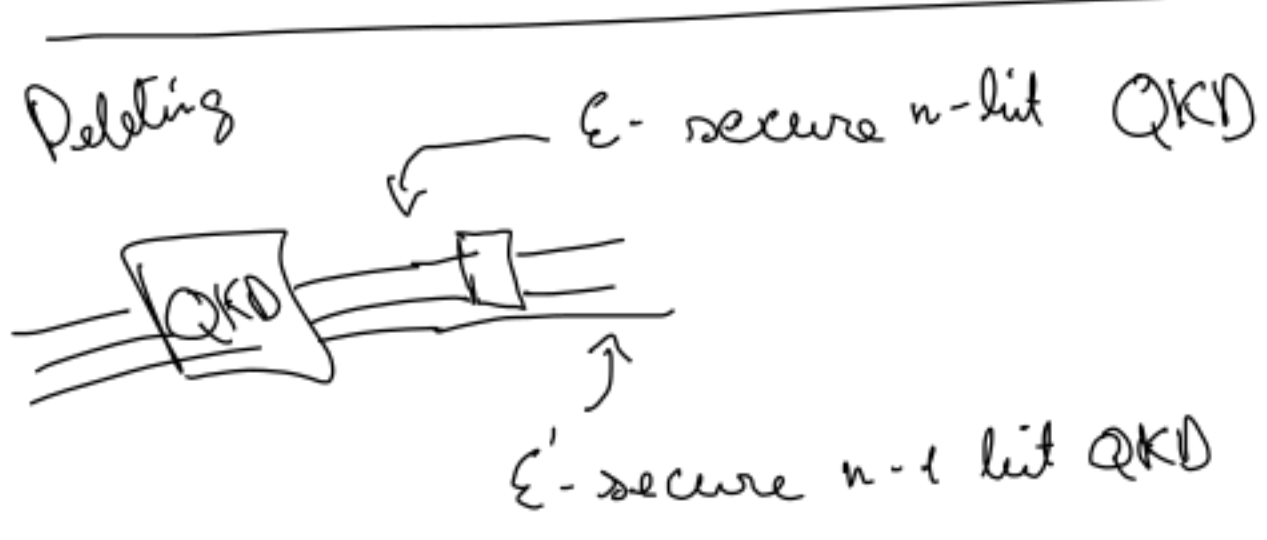


From last lab:

- 1) Deleting the last bit of key
- 2) Setting the last bit to 0



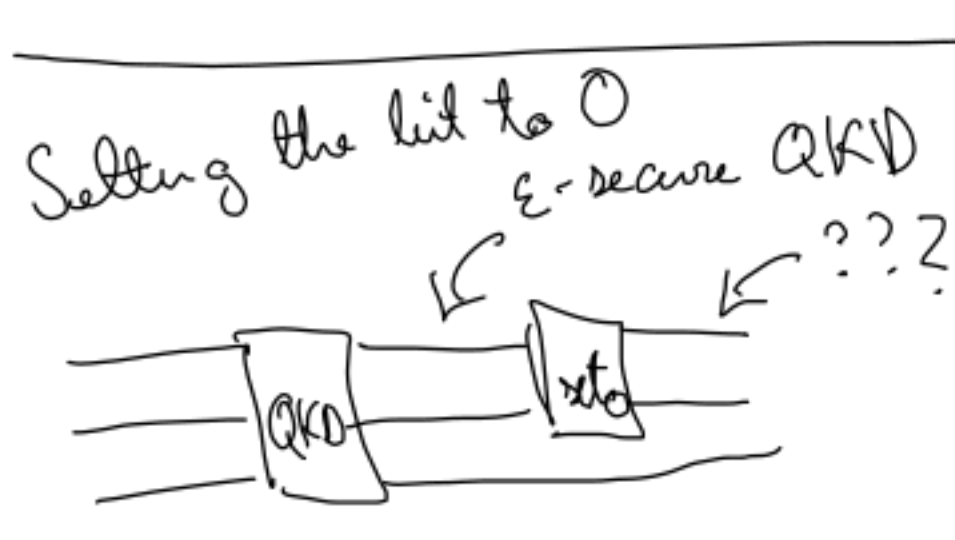
$$S_{ideal} = \sum_k |kXk\rangle \langle kXk| \otimes S_E$$

$$tr_{last} S_{ideal} = \sum_k tr_{last} |kXk\rangle \langle kXk| \otimes S_E = \sum_{k \in \{0,1\}^{n-1}} |kXk\rangle \langle kXk| \otimes S_E \in S_{ideal}^{(n-1 \text{ bits})}$$

n=2, no S_E

$$tr_{last} \sum_{k \in \{0,1\}^2} |kXk\rangle \langle kXk| = 2^{-2} (tr_{last} |00X00\rangle \langle 00X00| + |01X01\rangle \langle 01X01| + |10X10\rangle \langle 10X10| + |11X11\rangle \langle 11X11|)$$

$$= 2^{-2} (2|0X0\rangle \langle 0X0| + 2|1X1\rangle \langle 1X1|) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{k \in \{0,1\}} |kXk\rangle \langle kXk| \right)$$



After setting to 0: $S_{real} = \sum_{k \in \{0,1\}^{n-1}} |k0Xk0\rangle \langle k0Xk0| \otimes S_E$

is this close to any S_{ideal} ? Simplify by deleting S_E

keep last bit

$$\sum_{k \in \{0,1\}^{n-1}} |kXk\rangle \langle kXk| \otimes S_E = S_{ideal}$$

$$TD(S_{real}, S_{ideal}) \geq TD(\mathcal{E}(S_{real}), \mathcal{E}(S_{ideal})) = TD(|0X0\rangle \langle 0X0|, \frac{1}{2}|0X0\rangle \langle 0X0| + \frac{1}{2}|1X1\rangle \langle 1X1|)$$

$$= \left| \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \right| = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Error Correction → RND Extraction

what if RND Extraction → Error correction

$k_1 \neq k_2 \leq t \text{ errors}$

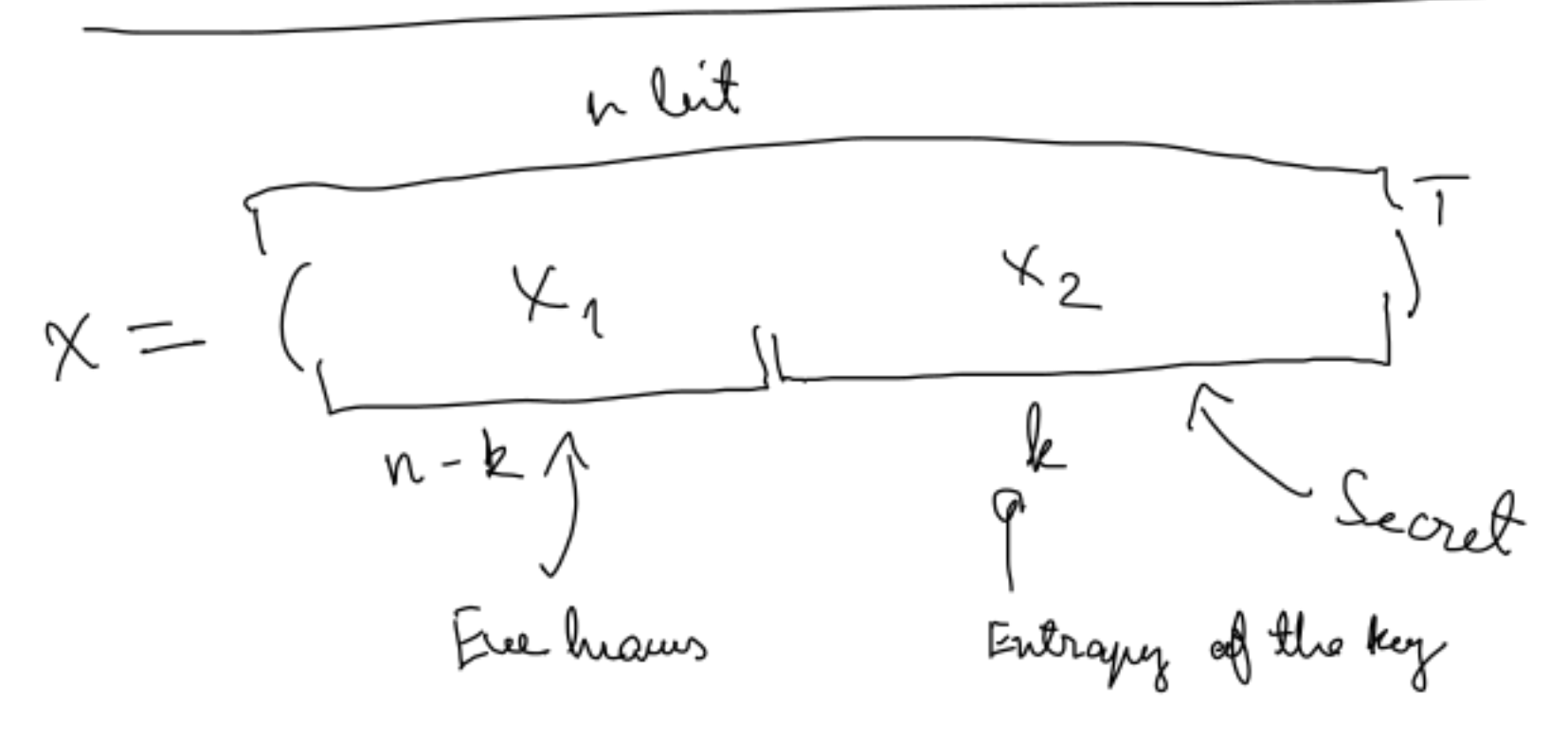
$H(k_1) \quad H(k_2)$



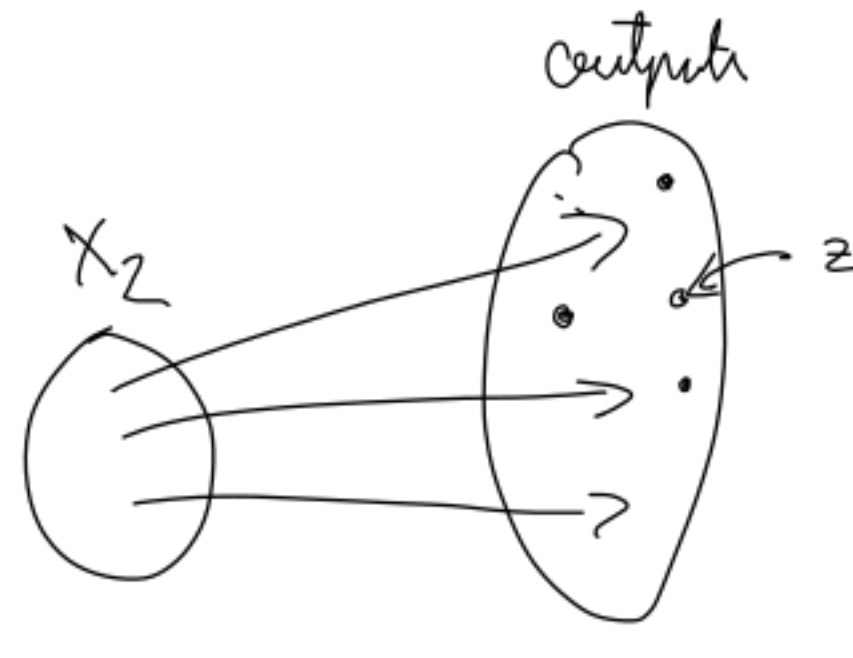
$H: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^l$

$H(\cdot) = 0$

- * Uniform
- * One-way $P_p [x \leftarrow X, x' \leftarrow A(H(x)): H(x') = H(x)] = \text{negl}$



$x = x_1 + x_2$



$H: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^l \quad l > k$

$A \leftarrow M_{\mathbb{F}_2}^{l \times n}$

$H(x) = Ax$ uniform hash function

$y = H(x) = Ax = A(x_1 + x_2) = Ax_1 + Ax_2$

Ax_2

2^k inputs $2^k \ll 2^l$

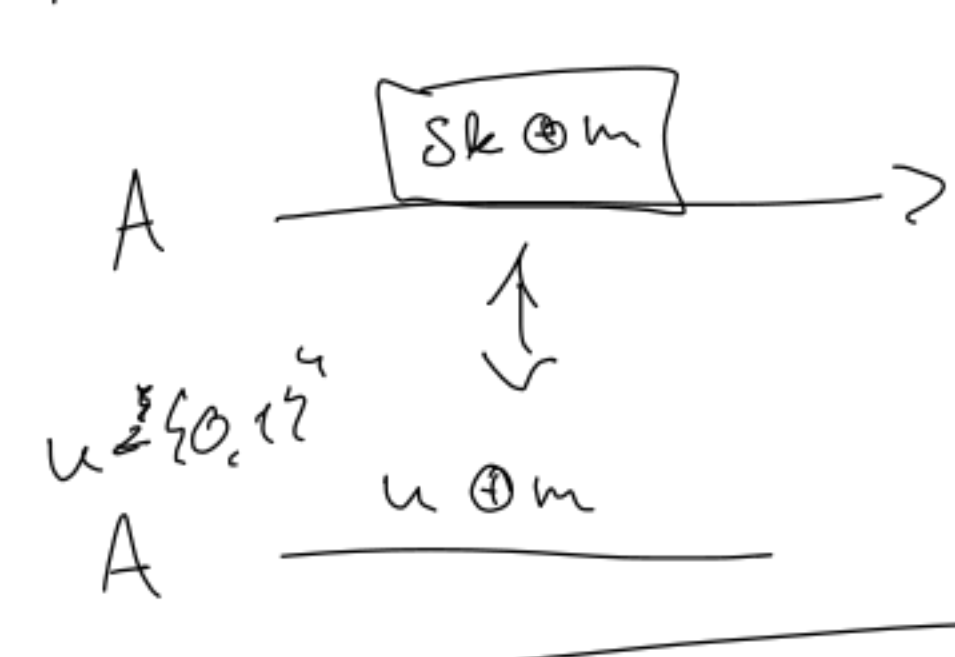
2^l outputs

Find vector z that is orthogonal to all images of x_2

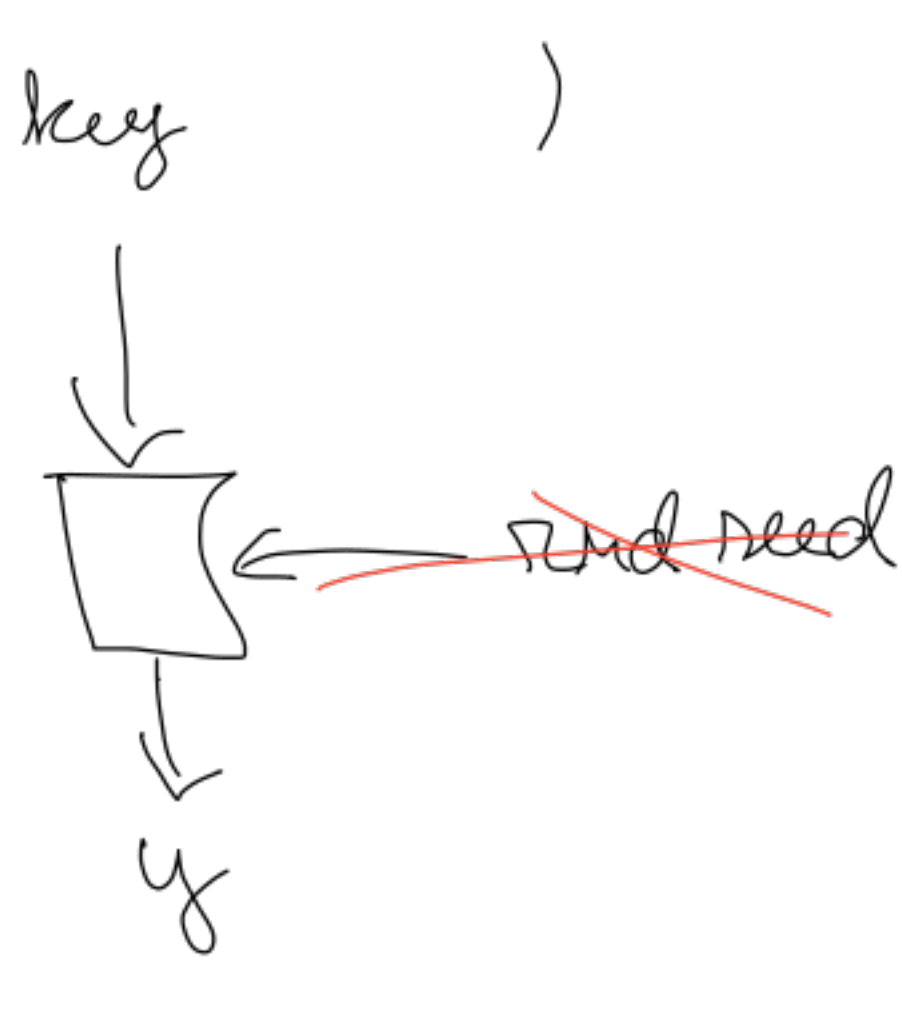
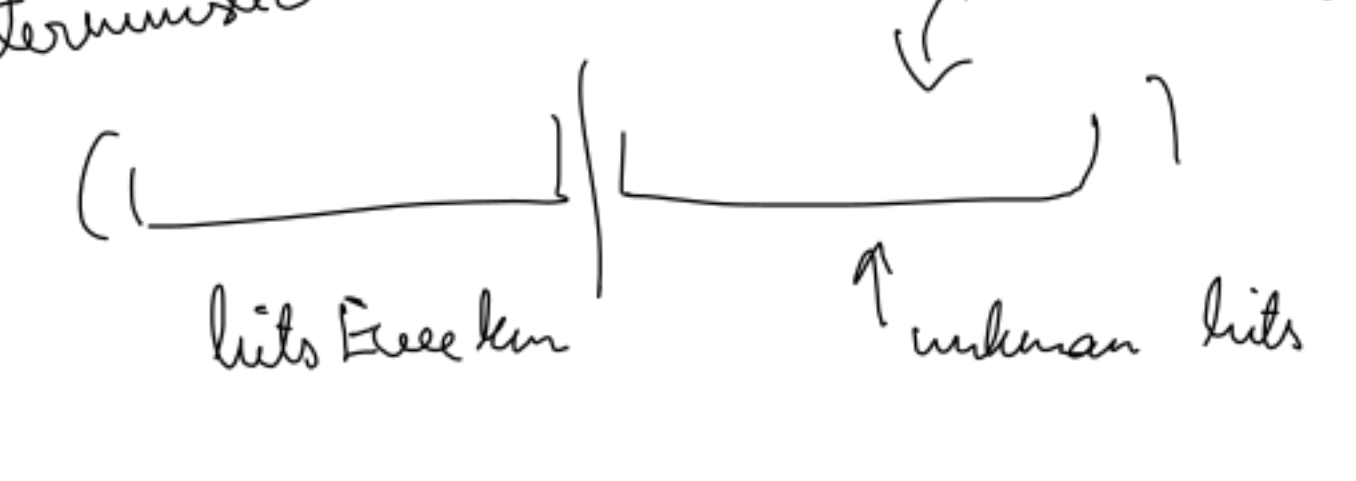
$\forall x_2: \langle z, Ax_2 \rangle = 0$

$\langle z, y \rangle = \langle z, Ax_1 \rangle + \langle z, Ax_2 \rangle = \langle z, Ax_1 \rangle$

Eve knows $\langle z, y \rangle \Rightarrow$ XOR of some of the key



Deterministic randomness extractor?



f is a fixed random oracle

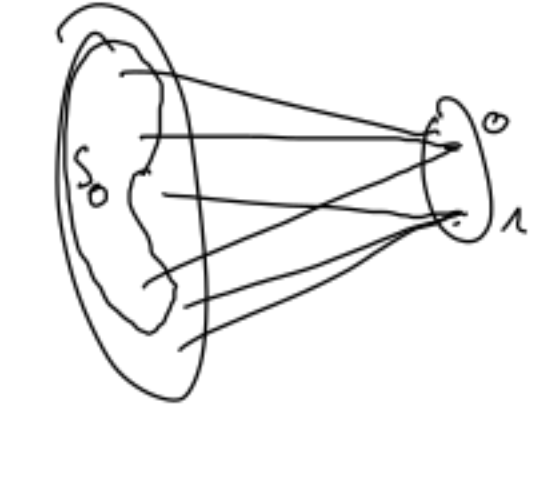
$f \leftarrow \mathcal{F}$ Input space is n bits

$f(x)$: Output space is l bit

$dL[x]$ is not set: $H(x)$ is unif. random

what: For every n -bit input source of at least $n-1$ bits of entropy the output is close to unif. random

else: return $dL[x]$ $S_i = f^{-1}(i)$



let S_0 be largest

$|S_0| = \frac{|X|}{|Y|}$ \leftarrow input space

\leftarrow output space

let K be RV over S_0

$\forall x: P_p[K=x] = \frac{1}{|S_0|} = \frac{|Y|}{|X|} = \frac{2}{2^n} \Rightarrow 2^{n-1}$ entropy on $n-1$ bits

Take S_0 as input source

\rightarrow Has $n-1$ bits of entropy

\rightarrow output is always 0