

We write $u \leftarrow \mu_\delta^k$ to denote a tuple u of length k which each element is an independent Bernoulli-distributed random variable with the parameter δ . The protocol execution between probabilistic algorithms A and B is denoted by $\langle A, B \rangle$. Additionally, the output of A in such a protocol execution is denoted by $\langle A, B \rangle_A$, and a transcript of communication by $\langle A, B \rangle_{\text{trans}}$.

Definition 1.1 (Dynamic weakly verifiable puzzle.) A dynamic weakly verifiable puzzle (DWVP) is defined by a probabilistic algorithm P called a problem poser. A problem solver $S := (S_1, S_2)$ for P is a probabilistic two phase algorithm. We write $P(\pi)$ to denote the execution of P with the randomness fixed to $\pi \in \{0, 1\}^n$, and $(S_1, S_2)(\rho)$ to denote the execution of both S_1 and S_2 with the randomness fixed to $\rho \in \{0, 1\}^*$.

The poser $P(\pi)$ and the solver $S_1(\rho)$ interact. As the result of the interaction $P(\pi)$ outputs a verification circuit Γ_V and a hint circuit Γ_H . The algorithm $S_1(\rho)$ produces no output. The circuit Γ_V takes as input $q \in Q$, an answer $y \in \{0, 1\}^*$, and outputs a bit. An answer (q, y) is a correct solution if and only if $\Gamma_V(q, y) = 1$. The circuit Γ_H on input $q \in Q$ outputs a hint such that $\Gamma_V(q, \Gamma_H(q)) = 1$.

In the second phase S_2 takes as input $x := \langle P(\pi), S_1(\rho) \rangle_{\text{trans}}$, and has oracle access to Γ_V and Γ_H . The execution of S_2 with the input x and the randomness fixed to ρ is denoted by $S_2(x, \rho)$. The queries of S_2 to Γ_V are called verification queries, and to Γ_H hint queries. The algorithm S_2 can ask at most h hint queries, v verification queries, and succeeds if and only if it makes a verification query (q, y) such that $\Gamma_V(q, y) = 1$, and it has not previously asked for a hint query on q .

Definition 1.2 (k -wise direct-product of DWVPs.) Let $g : \{0, 1\}^k \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ be a monotone function and $P^{(1)}$ a problem poser as in Definition 1.1. The k -wise direct product of $P^{(1)}$ is a DWVP defined by a probabilistic algorithm $P^{(g)}$. We write $P^{(g)}(\pi^{(k)})$ to denote the execution of $P^{(g)}$ with the randomness fixed to $\pi^{(k)} := (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_k)$. Let $(S_1, S_2)(\rho)$ be a solver for $P^{(g)}$ as in Definition 1.1. The algorithm $S_1(\rho)$ sequentially interacts in k rounds with $P^{(g)}(\pi^{(k)})$. In the i -th round $S_1(\rho)$ interacts with $P^{(1)}(\pi_i)$, and as the result $P^{(g)}(\pi^{(k)})$ generates circuits Γ_V^i, Γ_H^i . Finally, after k rounds $P^{(g)}$ outputs a verification circuit

$$\Gamma_V^{(g)}(q, y_1, \dots, y_k) := g(\Gamma_V^1(q, y_1), \dots, \Gamma_V^k(q, y_k))$$

and a hint circuit

$$\Gamma_H^{(k)}(q) := (\Gamma_H^1(q), \dots, \Gamma_H^k(q)).$$

Let C be a random circuit that corresponds to a solver S as in Definition 1.1. Similarly as for two phase algorithm, we write $C(\pi) := (C_1, C_2)(\pi)$ to denote that the randomness used by C is fixed to π , and $C(\pi)$ in the first phase uses $C_1(\pi)$ and in the second phase $C_2(\pi)$. A verification query (q, y) of C for which a hint query on this q has been asked before can not be a successfully verification query. Therefore, without loss of generality, we make an assumption that C does not ask verification queries on q , for which a hint query has been asked before.

Experiment $\text{Success}^{P, C^{(\cdot, \cdot)}}(\pi, \rho)$

Oracle: A problem poser P , a solver circuit $C^{(\cdot, \cdot)}$.

Input: Bitstrings π, ρ .

Output: A bit $b \in \{0, 1\}$.

Run $\langle P(\pi), C_1(\rho) \rangle$

Let $(\Gamma_V, \Gamma_H) := \langle P(\pi), C_1(\rho) \rangle_P$

Let $x := \langle P(\pi), C_1(\rho) \rangle_{\text{trans}}$

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Run  $C_2^{\Gamma_V, \Gamma_H}(x, \rho)$ 
  if  $C_2^{\Gamma_V, \Gamma_H}$  asks a verification query  $(q, y)$  such that  $\Gamma_V(q, y) = 1$  then
    return 1
  return 0

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The success probability of C in solving a puzzle defined by P in the experiment *Success* is

$$\Pr_{\pi, \rho}[Success^{P, C(\cdot, \cdot)}(\pi, \rho) = 1]. \quad (0.0.1)$$

Theorem 1.3 (Security amplification for a dynamic weakly verifiable puzzle.) *Let $P^{(1)}$ be a fixed problem poser as in Definition 1.1, and $P^{(g)}$ be a poser for the k -wise direct product of $P^{(1)}$. There exists a probabilistic algorithm $Gen(C, g, \varepsilon, \delta, n, v, h)$ which takes as input: a solver circuit C for $P^{(g)}$, a monotone function $g : \{0, 1\}^k \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$, parameters ε, δ, n , the number of verification queries v , and hint queries h asked by C , and outputs a random circuit D such that the following holds:
If C is such that*

$$\Pr_{\pi^{(k)}, \rho} [Success^{P^{(g)}, C}(\pi^{(k)}, \rho) = 1] \geq 8(h + v) \left(\Pr_{u \leftarrow \mu_\delta^k} [g(u) = 1] + \varepsilon \right)$$

then D satisfies almost surely

$$\Pr_{\pi, \rho} [Success^{P^{(1)}, D}(\pi, \rho) = 1] \geq (\delta + \frac{\varepsilon}{6k}).$$

Additionally, Gen and D require oracle access to $g, P^{(1)}, C$. Furthermore, D requires also oracle access to Γ_V, Γ_H , and asks at most $\frac{6k}{\varepsilon} \log(\frac{6k}{\varepsilon}) h$ hint queries and one verification query. Finally, $Size(D) \leq Size(C) \cdot \frac{6k}{\varepsilon}$ and $Time(Gen) = poly(k, \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, n, v, h)$.

The Theorem 1.3 implies that if there is no good solver for a puzzle defined by $P^{(1)}$, then a good solver for a k -wise direct product of $P^{(1)}$ does not exist.

The idea of the algorithm Gen is to output a circuit D that solves the input puzzle often. We know that C has good success probability for a k -wise product of $P^{(1)}$. The algorithm Gen tries to find a puzzle such that when C runs with this puzzle fixed on the first position, and disregards whether this puzzle is correctly solved then the assumptions of Theorem 1.3 are true for a $k - 1$ -wise direct product. If it is possible to find such a puzzle then Gen could recurse and solve a smaller problem. In the optimistic case we can reach $k = 1$, which means that we found a good circuit for solving a single puzzle by just fixing the initial puzzles of C .

Otherwise, when the first position is disregarded then the success probability of C is not substantially better. This is remarkable, as we know that C performs good for k -wise product, it means that the first position is important, in the sense that C solves the puzzle on that position unusually often. Therefore, it is reasonable to construct the circuit D using C by placing the input puzzle of D on that position, and then finding remaining $k - 1$ puzzles. These $k - 1$ remaining puzzles are generated by the circuit D , hence it is possible to check whether they are correctly solved by the circuit C . We know that circuit C has good success probability, and the puzzle on the first position is important. Therefore, if we are able to find a $k - 1$ puzzles such that the fact whether the k -wise direct product is correctly solved depends on whether the puzzle on the first position is correctly solved then we can assume that C is often correct on this first position.

There are some problems with this approach, first we have to ensure that we can make a decision when the algorithm Gen should recurse and when not correctly with high probability.

Then, we have to show that it is possible to find a puzzles such that C is often correct on the first position. Finally, we also have to be sure that we do not ask a hint query, on the final verification query to the oracle. To satisfy the last requirement we split Q .

Let $hash : Q \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, 2(h + v) - 1\}$, then a set $P_{hash} \subseteq Q$, defined with respect to $hash$, is the set of preimages of 0 for $hash$. The idea is that P_{hash} contains $q \in Q$ on which C is not allowed to ask hint queries, and the first successful verification query (q, y) of C is such that $q \in P_{hash}$. Therefore, if C makes a verification query (q, y) such that $q \in P_{hash}$, then we know that no hint query is ever asked on this q . In the experiment *CanonicalSuccess* a circuit C succeeds if and only if it asks a successful verification query (q, y) such that $q \in P_{hash}$, and no hint query is asked on $q \in P_{hash}$.

In the following experiment *CanonicalSuccess* we denote the i -th query of C by q_i if it is a hint query, and by (q_i, y_i) if it is a verification query.

Experiment $CanonicalSuccess^{P, C^{(\cdot, \cdot)}, hash}(\pi, \rho)$

Oracle: A problem poser P , a solver circuit $C^{(\cdot, \cdot)}$.

A function $hash : Q \rightarrow \{0, \dots, 2(h + v) - 1\}$.

Input: Bitstrings: π, ρ .

Output: A bit $b \in \{0, 1\}$.

Run $\langle P(\pi), C_1(\rho) \rangle$

$(\Gamma_V, \Gamma_H) := \langle P(\pi), C_1(\rho) \rangle_P$

$x := \langle P(\pi), C_1(\rho) \rangle_{trans}$

Run $C^{\Gamma_V, \Gamma_H}(x, \rho)$

(q_j, y_j) be the first verification query such that $C_2^{\Gamma_V, \Gamma_H}(q_j, y_j) = 1$, or an arbitrary verification query if C_2 does not succeed.

If $(\forall i < j : q_i \notin P_{hash})$ **and** $q_j \in P_{hash}$ **and** $\Gamma_V(q_j, y_j) = 1$ **then**

return 1

else

return 0

Similarly as for the experiment *Success*, we define the success probability of a solver C for P with respect to a function $hash$ in the experiment *CanonicalSuccess* as

$$\Pr_{\pi, \rho}[CanonicalSuccess^{P, C^{(\cdot, \cdot)}, hash}(\pi, \rho) = 1]. \quad (0.0.2)$$

For fixed $hash$ and $P^{(g)}$ a canonical success of C for $\pi^{(k)}, \rho$ is a situation when $CanonicalSuccess^{P^{(g)}, C^{(\cdot, \cdot)}, hash}(\pi^{(k)}, \rho) = 1$.

We show that if for a fixed $P^{(1)}$ a solver circuit C often succeeds in the experiment *Success* for $P^{(g)}$, then it also often successful in the experiment *CanonicalSuccess* for $P^{(g)}$.

Lemma 1.4 (Success probability in solving a k -wise direct product of $P^{(1)}$ with respect to a function $hash$.) For fixed $P^{(g)}$ let C succeed in the experiment *Success* for $P^{(g)}$ with probability γ , asking at most h hint queries and v verification queries. There exists a probabilistic algorithm **FindHash** that takes as input: parameters γ, n , the number of verification queries v and hint queries h , and has oracle access to C and $P^{(g)}$. Furthermore, **FindHash** runs in time $O((h + v)^4 / \gamma^4)$, and with high probability outputs a function $hash \in \mathcal{H}$ such that success probability of C with respect to P_{hash} in the experiment *CanonicalSuccess* is at least $\frac{\gamma}{8(h+v)}$.

Proof. We fix $P^{(g)}$ and a solver C for $P^{(h)}$ in the whole proof of Lemma 1.4. Let \mathcal{H} be a family of pairwise independent hash functions $Q \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, 2(h+v)-1\}$. For all $i \neq j \in \{1, \dots, (h+v)\}$ and $k, l \in \{0, 1, \dots, 2(h+v)-1\}$ by pairwise independence property of \mathcal{H} , we have

$$\forall q_i, q_j \in Q : \Pr_{hash \leftarrow \mathcal{H}}[hash(q_i) = k \mid hash(q_j) = l] = \Pr_{hash \leftarrow \mathcal{H}}[hash(q_i) = k] = \frac{1}{2(h+v)}. \quad (0.0.3)$$

Let $\pi^{(k)}, \rho$ be fixed. We consider the experiment *CanonicalSuccess* for $P^{(g)}$ and C in which we define a binary random variable X for the event that $hash(q_j) = 0$, and for every query q_i asked before q_j we have $hash(q_i) \neq 0$. Conditioned on the event $hash(q_i) = 0$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr_{hash \leftarrow \mathcal{H}}[X = 1] &= \Pr_{hash \leftarrow \mathcal{H}}[hash(q_j) = 0 \wedge (\forall i < j : hash(q_i) \neq 0)] \\ &= \Pr_{hash \leftarrow \mathcal{H}}[\forall i < j : hash(q_i) \neq 0 \mid hash(q_j) = 0] \Pr_{hash \leftarrow \mathcal{H}}[hash(q_j) = 0]. \end{aligned}$$

Now we use (0.0.3) twice and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr_{hash \leftarrow \mathcal{H}}[X = 1] &= \frac{1}{2(h+v)} \left(1 - \Pr_{hash \leftarrow \mathcal{H}}[\exists i < j : hash(q_i) = 0 \mid hash(q_j) = 0] \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2(h+v)} \left(1 - \Pr_{hash \leftarrow \mathcal{H}}[\exists i < j : hash(q_i) = 0] \right). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we use union bound and the fact that $j \leq (h+v)$ to get

$$\Pr_{hash \leftarrow \mathcal{H}}[X = 1] \geq \frac{1}{2(h+v)} \left(1 - \sum_{i < j} \Pr_{hash \leftarrow \mathcal{H}}[hash(q_i) = 0] \right) \geq \frac{1}{4(h+v)}.$$

Let $\mathcal{P}_{Success}$ be the set of all $(\pi^{(k)}, \rho)$ for which C succeeds in the random experiment *Success* for $P^{(g)}$. Furthermore, we denote the set of those $(\pi^{(k)}, \rho)$ for which *CanonicalSuccess* $^{P^{(g)}, C(\cdot, \cdot), hash}(\pi^{(k)}) = 1$ by $\mathcal{P}_{Canonical}$. For fixed $\pi^{(k)}$ and ρ if C succeeds canonically, then it also succeeds in the experiment *Success* for $P^{(g)}$. Hence, $\mathcal{P}_{Canonical} \subseteq \mathcal{P}_{Success}$, and we conclude

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr_{\substack{hash \leftarrow \mathcal{H} \\ \pi^{(k)}, \rho}} \left[CanonicalSuccess^{P^{(g)}, C(\cdot, \cdot), hash}(\pi^{(k)}, \rho) = 1 \right] &= \mathbb{E}_{(\pi^{(k)}, \rho) \in \mathcal{P}_{Success}} \left[\Pr_{hash \leftarrow \mathcal{H}}[X = 1] \right] \\ &\geq \frac{\gamma}{4(h+v)}. \end{aligned} \quad (0.0.4)$$

Algorithm: FindHash(h, v, γ, n)

Oracle: A solver circuit $C^{(\cdot, \cdot)}$ for the k -wise direct product of $P^{(1)}$.

Input: Parameters h, v, γ, n

Output: A function $hash : Q \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, 2(h+v)-1\}$.

Let \mathcal{H} be a family of pairwise independent hash functions $Q \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, 2(h+v)-1\}$

for $i = 1$ **to** $32(h+v)^2/\gamma^2$ **do:**

$hash \xleftarrow{\$} \mathcal{H}$

$count := 0$

for $j := 1$ **to** $32(h+v)^2/\gamma^2$ **do:**

$\pi^{(k)} \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^{kn}$

if $CanonicalSuccess^{P^{(g)}, C(\cdot, \cdot), hash}(\pi^{(k)}) = 1$ **then**

$count := count + 1$

if $\frac{\gamma^2}{32(h+v)^2} count \geq \frac{\gamma}{6(h+v)}$ **then**

| |
|---|
| <div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 5px;">return $hash$</div> <div>return \perp</div> |
|---|

We show that **FindHash** chooses $hash$ such that the canonical success probability of C with respect to P_{hash} is at least $\frac{\gamma}{4(h+v)}$ almost surely. Let \mathcal{H}_{Good} denote a family of functions $hash \in \mathcal{H}$ for which

$$\Pr_{\pi^{(k)}, \rho} \left[CanonicalSuccess^{P^{(g)}, C^{(\cdot, \cdot)}, hash}(\pi^{(k)}, \rho) = 1 \right] \geq \frac{\gamma}{4(h+v)},$$

and \mathcal{H}_{Bad} be the family of functions $hash \in \mathcal{H}$ such that

$$\Pr_{\pi^{(k)}, \rho} \left[CanonicalSuccess^{P^{(g)}, C^{(\cdot, \cdot)}, hash}(\pi^{(k)}, \rho) = 1 \right] \leq \frac{\gamma}{8(h+v)}.$$

Additionally, for a fixed $hash$, we define binary random variables X_1, \dots, X_N such that

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if in the } i\text{-th iteration variable } count \text{ is increased} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We first show that it is unlikely that **FindHash** returns $hash \in \mathcal{H}_{Bad}$. For $hash \in \mathcal{H}_{Bad}$ we have $\mathbb{E}_{\pi^{(k)}, \rho}[X_i] < \frac{\gamma}{8(h+v)}$. Therefore, for any fixed $hash \in \mathcal{H}_{Bad}$ using the Chernoff bound we get

$$\Pr_{\pi^{(k)}, \rho} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N X_i \geq \frac{\gamma}{6(h+v)} \right] \leq \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}, \rho} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N X_i \geq (1 + \frac{1}{3}) \mathbb{E}[X_i] \right] \leq e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4(h+v)} N/27}.$$

The probability that $hash \in \mathcal{H}_{Good}$, when picked, is not returned amounts

$$\Pr_{\pi^{(k)}, \rho} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N X_i \leq \frac{\gamma}{6(h+v)} \right] \leq \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}, \rho} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N X_i \leq (1 - \frac{1}{3}) \mathbb{E}[X_i] \right] \leq e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4(h+v)} N/27}.$$

Finally, we show that **FindHash** picks in one of its iteration $hash \in \mathcal{H}_{Good}$ almost surely. Let Y_i be a binary random variable such that

$$Y_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if in the } i\text{-th iteration } hash \in \mathcal{H}_{Good} \text{ is picked} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

From equation (0.0.4) we know that $\Pr_{hash \leftarrow \mathcal{H}}[Y_i = 1] = \mathbb{E}[Y_i] \geq \frac{\gamma}{4(h+v)}$, almost surely. Thus, we get

$$\Pr_{hash \leftarrow \mathcal{H}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^K Y_i = 0 \right] \leq \left(1 - \frac{\gamma}{4(h+v)} \right)^K \leq e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4(h+v)} K}.$$

The bound stated in the Lemma 1.4 is achieved for $K = N = 32(h+v)^2/\gamma^2$. □

We define the following circuit \tilde{C}_2 :

| |
|--|
| Circuit $\tilde{C}_2^{\Gamma_V^{(g)}, \Gamma_H^{(g)}, C_2, hash}(x, \rho)$ |
| <hr/> Oracle: $\Gamma_V^{(g)}, \Gamma_H^{(k)}, hash, C_2$ Input: A transcript x , a bitstring ρ . Output: A tuple (q, y_1, \dots, y_k) or \perp . <hr/> Run $C_2^{\Gamma_V^{(g)}, \Gamma_H^{(k)}}(x, \rho)$ if C_2 asks a hint query on q then |

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if  $q \in P_{hash}$  then
    return  $\perp$ 
else
    answer the query using  $\Gamma_H^{(k)}(q)$ 

if  $C_2$  asks a verification query  $(q, y_1, \dots, y_k)$  then
    if  $q \in P_{hash}$  then
        ask a verification query  $(q, y_1, \dots, y_k)$ 
    else
        answer the verification query with 0

return  $\perp$ 

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We define a new solver circuit $\tilde{C} = (C_1, \tilde{C}_2)$ that in the first phase uses the circuit C_1 and in the second phase the circuit \tilde{C}_2 .

Lemma 1.5 *For fixed $P^{(g)}, C$ and hash the following statement is true*

$$\Pr_{\pi^{(k)}, \rho} [CanonicalSuccess^{P^{(g)}, C, hash}(\pi^{(k)}, \rho) = 1] \leq \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}, \rho} [CanonicalSuccess^{P^{(g)}, \tilde{C}, hash}(\pi^{(k)}, \rho) = 1]$$

Proof. We fix $\pi^{(k)}, \rho$. If C succeeds canonically then also \tilde{C} succeeds canonically. Using this observation, we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}, \rho} [CanonicalSuccess^{P^{(g)}, C, hash}(\pi^{(k)}, \rho) = 1] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\pi^{(k)}, \rho} [CanonicalSuccess^{P^{(g)}, C, hash}(\pi^{(k)}, \rho) = 1] \\ &\leq \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}, \rho} [CanonicalSuccess^{P^{(g)}, \tilde{C}, hash}(\pi^{(k)}, \rho) = 1] \end{aligned}$$

□

From a circuit C we can build a circuit \tilde{C} that asks at most one verification query (q, y_1, \dots, y_k) such that $q \in P_{hash}$, and every hint query on q is such that $q \notin P_{hash}$. Furthermore, we write $(q, y_1, \dots, y_k) := \tilde{C}_2(x, \rho)$ to denote the verification query (q, y_1, \dots, y_k) asked by \tilde{C}_2 . If \tilde{C}_2 does not ask a verification query we write $\perp := \tilde{C}_2(x, \rho)$.

Lemma 1.6 (Security amplification of a dynamic weakly verifiable puzzle with respect to P_{hash} .) *For fixed $P^{(1)}$ there exists an algorithm Gen , with oracle access to: $P^{(1)}$, a monotone function $g : \{0, 1\}^{(k)} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$, a solver circuit C for $P^{(g)}$ and a function $hash : Q \rightarrow \{0, \dots, 2(h + v) - 1\}$. Additionally, Gen takes as input parameters ε, δ, n , the number of verification queries v and hint queries h asked by C , and outputs a solver circuit D for $P^{(1)}$ as in Definition 1.1 such that the following holds:*

If C is such that

$$\Pr_{\pi^{(k)}, \rho} [CanonicalSuccess^{P^{(g)}, C, hash}(\pi^{(k)}, \rho) = 1] \geq \Pr_{\mu \leftarrow \mu_\delta^k} [g(\mu) = 1] + \varepsilon,$$

then D satisfies almost surely

$$\Pr_{\pi, \rho} [CanonicalSuccess^{P^{(1)}, D, hash}(\pi, \rho) = 1] \geq (\delta + \frac{\varepsilon}{6k})$$

Additionally, D requires oracle access to $g, P^{(1)}, C$. Furthermore, D asks at most $\frac{6k}{\varepsilon} \log(\frac{6k}{\varepsilon}) h$ hint queries and at most one verification query. Finally, $Size(D) \leq Size(C) \frac{6k}{\varepsilon}$ and $Time(Gen) = poly(k, \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, n, v, h)$.

Proof. First we define the following procedure that returns an estimate for the function g with the first bit set to $b \in \{0, 1\}$.

EvaluateFunctionProbability $^g(b, \varepsilon, \delta)$

Oracle: A function g .

Input: A bit $b \in \{0, 1\}$, parameters k, ε

Output: An estimate $\tilde{g} \in [0, 1]$.

For $i := 1$ to $\frac{16k^2}{\varepsilon^2} \log(n)$ **do:**

$(b_2, \dots, b_k) \leftarrow \mu_\delta^{(k-1)}$

$g_i := g(b, b_2, \dots, b_k)$ **then**

return $\frac{\varepsilon^2}{16k^2 \log(n)} \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{16k^2}{\varepsilon^2} \log(n)} g_i$

Lemma 1.7 (Estimate of the function g .) *The procedure **EvaluateFunctionProbability** outputs an estimate \tilde{g} for the function $g : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ with the first bit fixed to $b \in \{0, 1\}$ such that $|\tilde{g} - \Pr_{(u_2, \dots, u_k) \leftarrow \mu_\delta^k} [g(b, u_2, \dots, u_k) = 1]| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{4k}$ almost surely.*

Proof. We define binary random variable K_i for the event that $g_i = 1$. By Chernoff bound we get

$$\Pr \left[\left| \frac{\varepsilon^2 \log(n)}{16k^2} \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{16k^2}{\varepsilon^2} \log(n)} \tilde{g}_i - \mathbb{E}[K_i] \right| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{4k} \right] \leq 2e^{\log(n)/3}. \quad \square$$

Next we define a procedure **EvaluatePuzzles** $(\pi^{(k)}, \rho)$ that outputs which puzzles are solved successfully in the random experiment $\text{CanonicalSuccess}^{P^{(g)}, C, \text{hash}}(\pi^{(k)}, \rho)$.

EvaluatePuzzles $^{P^{(1)}, C, \text{hash}}(\pi^{(k)}, \rho)$

Oracle: A circuit C , an algorithm $P^{(1)}$, a function hash .

Input: Bitstrings $\pi^{(k)}, \rho$.

Output: A tuple (c_1, \dots, c_k) .

Run $\langle P^{(g)}(\pi^{(k)}), C_1(\rho) \rangle$

$(\Gamma_V^{(g)}, \Gamma_H^{(g)}) := \langle P(\pi^{(k)}), C_1(\rho) \rangle_{P^{(g)}}$

$x := \langle P^{(g)}(\pi^{(k)}), C_1(\rho) \rangle_{\text{trans}}$

$(q, y^{(k)}) := \tilde{C}_{\Gamma_V^{(g)}, \Gamma_H^{(k)}, C, \text{hash}}(x, \rho)$

for $i := 1$ to k **do:** //simulate k rounds of sequential interaction

$(\Gamma_V^i, \Gamma_H^i) := \langle P^{(1)}(\pi_i), C_1(\rho) \rangle_{P^{(1)}}$

for $i := 1$ to k **do:**

$c_i := \Gamma_v^i(q, y_i)$

return (c_1, \dots, c_k)

EvaluateSurplus ^{$P^{(1)}, C, hash$} (π^*, b)

Oracle: An algorithm $P^{(1)}$, a circuit C , a function $hash$, a function g .

Input: A bistring π^* , a bit b , an integer k .

Output: A circuit D .

$\tilde{g}_b := \mathbf{EvaluteFunctionProbability}^g(b, \varepsilon, \delta)$

For $i := 1$ to $\frac{16k^2}{\varepsilon^2} \log(n)$ **do:**

$(\pi_{m+1}, \dots, \pi_k) \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^{(k-m-1)n}$

$\rho \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^*$

$(c_1, \dots, c_k) := \mathbf{EvaluatePuzzles}^{P^{(1)}, C, hash}(\pi_1, \dots, \pi_m, \pi^*, \dots, \pi_k, \rho)$

$\tilde{s}_{\pi^*, b}^i := g(b, c_{m+1}, \dots, c_k)$

return $\frac{\varepsilon^2 \log(n)}{16k^2} \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{16k^2}{\varepsilon^2} \log(n)} \tilde{s}_{\pi^*, b}^i - \tilde{g}_b$

Circuit $D = (D_1, D_2)(\sigma)$

Phase I $D_1^{P^{(1)}, C}(\sigma)$

Oracle: A poser $P^{(1)}$, a circuit C , a function $hash$.

Input: A bitstring $\sigma \in \{0, 1\}^*$.

Hard coded: Bitstrings π_1, \dots, π_{m-1} .

Output: Transcripts x_1, \dots, x_{m-1}, x^* .

for $i := 1$ to $m - 1$ **do:**

Simulate $\langle P^{(1)}(\pi_i), C_1(\rho) \rangle$

Let $x_i := \langle P^{(1)}(\pi_i), C_1(\rho) \rangle_{\text{trans}}$

Let $(\Gamma_V^i, \Gamma_H^i) := \langle P^{(1)}(\pi_i), C_1(\rho) \rangle_{P^{(1)}}$

Interact with the problem poser using $C_1(\rho)$.

Let x^* be the transcript of the interaction

Let Γ_V^*, Γ_H^* be the verification and hint oracles output by the problem poser.

Let $\Gamma_V^{(m-1)} := (\Gamma_V^1, \dots, \Gamma_V^{m-1})$

Let $\Gamma_H^{(m-1)} := (\Gamma_H^1, \dots, \Gamma_H^{m-1})$

Let $x^{(m-1)} := (x_1, \dots, x_{m-1})$

Phase II $D_2^{P^{(1)}, C}(x^*, \sigma)$

Oracle: A poser $P^{(1)}$, a circuit C , a function $hash$, circuits Γ_V^* and Γ_H^* .

Input: A transcript x^* , a bitstring $\sigma \in \{0, 1\}^*$.

Output: A circuit D .

Let $\Gamma_V^{(m-1)}, \Gamma_H^{(m-1)}$ and x_1, \dots, x_{k-1} be the same as in the **Phase I**.

for at most $\frac{6k}{\varepsilon} \log(\frac{6k}{\varepsilon})$ iterations **do:**

$\pi^{(k)} \leftarrow \text{read } k \cdot n \text{ bits from } \sigma$

for $i := 1$ to $m - 1$ **do:** // finish remaining simulation of puzzles


```

    Simulate  $\langle P^{(1)}(\pi_i), C_1(\rho) \rangle$ 
    Let  $x_i := \langle P^{(1)}(\pi_i), C_1(\rho) \rangle_{\text{trans}}$ 
    Let  $\Gamma_V^{(g)} := g(\Gamma_V^1, \dots, \Gamma_V^{m-1}, \Gamma_V^*, \Gamma_V^{m+1}, \dots, \Gamma_V^k)$ 
    Let  $\Gamma_H^{(k)} := (\Gamma_H^1, \dots, \Gamma_H^{m-1}, \Gamma_H^*, \Gamma_H^{m+1}, \dots, \Gamma_H^k)$ 
     $(q, y_1, \dots, y_{m-1}, y^*, \dots, y_k) := \tilde{C}^{\Gamma_V^{(g)}, \Gamma_H^{(k)}, C, \text{hash}}((x_1, \dots, x_{m-1}, x^*, \dots, x_k), \rho)$ 
    if  $g(1, c_{m+1}, \dots, c_k) = 1 \wedge g(0, c_{m+1}, \dots, c_k) = 0$  then
        return  $(q, y^*)$ 
return  $\perp$ 

```

Algorithm $Gen(C, g, \varepsilon, \delta, n, v, h, \text{hash})$

Oracle: $P^{(1)}, C, g, \text{hash}$

Input: $\varepsilon, \delta, n, v, h$

Output: A circuit D

Let m be the recursion depth of Gen .

for $i := 1$ to $\frac{6k}{\varepsilon} \log(n)$

$\pi^* \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^n$

$\tilde{S}_{\pi^*, 0} := \text{EvaluateSurplus}^{P^{(1)}, C, \text{hash}}(\pi^*, 0)$

$\tilde{S}_{\pi^*, 1} := \text{EvaluateSurplus}^{P^{(1)}, C, \text{hash}}(\pi^*, 1)$

if $\exists b \in \{0, 1\} : \tilde{S}_{\pi^*, b} \geq (1 - \frac{3}{4k})\varepsilon$

 Let \tilde{C}' be a circuit that first simulates interaction with $P^{(1)}, C_1$

 Fix $\pi_1 := \pi^*$

$g'(b_2, \dots, b_k) := g(b, b_2, \dots, b_k)$

$m := m + 1$

return $Gen(\tilde{C}', g', \varepsilon, \delta, n, v, h, \text{hash})$

// all estimates are lower than $(1 - \frac{3}{4k})\varepsilon$

Hard code π_1, \dots, π_{m-1} into the circuit D .

return $D^{\tilde{C}}$

For $k = 1$ the function $g : \{0, 1\} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ is either the identity or a constant function. If g is the identity function then the success probability of C in the random experiment *CanonicalSuccess* is at least $\delta + \varepsilon$, and D runs circuit C to obtain (q, y) . In case g is a constant function the statement is vacuously true.

For fixed $\pi^{(k)}, \rho$ let $(\Gamma_V^{(g)}, \Gamma_H^{(k)}) := \langle P^{(g)}(\pi^{(k)}), C_1(\rho) \rangle_{P^{(g)}}$ and $x := \langle P^{(g)}(\pi^{(k)}), C_1(\rho) \rangle_{\text{trans}}$. Additionally, for the i -th round of interaction between $P^{(g)}(\pi^{(k)})$ and $C_1(\rho)$ let us denote $(\Gamma_V^i, \Gamma_H^i) := \langle P^{(1)}(\pi_i), C_1(\rho) \rangle$, and $x_i := \langle P^{(1)}(\pi_i), C_1(\rho) \rangle$. Finally, for $(q, y_1, \dots, y_k) := \tilde{C}(x^{(k)}, \rho)$ let $c_i := \Gamma_V^i(q, y_i)$. We define the surplus:

$$S_{\pi^*, b} = \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}} [g(b, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 1] - \Pr_{\mu^{(k)}} [g(b, u_2, \dots, u_k) = 1] \quad (0.0.5)$$

The surplus $S_{\pi^*, b}$ tells us how good \tilde{C} performs when the first randomness π_1 of the poser is fixed, and the fact whether \tilde{C} succeeds in solving the puzzle defined by $P^{(1)}(\pi_1)$ is disregarded. Instead, the bit b is used as the first input to g .

The procedure **EvaluateSurplus** returns the estimate $\tilde{S}_{\pi^*, b}$ for $S_{\pi^*, b}$. All puzzles used during obtaining the estimate are generated internally. Therefore, it is possible to answer all hint and verification queries, without calls to the verification oracles.

Lemma 1.8 *The estimate $\tilde{S}_{\pi^*,b}$ returned by `EvaluteEstimate` differs from $S_{\pi^*,b}$ by at most $\frac{\varepsilon}{2k}$ almost surely.*

Proof. First we define a random variable K_i for the event that $\tilde{s}_{\pi^*,b}^i = 1$. Then using union bound and similar argument as in Lemma 1.7 we obtain that $\frac{\varepsilon^2 \log(n)}{16k^2} \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{16k^2}{\varepsilon^2} \log(n)} \tilde{s}_{\pi^*,b}^i$ differs from $\mathbb{E}[g(b, c_2, \dots, c_k)]$ by at most $\frac{\varepsilon}{4k}$ almost surely. Together, with Lemma 1.7 we conclude that the surplus estimate returned by **EstimateSurplus** differs from $S_{\pi^*,b}$ by at most $\frac{\varepsilon}{2k}$, almost surely. \square

From Lemma 1.8 we conclude that if $\tilde{S}_{\pi^*,b} \geq (1 - \frac{3}{4k})\varepsilon$, then $S_{\pi^*,b} \geq (1 - \frac{1}{k})\varepsilon$ almost surely.

Let us assume that *Gen* manages to find an estimate that satisfies $\tilde{S}_{\pi^*,b} \geq (1 - \frac{3}{4k})\varepsilon$. In this case we define a new monotone function $g'(b_2, \dots, b_k) := g(b, b_2, \dots, b_k)$, and fix the m -th randomness used by problem poser to π_m . The circuit \tilde{C} satisfies the conditions of Lemma 1.6 for the remaining $k - 1$ puzzles and we recurse using g' .

If all estimates are less than $(1 - \frac{3}{4k})\varepsilon$, then intuitively C does not perform much better on the remaining $k - 1$ puzzles than an algorithm that solves each puzzle independent with probability δ . However, from the assumption we know that on all k puzzles \tilde{C} has higher success probability. Therefore, it is likely that the first puzzle is correctly solved with the probability higher than δ . We now show that this intuition is indeed correct. For a fixed π^* using (0.0.5), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pr_{u \leftarrow \mu_\delta^k} [g(1, u_2, \dots, u_k) = 1] - \Pr_{u \leftarrow \mu_\delta^k} [g(0, u_2, \dots, u_k) = 1] = \\ & \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}, \rho} [g(1, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 1 \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] - \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}, \rho} [g(0, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 1 \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] - (S_{\pi^*,1} - S_{\pi^*,0}). \end{aligned} \quad (0.0.6)$$

From the monotonicity of g we know that for any set of tuples (b_1, \dots, b_k) and sets $\mathcal{B}_0 = \{(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k) : g(0, b_2, \dots, b_k) = 1\}$, $\mathcal{B}_1 = \{(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k) : g(1, b_2, \dots, b_k) = 1\}$ we have $\mathcal{B}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{B}_1$. Hence, we can write (0.0.6):

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pr_{u \leftarrow \mu_\delta^k} [g(1, u_2, \dots, u_k) = 1 \wedge g(0, u_2, \dots, u_k) = 0] = \\ & \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}, \rho} [g(1, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 1 \wedge g(0, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 0 \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] - (S_{\pi^*,1} - S_{\pi^*,0}). \end{aligned} \quad (0.0.7)$$

Let $G_{u^{(k)}}$ denote the event $g(1, u_2, \dots, u_k) = 1 \wedge g(0, u_2, \dots, u_k) = 0$, and correspondingly $G_{\pi^{(k)}} := g(1, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 1 \wedge (g(0, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 0)$. From (0.0.7) for $\pi = \pi^*$ fixed we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pr_{\rho} [\Gamma_V(D_2(x^*, \rho)) = 1] = \frac{\Pr_{\rho} [\Gamma_V(D_2(x^*, \rho)) = 1 \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] \Pr_{\rho} [G_{\pi} \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*]}{\Pr_{u \leftarrow \mu_\delta^k} [G_{\mu}]} \\ & (\Gamma_V, \Gamma_H) := \langle P^{(1)}(\pi^*), D_1(\rho) \rangle_{P^{(1)}} \\ & x^* := \langle P^{(1)}(\pi^*), D_1(\rho) \rangle_{\text{trans}} \\ & - \frac{\Pr_{\rho} [\Gamma_V(D_2(x^*, r)) = 1 \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] (S_{\pi^*,1} - S_{\pi^*,0})}{\Pr_{u \leftarrow \mu_\delta^k} [G_{\mu}]} \end{aligned} \quad (0.0.8)$$

We can write the first summand of (0.0.8) as

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pr_{\rho} [\Gamma_V(D_2(x^*, \rho)) = 1 \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}} [G_{\pi} \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] = \\ & \Pr_{\rho} [D_2(x^*, \rho) \neq \perp \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}} [c_1 = 1 \mid G_{\pi}, \pi_1 = \pi^*] \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}} [G_{\pi} \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] \end{aligned} \quad (0.0.9)$$

where we make use of the fact that the event G_π implies $D(x^*, r) \neq \perp$. We consider two cases. For $\Pr_{\pi^k}[g(1, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 1 \wedge g(0, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 0 \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{6k}$ then

$$\Pr_{\pi^{(k)}}[c_1 = 1 \mid G_\pi, \pi_1 = \pi^*] \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}}[G_\pi \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{6k}, \quad (0.0.10)$$

and when $\Pr_{\pi^k}[g(1, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 1 \wedge g(0, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 0] > \frac{\varepsilon}{6k}$ then circuit D outputs \perp only if it fails in all $\frac{6k}{\varepsilon} \log(\frac{6k}{\varepsilon})$ iterations to find $\pi^{(k)}$ such that $g(1, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 1 \wedge g(0, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 0$ which happens with probability

$$\Pr_r[D(x^*, r) = \perp \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] \leq (1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{6k})^{\frac{6k}{\varepsilon} \log(\frac{6k}{\varepsilon})} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{6k}. \quad (0.0.11)$$

We conclude that in both cases:

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pr_r[D(x^*, r) \neq \perp \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}}[c_1 = 1 \mid G_\pi, \pi_1 = \pi^*] \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}}[G_\pi \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] \\ & \geq \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}}[c_1 = 1 \mid G_\pi, \pi_1 = \pi^*] \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}}[G_\pi \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] - \frac{\varepsilon}{6k}. \end{aligned} \quad (0.0.12)$$

Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pr_r[D(x^*, r) \neq \perp \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}}[c_1 = 1 \mid G_\pi, \pi_1 = \pi^*] \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}}[G_\pi \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] \\ & = \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}}[c_1 = 1 \wedge g(1, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 1 \wedge g(0, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 0 \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] - \frac{\varepsilon}{6k} \\ & = \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}}[g(c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 1 \wedge g(0, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 0 \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] - \frac{\varepsilon}{6k} \\ & = \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}}[g(c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 1 \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] - \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}}[g(0, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 0 \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] - \frac{\varepsilon}{6k}, \end{aligned}$$

and finally by (0.0.5)

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pr_r[D(x^*, r) \neq \perp \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}}[c_1 = 1 \mid G_\pi, \pi_1 = \pi^*] \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}}[G_\pi \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] \\ & = \Pr_{\pi^{(k)}}[g(c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k) = 1 \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] - \Pr_{\mu_\delta^{(k)}}[g(0, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k) = 0 \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] - S_{\pi^*, 0} - \frac{\varepsilon}{6k}. \end{aligned} \quad (0.0.13)$$

Inserting this result into the equation (0.0.8) yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pr_{r, \pi}[\Gamma_V(D(x, r)) = 1] = \mathbb{E}_\pi \left[\Pr_r[D(x, r) = 1 \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] \right] \\ & = \mathbb{E}_\pi \left[\frac{\Pr_{\pi^{(k)}}[g(c) = 1 \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] - \Pr_{\mu_\delta^{(k)}}[g(0, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k) = 0 \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] - \frac{\varepsilon}{6k}}{\Pr_{\mu_\delta^k}[G_\mu]} \right] \\ & \quad - \mathbb{E}_\pi \left[\frac{S_{\pi^*, 0} + \Pr_r[\Gamma_V^{(g)}(D(x^*, r)) = 1 \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*](S_{\pi^*, 1} - S_{\pi^*, 0})}{\Pr_{\mu_\delta^k}[G_\mu]} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (0.0.14)$$

For the second summand we show that if we do not recurse, then almost surely majority of estimates is low. Let assume

$$\Pr_\pi \left[\left(S_{\pi, 0} \leq (1 - \frac{1}{2k})\varepsilon \right) \wedge \left(S_{\pi, 1} \leq (1 - \frac{1}{2k})\varepsilon \right) \right] < 1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{6k}, \quad (0.0.15)$$

then the algorithm recurses almost surely. Therefore, under the assumption that Gen does not recurse, we have almost surely

$$\Pr_\pi \left[\left(S_{\pi, 0} \leq (1 - \frac{1}{2k})\varepsilon \right) \wedge \left(S_{\pi, 1} \leq (1 - \frac{1}{2k})\varepsilon \right) \right] \geq 1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{6k}. \quad (0.0.16)$$

Let us define a set

$$\mathcal{W} = \left\{ \pi : \left(S_{\pi,0} \leq (1 - \frac{1}{2k})\varepsilon \right) \wedge \left(S_{\pi,1} \leq (1 - \frac{1}{2k})\varepsilon \right) \right\} \quad (0.0.17)$$

and use \mathcal{W}^c to denote the complement of \mathcal{W} . We bound the second summand in (0.0.14)

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_\pi \left[S_{\pi^*,0} + \Pr_r[\Gamma_V^{(g)}(D(x^*, r)) = 1 \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*](S_{\pi^*,1} - S_{\pi^*,0}) \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\pi \in \mathcal{W}^c} \left[S_{\pi^*,0} + \Pr_r[\Gamma_V^{(g)}(D(x^*, r)) = 1 \mid \pi = \pi^*](S_{\pi^*,1} - S_{\pi^*,0}) \right] \\ & \quad + \mathbb{E}_{\pi \in \mathcal{W}} \left[S_{\pi^*,0} + \Pr_r[\Gamma_V^{(g)}(D(x^*, r)) = 1 \mid \pi = \pi^*](S_{\pi^*,1} - S_{\pi^*,0}) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (0.0.18)$$

$$\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{6k} + \mathbb{E}_{\pi \in \mathcal{W}^c} \left[S_{\pi^*,0} + \Pr_r[\Gamma_V^{(g)}(D(x^*, r)) = 1 \mid \pi = \pi^*]\left((1 - \frac{1}{2k})\varepsilon - S_{\pi^*,0}\right) \right] \quad (0.0.19)$$

$$\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{6k} + 1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2k} = 1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{3k} \quad (0.0.20)$$

Finally, we insert this result into equation (0.0.14) and make use of the fact

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr[g(u) = 1] &= \Pr[(g(0, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k) = 1) \vee (g(1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k) = 1 \wedge g(0, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k) = 0 \wedge \mu_1 = 1)] \\ &= \Pr[g(0, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k) = 1] + \Pr[g(1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k) = 1 \wedge g(0, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k) = 0] \Pr[\mu_1 = 1] \end{aligned}$$

which yields

$$\Pr_{r,\pi}[D(x, r) = 1] \geq \mathbb{E}_\pi \left[\frac{\Pr_{\pi^{(k)}}[g(c) = 1 \mid \pi_1 = \pi^*] - \Pr_{\mu_\delta^{(k)}}[g(0, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k) = 0] - (1 - \frac{1}{6k})\varepsilon}{\Pr_{\mu_\delta^k}[G_\mu]} \right]$$

Using the assumptions of Lemma 1.6, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr_{r,\pi}[\Gamma_V(D(x, r)) = 1] &\geq \frac{\Pr_{\mu_\delta^{(k)}}[g(\mu) = 1] + \varepsilon + \Pr_{\mu_\delta^{(k)}}[g(0, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k) = 0] - (1 - \frac{1}{6k})\varepsilon}{\Pr_{\mu_\delta^k}[G_\mu]} \\ &\geq \frac{\varepsilon + \delta \Pr_{\mu_\delta^{(k)}}[G_\mu] - (1 - \frac{1}{6k})\varepsilon}{\Pr_{\mu_\delta^k}[G_\mu]} \geq \delta + \frac{\varepsilon}{6k} \end{aligned} \quad (0.0.21) \quad \square$$

Now, we can show that the Theorem 1.1 follows by Lemma 1.4 and Lemma 1.6. First we define the following circuit:

| |
|---|
| E |
| Oracle: Circuit D from Lemma 1.6 |
| Input: A bitstring $\rho \in \{0, 1\}^*$ |
| Run circuit $(q, y) = D(\rho)$ |
| if $(q, y) \neq \perp$ then |
| make a verification query (q, y) |

The circuit E is output by the following algorithm Gen .

| |
|---|
| Gen |
| Oracle: $C, P^{(1)}, g$ |
| Input: $\varepsilon, \delta, n, h, v$ |
| Let \mathcal{H} be a set of pairwise independent hash functions $Q \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, 2(h + v) - 1\}$ |
| $hash := \mathbf{FindHash}(\mathcal{H}, h + v)$ |

$D := \text{Gen}(C, g, \varepsilon, \delta, n, h, v, \text{hash})$
return $D^{P^1, \tilde{C}, \text{hash}}(\rho)$

From the assumptions of Theorem 1.3 we know that success probability of C is at least

$$8(h + v) \left(\Pr_{u \leftarrow \mu_\delta^k} [g(u) = 1] + \varepsilon \right),$$

then by Lemma 1.4, the canonical success probability of \tilde{C} with respect to function hash is at least

$$\left(\Pr_{u \leftarrow \mu_\delta^k} [g(u) = 1] + \varepsilon \right).$$

Then we apply Lemma 1.6 with respect to \tilde{C} and hash which yields a circuit D that outputs (q, y) such that

$$\Pr_{\substack{\pi, \sigma \\ (\Gamma_V, \Gamma_H) := \langle P^{(1)}(\pi), D(\rho) \rangle_{P^{(1)}} \\ x := \langle P^{(1)}(\pi), D(\rho) \rangle_{\text{trans}}}} \left[\Gamma_V(D^{P^{(1)}, C, \Gamma_V, \Gamma_H, \text{hash}}(x, \sigma)) = 1 \right] \geq \left(\delta + \frac{\varepsilon}{6k} \right).$$

Hence, the probability that the verification query made by E is successful is at least $(\delta + \frac{\varepsilon}{6k})$.