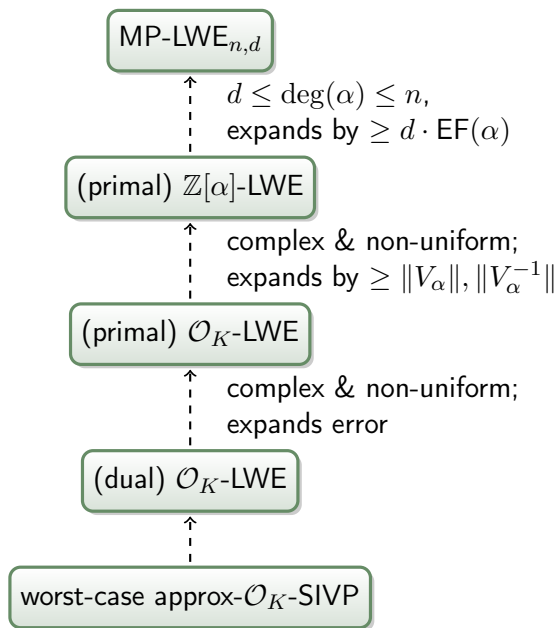
Definitions

- 1 A unified \mathcal{L} -LWE problem class covering all proposed algebraic LWEs
(over number-field rings)
- 2 A unified Generalized-LWE problem class covering all proposed LWEs
(over commutative rings)

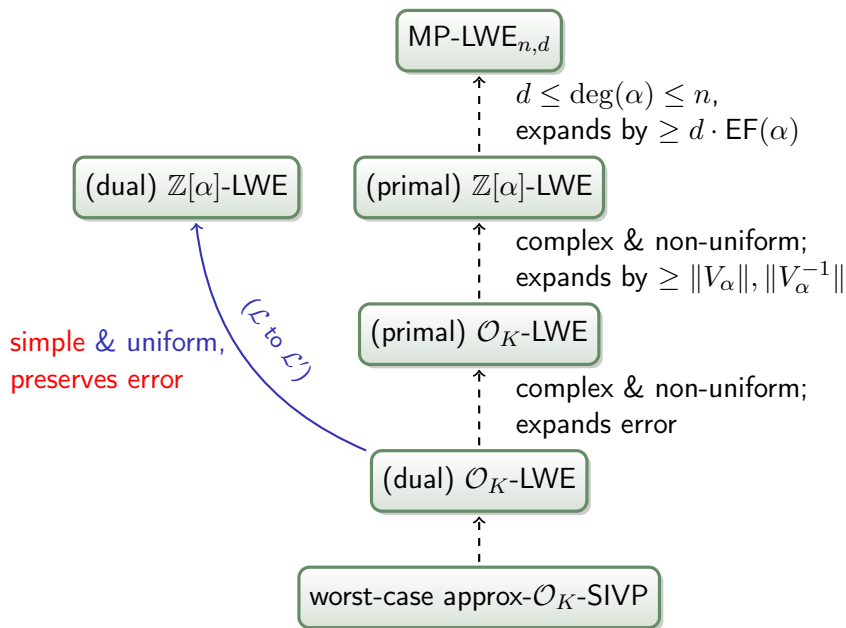
Reductions

- ▶ Simpler, tighter reductions among algebraic and general LWEs
 - ★ All have easy-to-analyze effects on the error distribution
 - ★ Some are even error preserving
- ▶ Error-preserving \mathcal{L} -LWE \leq \mathcal{L}' -LWE under mild conditions on $\mathcal{L}' \subseteq \mathcal{L}$.
- ▶ For **any order** $\mathcal{L} = \mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ with $d \leq \deg(\alpha) \leq n$,
$$\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]\text{-LWE} \leq \text{MP-LWE}_{n,d}$$
with error expansion $\|V_\alpha\|$.

New Hardness of MP-LWE



New Hardness of MP-LWE

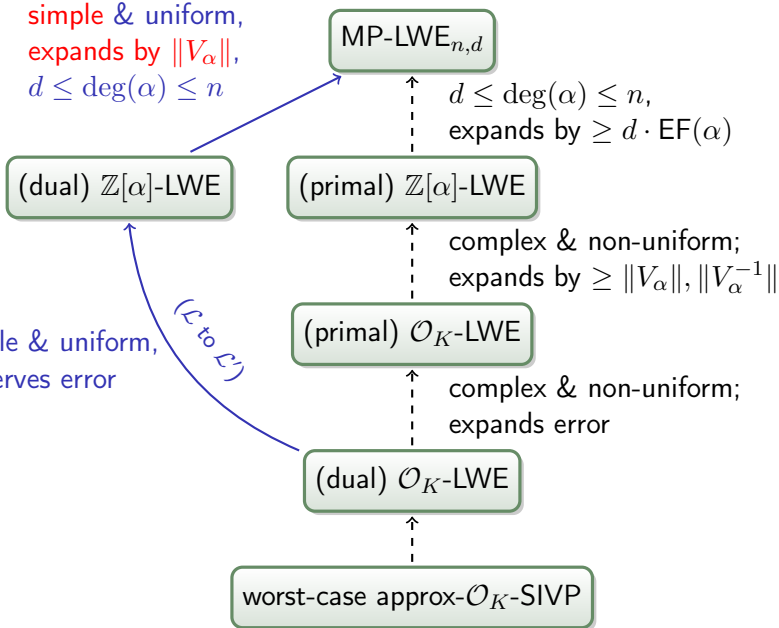


New Hardness of MP-LWE

simple & uniform,
expands by $\|V_\alpha\|$,
 $d \leq \deg(\alpha) \leq n$

simple & uniform,
preserves error

(\mathcal{L} to \mathcal{L}')



Ring-LWE and Variants

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 $n = 2^k$.)

Ring-LWE and Variants

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 $n = 2^k$.)
- ▶ $R\text{-LWE}_q$ for secret $s \in R_q^\vee$ concerns 'noisy random products'
 $(a \leftarrow R_q, b \approx s \cdot a \in R_q^\vee)$.

Ring-LWE and Variants

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 $n = 2^k$.)
- ▶ $R\text{-LWE}_q$ for secret $s \in R_q^\vee$ concerns 'noisy random products'
 $(a \leftarrow R_q, b \approx s \cdot a \in R_q^\vee)$.

Order-LWE

- ▶ Same, but $R = \mathcal{O}$ is some arbitrary order of K (not necessarily \mathcal{O}_K).

Ring-LWE and Variants

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 $n = 2^k$.)
- ▶ R -LWE $_q$ for secret $s \in R_q^\vee$ concerns 'noisy random products'
 $(a \leftarrow R_q, b \approx s \cdot a \in R_q^\vee)$.

Order-LWE

- ▶ Same, but $R = \mathcal{O}$ is some arbitrary order of K (not necessarily \mathcal{O}_K).

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).

New Unified Problem: \mathcal{L} -LWE

- ▶ Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ be a number field and $\mathcal{L} \subset K$ any (full-rank) **lattice**.

New Unified Problem: \mathcal{L} -LWE

- ▶ Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ be a number field and $\mathcal{L} \subset K$ any (full-rank) lattice.
- ▶ The **coefficient ring** of \mathcal{L} , which is an **order** of K , is

$$\mathcal{O}^{\mathcal{L}} := \{x \in K : x\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{L}\} = (\mathcal{L} \cdot \mathcal{L}^{\vee})^{\vee}.$$

New Unified Problem: \mathcal{L} -LWE

- ▶ Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ be a number field and $\mathcal{L} \subset K$ any (full-rank) lattice.
- ▶ The coefficient ring of \mathcal{L} , which is an order of K , is

$$\mathcal{O}^{\mathcal{L}} := \{x \in K : x\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{L}\} = (\mathcal{L} \cdot \mathcal{L}^{\vee})^{\vee}.$$

Note: if \mathcal{L} is an order \mathcal{O} or its dual \mathcal{O}^{\vee} , then $\mathcal{O}^{\mathcal{L}} = \mathcal{O}$.

New Unified Problem: \mathcal{L} -LWE

- ▶ Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ be a number field and $\mathcal{L} \subset K$ any (full-rank) lattice.
- ▶ The coefficient ring of \mathcal{L} , which is an order of K , is

$$\mathcal{O}^{\mathcal{L}} := \{x \in K : x\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{L}\} = (\mathcal{L} \cdot \mathcal{L}^{\vee})^{\vee}.$$

Note: if \mathcal{L} is an order \mathcal{O} or its dual \mathcal{O}^{\vee} , then $\mathcal{O}^{\mathcal{L}} = \mathcal{O}$.

The \mathcal{L} -LWE Problem

New Unified Problem: \mathcal{L} -LWE

- ▶ Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ be a number field and $\mathcal{L} \subset K$ any (full-rank) lattice.
- ▶ The coefficient ring of \mathcal{L} , which is an order of K , is

$$\mathcal{O}^{\mathcal{L}} := \{x \in K : x\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{L}\} = (\mathcal{L} \cdot \mathcal{L}^{\vee})^{\vee}.$$

Note: if \mathcal{L} is an order \mathcal{O} or its dual \mathcal{O}^{\vee} , then $\mathcal{O}^{\mathcal{L}} = \mathcal{O}$.

The \mathcal{L} -LWE Problem

- ▶ \mathcal{L} -LWE $_q$ for secret $s \in \mathcal{L}_q^{\vee}$ concerns noisy products

$$(a \leftarrow \mathcal{O}_q^{\mathcal{L}}, b \approx s \cdot a \in \mathcal{L}_q^{\vee}).$$

New Unified Problem: \mathcal{L} -LWE

- ▶ Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ be a number field and $\mathcal{L} \subset K$ any (full-rank) lattice.
- ▶ The coefficient ring of \mathcal{L} , which is an order of K , is

$$\mathcal{O}^{\mathcal{L}} := \{x \in K : x\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{L}\} = (\mathcal{L} \cdot \mathcal{L}^{\vee})^{\vee}.$$

Note: if \mathcal{L} is an order \mathcal{O} or its dual \mathcal{O}^{\vee} , then $\mathcal{O}^{\mathcal{L}} = \mathcal{O}$.

The \mathcal{L} -LWE Problem

- ▶ \mathcal{L} -LWE $_q$ for secret $s \in \mathcal{L}_q^{\vee}$ concerns noisy products

$$(a \leftarrow \mathcal{O}_q^{\mathcal{L}}, b \approx s \cdot a \in \mathcal{L}_q^{\vee}).$$

- ▶ 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 K

Poly-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

Our \mathcal{L} -LWE Reductions

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

- ▶ Let $\mathcal{L}' \subseteq \mathcal{L} \subset K$ be lattices with respective coefficient rings $\mathcal{O}' \subseteq \mathcal{O}$, and $|\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{L}'|$ coprime to q . (E.g., $\mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{O}' \subseteq \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}$.)

Our \mathcal{L} -LWE Reductions

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

- ▶ Let $\mathcal{L}' \subseteq \mathcal{L} \subset K$ be lattices with respective coefficient rings $\mathcal{O}' \subseteq \mathcal{O}$, and $|\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{L}'|$ coprime to q . (E.g., $\mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{O}' \subseteq \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}$.)

Then there is a **tight error-preserving reduction**

$$\mathcal{L}\text{-LWE}_q \leq \mathcal{L}'\text{-LWE}_q .$$

Our \mathcal{L} -LWE Reductions

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

- ▶ Let $\mathcal{L}' \subseteq \mathcal{L} \subset K$ be lattices with respective coefficient rings $\mathcal{O}' \subseteq \mathcal{O}$, and $|\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{L}'|$ coprime to q . (E.g., $\mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{O}' \subseteq \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}$.)

Then there is a tight error-preserving reduction

$$\mathcal{L}\text{-LWE}_q \leq \mathcal{L}'\text{-LWE}_q .$$

- ▶ Proof: easy using the **natural inclusions** $\mathcal{L}_q^\vee \rightarrow (\mathcal{L}')_q^\vee$ and $\mathcal{O}'_q \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_q$, which are **bijections**.

Our \mathcal{L} -LWE Reductions

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

- ▶ Let $\mathcal{L}' \subseteq \mathcal{L} \subset K$ be lattices with respective coefficient rings $\mathcal{O}' \subseteq \mathcal{O}$, and $|\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{L}'|$ coprime to q . (E.g., $\mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{O}' \subseteq \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}$.)

Then there is a tight error-preserving reduction

$$\mathcal{L}\text{-LWE}_q \leq \mathcal{L}'\text{-LWE}_q .$$

- ▶ Proof: easy using the natural inclusions $\mathcal{L}_q^\vee \rightarrow (\mathcal{L}')_q^\vee$ and $\mathcal{O}'_q \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_q$, which are bijections.

Theorem 2: \mathcal{O}' to \mathcal{O} -Module

- ▶ Let \mathcal{O} be **any** number-field order and $\mathcal{O}' = \mathcal{O}[X]/f(X)$ for **any** monic irreducible $f(X) \in \mathcal{O}[X]$ of degree d .

Our \mathcal{L} -LWE Reductions

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

- ▶ Let $\mathcal{L}' \subseteq \mathcal{L} \subset K$ be lattices with respective coefficient rings $\mathcal{O}' \subseteq \mathcal{O}$, and $|\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{L}'|$ coprime to q . (E.g., $\mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{O}' \subseteq \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}$.)

Then there is a tight error-preserving reduction

$$\mathcal{L}\text{-LWE}_q \leq \mathcal{L}'\text{-LWE}_q .$$

- ▶ Proof: easy using the natural inclusions $\mathcal{L}_q^\vee \rightarrow (\mathcal{L}')_q^\vee$ and $\mathcal{O}'_q \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_q$, which are bijections.

Theorem 2: \mathcal{O}' to \mathcal{O} -Module

- ▶ Let \mathcal{O} be any number-field order and $\mathcal{O}' = \mathcal{O}[X]/f(X)$ for any monic irreducible $f(X) \in \mathcal{O}[X]$ of degree d .

Then there is a **tight “effectively error-preserving” reduction**

$$\mathcal{O}'\text{-LWE}_q \leq \mathcal{O}\text{-Module-LWE}_q^d .$$

Our \mathcal{L} -LWE Reductions

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

- ▶ Let $\mathcal{L}' \subseteq \mathcal{L} \subset K$ be lattices with respective coefficient rings $\mathcal{O}' \subseteq \mathcal{O}$, and $|\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{L}'|$ coprime to q . (E.g., $\mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{O}' \subseteq \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}$.)

Then there is a tight error-preserving reduction

$$\mathcal{L}\text{-LWE}_q \leq \mathcal{L}'\text{-LWE}_q .$$

- ▶ Proof: easy using the natural inclusions $\mathcal{L}_q^\vee \rightarrow (\mathcal{L}')_q^\vee$ and $\mathcal{O}'_q \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_q$, which are bijections.

Theorem 2: \mathcal{O}' to \mathcal{O} -Module

- ▶ Let \mathcal{O} be any number-field order and $\mathcal{O}' = \mathcal{O}[X]/f(X)$ for any monic irreducible $f(X) \in \mathcal{O}[X]$ of degree d .

Then there is a tight “effectively error-preserving” reduction

$$\mathcal{O}'\text{-LWE}_q \leq \mathcal{O}\text{-Module-LWE}_q^d .$$

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

Middle-Product-LWE

MP-LWE

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

middle product $s \odot_d a$

is the middle d coefficients of $s \cdot a \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{\leq 2(n-1)+d}[x]$.

Middle-Product-LWE

MP-LWE

- ▶ For $s \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{\leq n+d-1}[x]$ and $a \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{\leq n}[x]$, the
middle product $s \odot_d a$
is the middle d coefficients of $s \cdot a \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{\leq 2(n-1)+d}[x]$.
- ▶ MP-LWE $_{n,d,q}$ for secret s concerns 'noisy random middle products'
($a \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^{\leq n}[x]$, $b \approx s \odot_d a \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{\leq d}[x]$).

Middle-Product-LWE

MP-LWE

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

middle product $s \odot_d a$

is the middle d coefficients of $s \cdot a \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{\leq 2(n-1)+d}[x]$.

- ▶ MP-LWE $_{n,d,q}$ for secret s concerns 'noisy random middle products'
($a \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^{\leq n}[x]$, $b \approx s \odot_d a \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{\leq d}[x]$).

Theorem 3: $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ -to-MP Reduction

- ▶ For **any order** $\mathcal{L} = \mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ with $d \leq \deg(\alpha) \leq n$, we have

$$\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]\text{-LWE}_q \leq \text{MP-LWE}_{n,d,q}$$

with error expansion $\|V_\alpha\|$ of, e.g., spherical Gaussians.

Middle-Product-LWE

MP-LWE

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

middle product $s \odot_d a$

is the middle d coefficients of $s \cdot a \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{\leq 2(n-1)+d}[x]$.

- ▶ MP-LWE $_{n,d,q}$ for secret s concerns 'noisy random middle products'
($a \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^{\leq n}[x]$, $b \approx s \odot_d a \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{\leq d}[x]$).

Theorem 3: $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ -to-MP Reduction

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

$$\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]\text{-LWE}_q \leq \text{MP-LWE}_{n,d,q}$$

with error expansion $\|V_\alpha\|$ of, e.g., spherical Gaussians.

- ▶ Proof sketch: rest of the talk...

New Problem: Generalized-LWE

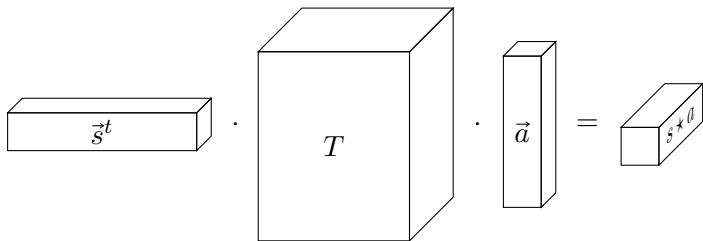
- ▶ In **every** LWE problem, the 'product' $s \star a$ is a **fixed \mathcal{R} -bilinear form** over, e.g., $\mathcal{R} = \mathbb{Z}_q$ or R_q .

New Problem: Generalized-LWE

- ▶ In every LWE problem, the 'product' $s \star a$ is a fixed \mathcal{R} -bilinear form over, e.g., $\mathcal{R} = \mathbb{Z}_q$ or R_q .
- ▶ Fixing bases for $s, a, s \star a$, the bilinear form may be represented as a **fixed 3-dimensional tensor** T :

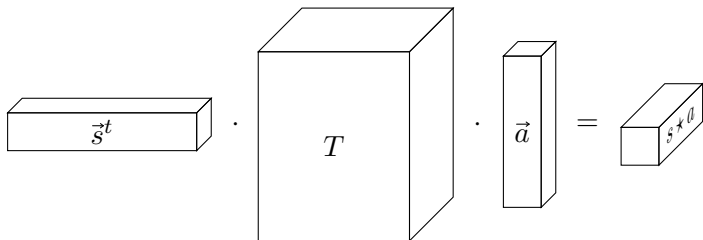
New Problem: Generalized-LWE

- ▶ In every LWE problem, the 'product' $s \star a$ is a fixed \mathcal{R} -bilinear form over, e.g., $\mathcal{R} = \mathbb{Z}_q$ or R_q .
- ▶ Fixing bases for $s, a, s \star a$, the bilinear form may be represented as a **fixed 3-dimensional tensor** T :

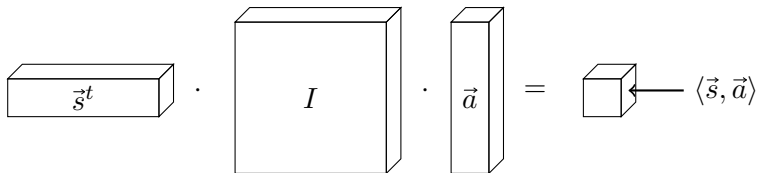


New Problem: Generalized-LWE

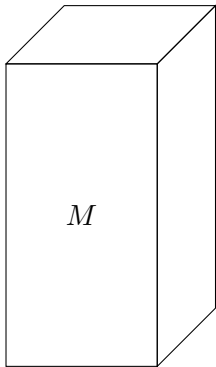
- ▶ In every LWE problem, the 'product' $s \star a$ is a fixed \mathcal{R} -bilinear form over, e.g., $\mathcal{R} = \mathbb{Z}_q$ or R_q .
- ▶ Fixing bases for $s, a, s \star a$, the bilinear form may be represented as a fixed 3-dimensional tensor T :



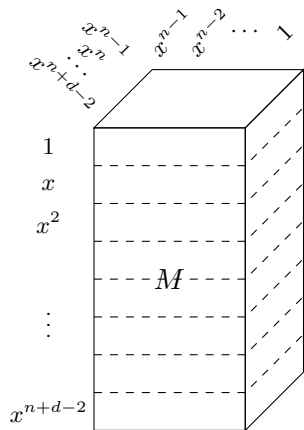
- ▶ Plain LWE:



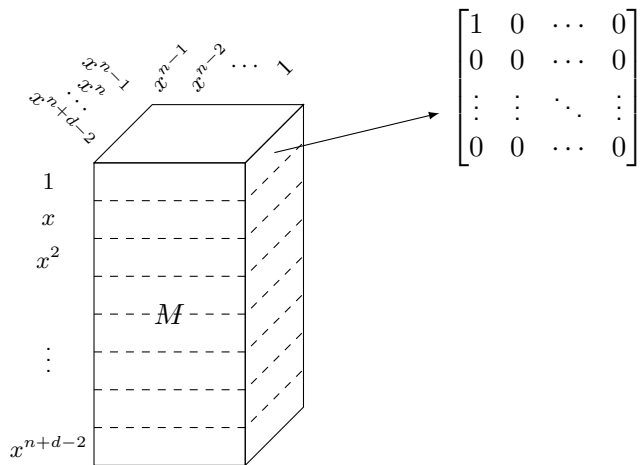
Middle-Product-LWE $_{n,d}$ Tensor



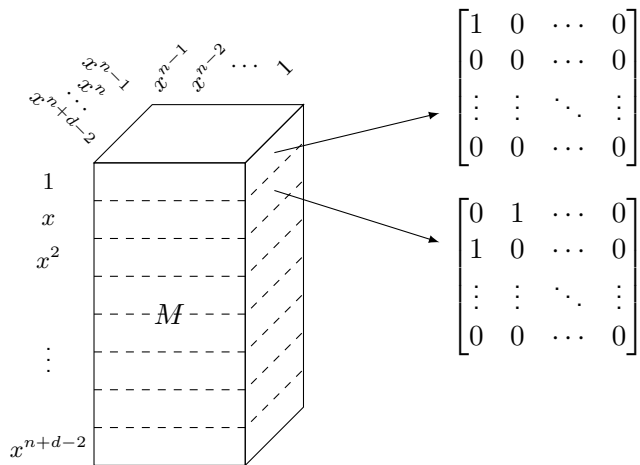
Middle-Product-LWE $_{n,d}$ Tensor



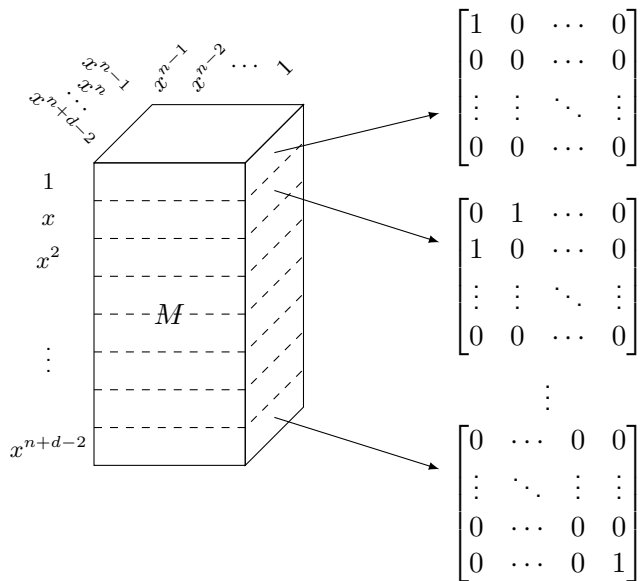
Middle-Product-LWE $_{n,d}$ Tensor



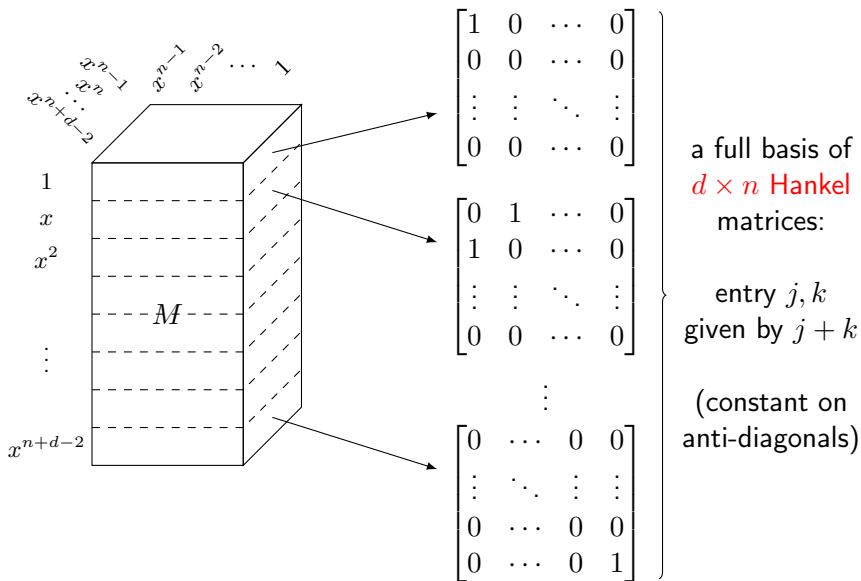
Middle-Product-LWE $_{n,d}$ Tensor



Middle-Product-LWE $_{n,d}$ Tensor



Middle-Product-LWE $_{n,d}$ Tensor



$\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ -LWE \leq MP-LWE Reduction

- ▶ Goal: transformation mapping $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ -LWE samples to $\text{MP-LWE}_{n,d}$ samples, and uniform ones to uniform ones.

$\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ -LWE \leq MP-LWE Reduction

- ▶ Goal: transformation mapping $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ -LWE samples to MP-LWE $_{n,d}$ samples, and uniform ones to uniform ones.
- ▶ Say $d = \deg(\alpha) = n$ for simplicity. The (dual) $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ -LWE tensor T is

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

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

$\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ -LWE \leq MP-LWE Reduction

- ▶ Goal: transformation mapping $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ -LWE samples to MP-LWE $_{n,d}$ samples, and uniform ones to uniform ones.
- ▶ Say $d = \deg(\alpha) = n$ for simplicity. The (dual) $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ -LWE tensor T is

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

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

- ▶ So, each 'layer' $T_{i..}$ is a **Hankel matrix**, and we can **factor**:

$$\vec{s}^t \cdot T = \left(\vec{s}^t \cdot P \right) \cdot M$$

$\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ -LWE \leq MP-LWE Reduction

- ▶ Goal: transformation mapping $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ -LWE samples to MP-LWE $_{n,d}$ samples, and uniform ones to uniform ones.
- ▶ Say $d = \deg(\alpha) = n$ for simplicity. The (dual) $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ -LWE tensor T is

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

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

- ▶ So, each 'layer' $T_{i..}$ is a Hankel matrix, and we can factor:

$$\vec{s}^t \cdot T = (\vec{s}^t \cdot P) \cdot M$$

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

Final Thoughts

- ▶ It is easy to use Ring-LWE as a foundation for the hardness of various algebraic LWE problems, via simple and tight reductions.

Final Thoughts

- ▶ It is easy to use Ring-LWE as a foundation for the hardness of various algebraic LWE problems, via simple and tight reductions.
- ▶ Open: what other LWE problems have reductions from problems over multiple rings simultaneously?

Final Thoughts

- ▶ It is easy to use Ring-LWE as a foundation for the hardness of various algebraic LWE problems, via simple and tight reductions.
- ▶ Open: what other LWE problems have reductions from problems over multiple rings simultaneously?
- ▶ Open: hardness of Ring-LWE (over some fixed ring) based on multiple “unrelated” LWE problems?

Final Thoughts

- ▶ It is easy to use Ring-LWE as a foundation for the hardness of various algebraic LWE problems, via simple and tight reductions.
- ▶ Open: what other LWE problems have reductions from problems over multiple rings simultaneously?
- ▶ Open: hardness of Ring-LWE (over some fixed ring) based on multiple “unrelated” LWE problems?

Thanks!