

A SUGGESTION
OF ONE-WAY FUNCTIONS
BASED ON EXPANDER GRAPHS

by

Oded GOLDREICH

WEIZMANN INSTITUTE

FILE AVAILABLE FROM

- ECCC
- CRYPTO' ePRINT
- Oded's homepage

THE CONSTRUCTION

PARAMETERS

n = INPUT LENGTH (in practice 200 to 2000)

$l \geq 3$ s.t. 2^l IS FEASIBLE (in theory $l = O(\log n)$
in practice $l \in \{8, \dots, 163\}$)

INGREDIENTS

• l -REGULAR n -VERTEX EXPANDER GRAPH

$\Rightarrow S_1, \dots, S_n \subseteq [n]$ s.t. $|S_i| = l$

"Expansion" = $\exists k$ s.t. $\forall I$ (with $|I| = k$) $|\bigcup_{i \in I} S_i| \geq k + \Omega(n)$

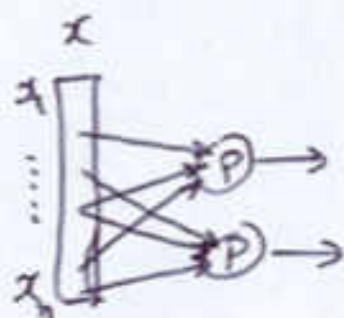
• A RANDOM (FIXED) PREDICATE $P: \{0,1\}^l \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

THE FUNCTION

$f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ ($f \equiv f_{S_1, \dots, S_n, P}$)

$$f(x) = P(x[S_1]) \cdot P(x[S_2]) \cdots P(x[S_n])$$

where $x[\{i_1, \dots, i_l\}] = x_{i_1} \cdot x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_l}$



j^{th} output bit = $P(x_{i_1} \cdot x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_l})$

where $S_j = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_l\}$

MOTIVATION

- It is easy to invert P
(i.e. find all $\approx \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^l$ preimages)
- The difficulty should come from having to invert P on many related inputs.
- The expansion property prevents "length reduction" by divide-and-conquer (i.e., breaking the problem to unrelated sub-problems).

See role of expansion in the analysis of a natural algorithm (for inverting f)

One NATURAL INVERTING ALGORITHM

GIVEN $y \in \{0,1\}^n$, **FIND** x s.t. $f(x) = y$.

IDEA: maintain a list of candidates that are consistent with some bits of y .

$$L_i = \left\{ x \in \{0,1,?\}^n : \begin{array}{l} \forall j \in S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_i \quad x_j \in \{0,1\} \\ \forall j \notin S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_i \quad x_j = ? \\ \forall k=1, \dots, i \quad \underline{f(x[S_k]) = y_k} \end{array} \right\}$$

INITIALIZE: $L_0 = \{ ?^n \}$

ITERATE: from L_i to L_{i+1}

For every $x \in L_i$
 scan ~~about~~ all "extensions" of x that may be in L_{i+1}
 put such x' in L_{i+1} iff $f(x'[S_{i+1}]) = y_{i+1}$

OUTPUT: $L_n \equiv$ list of all preimages of y under f

ANALYSIS: $U_i \equiv S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_i$

expected size of $L_i = \frac{2^{|U_i|}}{2^i} = \exp[\underbrace{|U_i| - i}_{\Omega(n)}]$

for some i
(by "expansion")