

Interactive Proofs

Lecture 18

AM

Interactive Proofs

Interactive Proofs

- $IP[k]$

Interactive Proofs

- $IP[k]$
 - $IP[poly] = PSPACE$

Interactive Proofs

- $IP[k]$
 - $IP[poly] = PSPACE$
 - IP protocol for TQBF using arithmetization

Interactive Proofs

- $IP[k]$
 - $IP[poly] = PSPACE$
 - IP protocol for TQBF using arithmetization
 - We saw IP protocol for sum-check

Interactive Proofs

- $IP[k]$
 - $IP[poly] = PSPACE$
 - IP protocol for TQBF using arithmetization
 - We saw IP protocol for sum-check
 - $IP[const] = AM[const]$

Interactive Proofs

- $IP[k]$
 - $IP[poly] = PSPACE$
 - IP protocol for TQBF using arithmetization
 - We saw IP protocol for sum-check
 - $IP[const] = AM[const]$
 - We saw public coin protocol for Graph Non-Isomorphism

Interactive Proofs

- $IP[k]$
 - $IP[poly] = PSPACE$
 - IP protocol for TQBF using arithmetization
 - We saw IP protocol for sum-check
 - $IP[const] = AM[const]$
 - We saw public coin protocol for Graph Non-Isomorphism
 - Using 2-universal hash functions

Interactive Proofs

- $IP[k]$
 - $IP[poly] = PSPACE$
 - IP protocol for TQBF using arithmetization
 - We saw IP protocol for sum-check
 - $IP[const] = AM[const]$
 - We saw public coin protocol for Graph Non-Isomorphism
 - Using 2-universal hash functions
- Today: Collapse of the AM hierarchy

Interactive Proofs

- $IP[k]$
 - $IP[poly] = PSPACE$
 - IP protocol for TQBF using arithmetization
 - We saw IP protocol for sum-check
 - $IP[const] = AM[const]$
 - We saw public coin protocol for Graph Non-Isomorphism
 - Using 2-universal hash functions
- Today: Collapse of the AM hierarchy
 - $AM[const] = AM[2]$

Recall AM

Recall AM



Recall AM

- AM[2] (or simply AM)



Recall AM

- AM[2] (or simply AM)
 - Input x



Recall AM

- AM[2] (or simply AM)
 - Input x
 - Random coins r come from a **beacon**



Recall AM

- AM[2] (or simply AM)
 - Input x
 - Random coins r come from a **beacon**



Recall AM

- AM[2] (or simply AM)
 - Input x
 - Random coins r come from a **beacon**
 - Unbounded prover **Merlin** sends a “proof” message a



Recall AM

- AM[2] (or simply AM)
 - Input x
 - Random coins r come from a **beacon**
 - Unbounded prover **Merlin** sends a “proof” message a
 - Polynomial time verifier **Arthur** runs a deterministic verification procedure $R(x;r,a)$, and outputs Yes or No



Recall AM

- AM[2] (or simply AM)
 - Input x
 - Random coins r come from a **beacon**
 - Unbounded prover **Merlin** sends a “proof” message a
 - Polynomial time verifier **Arthur** runs a deterministic verification procedure $R(x;r,a)$, and outputs Yes or No
- L is said to **have** an AM protocol if



Recall AM

- AM[2] (or simply AM)
 - Input x
 - Random coins r come from a **beacon**
 - Unbounded prover **Merlin** sends a “proof” message a
 - Polynomial time verifier **Arthur** runs a deterministic verification procedure $R(x;r,a)$, and outputs Yes or No
- L is said to **have** an AM protocol if
 - $x \in L \Leftrightarrow \max \Pr[\text{Yes}] > 2/3$



Recall AM

- AM[2] (or simply AM)
 - Input x
 - Random coins r come from a **beacon**
 - Unbounded prover **Merlin** sends a “proof” message a
 - Polynomial time verifier **Arthur** runs a deterministic verification procedure $R(x;r,a)$, and outputs Yes or No
- L is said to **have** an AM protocol if
 - $x \in L \Leftrightarrow \max \Pr[\text{Yes}] > 2/3$
 - $x \notin L \Leftrightarrow \max \Pr[\text{Yes}] < 1/3$



$\max \Pr[\text{Yes}]$

$\max \Pr[\text{Yes}]$

- Quantity of interest

$\max \Pr[\text{Yes}]$

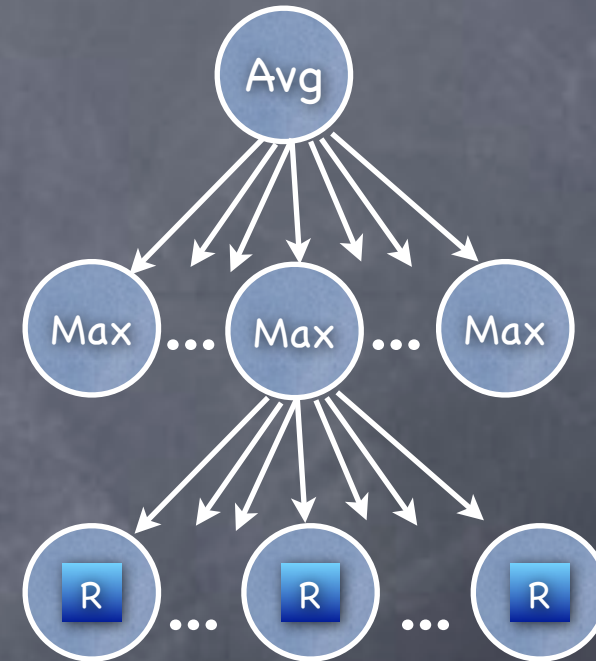
- Quantity of interest
 - **Maximum** (over prover strategies)
probability (over coins from the beacon)
of Arthur saying yes

$\max \Pr[\text{Yes}]$

- Quantity of interest
 - **Maximum** (over prover strategies)
probability (over coins from the beacon)
of Arthur saying yes
- Evaluate the “Avg-Max tree”

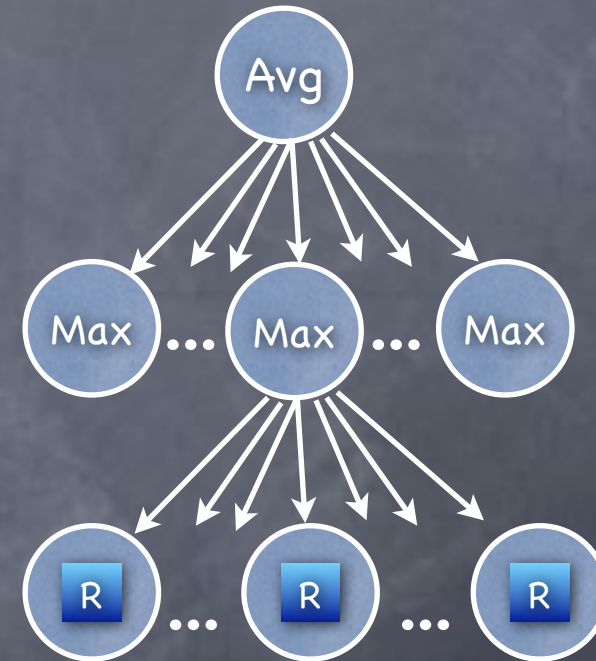
$\max \Pr[\text{Yes}]$

- Quantity of interest
 - Maximum** (over prover strategies)
probability (over coins from the beacon)
of Arthur saying yes
- Evaluate the "Avg-Max tree"



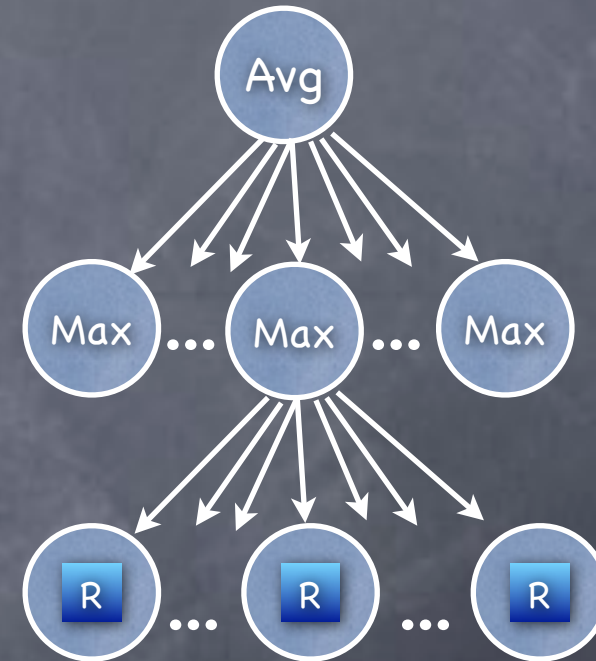
$\max \Pr[\text{Yes}]$

- Quantity of interest
 - Maximum** (over prover strategies)
probability (over coins from the beacon)
of Arthur saying yes
- Evaluate the "Avg-Max tree"
 - Leaves: $\Pr[\text{yes}] = 0$ or 1 , as determined
by Arthur's program



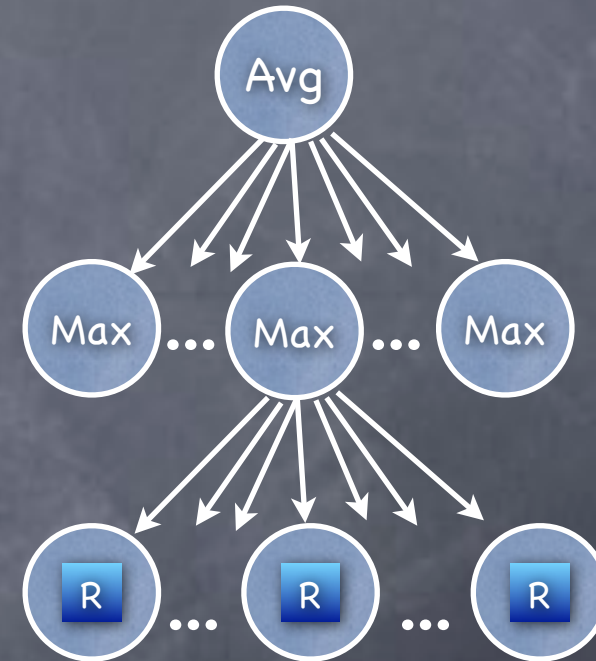
$\max \Pr[\text{Yes}]$

- Quantity of interest
 - Maximum** (over prover strategies)
probability (over coins from the beacon)
of Arthur saying yes
- Evaluate the "Avg-Max tree"
 - Leaves: $\Pr[\text{yes}] = 0$ or 1 , as determined by Arthur's program
 - Max nodes: maximum of children



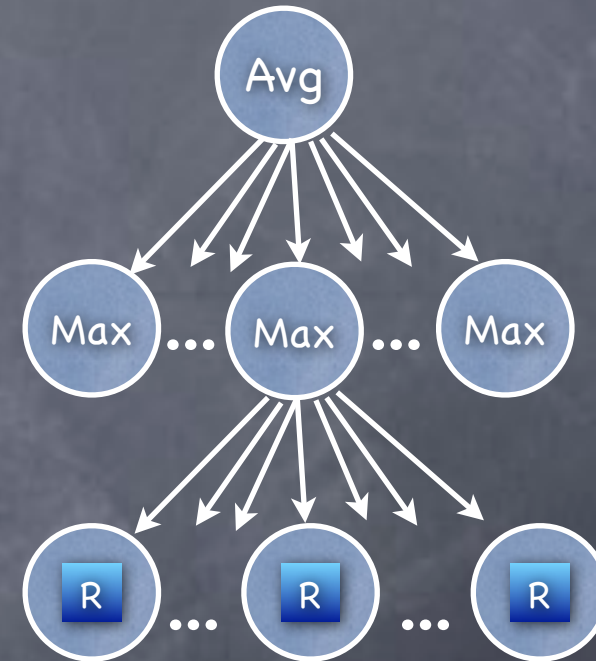
$\max \Pr[\text{Yes}]$

- Quantity of interest
 - Maximum** (over prover strategies)
probability (over coins from the beacon)
of Arthur saying yes
- Evaluate the "Avg-Max tree"
 - Leaves: $\Pr[\text{yes}] = 0$ or 1 , as determined by Arthur's program
 - Max nodes: maximum of children
 - Avg node: average of children



$\max \Pr[\text{Yes}]$

- Quantity of interest
 - Maximum** (over prover strategies)
probability (over coins from the beacon)
of Arthur saying yes
- Evaluate the "Avg-Max tree"
 - Leaves: $\Pr[\text{yes}] = 0$ or 1 , as determined by Arthur's program
 - Max nodes: maximum of children
 - Avg node: average of children
- Extends to **AM[k]**, with k alternating levels



Soundness Amplification

Soundness Amplification

- Recall error reduction in BPP algorithms

Soundness Amplification

- Recall error reduction in BPP algorithms
 - By repeating and taking majority

Soundness Amplification

- Recall error reduction in BPP algorithms
 - By repeating and taking majority
 - Exponential error reduction (by Chernoff bound)

Soundness Amplification

- Recall error reduction in BPP algorithms
 - By repeating and taking majority
 - Exponential error reduction (by Chernoff bound)
- Extends to MA

Soundness Amplification

- Recall error reduction in BPP algorithms
 - By repeating and taking majority
 - Exponential error reduction (by Chernoff bound)
- Extends to MA
 - Given input and any answer from Merlin, to determine $\Pr[\text{Yes}]$

Soundness Amplification

- Recall error reduction in BPP algorithms
 - By repeating and taking majority
 - Exponential error reduction (by Chernoff bound)
- Extends to MA
 - Given input and any answer from Merlin, to determine $\Pr[\text{Yes}]$
 - Run many independent verifications (using independent random strings from the beacon). Chernoff bound holds.

Soundness Amplification

- Recall error reduction in BPP algorithms
 - By repeating and taking majority
 - Exponential error reduction (by Chernoff bound)
- Extends to MA
 - Given input and any answer from Merlin, to determine $\Pr[\text{Yes}]$
 - Run many independent verifications (using independent random strings from the beacon). Chernoff bound holds.
 - Increased the length of the second message

Parallel Repetition for $AM[k]$

Parallel Repetition for AM[k]

- Soundness amplification by sequential repetition/majority

Parallel Repetition for AM[k]

- Soundness amplification by sequential repetition/majority
- Exponential amplification, just like in MA. But be careful!
Not independent executions (Merlin can adapt strategy over the repetitions.) But not a problem!

Parallel Repetition for AM[k]

- Soundness amplification by sequential repetition/majority
 - Exponential amplification, just like in MA. But be careful!
Not independent executions (Merlin can adapt strategy over the repetitions.) But not a problem!
- But increases rounds

Parallel Repetition for AM[k]

- Soundness amplification by sequential repetition/majority
 - Exponential amplification, just like in MA. But be careful!
Not independent executions (Merlin can adapt strategy over the repetitions.) But not a problem!
 - But increases rounds
- Soundness amplification without increasing rounds

Parallel Repetition for AM[k]

- Soundness amplification by **sequential repetition/majority**
 - Exponential amplification, just like in MA. **But be careful!**
Not independent executions (Merlin can adapt strategy over the repetitions.) But not a problem!
 - But increases rounds
- Soundness amplification without increasing rounds
 - **Parallel repetition**

Parallel Repetition for AM[k]

- Soundness amplification by **sequential repetition/majority**
 - Exponential amplification, just like in MA. **But be careful!**
Not independent executions (Merlin can adapt strategy over the repetitions.) But not a problem!
 - But increases rounds
- Soundness amplification without increasing rounds
 - **Parallel repetition**
 - **More careful!** Merlin's answers (and probability of proof being rejected) in the parallel sessions could be correlated

Parallel Repetition for AM[k]

- Soundness amplification by **sequential repetition/majority**
 - Exponential amplification, just like in MA. **But be careful!**
Not independent executions (Merlin can adapt strategy over the repetitions.) But not a problem!
 - But increases rounds
- Soundness amplification without increasing rounds
 - **Parallel repetition**
 - **More careful!** Merlin's answers (and probability of proof being rejected) in the parallel sessions could be correlated
 - Still turns out to give exponential amplification

$$MA \subseteq AM$$

$$MA \subseteq AM$$

- Publishing random test before receiving proof

$$MA \subseteq AM$$

- Publishing random test before receiving proof
 - Completeness is no worse

$$MA \subseteq AM$$

- Publishing random test before receiving proof
 - Completeness is no worse
 - If MA soundness error is sufficiently small, can use **union bound over all Merlin messages** to get that the AM soundness error is still small

$$MA \subseteq AM$$

- Publishing random test before receiving proof
 - Completeness is no worse
 - If MA soundness error is sufficiently small, can use **union bound over all Merlin messages** to get that the AM soundness error is still small
 - If MA soundness error $< 1/2^{m+2}$, where m is the length of Merlin's message, AM soundness error $< 1/4$

$$MA \subseteq AM$$

- Publishing random test before receiving proof
 - Completeness is no worse
 - If MA soundness error is sufficiently small, can use **union bound over all Merlin messages** to get that the AM soundness error is still small
 - If MA soundness error $< 1/2^{m+2}$, where m is the length of Merlin's message, AM soundness error $< 1/4$
- Note: Argument similar to why $BPP \subseteq P/poly$

$$MA \subseteq AM$$

- Publishing random test before receiving proof
 - Completeness is no worse
 - If MA soundness error is sufficiently small, can use **union bound over all Merlin messages** to get that the AM soundness error is still small
 - If MA soundness error $< 1/2^{m+2}$, where m is the length of Merlin's message, AM soundness error $< 1/4$
- Note: Argument similar to why $BPP \subseteq P/poly$
- Extends to $MAM \subseteq AM$

$$MA \subseteq AM$$

- Publishing random test before receiving proof
 - Completeness is no worse
 - If MA soundness error is sufficiently small, can use **union bound over all Merlin messages** to get that the AM soundness error is still small
 - If MA soundness error $< 1/2^{m+2}$, where m is the length of Merlin's message, AM soundness error $< 1/4$
- Note: Argument similar to why $BPP \subseteq P/poly$
- Extends to $MAM \subseteq AM$
 - So **$MAM = AM$**

Collapse of the AM hierarchy

Collapse of the AM hierarchy

- Intuition: Can change any MA sequence to an AM sequence

Collapse of the AM hierarchy

- Intuition: Can change any MA sequence to an AM sequence
 - Need a notion of soundness error in each round

Alternating Threshold TM

Alternating Threshold TM

- A generalization of ATM, with two thresholds instead of \exists and \forall

Alternating Threshold TM

- A generalization of ATM, with two thresholds instead of \exists and \forall



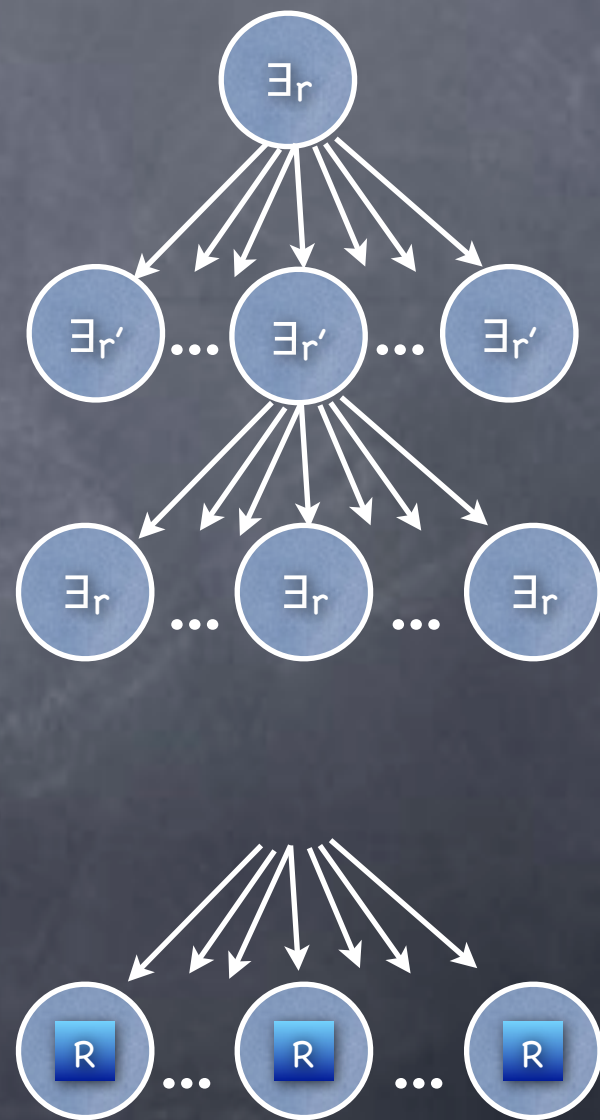
Alternating Threshold TM

- A generalization of ATM, with two thresholds instead of \exists and \forall
- \exists_r : \geq (or $>$) r fraction of children are 1?



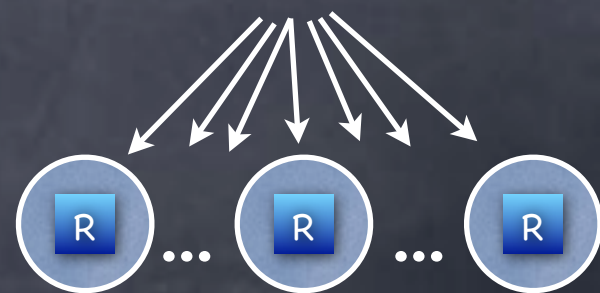
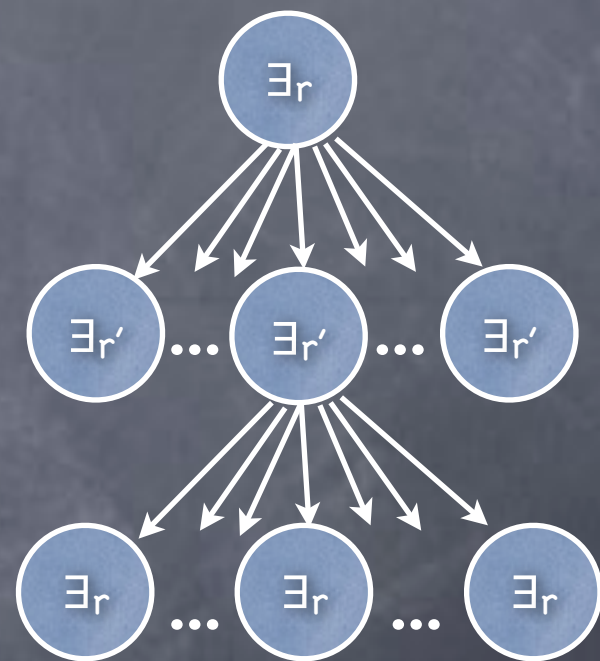
Alternating Threshold TM

- A generalization of ATM, with two thresholds instead of \exists and \forall
- \exists_r : \geq (or $>$) r fraction of children are 1?
 - \exists_0 is \exists , and \exists_1 is \forall



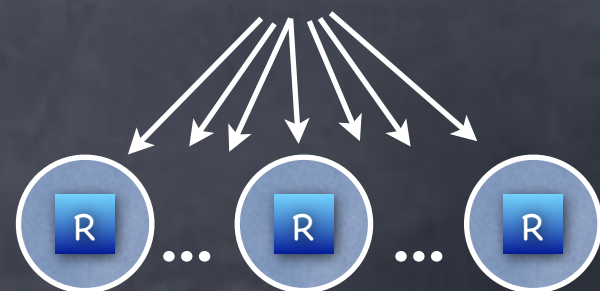
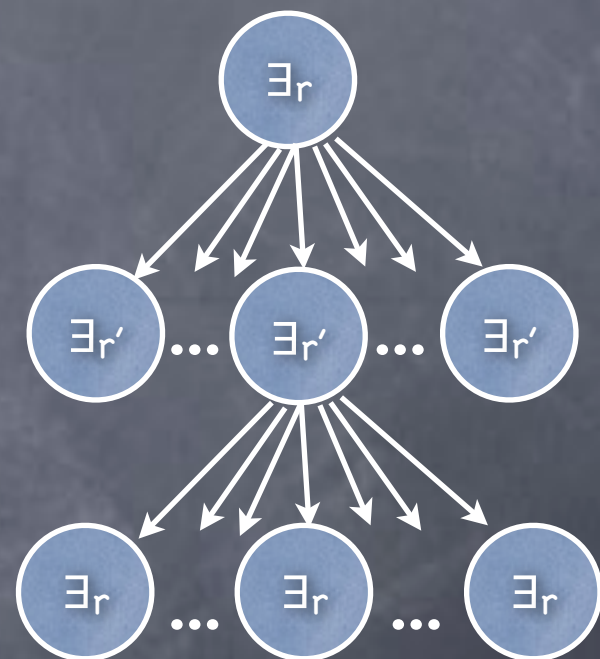
Alternating Threshold TM

- A generalization of ATM, with two thresholds instead of \exists and \forall
 - \exists_r : \geq (or $>$) r fraction of children are 1?
 - \exists_0 is \exists , and \exists_1 is \forall
 - Leaves $R(x; \text{path}) = 0$ or 1



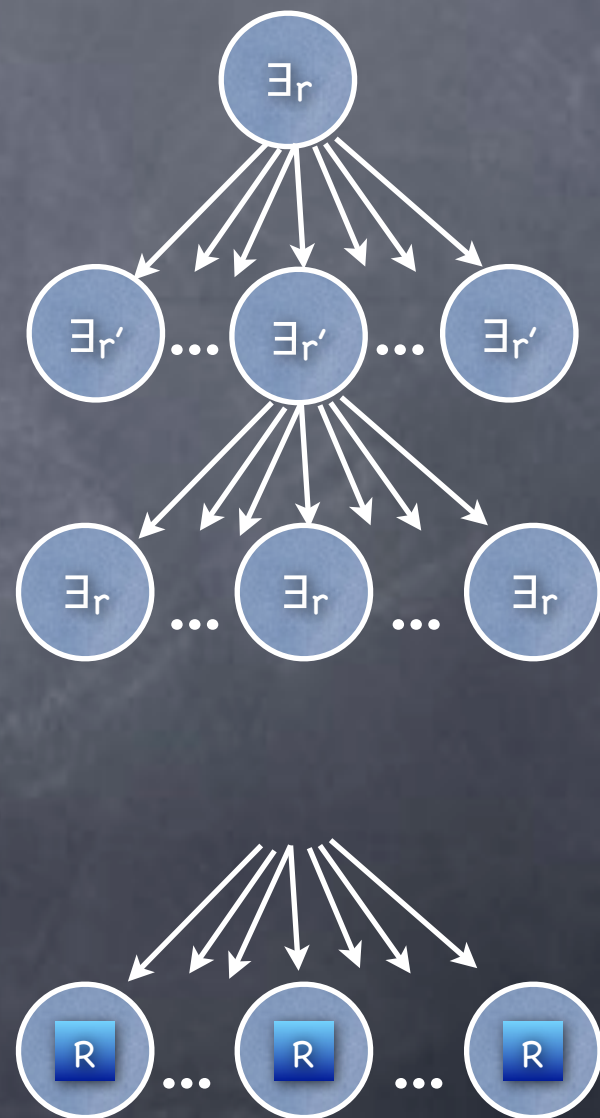
Alternating Threshold TM

- A generalization of ATM, with two thresholds instead of \exists and \forall
 - \exists_r : \geq (or $>$) r fraction of children are 1?
 - \exists_0 is \exists , and \exists_1 is \forall
 - Leaves $R(x; \text{path}) = 0$ or 1
- Parameters: **depth** (number of alternations) and **size** = $\log(\# \text{leaves})$ (= total length of the "messages")



Alternating Threshold TM

- A generalization of ATM, with two thresholds instead of \exists and \forall
 - \exists_r : \geq (or $>$) r fraction of children are 1?
 - \exists_0 is \exists , and \exists_1 is \forall
 - Leaves $R(x; \text{path}) = 0$ or 1
- Parameters: **depth** (number of alternations) and **size** = $\log(\# \text{leaves})$ (= total length of the "messages")
- Will denote as $\text{ATTM}[k, (r, r'), R]$ (size and individual degrees implicit)



Alternating Threshold TM

Alternating Threshold TM

- We will be interested in $ATTM[k, (r, r'), R]$ where

Alternating Threshold TM

- We will be interested in $ATTM[k, (r, r'), R]$ where
 - One of r, r' is a fraction $> 1/2$ (called the threshold), and the other is 0 or 1

Alternating Threshold TM

- We will be interested in $ATTM[k, (r, r'), R]$ where
 - One of r, r' is a fraction $> 1/2$ (called the threshold), and the other is 0 or 1
 - k is constant, size is polynomial and R is a polynomial time relation

Alternating Threshold TM

- We will be interested in $ATTM[k, (r, r'), R]$ where
 - One of r, r' is a fraction $> 1/2$ (called the threshold), and the other is 0 or 1
 - k is constant, size is polynomial and R is a polynomial time relation
- $ATTM$ threshold can also be amplified using “parallel repetition”!

Alternating Threshold TM

- We will be interested in $ATTM[k, (r, r'), R]$ where
 - One of r, r' is a fraction $> 1/2$ (called the threshold), and the other is 0 or 1
 - k is constant, size is polynomial and R is a polynomial time relation
- $ATTM$ threshold can also be amplified using “parallel repetition”!
 - Takes threshold from $(1/2 + c)$ to $(1 - 1/2^n)$

Alternating Threshold TM

- We will be interested in $ATTM[k, (r, r'), R]$ where
 - One of r, r' is a fraction $> 1/2$ (called the threshold), and the other is 0 or 1
 - k is constant, size is polynomial and R is a polynomial time relation
- $ATTM$ threshold can also be amplified using “parallel repetition”!
 - Takes threshold from $(1/2 + c)$ to $(1 - 1/2^n)$
 - k unchanged, size increases by a polynomial factor

A Pair of Complementary ATTMs

A Pair of Complementary ATTMs

- Consider M_+ and M_- of the form $ATTM[k, (r, 0), R]$ and $ATTM[k, (r, 1), R^c]$ (where $r > 1/2$)

A Pair of Complementary ATTMs

- Consider M_+ and M_- of the form $ATTM[k, (r, 0), R]$ and $ATTM[k, (r, 1), R^c]$ (where $r > 1/2$)
- We'll call it a **pair of complementary (k, r) ATTMs**

A Pair of Complementary ATTMs

- Consider M_+ and M_- of the form $ATTM[k, (r, 0), R]$ and $ATTM[k, (r, 1), R^c]$ (where $r > 1/2$)
- We'll call it a **pair of complementary (k, r) ATTMs**
- For any $r > 1/2$, $\{x \mid M_+(x) = 1\}$ and $\{x \mid M_-(x) = 1\}$ are **disjoint**

A Pair of Complementary ATTMs

- Consider M_+ and M_- of the form $ATTM[k, (r, 0), R]$ and $ATTM[k, (r, 1), R^c]$ (where $r > 1/2$)
- We'll call it a **pair of complementary (k, r) ATTMs**
- For any $r > 1/2$, $\{x \mid M_+(x) = 1\}$ and $\{x \mid M_-(x) = 1\}$ are **disjoint**
 - $M = ATTM[k, (1-r, 1), R^c]$ is the complement of M_+ :
 $\{x \mid M_+(x) = 0\} = \{x \mid M(x) = 1\}$

A Pair of Complementary ATTMs

- Consider M_+ and M_- of the form $ATTM[k, (r, 0), R]$ and $ATTM[k, (r, 1), R^c]$ (where $r > 1/2$)
- We'll call it a **pair of complementary (k, r) ATTMs**
- For any $r > 1/2$, $\{x \mid M_+(x) = 1\}$ and $\{x \mid M_-(x) = 1\}$ are **disjoint**
 - $M = ATTM[k, (1-r, 1), R^c]$ is the complement of M_+ :
 $\{x \mid M_+(x) = 0\} = \{x \mid M(x) = 1\}$
 - If $r > 1-r$, M_- stricter than M : $\{x \mid M_-(x) = 1\} \subseteq \{x \mid M(x) = 1\}$

A Pair of Complementary ATTMs

A Pair of Complementary ATTMs

A Pair of Complementary ATTMs

- L is said to **have** a pair of complementary ATTMs (M_+, M_-) if

A Pair of Complementary ATTMs

- L is said to **have** a pair of complementary ATTMs (M_+, M_-) if
 - $x \in L \Leftrightarrow M_+(x)=1$ and $M_-(x)=0$

A Pair of Complementary ATTMs

- L is said to **have** a pair of complementary ATTMs (M_+, M_-) if
 - $x \in L \Leftrightarrow M_+(x)=1$ and $M_-(x)=0$
 - $x \notin L \Leftrightarrow M_-(x)=1$ and $M_+(x)=0$

A Pair of Complementary ATTMs

- L is said to **have** a pair of complementary ATTMs (M_+, M_-) if
 - $x \in L \Leftrightarrow M_+(x)=1 \text{ and } M_-(x)=0$
 - $x \notin L \Leftrightarrow M_-(x)=1 \text{ and } M_+(x)=0$
- Exact threshold not critical

A Pair of Complementary ATTMs

- L is said to **have** a pair of complementary ATTMs (M_+, M_-) if
 - $x \in L \Leftrightarrow M_+(x)=1$ and $M_-(x)=0$
 - $x \notin L \Leftrightarrow M_-(x)=1$ and $M_+(x)=0$
- Exact threshold not critical
 - Threshold of (M_+, M_-) can be **reduced** to any $r > 1/2$

A Pair of Complementary ATTMs

- L is said to **have** a pair of complementary ATTMs (M_+, M_-) if
 - $x \in L \Leftrightarrow M_+(x)=1$ and $M_-(x)=0$
 - $x \notin L \Leftrightarrow M_-(x)=1$ and $M_+(x)=0$
- Exact threshold not critical
 - Threshold of (M_+, M_-) can be **reduced** to any $r > 1/2$
 - Reducing threshold enlarges $\{x \mid M_+(x)=1\}$ and $\{x \mid M_-(x)=1\}$

A Pair of Complementary ATTMs

- L is said to **have** a pair of complementary ATTMs (M_+, M_-) if
 - $x \in L \Leftrightarrow M_+(x)=1 \text{ and } M_-(x)=0$
 - $x \notin L \Leftrightarrow M_-(x)=1 \text{ and } M_+(x)=0$
- Exact threshold not critical
 - Threshold of (M_+, M_-) can be **reduced** to any $r > 1/2$
 - Reducing threshold enlarges $\{x \mid M_+(x)=1\}$ and $\{x \mid M_-(x)=1\}$
 - And they stay disjoint

A Pair of Complementary ATTMs

- L is said to **have** a pair of complementary ATTMs (M_+, M_-) if
 - $x \in L \Leftrightarrow M_+(x)=1 \text{ and } M_-(x)=0$
 - $x \notin L \Leftrightarrow M_-(x)=1 \text{ and } M_+(x)=0$
- Exact threshold not critical
 - Threshold of (M_+, M_-) can be **reduced** to any $r > 1/2$
 - Reducing threshold enlarges $\{x \mid M_+(x)=1\}$ and $\{x \mid M_-(x)=1\}$
 - And they stay disjoint
 - So they do not change (as they were already a partitioning)

A Pair of Complementary ATTMs

- L is said to **have** a pair of complementary ATTMs (M_+, M_-) if
 - $x \in L \Leftrightarrow M_+(x)=1 \text{ and } M_-(x)=0$
 - $x \notin L \Leftrightarrow M_-(x)=1 \text{ and } M_+(x)=0$
- Exact threshold not critical
 - Threshold of (M_+, M_-) can be **reduced** to any $r > 1/2$
 - Reducing threshold enlarges $\{x \mid M_+(x)=1\}$ and $\{x \mid M_-(x)=1\}$
 - And they stay disjoint
 - So they do not change (as they were already a partitioning)
 - By parallel repetition, can **increase** threshold to exponentially close to 1, starting from $1/2 + c$

AM and ATTM-pairs

AM and ATTM-pairs

- A language L has an $AM[k,r]$ protocol iff L has a pair of complementary (k,r) ATTMs for $r > 1/2 + c$

AM and ATTM-pairs

- A language L has an $AM[k,r]$ protocol iff L has a pair of complementary (k,r) ATTMs for $r > 1/2 + c$
- Guarantees on probability of acceptance translated to threshold guarantees, and vice versa

AM and ATTM-pairs

- A language L has an $AM[k,r]$ protocol iff L has a pair of complementary (k,r) ATTMs for $r > 1/2 + c$
- Guarantees on probability of acceptance translated to threshold guarantees, and vice versa
 - $AM[k,r]$ protocol $\rightarrow (k,r')$ ATTM pair: natural conversion works if $r > 1 - 2^{-2k}$ and $r' = 3/4$ [Exercise]

AM and ATTM-pairs

- A language L has an $AM[k,r]$ protocol iff L has a pair of complementary (k,r) ATTMs for $r > 1/2 + c$
- Guarantees on probability of acceptance translated to threshold guarantees, and vice versa
 - $AM[k,r]$ protocol $\rightarrow (k,r')$ ATTM pair: natural conversion works if $r > 1 - 2^{-2k}$ and $r' = 3/4$ [Exercise]
 - (k,r') ATTM pair $\rightarrow AM[k,r]$ protocol: natural conversion works if $r' > 1 - 1/4k$ and $r = 3/4$ [Exercise]

AM and ATTM-pairs

- A language L has an $AM[k,r]$ protocol iff L has a pair of complementary (k,r) ATTMs for $r > 1/2 + c$
- Guarantees on probability of acceptance translated to threshold guarantees, and vice versa
 - $AM[k,r]$ protocol $\rightarrow (k,r')$ ATTM pair: natural conversion works if $r > 1 - 2^{-2k}$ and $r' = 3/4$ [Exercise]
 - (k,r') ATTM pair $\rightarrow AM[k,r]$ protocol: natural conversion works if $r' > 1 - 1/4k$ and $r = 3/4$ [Exercise]
- Enough, because we can reduce error (increase thresholds) for both AM protocols and ATTM

$$AM[k] = AM$$

$$AM[k] = AM$$

- In terms of ATTM-pairs

$$AM[k] = AM$$

- In terms of ATTM-pairs
 - Flipping MA to AM: reduces depth, does not change size, but requires threshold to be reduced from $1 - 1/2^{m+2}$ to $3/4$

$$AM[k] = AM$$

- In terms of ATTM-pairs
 - Flipping MA to AM: reduces depth, does not change size, but requires threshold to be reduced from $1 - 1/2^{m+2}$ to $3/4$
 - Amplifying again: Threshold increased to $1 - 1/2^{m+2}$, but size increased by a polynomial factor

$$AM[k] = AM$$

- In terms of ATTM-pairs
 - Flipping MA to AM: reduces depth, does not change size, but requires threshold to be reduced from $1 - 1/2^{m+2}$ to $3/4$
 - Amplifying again: Threshold increased to $1 - 1/2^{m+2}$, but size increased by a polynomial factor
 - Repeat $\sim k/2$ times to reduce to $AM[2]$

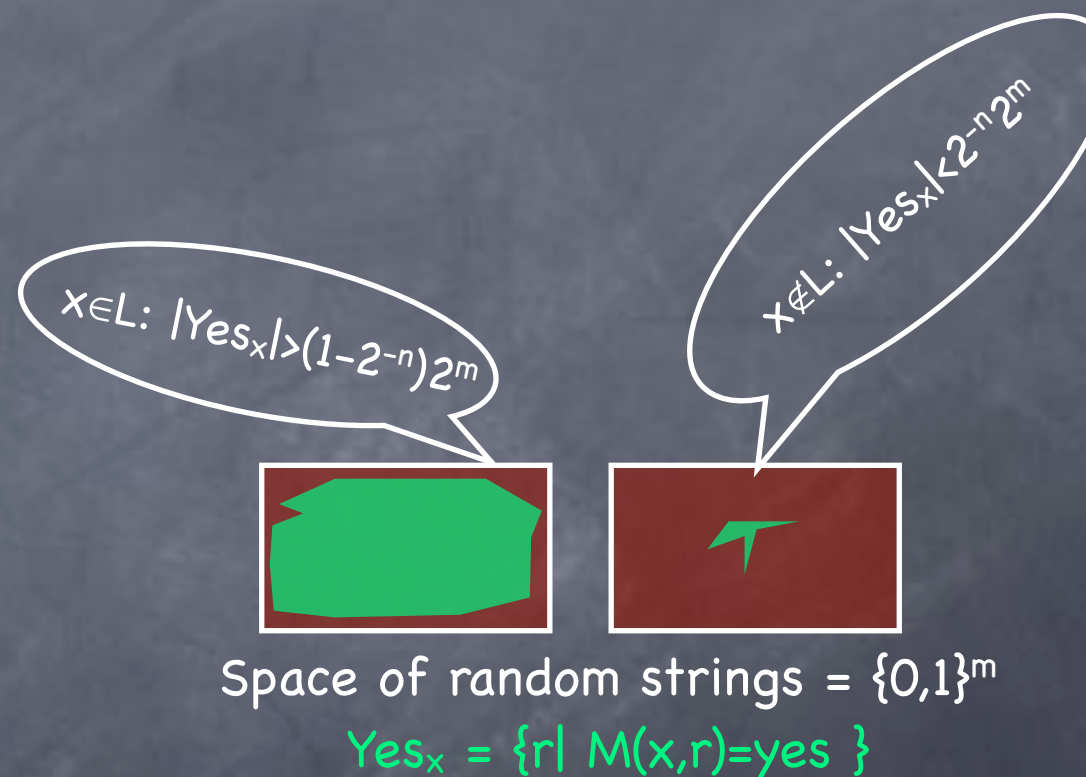
One-Sided Error

One-Sided Error

- Recall $BPP \subseteq \Sigma_2^P$

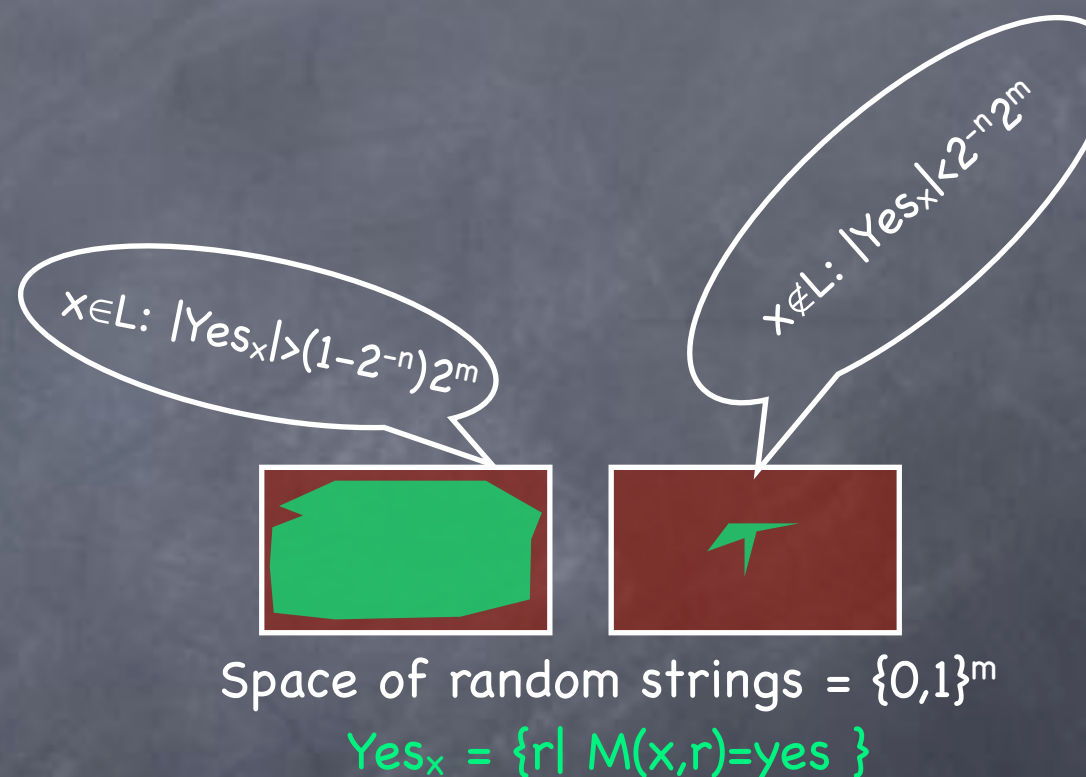
One-Sided Error

- Recall $BPP \subseteq \Sigma_2^P$



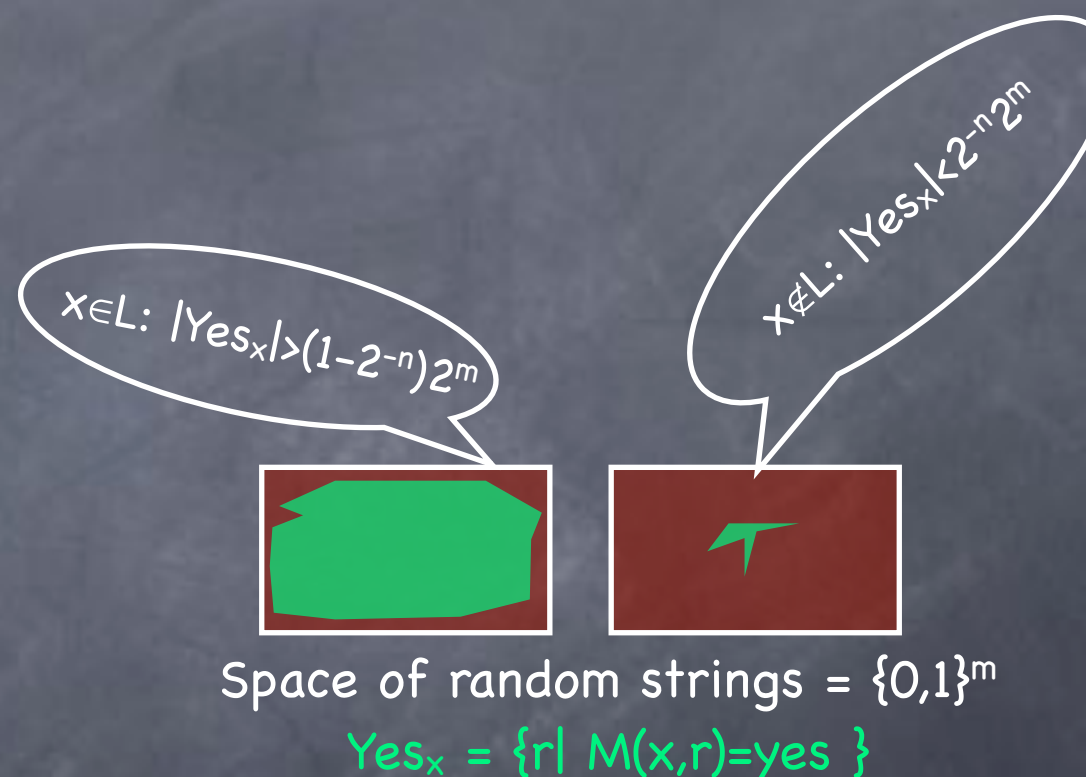
One-Sided Error

- Recall $BPP \subseteq \Sigma_2^P$
- Using "shifts" of random tapes



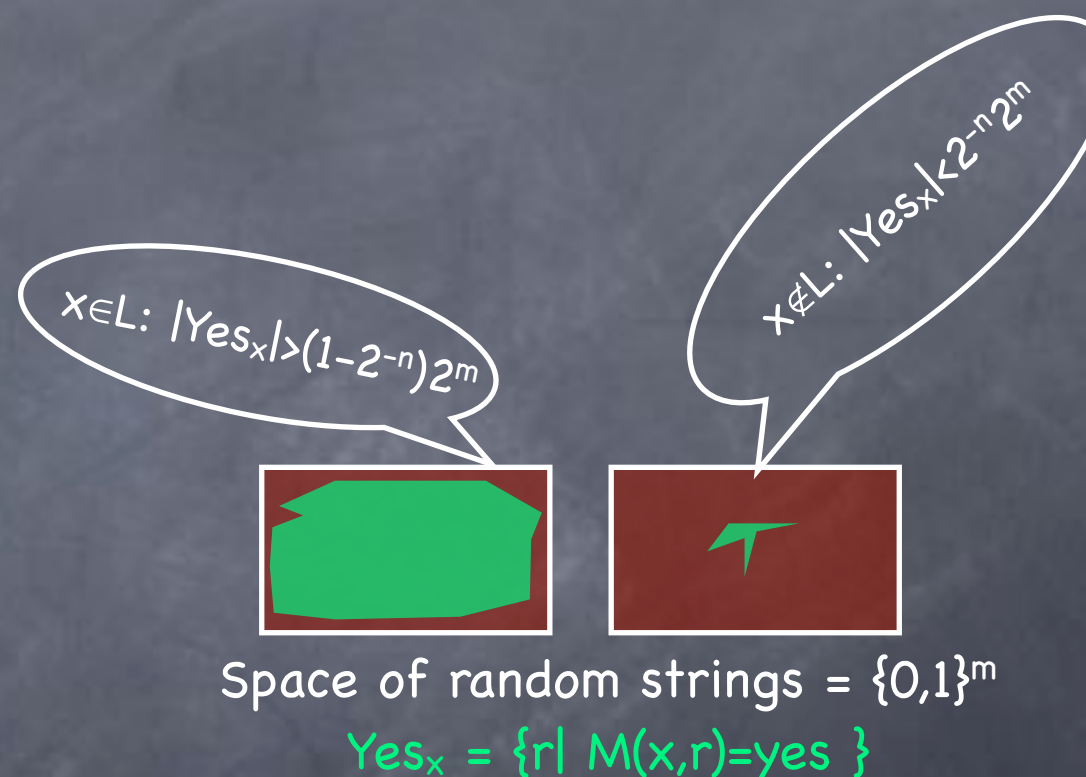
One-Sided Error

- Recall $BPP \subseteq \Sigma_2^P$
- Using "shifts" of random tapes
- $x \in L \Rightarrow \exists P \ P(Yes_x) = \{0,1\}^m$



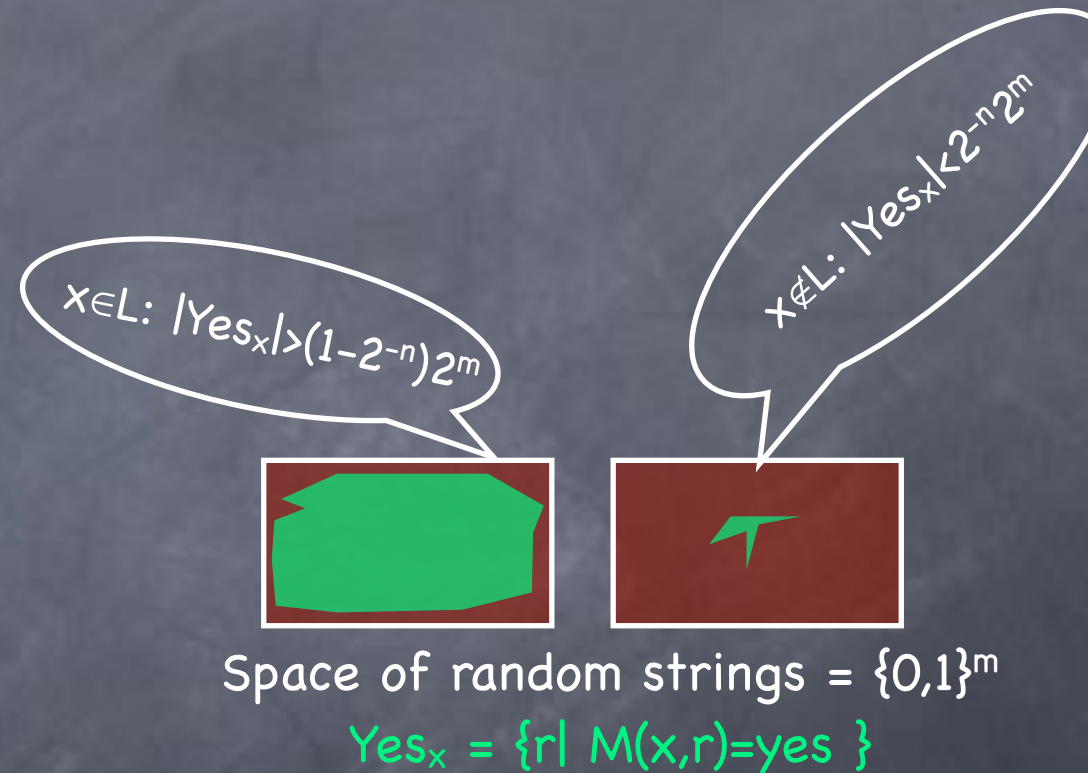
One-Sided Error

- Recall $BPP \subseteq \Sigma_2^P$
- Using "shifts" of random tapes
- $x \in L \Rightarrow \exists P \ P(\text{Yes}_x) = \{0,1\}^m$
- $x \notin L \Rightarrow \forall P \ |P(\text{Yes}_x)| < 2^m/4$



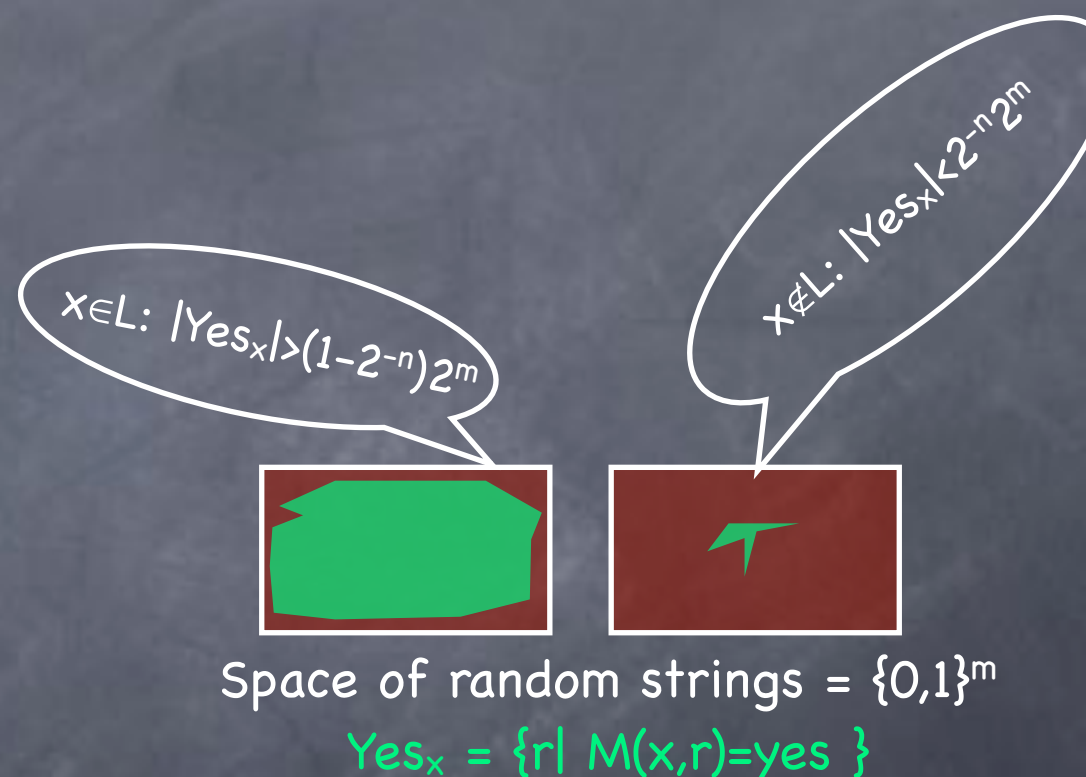
One-Sided Error

- Recall $BPP \subseteq \Sigma_2^P$
 - Using "shifts" of random tapes
 - $x \in L \Rightarrow \exists P \ P(\text{Yes}_x) = \{0,1\}^m$
 - $x \notin L \Rightarrow \forall P \ |P(\text{Yes}_x)| < 2^m/4$
- As an MAM protocol



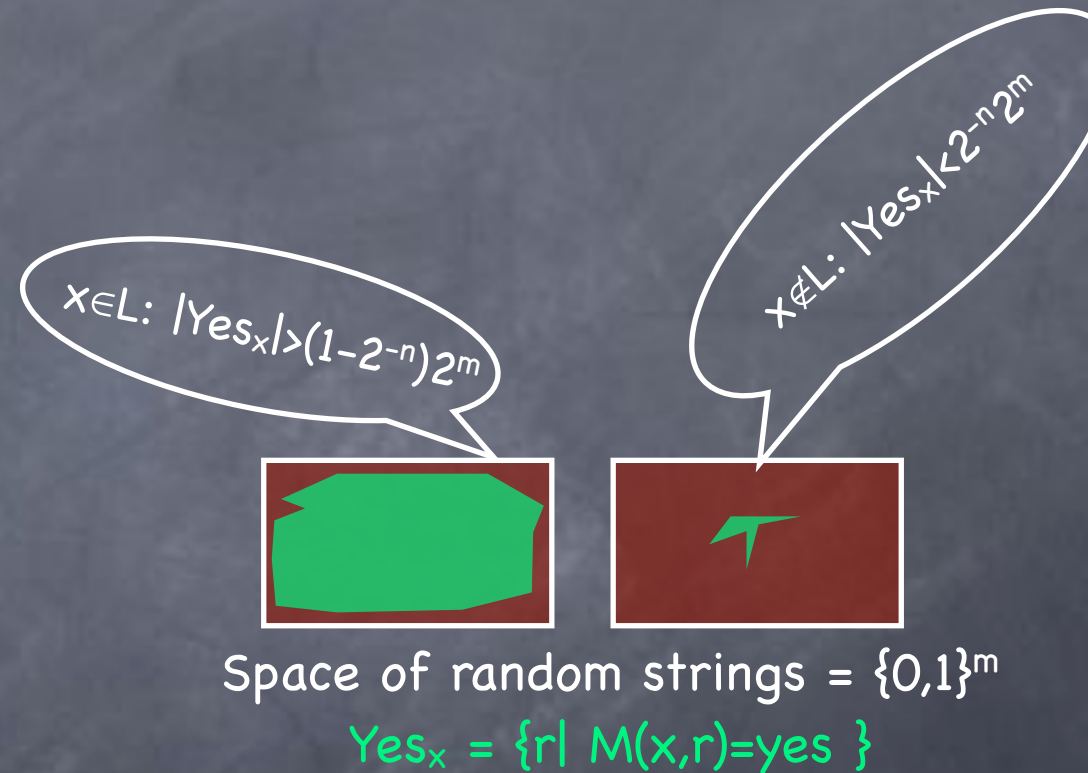
One-Sided Error

- Recall $BPP \subseteq \Sigma_2^P$
 - Using “shifts” of random tapes
 - $x \in L \Rightarrow \exists P \ P(\text{Yes}_x) = \{0,1\}^m$
 - $x \notin L \Rightarrow \forall P \ |P(\text{Yes}_x)| < 2^m/4$
- As an MAM protocol
 - Merlin sends P



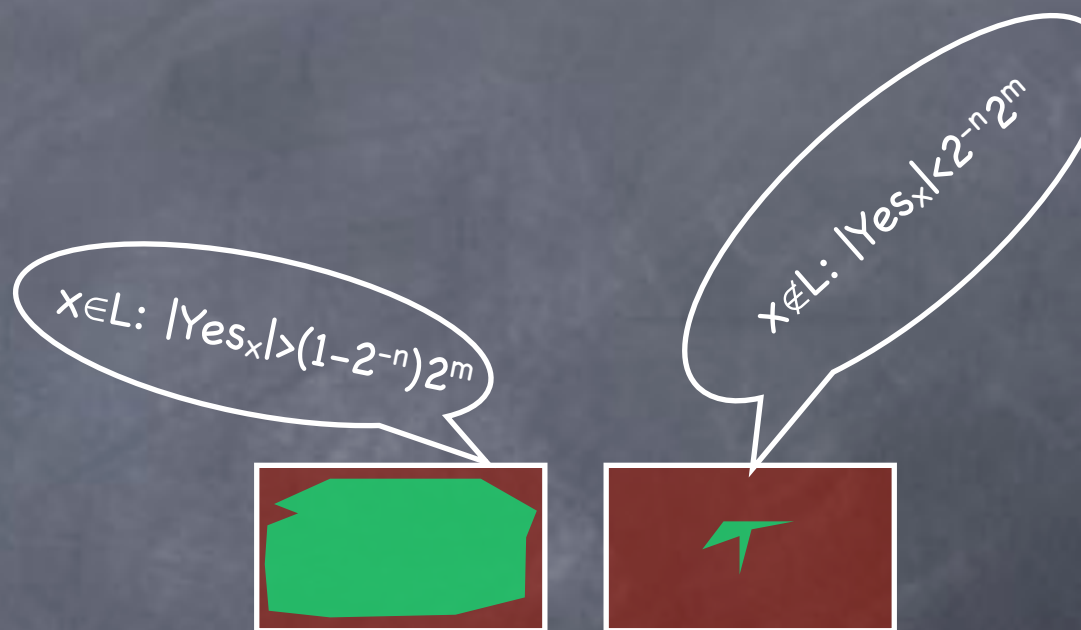
One-Sided Error

- Recall $BPP \subseteq \Sigma_2^P$
 - Using “shifts” of random tapes
 - $x \in L \Rightarrow \exists P \ P(Yes_x) = \{0,1\}^m$
 - $x \notin L \Rightarrow \forall P \ |P(Yes_x)| < 2^m/4$
- As an MAM protocol
 - Merlin sends P
 - Arthur picks $r \leftarrow \{0,1\}^m$



One-Sided Error

- Recall $BPP \subseteq \Sigma_2^P$
 - Using "shifts" of random tapes
 - $x \in L \Rightarrow \exists P \ P(\text{Yes}_x) = \{0,1\}^m$
 - $x \notin L \Rightarrow \forall P \ |P(\text{Yes}_x)| < 2^m/4$
- As an MAM protocol
 - Merlin sends P
 - Arthur picks $r \leftarrow \{0,1\}^m$
 - Merlin sends $s \in \text{Yes}_x$ s.t. $r \in P(s)$

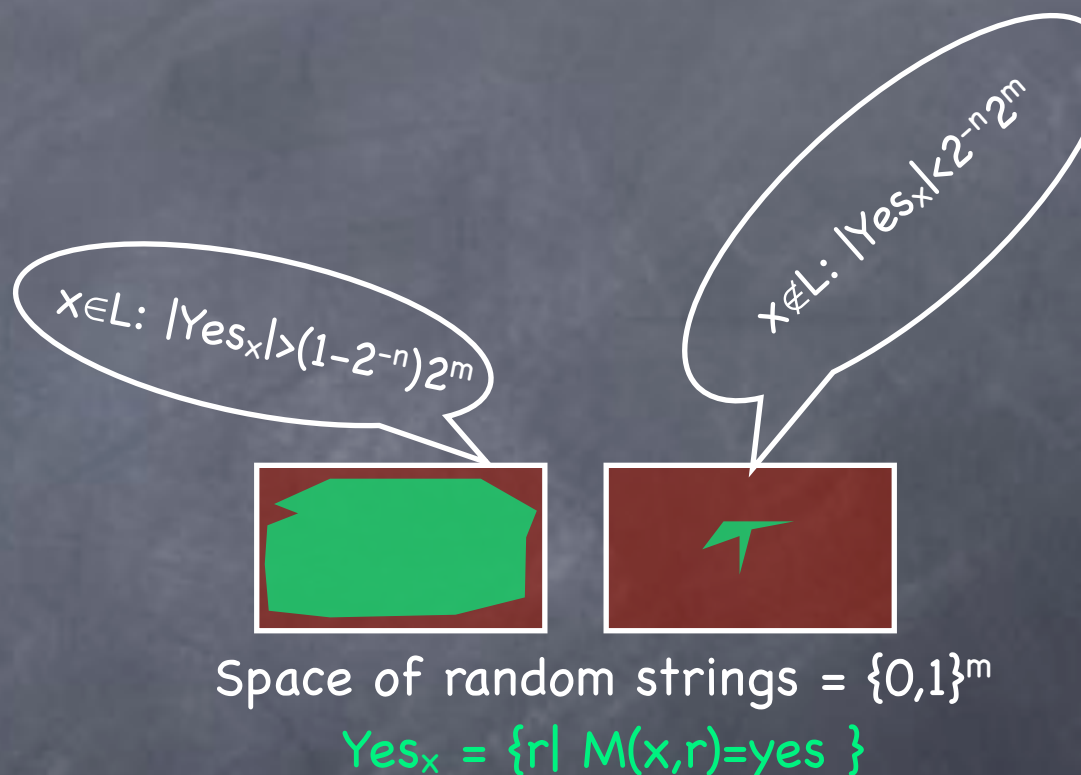


Space of random strings = $\{0,1\}^m$

$\text{Yes}_x = \{r \mid M(x,r)=\text{yes}\}$

One-Sided Error

- Recall $BPP \subseteq \Sigma_2^P$
 - Using “shifts” of random tapes
 - $x \in L \Rightarrow \exists P \ P(\text{Yes}_x) = \{0,1\}^m$
 - $x \notin L \Rightarrow \forall P \ |P(\text{Yes}_x)| < 2^m/4$
- As an MAM protocol
 - Merlin sends P
 - Arthur picks $r \leftarrow \{0,1\}^m$
 - Merlin sends $s \in \text{Yes}_x$ s.t. $r \in P(s)$
- One-sided error



Perfect Completeness

Perfect Completeness

- Converting MA protocol to perfectly complete MA

Perfect Completeness

- Converting MA protocol to perfectly complete MA
 - Consider $\text{Yes}_{x,a}$ where a is the message from Merlin

Perfect Completeness

- Converting MA protocol to perfectly complete MA
 - Consider $\text{Yes}_{x,a}$ where a is the message from Merlin
 - $x \in L \Rightarrow \exists a, P \quad P(\text{Yes}_{x,a}) = \{0,1\}^m$

Perfect Completeness

- Converting MA protocol to perfectly complete MA
 - Consider $\text{Yes}_{x,a}$ where a is the message from Merlin
 - $x \in L \Rightarrow \exists a, P \quad P(\text{Yes}_{x,a}) = \{0,1\}^m$
 - $x \notin L \Rightarrow \forall a, P \quad |P(\text{Yes}_{x,a})| < 2^m/4$

Perfect Completeness

- Converting MA protocol to perfectly complete MA
 - Consider $\text{Yes}_{x,a}$ where a is the message from Merlin
 - $x \in L \Rightarrow \exists a, P \quad P(\text{Yes}_{x,a}) = \{0,1\}^m$
 - $x \notin L \Rightarrow \forall a, P \quad |P(\text{Yes}_{x,a})| < 2^m/4$
- Perfectly complete MA protocol

Perfect Completeness

- Converting MA protocol to perfectly complete MA
 - Consider $\text{Yes}_{x,a}$ where a is the message from Merlin
 - $x \in L \Rightarrow \exists a, P \quad P(\text{Yes}_{x,a}) = \{0,1\}^m$
 - $x \notin L \Rightarrow \forall a, P \quad |P(\text{Yes}_{x,a})| < 2^m/4$
- Perfectly complete MA protocol
 - Merlin sends a, P

Perfect Completeness

- Converting MA protocol to perfectly complete MA
 - Consider $\text{Yes}_{x,a}$ where a is the message from Merlin
 - $x \in L \Rightarrow \exists a, P \quad P(\text{Yes}_{x,a}) = \{0,1\}^m$
 - $x \notin L \Rightarrow \forall a, P \quad |P(\text{Yes}_{x,a})| < 2^m/4$
- Perfectly complete MA protocol
 - Merlin sends a, P
 - Arthur picks $r \leftarrow \{0,1\}^m$

Perfect Completeness

- Converting MA protocol to perfectly complete MA
 - Consider $\text{Yes}_{x,a}$ where a is the message from Merlin
 - $x \in L \Rightarrow \exists a, P \quad P(\text{Yes}_{x,a}) = \{0,1\}^m$
 - $x \notin L \Rightarrow \forall a, P \quad |P(\text{Yes}_{x,a})| < 2^m/4$
- Perfectly complete MA protocol
 - Merlin sends a, P
 - Arthur picks $r \leftarrow \{0,1\}^m$
 - Checks if there exists $s \in P^{-1}(r)$ s.t. $s \in \text{Yes}_{x,a}$

Perfect Completeness

- Converting MA protocol to perfectly complete MA
 - Consider $\text{Yes}_{x,a}$ where a is the message from Merlin
 - $x \in L \Rightarrow \exists a, P \quad P(\text{Yes}_{x,a}) = \{0,1\}^m$
 - $x \notin L \Rightarrow \forall a, P \quad |P(\text{Yes}_{x,a})| < 2^m/4$
- Perfectly complete MA protocol
 - Merlin sends a, P
 - Arthur picks $r \leftarrow \{0,1\}^m$
 - Checks if there exists $s \in P^{-1}(r)$ s.t. $s \in \text{Yes}_{x,a}$
- Converting AM protocols

Perfect Completeness

- Converting MA protocol to perfectly complete MA
 - Consider $\text{Yes}_{x,a}$ where a is the message from Merlin
 - $x \in L \Rightarrow \exists a, P \quad P(\text{Yes}_{x,a}) = \{0,1\}^m$
 - $x \notin L \Rightarrow \forall a, P \quad |P(\text{Yes}_{x,a})| < 2^m/4$
- Perfectly complete MA protocol
 - Merlin sends a, P
 - Arthur picks $r \leftarrow \{0,1\}^m$
 - Checks if there exists $s \in P^{-1}(r)$ s.t. $s \in \text{Yes}_{x,a}$
- Converting AM protocols
 - $\text{Yes}_x = \{r \mid \exists a \text{ s.t. Arthur accepts } x \text{ on transcript } (r,a) \}$

Perfect Completeness

- Converting MA protocol to perfectly complete MA
 - Consider $\text{Yes}_{x,a}$ where a is the message from Merlin
 - $x \in L \Rightarrow \exists a, P \quad P(\text{Yes}_{x,a}) = \{0,1\}^m$
 - $x \notin L \Rightarrow \forall a, P \quad |P(\text{Yes}_{x,a})| < 2^m/4$
- Perfectly complete MA protocol
 - Merlin sends a, P
 - Arthur picks $r \leftarrow \{0,1\}^m$
 - Checks if there exists $s \in P^{-1}(r)$ s.t. $s \in \text{Yes}_{x,a}$
- Converting AM protocols
 - $\text{Yes}_x = \{r \mid \exists a \text{ s.t. Arthur accepts } x \text{ on transcript } (r,a) \}$
 - A one-sided error MAM protocol: (P, r, a)

Perfect Completeness

- Converting MA protocol to perfectly complete MA
 - Consider $\text{Yes}_{x,a}$ where a is the message from Merlin
 - $x \in L \Rightarrow \exists a, P \quad P(\text{Yes}_{x,a}) = \{0,1\}^m$
 - $x \notin L \Rightarrow \forall a, P \quad |P(\text{Yes}_{x,a})| < 2^m/4$
- Perfectly complete MA protocol
 - Merlin sends a, P
 - Arthur picks $r \leftarrow \{0,1\}^m$
 - Checks if there exists $s \in P^{-1}(r)$ s.t. $s \in \text{Yes}_{x,a}$
- Converting AM protocols
 - $\text{Yes}_x = \{r \mid \exists a \text{ s.t. Arthur accepts } x \text{ on transcript } (r,a) \}$
 - A one-sided error MAM protocol: (P, r, a)
 - But $\text{MAM} = \text{AM}$ (and preserves completeness)

Perfect Completeness

Perfect Completeness

- Therefore requiring perfect completeness does not change the classes MA or AM

Perfect Completeness

- Therefore requiring perfect completeness does not change the classes MA or AM
 - Contrast with RP vs. BPP

Today

Today

• $MA \subseteq AM$. $MAM = AM$.

Today

- $MA \subseteq AM$. $MAM = AM$.
- $AM[k] = AM$ for $k \geq 2$

Today

- $MA \subseteq AM$. $MAM = AM$.
- $AM[k] = AM$ for $k \geq 2$
 - Using alternate characterization in terms of pairs of complementary ATTMs

Today

- $MA \subseteq AM$. $MAM = AM$.
- $AM[k] = AM$ for $k \geq 2$
 - Using alternate characterization in terms of pairs of complementary ATTMs
- $\text{one-sided-error-AM} = AM$

Today

- $MA \subseteq AM$. $MAM = AM$.
- $AM[k] = AM$ for $k \geq 2$
 - Using alternate characterization in terms of pairs of complementary ATTMs
- one-sided-error-AM = AM
- Coming up:

Today

- $MA \subseteq AM$. $MAM = AM$.
- $AM[k] = AM$ for $k \geq 2$
 - Using alternate characterization in terms of pairs of complementary ATTMs
- one-sided-error-AM = AM
- Coming up:
 - A little more of AM (and where it fits into the zoo)

Today

- $MA \subseteq AM$. $MAM = AM$.
- $AM[k] = AM$ for $k \geq 2$
 - Using alternate characterization in terms of pairs of complementary ATMs
- one-sided-error- $AM = AM$
- Coming up:
 - A little more of AM (and where it fits into the zoo)
 - Some other concepts in interactive proofs