

Interactive Proofs

Lecture 16

What the all-powerful can convince
mere mortals of

Recap

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- Non-deterministic Computation

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- Polynomial Hierarchy

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- Today: Interactive Proofs

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- Today: Interactive Proofs
 - Non-determinism and Probabilistic computation on steroids!

Interactive Proofs

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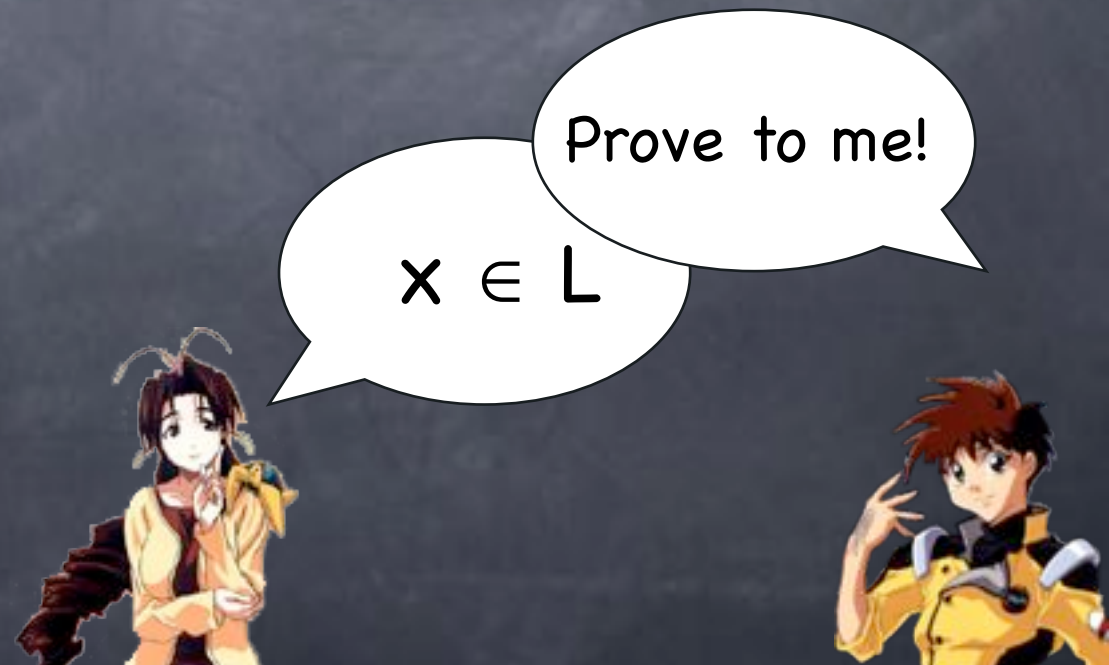
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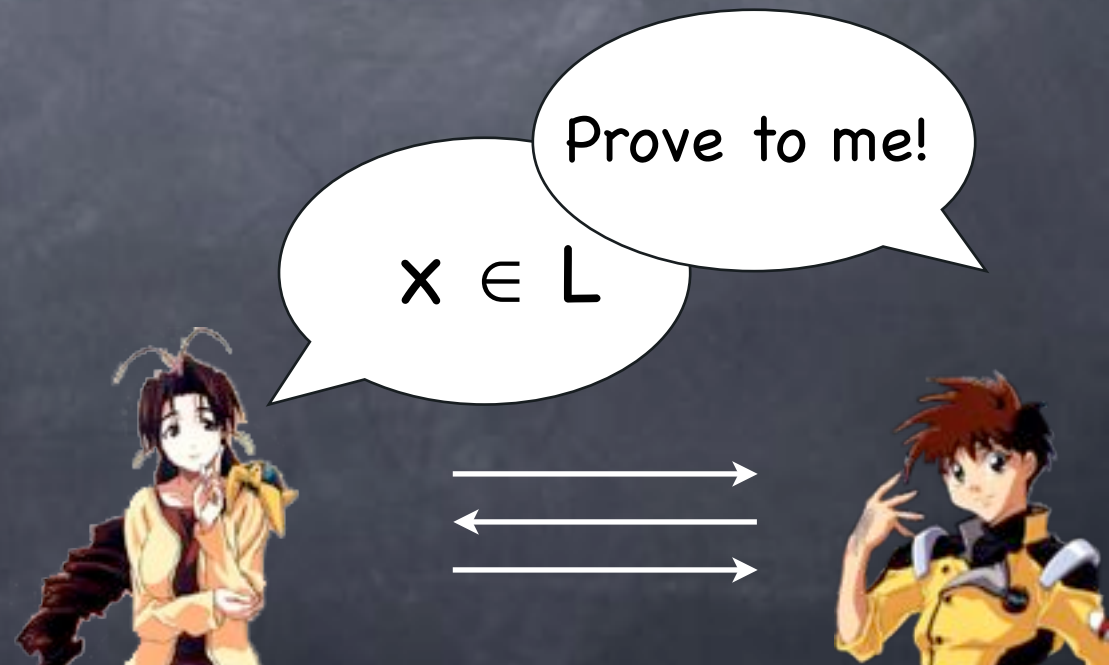
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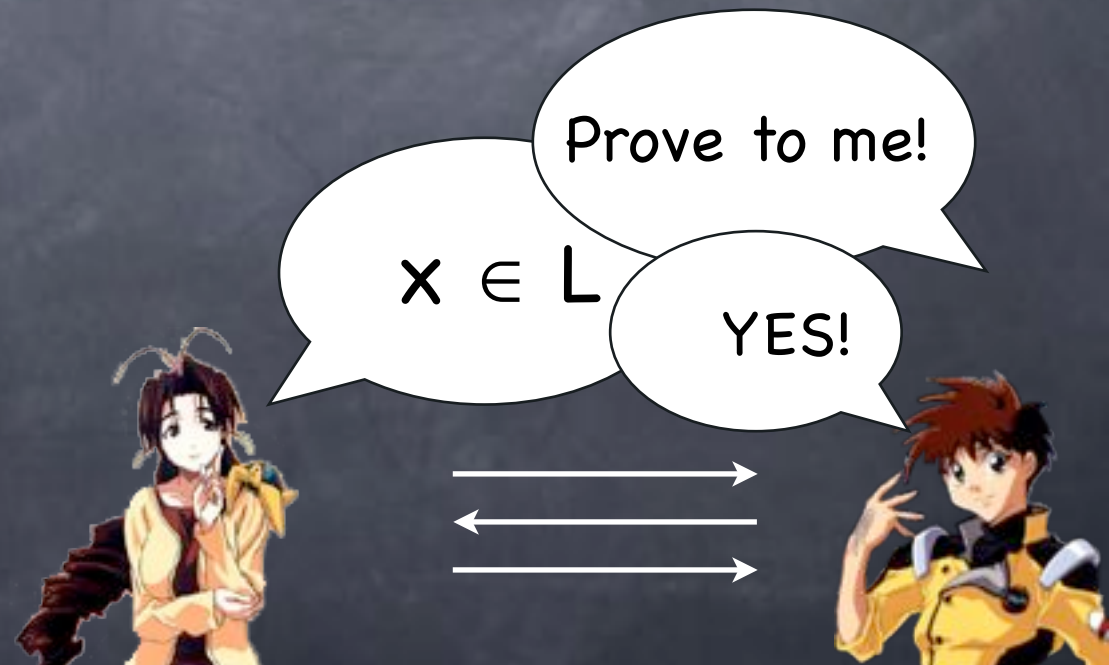
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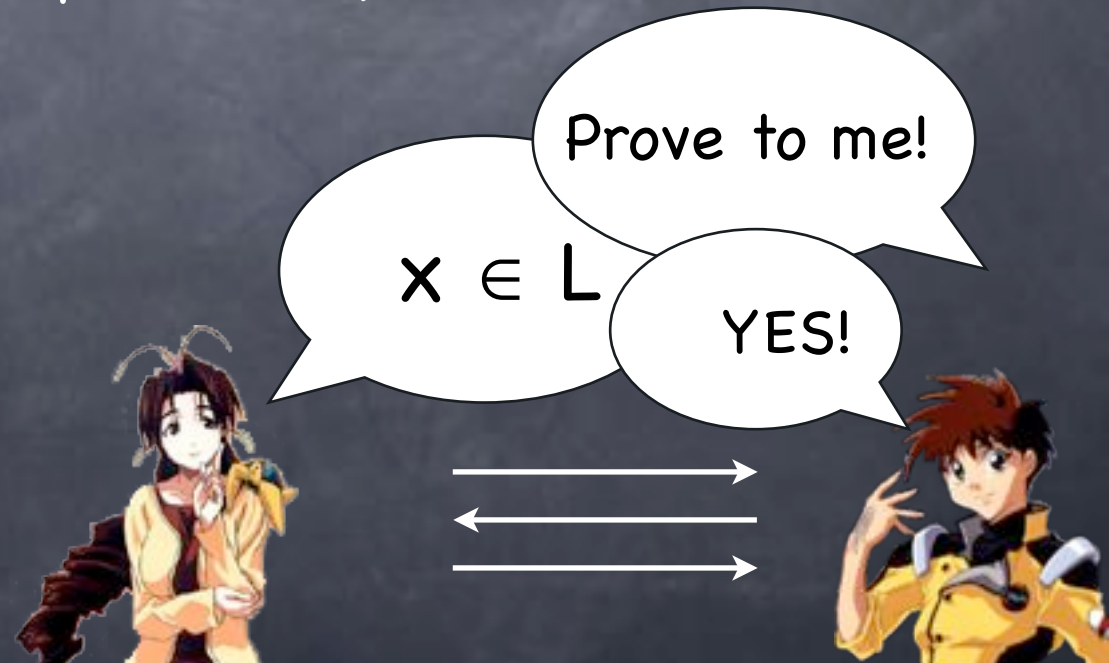
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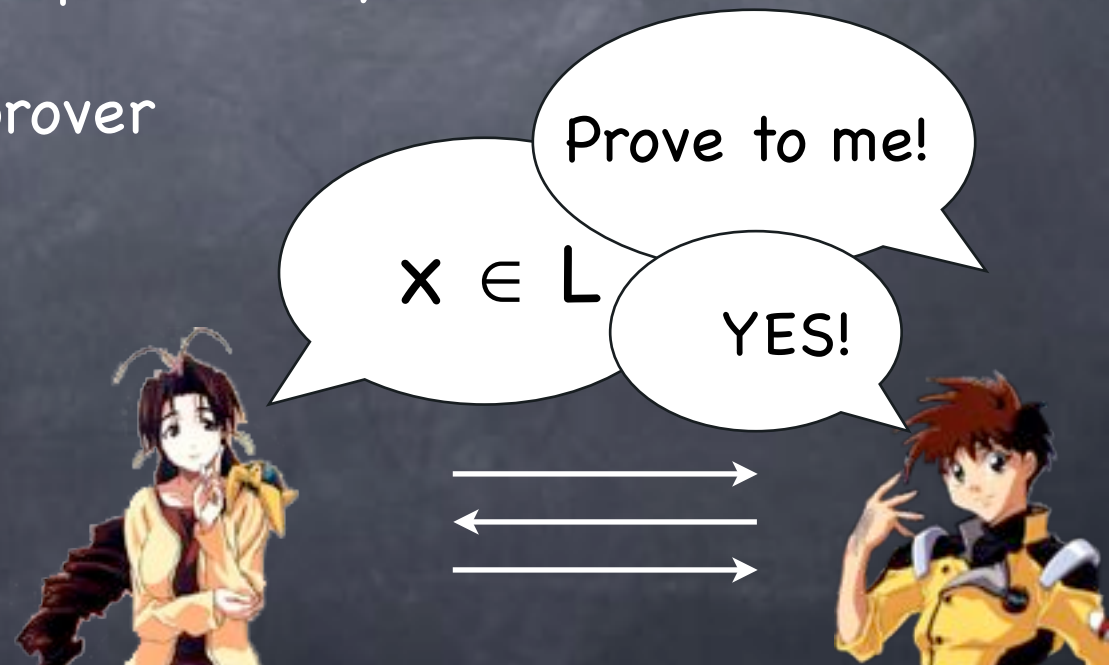
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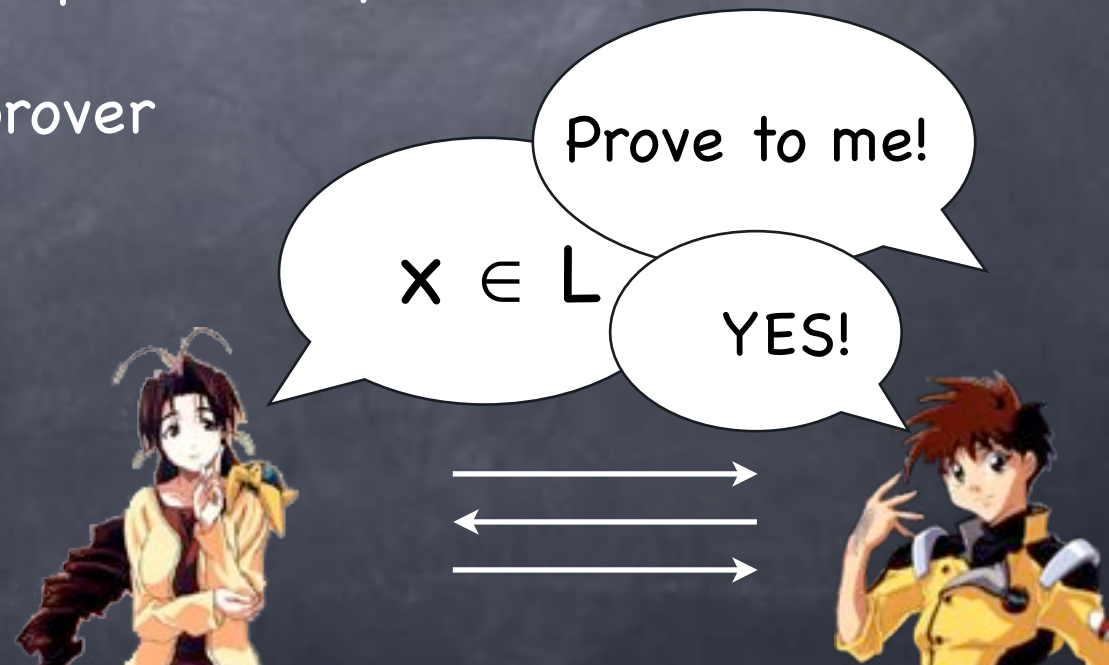
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- All powerful prover, computationally bounded verifier
- Verifier doesn't trust prover
 - Limits the power



Interactive Proofs



Interactive Proofs

- **Completeness**



Interactive Proofs

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- If x in L , **honest Prover** should convince **honest Verifier**



Interactive Proofs

- **Completeness**

- If x in L , **honest Prover** should convince **honest Verifier**

- **Soundness**



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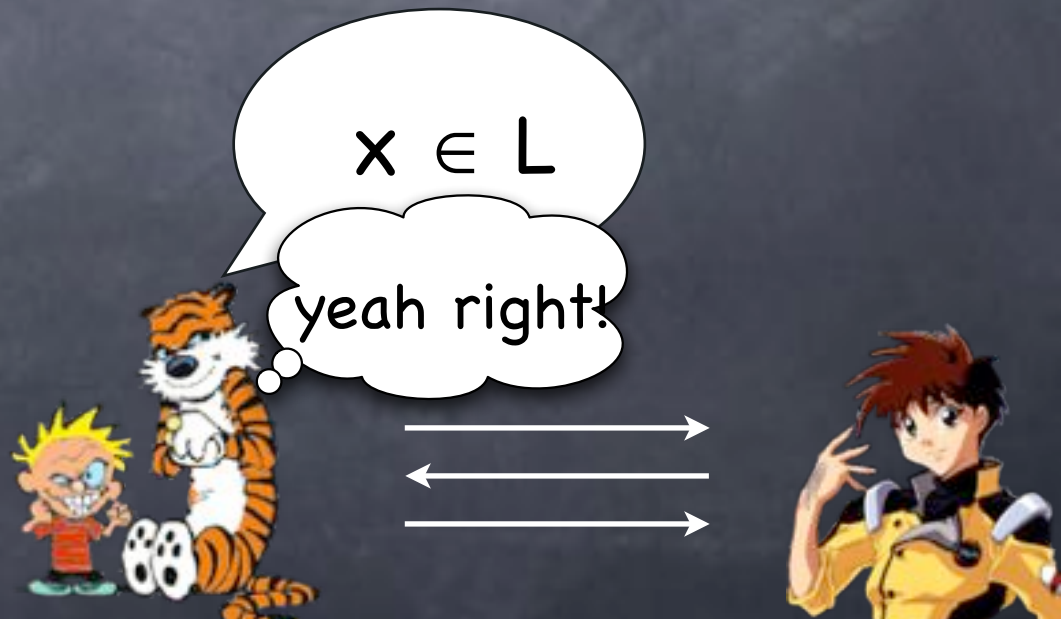
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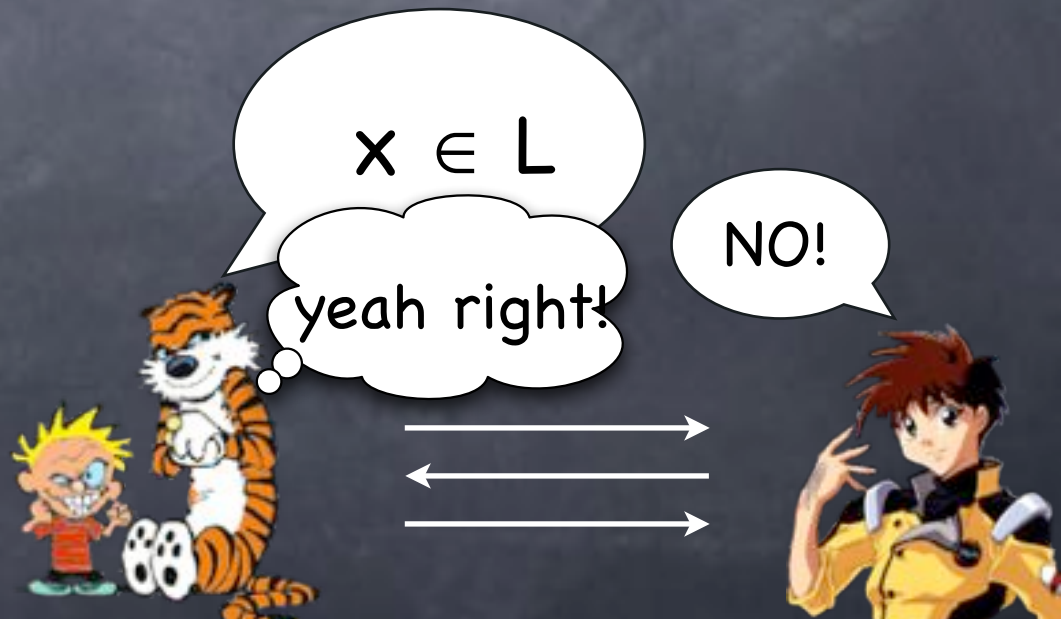
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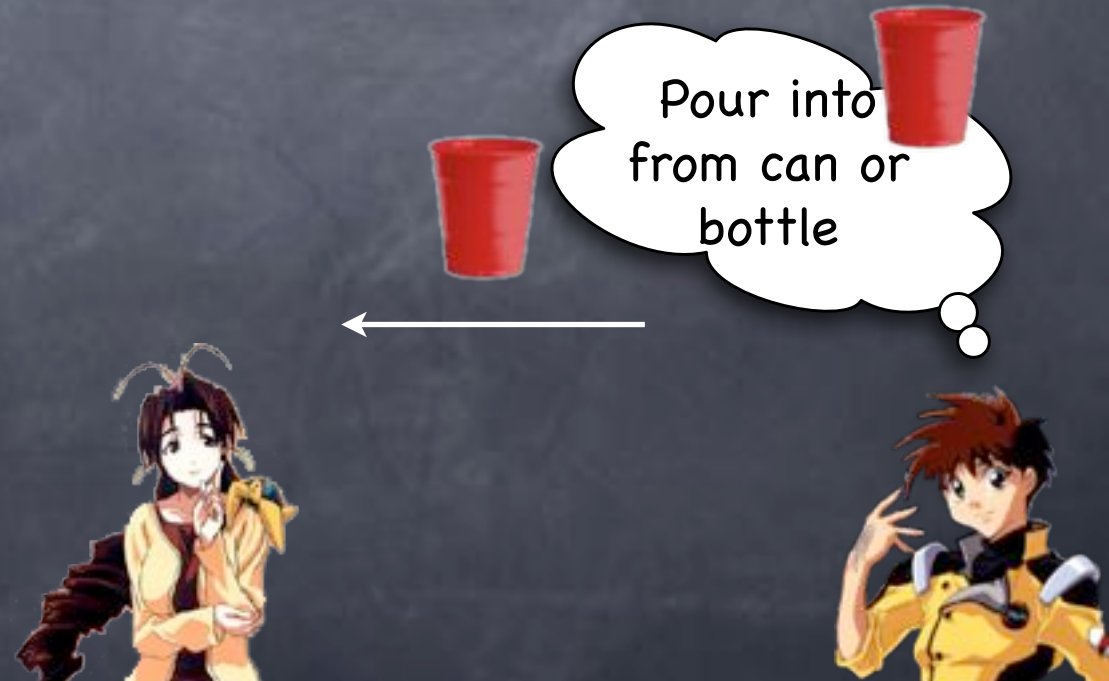
- **Coke in bottle or can**
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- IP protocol:

Pour into
from can or
bottle



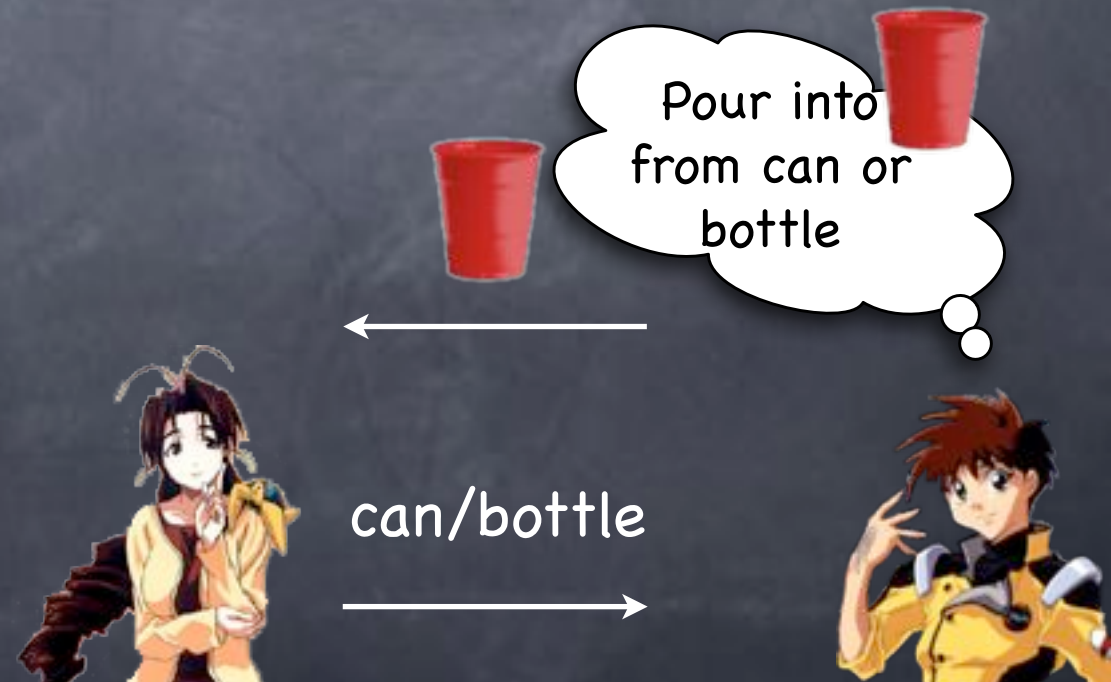
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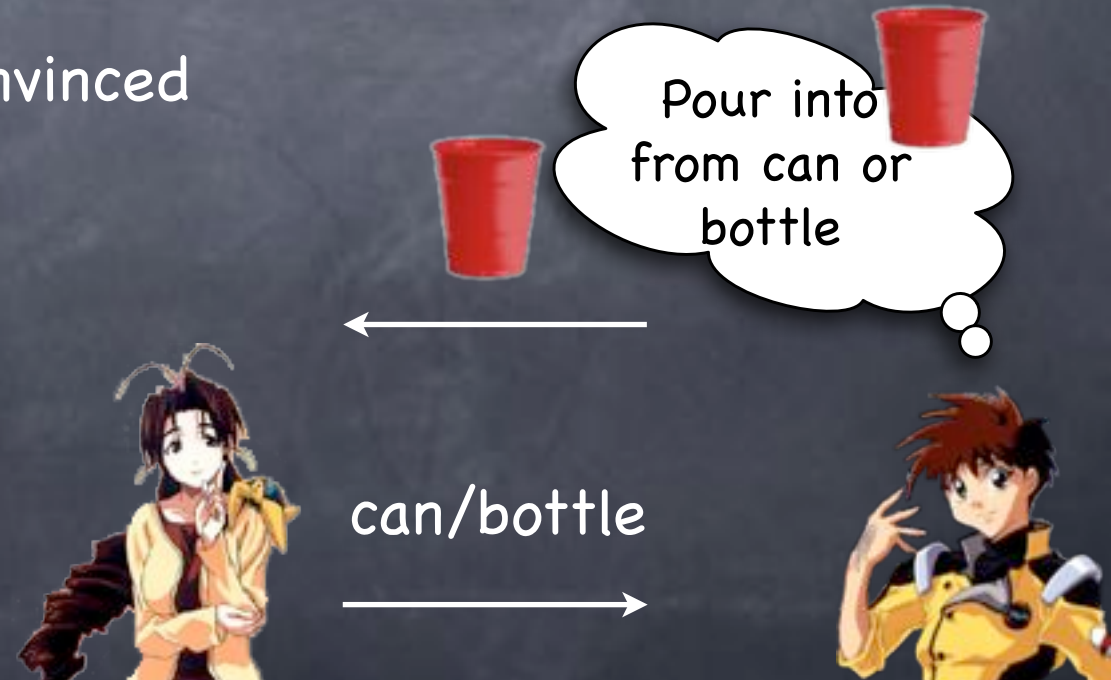
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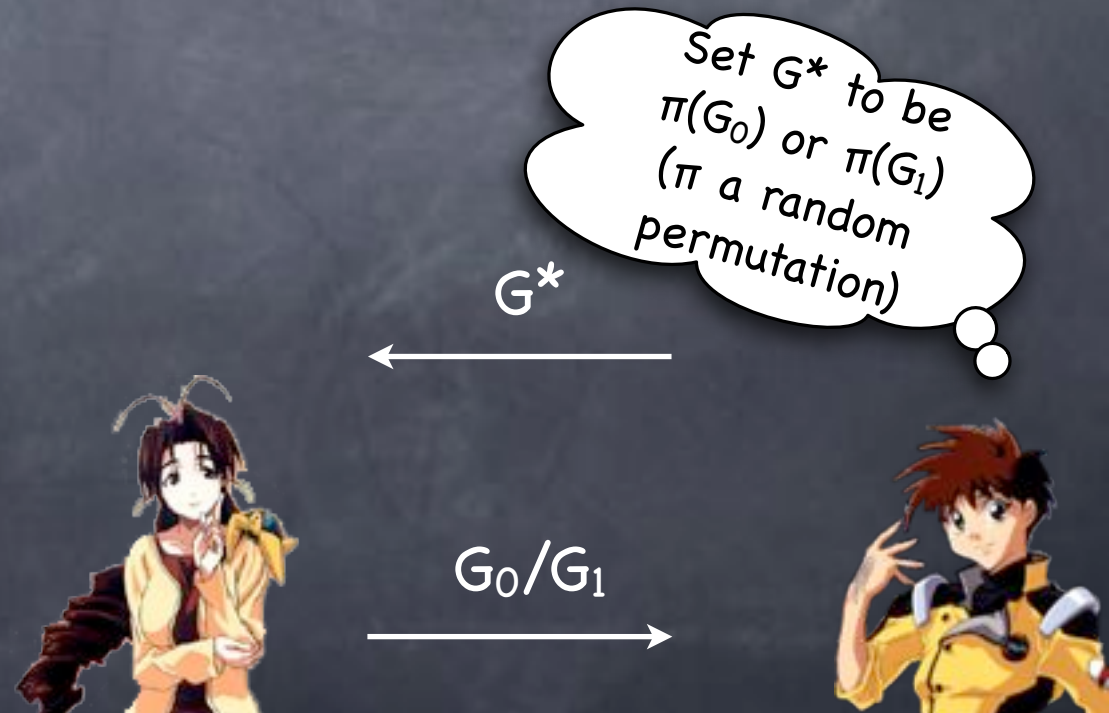
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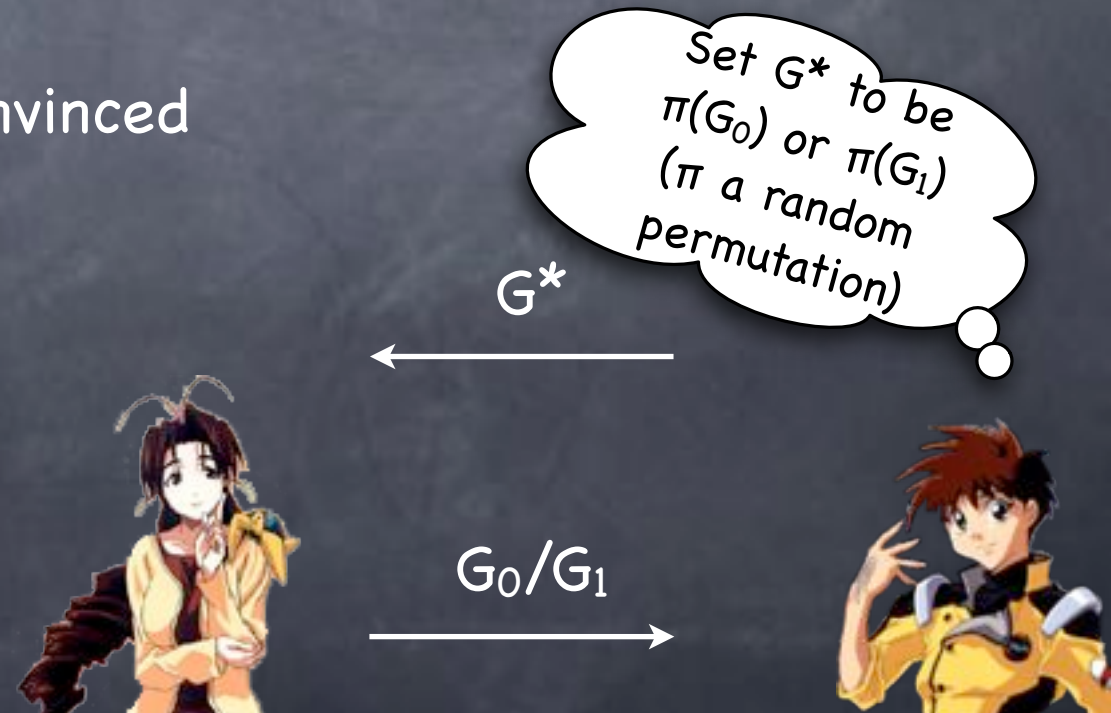
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- If x not in L , honest Verifier won't accept any purported proof
- Except with probability at most $1/3$

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 - For each input prover can choose the random tape which maximizes $\Pr[\text{yes}]$ (probability over honest verifier's randomness)

Public and Private Coins

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- Private coins: Verifier does not send everything about the coins
 - e.g. GNI protocol: verifier keeps coin tosses hidden; uses it to create challenge

Arthur Merlin Proofs

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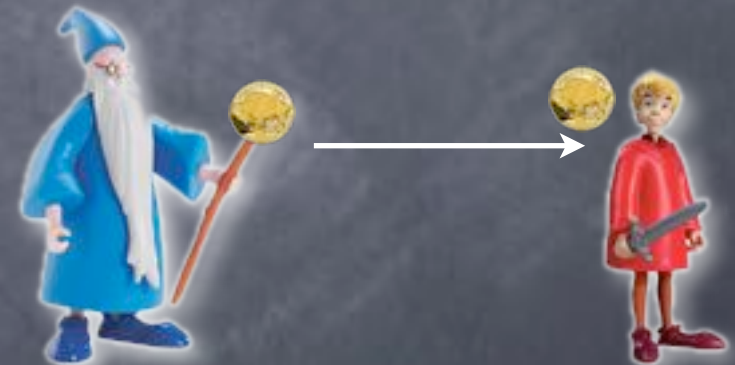
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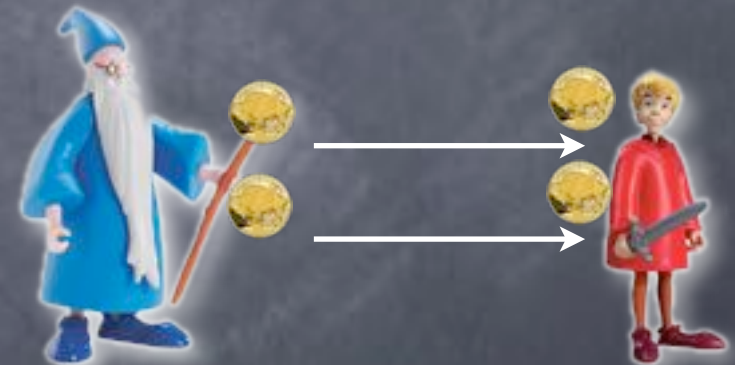
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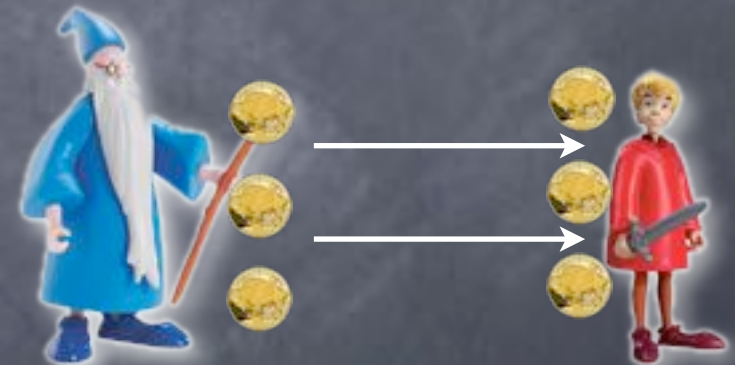
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- Contain NP and BPP

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 - If G_0 and G_1 isomorphic, same set of $n!$ isomorphic graphs
 - Else $2(n!)$ isomorphic graphs
 - Prover to prove that $|\{H: H \equiv G_0 \text{ or } H \equiv G_1\}| > n!$

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- But what if $K/|U|$ is exponentially small?

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- Is there such a hash function for all small sets S ?
 - Clearly no single function for all S !

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 - Given any small subset S , a random function h from the family will not shrink it much (say by $3/4$) with high probability

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- Hash collision probability = $1/|R|$

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- $\Pr[\text{Yes}]$ has a constant gap between $|S| > 2K$ and $|S| < K$
[Exercise]