

Q3 Secret sharing

- Secret sharing is a method for distributing a secret by breaking it into shares.

$$m_1 \leftarrow \{0,1\}^m$$

$$m_2 \leftarrow \{0,1\}^m$$

$$m_3 \leftarrow m \oplus m_1 \oplus m_2$$

without knowledge of all secrets, all possible values of m are equally probable. However, when all secrets are combined, we can compute $m = m_1 \oplus m_2 \oplus m_3$ and recover the message.

$$m \in \{0,1\}^m$$

6 secrets — 3 participants (P_1, \dots, P_3)

- Nenhum par de participantes pode recuperar mensagem m
- Todas as 3 participantes juntas conseguem recuperar m .

GP1)

$$1) P_1 \cup P_2 (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \rightarrow \text{n\~ao recupera } m$$

$$P_1 \cup P_3 (m_1, m_2, m_5, m_6) \rightarrow \text{ " " "}$$

$$P_2 \cup P_3 (m_3, m_4, m_5, m_6) \rightarrow \text{ " " "}$$

$$P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4, m_5, m_6) \rightarrow \text{ recupera } m$$

$$2) P_2 \cup P_3 (m_3, m_4, m_5, m_6) \rightarrow \text{n\~ao recupera } m$$

$$P_1 \cup P_3 (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4, m_5, m_6) \rightarrow \text{ recupera } m$$

N\~ao pode, pois tem 1 par que recupera a mensagem

3) $P_1 \cup P_3(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_5, m_6) \rightarrow$ não recupera

$P_2 \cup P_3(m_3, m_4, m_5, m_6) \rightarrow$ não recupera

$P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \rightarrow$ recupera m

4) $P_1 \cup P_3(m_1, m_2, m_4, m_5) \rightarrow$ não recupera

$P_2 \cup P_3(m_1, m_3, m_4, m_5) \rightarrow$ " "

$P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_3(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4, m_5) \rightarrow$ não recupera

R: A 1 e a 3.

P2)

$$m_1, m_2, m_3 \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^n$$

$$m_4 = m \oplus m_1$$

$$m_5 = m \oplus m_2$$

$$m_6 = m \oplus m_3$$

Distribuição:

$$P_1(m_1, m_5, m_6)$$

$$P_2(m_2, m_4, m_6)$$

$$P_3(m_3, m_4, m_5)$$

Nenhum participante sozinho recupera m , mas qualquer par recupera m , exemplo:

$$P_1 \cup P_2(m_1, m_5, m_6, m_2, m_4, m_6)$$

$$\text{Tem } m_1, 2m_4 = m \oplus m_1$$

$$\text{Logo: } m = m_1 \oplus m_4.$$

$$P_3) \quad x = 001 \quad y = 010$$

$$\odot \quad x_0 = 101 \quad x_1 = 110$$

$$x_2 = x \oplus x_0 \oplus x_1 = 001 \oplus 101 \oplus 110 = 010$$

$$x_0 \oplus x_1 \oplus x_2 = 101 \oplus 110 \oplus 010 = 001 \checkmark$$

$$y_0 = 011 \quad y_1 = 100$$

$$y_2 = y \oplus y_0 \oplus y_1 = 010 \oplus 011 \oplus 100 = 101$$

$$\odot \quad y_0 \oplus y_1 \oplus y_2 = 011 \oplus 100 \oplus 101 = 010 \checkmark$$

XOR entre pares

$$z_0 = x_0 \oplus y_0 = 101 \oplus 011 = 110$$

$$z_1 = x_1 \oplus y_1 = 110 \oplus 100 = 010$$

$$z_2 = x_2 \oplus y_2 = 010 \oplus 101 = 111$$

$$\odot \quad z_0 \oplus z_1 \oplus z_2 = 110 \oplus 010 \oplus 111 = 011$$

Análise da relação

$$x = 001$$

$$y = 010$$

$$x \oplus y = 011 = z$$

ou seja, a relação

$$\underbrace{(x_0 \oplus y_0)}_{z_0} \oplus \underbrace{(x_1 \oplus y_1)}_{z_1} \oplus \underbrace{(x_2 \oplus y_2)}_{z_2} = x \oplus y$$