



# Realizing Polynomial Commitment Schemes

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#### **Univariant PCS - IPA**

Recall the univariant PCS relation:

$$\mathfrak{N} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{witness: } f(X) \\ \text{public input: } F, z, v \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} F = Com(f) \\ v = f(z) \end{array} \right\}.$$

- $f(X) = f_0 + f_1 \cdot X + f_2 \cdot X^2 + \dots + f_{N-1} \cdot X^{N-1}$ .
  - f(X) is determined by  $f_0, \dots, f_{N-1}$ . Denoted as  $\vec{f}$ .
  - Denote  $\vec{z} := (1, z, z^2, \dots, z^{N-1})$ .
- Now  $f(z) = \langle \vec{f}, \vec{z} \rangle$ , allowing us to use an inner-product argument for  $\langle \vec{f}, \vec{z} \rangle = v$ .
  - Bulletproofs-IPA:  $2 \log N$  proof size, linear proving/verification time.

### Univariant PCS - Quotient

• For f(z) = v, we have

$$f(X) - v = q(X) \cdot (X - z).$$

- This gives us a protocol:
  - $\mathcal{P} \to \mathcal{V}: q(X)$ .
  - $\mathcal{V}$ : Check  $f(X) v = q(X) \cdot (X z)$ .
- Improved protocol:
  - $\mathcal{P} \to \mathcal{V}$ : Com(q(X)).
  - $\mathcal{V}$ : Check  $\left(\operatorname{Com}(f(X)) \operatorname{Com}(v)\right) \cdot \operatorname{Com}(1) = \operatorname{Com}(q(X)) \cdot \operatorname{Com}(X z)$ .
  - KZG: O(1) proof size/verification time, linear proving time (quasi linear when involving FFT).

#### Multilinear PCS

- For a n-variant multilinear polynomial  $f(X_0, \dots, X_{n-1})$ :
  - Coefficient form:  $f_0 + f_1 X_0 + f_2 X_1 + \dots + f_{2^n 1} X_0 X_1 \dots X_{n-1} = \sum_{\vec{i} \in \{0,1\}^n} f_i \cdot \vec{X}^{\vec{i}}$ .
  - Evaluation form:  $f(0, \dots, 0) = f_0, \dots, f(1, \dots, 1) = f_{2^n 1} \cdot \sum_{\vec{i} \in \{0, 1\}^n} f_i \cdot eq(\vec{i}, \vec{X}).$

- Both can be regarded as an IPA  $\langle \vec{f}, \vec{z} \rangle = v$ .
  - Coefficient:  $\vec{z} = (1, z_0, z_1, \dots, z_0 z_1 \dots z_{n-1})$ .
  - Evaluation:  $\vec{z} = (eq(\vec{0}, \vec{z}), \dots, eq(\vec{1}, \vec{z}))$ .

• Let  $m = \frac{n}{2}$ ,  $N = 2^n$ ,  $M = 2^m$ .

• Write 
$$\vec{f}$$
 as a matrix: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} f_0 & f_M & \cdots & f_{(M-1)M} \\ f_1 & f_{M+1} & \cdots & f_{(M-1)M+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f_{M-1} & f_{2M-1} & \cdots & f_{M^2-1} \end{bmatrix} .$$

$$\cdot \langle \vec{f}, \vec{z} \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & z_0 & z_1 & z_0 z_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_0 & f_4 & f_8 & f_{15} \\ f_1 & f_5 & f_9 & f_{13} \\ f_2 & f_6 & f_{10} & f_{14} \\ f_3 & f_7 & f_{11} & f_{15} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \\ z_2 z_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

• 
$$\mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$$
:  $[w_0 \quad w_1 \quad w_2 \quad w_3] = [1 \quad z_0 \quad z_1 \quad z_0 z_1] \begin{bmatrix} f_0 & f_4 & f_8 & f_{15} \\ f_1 & f_5 & f_9 & f_{13} \\ f_2 & f_6 & f_{10} & f_{14} \\ f_3 & f_7 & f_{11} & f_{15} \end{bmatrix}$ .

Now the verifier needs to check:

• 
$$\begin{bmatrix} w_0 & w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \\ z_2 z_3 \end{bmatrix} = v$$
, and

•  $\begin{bmatrix} w_0 & w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \end{bmatrix}$  is correctly computed.

$$\cdot \ \mathcal{V} \to \mathcal{P} \colon \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \mathbb{F}^4.$$

$$\cdot \ \mathcal{P} \to \mathcal{V} \colon \begin{bmatrix} t_0 \\ t_1 \\ t_2 \\ t_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_0 & f_4 & f_8 & f_{15} \\ f_1 & f_5 & f_9 & f_{13} \\ f_2 & f_6 & f_{10} & f_{14} \\ f_3 & f_7 & f_{11} & f_{15} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\cdot \ \mathcal{V} \colon \mathsf{Check} \ [w_0 \quad w_1 \quad w_2 \quad w_3] \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & z_0 & z_1 & z_0 z_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_0 \\ t_1 \\ t_2 \\ t_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

• The protocol requires the prover to send  $\vec{w}$ ,  $\vec{t}$ , resulting O(M) proof size.

- Replace with IPA:
  - Bulletproofs:  $O(\log M) = O(\log N)$  proof size,  $O(M) = O(\sqrt{N})$  verification time.
  - KZG:  $O(N) + O(N \log N) = O(N \log N)$  proving time  $\implies O(N) + O(M \log M) = O(N)$  proving time.

- Bivariant sumcheck + Bulletproofs = Hyrax [2017/1132]
- Bivariant sumcheck + linear code = Brakedown [2021/1043]
- Bivariant sumcheck + KZG = MERCURY [2025/385]
- Bivariant sumcheck + LaBRADOR = Greyhound [2024/1293]

• Sumcheck-based protocols provide a multinear → univariant polynomial transfer.

## Multilinear PCS - Quotient

• For  $f(\vec{z}) = v$ , we have

$$f(\vec{X}) - v = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} q_i(\vec{X}) \cdot (X_i - z_i).$$

- This gives us a protocol:
  - $\mathcal{P} \to \mathcal{V}: q_i(X)$ .
  - $\mathcal{V}$ : Check  $f(\vec{X}) v = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} q_i(\vec{X}) \cdot (X_i z_i)$ .
- Improved protocol:
  - $\mathcal{P} \to \mathcal{V}: \operatorname{Com}(q_i(X)).$
  - $\mathcal{V}$ : Check  $\left(\operatorname{Com}\left(f(\vec{X})\right) \operatorname{Com}(v)\right) \cdot \operatorname{Com}(1) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \operatorname{Com}\left(q_i(\vec{X})\right) \cdot \operatorname{Com}(X_i z_i)$ .
  - PST:  $O(n) = O(\log N)$  proof size/verification time.

[PST]: <a href="https://eprint.iacr.org/2011/587.pdf">https://eprint.iacr.org/2011/587.pdf</a>.

# Thanks!

