This diagram (on the following page) shows the interaction of the Marlin prover and verifier. It is similar to the diagrams in the paper (Figure 5 in Section 5 and Figure 7 in Appendix E, in the latest ePrint version), but with two changes: it shows not just the AHP but also the use of the polynomial commitments (the cryptography layer); and it aims to be fully up-to-date with the recent optimizations to the codebase. This diagram, together with the diagrams in the paper, can act as a "bridge" between the codebase and the theory that the paper describes.

1 Glossary of notation

\mathbb{F}	the finite field over which the R1CS instance is defined
\overline{x}	public input
\overline{w}	secret witness
\overline{H}	variable domain
\overline{K}	matrix domain
\overline{X}	domain sized for input (not including witness)
$v_D(X)$	vanishing polynomial over domain D
$u_D(X,Y)$	bivariate derivative of vanishing polynomials over domain D
A, B, C	R1CS instance matrices
A^*, B^*, C^*	shifted transpose of A, B, C matries given by $M_{a,b}^* := M_{b,a} \cdot u_H(b,b) \ \forall a,b \in H$
	(optimization from Fractal, explained in Claim 6.7 of that paper)
$\widehat{row}, \widehat{col}$	LDEs of (respectively) row positions and column positions of non-zero elements of any
	linear combination of A^* , B^* , and C^* (the choice of combination is irrelevant).
rowcol	LDE of the element-wise product of row and col, given separately for efficiency
	(namely to allow this product to be part of a linear combination)
$\widehat{val}_{\{A^*,B^*,C^*\}}$	preprocessed polynomials containing LDEs of
	the values of non-zero elements of any linear combination of A^* , B^* , and C^* .
	That is, if κ is the k-th element of K, then $(\sum_M \eta_M \widehat{val}_{M^*})(\kappa)$ is the
	k-th non-zero entry of $\sum_{M} \eta_{M} M^{*}$, for arbitrary $\eta_{\{A,B,C\}} \in \mathbb{F}$.
\mathcal{P}	prover
$\overline{\mathcal{V}}$	verifier
\mathcal{V}^p	\mathcal{V} with "oracle" access to polynomial p (via commitments provided
	by the indexer, later opened as necessary by \mathcal{P})
b	bound on the number of queries
$r_M(X,Y)$	an intermediate polynomial defined by $r_M(X,Y) = M^*(Y,X)$

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\begin{array}{l} z:=(x,w), z_A:=Az, z_B:=Bz\\ \text{sample } \hat{w}(X)\in \mathbb{F}^{<|w|+\mathsf{b}}[X] \text{ and } \hat{z}_A(X), \hat{z}_B(X)\in \mathbb{F}^{<|H|+\mathsf{b}}[X]\\ \text{sample mask poly } \hat{s}(X)\in \mathbb{F}^{<3|H|+2\mathsf{b}-2}[X] \text{ such that } \sum_{\kappa\in H} \hat{s}(\kappa)=0 \end{array}
                                                                               — commitments \mathsf{cm}_{\hat{w}}, \mathsf{cm}_{\hat{z}_A}, \mathsf{cm}_{\hat{z}_B}, \mathsf{cm}_{\hat{s}} —
                                                                                                                                                                                                              \eta_A, \eta_B, \eta_C \leftarrow \mathbb{F}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                       \alpha \leftarrow \mathbb{F} \setminus H
                                                                                          -----\eta_A, \eta_B, \eta_C, \alpha \in \mathbb{F} ---
compute t(X) := \sum_{M} \eta_{M} r_{M}(\alpha, X)
                                                sumcheck for \hat{s}(X) + u_H(\alpha, X) \left( \sum_M \eta_M \hat{z}_M(X) \right) - t(X) \hat{z}(X) over H
            let \hat{z}_C(X) := \hat{z}_A(X) \cdot \hat{z}_B(X)
find g_1(X) \in \mathbb{F}^{|H|-1}[X] and h_1(X) such that
             s(X) + u_H(\alpha, X)(\sum_M \eta_M \hat{z}_M(X)) - t(X)\hat{z}(X) = h_1(X)v_H(X) + Xg_1(X) (*)
                                                                                    — commitments \mathsf{cm}_t, \mathsf{cm}_{g_1}, \mathsf{cm}_{h_1} —
                                                                                                                                                                                                          \beta \leftarrow \mathbb{F} \setminus H
                                                                                                      \beta \in \mathbb{F} —
                                                            sumcheck for \sum_{M \in \{A,B,C\}} \eta_M \frac{v_H(\beta) v_H(\alpha) \widehat{\mathsf{val}}_{M^*}(X)}{(\beta - \widehat{\mathsf{row}}(X))(\alpha - \widehat{\mathsf{col}}(X))} \ \ \text{over} \ \ K
                                                        let \operatorname{denom}(X) := (\beta - \widehat{\operatorname{row}}(X))(\alpha - \widehat{\operatorname{col}}(X))
                                                                                   = \alpha \beta - \alpha \widehat{\mathsf{row}}(X) - \beta \widehat{\mathsf{col}}(X) + \widehat{\mathsf{rowcol}}(X) \text{ (over } K)
                                                                 \operatorname{let} \operatorname{\underline{a}(X)} := v_H(\beta) v_H(\alpha) \sum_{M \in \{A,B,C\}} \eta_M \widehat{\operatorname{val}}_{M^*}(X)
                                                                  let b(X) := denom(X)
                             find g_2(X) \in \mathbb{F}^{|K|-1}[X] and h_2(X) s.t.
                             h_2(X)v_K(X) = a(X) - b(X)(Xg_2(X) + t(\beta)/|K|) (**)
                                                                                           — commitments \mathsf{cm}_{g_2}, \mathsf{cm}_{h_2} -
                                                                                                        \gamma \in \mathbb{F}
                                                                      To verify (**), \mathcal{V} will need to check the following:
                                                                        a(\gamma) - b(\gamma)(\gamma g_2(\gamma) + t(\beta)/|K|) - v_K(\gamma)h_2(\gamma) \stackrel{?}{=} 0
                                                                                                                                                       Compute \hat{x}(X) \in \mathbb{F}^{<|x|}[X] from input x
                                                                        To verify (*), \mathcal V will need to check the following:
           \underline{s(\beta) + v_H(\alpha, \beta)(\eta_A \hat{z}_A(\beta) + \eta_C \hat{z}_B(\beta) \hat{z}_A(\beta) + \eta_B \hat{z}_B(\beta))} - t(\beta)v_X(\beta)\hat{w}(\beta) - t(\beta)\hat{x}(\beta) - v_H(\beta)h_1(\beta) - \beta g_1(\beta) \stackrel{?}{=} 0
v_{g_2} := g_2(\gamma)
v_{g_1} := g_1(\beta), v_{\hat{z}_B} := \hat{z}_B(\beta), v_t := t(\beta)
                                                                                                     v_{g_2}, v_{g_1}, v_{\hat{z}_B}, v_t =
                      use index commitments \widehat{row}, \widehat{col}, \widehat{rowcol}, \widehat{val}_{\{A^*,B^*,C^*\}}, commitment cm_{h_2}, and evaluations g_2(\gamma), t(\beta)
                                                                               to construct virtual commitment vcm<sub>inner</sub>
                                               use commitments cm_{\hat{s}}, cm_{\hat{z}_A}, cm_{\hat{w}}, cm_{h_1} and evaluations \hat{z}_B(\beta), t(\beta), g_1(\beta)
                                                                               to construct virtual commitment vcm<sub>outer</sub>
                                                                                                                                                                                                              \xi_1,\ldots,\xi_5\leftarrow F
                                                                                                         -\xi_1,\ldots,\xi_5 —
use PC.Prove with randomness \xi_1, \ldots, \xi_5 to
construct a batch opening proof \pi of the following:
 (\mathsf{cm}_{g_2}, \mathsf{vcm}_{\mathsf{inner}}) at \gamma evaluate to (v_{g_2}, 0) (**)
(\mathsf{cm}_{g_1}, \mathsf{cm}_{\hat{z}_B}, \mathsf{cm}_t, \mathsf{vcm}_{\mathsf{outer}}) at \beta evaluate to (v_{g_1}, v_{\hat{z}_B}, v_t, 0) (*)
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