

一、布尔电路下的情形 例: $5 \oplus 3 = 6$ $\begin{cases} 101 \xleftarrow{5} \\ 011 \xleftarrow{3} \\ \hline 110 \xrightarrow{6} \end{cases}$

① 秘密 $x \rightarrow$ 子秘密 x_1, x_2, x_3 , 且 $x = x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus x_3$

具体方式: 秘密分享者生成三个随机数 a_1, a_2, a_3

$$\text{且 } a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus a_3 = 0$$

(生成满足 $a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus a_3 = 0$ 的方法:

A, B, C 随机生成 p_1, p_2, p_3



$$\text{有 } a_1 = p_1 \oplus p_3$$

$$a_2 = p_1 \oplus p_2$$

$$a_3 = p_2 \oplus p_3$$

易得 $a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus a_3 = 0$)

$$\text{让 } x_1 = a_3 \oplus x, x_2 = a_1 \oplus x, x_3 = a_2 \oplus x$$

$$\text{有 } x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus x_3 = x$$

让三者分别持有 $(a_1, x_1), (a_2, x_2), (a_3, x_3)$

(此时任意两个人合谋便可恢复秘密)

例: 1与2合谋: x_2 与 a_1 合力得到 $x_2 \oplus a_1 = a_1 \oplus x \oplus a_1 = x$

② 多方加法

$$[z] = [x] + [y]$$

1. 对 1: 持有 $x_1 = a_3 \oplus x$ $y_1 = b_3 \oplus y$ 对 2, 3 同理

$$x_1 \oplus y_1 = a_3 \oplus x \oplus b_3 \oplus y = (a_3 \oplus b_3) \oplus (x \oplus y) = (a_3 \oplus b_3) \oplus z$$

2. 将 3 者结合进行运算

$$\text{有 } (x_1 \oplus y_1) \oplus (x_2 \oplus y_2) \oplus (x_3 \oplus y_3) \oplus z \oplus z \oplus z$$

$$= 0 \oplus 0 \oplus 0 \oplus 0 \oplus z = z$$

③ 多方乘法

$$[z] = [x] \cdot [y]$$

引入三个随机数 α, β, γ , 且 $\alpha \oplus \beta \oplus \gamma = 0$

Alice 计算 $r_1 = x_1 y_1 \oplus a_1 b_1 \oplus \alpha$

发送

Bob 计算 $r_2 = x_2 y_2 \oplus a_2 b_2 \oplus \beta$

(为何有发送操作?)



进行 $r_1 \oplus r_2 \oplus r_3$ 的操作?

Candy 计算 $r_3 = x_3 y_3 \oplus a_3 b_3 \oplus \gamma$

Alice 本地计算: $C_1 = r_1 \oplus r_3$

Bob

$C_2 = r_2 \oplus r_1$

Candy

$C_3 = r_3 \oplus r_2$

$\begin{cases} r_1 = z_1 \\ r_2 = z_2 \\ r_3 = z_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$r_1 \oplus r_2 \oplus r_3 = z = xy$

证:

$$x_1 y_1 = (a_3 \oplus x)(b_3 \oplus y) = a_3 b_3 \oplus a_3 y \oplus x b_3 \oplus xy$$

$$x_2 y_2 = (a_1 \oplus x)(b_1 \oplus y) = a_1 b_1 \oplus a_1 y \oplus x b_1 \oplus xy$$

$$x_3 y_3 = (a_2 \oplus x)(b_2 \oplus y) = a_2 b_2 \oplus a_2 y \oplus x b_2 \oplus xy$$



$$x_1 y_1 \oplus x_2 y_2 \oplus x_3 y_3 = a_1 b_1 \oplus a_2 b_2 \oplus a_3 b_3 \oplus x(b_1 \oplus b_2 \oplus b_3) \oplus y(a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus a_3) \oplus xy$$

$\oplus y(a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus a_3) \oplus xy$

$= a_1 b_1 \oplus a_2 b_2 \oplus a_3 b_3 \oplus xy$

代入

$$r_1 \oplus r_2 \oplus r_3 = x_1 y_1 \oplus a_1 b_1 \oplus \alpha \oplus x_2 y_2 \oplus a_2 b_2 \oplus \beta \oplus x_3 y_3 \oplus a_3 b_3 \oplus \gamma$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (x_1 y_1 \oplus x_2 y_2 \oplus x_3 y_3) \oplus (a_1 b_1 \oplus a_2 b_2 \oplus a_3 b_3) \oplus \alpha \oplus \beta \oplus \gamma \\
 &= (a_1 b_1 \oplus a_2 b_2 \oplus a_3 b_3) \oplus xy \oplus (a_1 b_1 \oplus a_2 b_2 \oplus a_3 b_3) \\
 &= xy
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_1 \oplus C_2 \oplus C_3 = (r_1 \oplus r_1) \oplus (r_2 \oplus r_2) \oplus (r_3 \oplus r_3) = 0$$

$$\text{有 } z_1 = C_3 \oplus xy$$

$$z_2 = C_1 \oplus xy$$

$$z_3 = C_2 \oplus xy$$

$$\text{有 } z_1 \oplus z_2 \oplus z_3 = xy \quad C_1 \oplus C_2 \oplus C_3 = 0$$

二、扩展至环 2^n 下的方式 (算术共享)

① 在环 2^n 下生成三个随机数 a_1, a_2, a_3

$$\text{且 } a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 0$$

生成方法: A, B, C 分别生成 p_1, p_2, p_3

$$A \xrightarrow{p_1} B \xrightarrow{p_2} C$$

$\xleftarrow{p_3} A$

$$A: p_1 - p_3 = a_1$$

$$B: p_2 - p_1 = a_2$$

$$C: p_3 - p_2 = a_3$$

② 现在秘密 x, y

$$\text{则 } x_1 = a_3 - x \quad y_1 = b_3 - y$$

$$x_2 = a_1 - x \quad y_2 = b_1 - y$$

$$x_3 = a_2 - x \quad y_3 = b_2 - y$$

A 持有 $(x_1, a_1), (y_1, b_1)$

B $(x_2, a_2), (y_2, b_2)$

C $(x_3, a_3), (y_3, b_3)$

③ 实现 $x+y$

先本地计算 $x_i + y_i = z_i$

$$\text{如 } x_1 + y_1 = z_1 = a_3 - x + b_3 - y$$

三人合起来:

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 z_i = -3(x+y) + (a_1 + a_2 + a_3) + (b_1 + b_2 + b_3)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 z_i = -3z$$

$$\therefore z = -\frac{1}{3}(z_1 + z_2 + z_3)$$

④ 实现乘法

再生成一组随机数 α, β, ρ (方法同上)

$$A: r_1 = (x_1 y_1 - a_1 b_1 + \alpha) / 3$$

$$B: r_2 = (x_2 y_2 - a_2 b_2 + \beta) / 3$$

$$C: r_3 = (x_3 y_3 - a_3 b_3 + \rho) / 3$$

有: $r_1 + r_2 + r_3$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3 - \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i b_i]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [(a_3 - x)(b_3 - y) + (a_1 - x)(b_1 - y) + (a_2 - x)(b_2 - y) - \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i b_i]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [3xy - \underbrace{(b_1 + b_2 + b_3)}_0 x - \underbrace{(a_1 + a_2 + a_3)}_0 y]$$

$$= xy$$