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following properties:

## QUALITY PROTOCOL

1. **Verifier** first computes the commitments

$$\begin{aligned} & \backslash( \\ & D = D_{\{n\}}^{2^{\{n\}}} \cdot D_{\{n-1\}}^{2^{\{n-1\}}} \cdot \dots \cdot D_{\{0\}} \\ & \backslash) \end{aligned}$$

2. Finally **prover** and **verifier** compute  $D^{-1}$  and the **prover** opens the result to reveal 0.



the prover  $P$  puts an integer  $a$  into a closed box, where  $0 \leq a < q$  for some fixed prime  $q$  and gives it to the verifier  $V$ .

At this point,  $V$  cannot open the box, and  $P$  cannot change his mind about  $a$ .

However,  $P$  may later choose to open a box and reveal the contents to  $V$ .



## Following Properties

1. From commitment A containing  $a$ , resp. B containing  $b$ ,

$V$  can on his own **compute** a commitment containing  $a + b \bmod q$ ,  
 $a - b \bmod q$ .

**Commitments** are in a multiplicative group, denote these commitments by  
 $A \cdot B$ , resp.  $AB^{-1}$ .

Implies that  $V$  can **multiply** or **add** constants into a commitment. We will let  
 $A^c$ ,  $cA$ ,  $cA^{-1}$  denote commitments to  $ca$ ,  $c + a$ ,  $c - a \bmod q$ , as computed  
from A.

2.  $P$  can convince  $V$  in honest verifier zeroknowledge that a given

**commitment** is a *bit commitment*,

i.e.  $P$  knows how to **open** it to reveal 0 or 1.

3.  $P$  can convince  $V$  in honest verifier zero knowledge that how to **open** a set of  
given commitments  $A, B, C$  to reveal values  $a, b, c$ , for which  $c = ab \bmod q$ .

In particular,  $P$  can show that he knows how to **open** a **single commitment**  $A$   
(by choosing  $C = A$  and  $B$  a default commitment to 1).

## QUALITY PROTOCOL

The **verifier** first computes the commitments

$$C = C_n^{2^n} \cdot C_{n-1}^{2^{n-1}} \cdot \dots \cdot C_0, \text{ and } D = D_n^{2^n} \cdot D_{n-1}^{2^{n-1}} \cdot \dots \cdot D_0$$

which should both be commitments to the number whose

binary representation is  $b_n b_{n-1} \dots b_0$ .

Finally **prover** and **verifier** compute  $CD^{-1}$  and the **prover**

outputs the result to reveal 0.

assume that a prover  $P$  will be generating commitments and sending them to a verifier  $V$

**unconditionally binding scheme**





One finds that in each **round** of the protocol,  
the **prover** sends the coefficients of some **polynomial**,  
the **verifier** checks this **polynomial**, and returns a random element in  $\mathbb{F}$ .  
The operations done by the **verifier** in order to check the **polynomials**  $p_i$  are:

### Categories

1. Evaluate a po

ne field.

received all fall in one of the following categories: