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## The Advanced Encryption Standard, Candidate Pseudorandom Functions, and Natural Proofs

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**Abstract:** We put forth several simple candidate pseudorandom functions  $f_k : \infty^n \to \infty$  with security (a.k.a.~hardness)  $2^n$  that are inspired by the AES block-cipher by Daemen and Rijmen (2000). The functions are computable more efficiently, and use a shorter key (a.k.a.~seed) than previous constructions. In particular, we have candidates computable by begin {enumerate}[(1)] item circuits of size  $n\$  poly lg n (thus using a seed of length  $le n\$  poly lg n); item constant length lengt

Assuming our candidates are secure, their improved efficiency brings the ``Natural Proofs Barrier" by Razborov and Rudich (JCSS '97) closer to the frontier of circuit lower bounds. For example, the fact that standard pseudorandom function candidates could not be computed as efficiently as the one in (2) had given rise to a plan for \$\tcz\$ circuit lower bounds (Allender and Kouck {\'y}; J.~ACM 2010).

We also study the (asymptotic generalization of the) AES S-box. We exhibit a simple attack for the multi-bit output, while we show that outputting one, Goldreich-Levin bit results in a small-bias generator.

**Category / Keywords:** foundations / Advanced encryption standard (AES), circuit, exponential hardness, lower bound, natural proofs, pseudorandom function (PRF), TC^0, Turing machine

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