

On the module-Lattice Isomorphism Problem,
based on a joint work with A. Pellet-Mary, G. Pliatsok and A.
Wallet.

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- An (algebraic) attack on module-LIP in a special case.

(Unstructured) LIP

- Linearly independent vectors $v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ form a **basis** of a lattice $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ if

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}(v_1 || \dots || v_k) := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k a_i v_i \mid \forall i \in \{1, \dots, k\}, a_i \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}.$$

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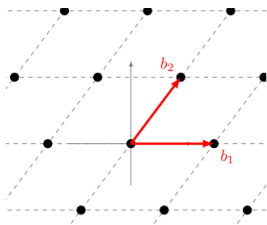
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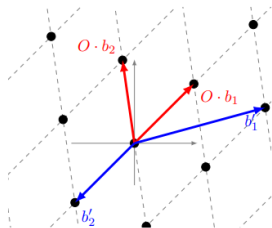
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(a) \mathcal{L}_1 with known basis $B = (b_1, b_2)$.



(b) \mathcal{L}_2 with known basis $B' = (b'_1, b'_2)$.

Move to **Gram matrices** : $G = B^T B$ and $G' = B'^T B'$,

$B' = OBU \Rightarrow G' = U^T G U$ are $\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ -**congruent**.

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- Use the algebraic structure to solve LIP more efficiently?

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- More generally (for non-free modules), one can use pseudo-bases and pseudo-Gram matrices.

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Writing elements as **sums of two squares** in K is equivalent to solve a norm equation (in the appropriate extension).

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Breaking module-LIP on \mathcal{O}_K^2 .

Suppose K is totally real and $M = \mathcal{O}_K^2$. There exists a polynomial time algorithm that, given any G' congruent to I_2 , returns **all** $U \in \text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_K)$ such that $G' = U^*U$.

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We proved a more general statement : for K totally real and most of rank two modules $M \subset K^2$, there exists a probabilistic and heuristic polynomial time algorithm that solves module-LIP on M (G. M., A. Pellet-Mary, G. Pliatsok, A. Wallet).

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Thank you !

[1] On the Lattice Isomorphism Problem, I. Haviv, O. Regev, 2013.

[2] HAWK : Module LIP makes Lattice Signatures Fast, Compact and Simple, L. Ducas, E.W. Postlethwaite, L. N. Pulles. W. van Woerden, 2023.

[3] Just how hard are rotations of \mathbb{Z}^n ? H. Bennett, A. Ganju, P. Peetathawatchai, N. Stephens-Davidowitz, 2023.

[4] On the lattice isomorphism problem, quadratic forms, remarkable lattices and cryptography, L. Ducas, W. van Woerden.