Ajtai commitment expansion

Matthew Klein

July 10, 2024

Ajtai Commitments

- Ajtai commitments allow us to commit to a vector of polynomials
- We commit to an a vector $\overrightarrow{x} \in \mathcal{R}^m$ by multiplying it with a random matrix $\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{R}_{\boldsymbol{q}}^{\kappa \times \mathbf{m}}$
- $||\overrightarrow{x}||_\infty < B$ where B is the norm bound
- Output of commitment is $cm := \mathbf{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{x} \, \mathbf{mod\ q} \in \mathcal{R}_{\boldsymbol{q}}^{\kappa}$
- This commitment is considered binding because of the assumed hardness of MSIS

Ajtai commitments as a relation

- We define relation $\mathcal{R}^{B}_{MSIS^{\infty}}$ between an ajtati commitment and the $\overrightarrow{x}$
- $\mathcal{R}^{B}_{MSIS^{\infty}} := (pp,\ cm \in \mathcal{R}^{\kappa}_{q};\ \overrightarrow{x} \in \mathcal{R}^{m} : (cm\ =\ \mathbf{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{x}\ \mathbf{mod\ q}) \wedge ||\overrightarrow{x}||_{\infty} < \mathbf{B})$
- $pp\ :=\ (\kappa, m, B, \mathbf{A})$ are the public parameters of the relation
- Public parameters define the 'meta' information of the relation:
  1. The size of the vectors and matrices
  2. The norm limit of $\overrightarrow{x}$
  3. The random matrix $\mathbf{A}$

$\overrightarrow{x} \in \mathcal{R}_q^m$

- - $||\overrightarrow{x}||_\infty < B$ and $B < \frac{q}{2}$
  - $\overrightarrow{x} \in \mathcal{R}^m$ can be uniquely represented in $\mathcal{R}_q^m$
  - We define $||\overrightarrow{x}||_{|infty} < B$ as the norm after lifting $\overrightarrow{x} \in \mathcal{R}_q^m to \mathcal{R}$
- We can rewrite our commitment as $\mathcal{R}^B_{MSIS^\infty} := (pp, cm \in \mathcal{R}_q^\kappa; \overrightarrow{x} \in \mathcal{R}_q^m : (cm = \mathbf{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{x}) \wedge ||\overrightarrow{x}||_\infty < \mathbf{B})$

Coefficient Embeddings and Rotational Matrices

- For $a \in \mathcal{R}_q$, $vec(a)$ reoresents the vectors of coefficients
- For a vector $\overrightarrow{a} \in \mathcal{R}_q^m$, $vec(\overrightarrow{a}) \in \mathbb{Z}^{m \times d}$ represents the coefficient vectors in $\overrightarrow{a}$
- $fvec(\overrightarrow{a}) \in \mathbb{Z}^{md}$ is the vector that concatonates the rows of $\overrightarrow{a}$
- $\mathrm{Rot}(\mathbf{a}) := (\mathrm{vec}(\mathbf{a}), \mathrm{vec}(\mathbf{X} \cdot \mathbf{a}), \ldots, \mathrm{vec}(\mathbf{X}^{d-1} \cdot \mathbf{a})) \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{d \times d}$.
- For a matrix $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}_q^{\kappa \times m}$, we define the rotation matrix $\mathrm{Rot}(\mathbf{A}) \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{\kappa d \times md}$ as

$$\mathrm{Rot}(\mathbf{A}) := \begin{bmatrix} \mathrm{Rot}(\mathbf{A}_{1,1}) & \cdots & \mathrm{Rot}(\mathbf{A}_{1,m}) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathrm{Rot}(\mathbf{A}_{\kappa,1}) & \cdots & \mathrm{Rot}(\mathbf{A}_{\kappa,m}) \end{bmatrix}$$

- $\mathrm{fvec}(\mathbf{Af}) = \mathrm{Rot}(\mathbf{A})\mathrm{fvec}(\mathbf{f})$ for any $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}_q^{\kappa \times m}$ and $\mathbf{f} \in \mathbb{R}_q^m$.

$\overrightarrow{x} \in \mathbb{Z}^{\kappa d}$

- We can uniquely represent $\overrightarrow{x} \in \mathcal{R}_q^m$ as $\overrightarrow{x} \in \mathbb{Z}^{\kappa d}$ by taking $fvec(\overrightarrow{x})$
- $\overline{\mathbf{A}} = rot(\mathbf{A})$
- $\overline{cm}$ is the coefficient embedding of cm
- $\overline{cm} = \overline{\mathbf{A}} \cdot fvec(\overrightarrow{x})$

$$\mathcal{R}^B_{MSIS^\infty} := (pp, \overline{cm} \in \mathbb{Z}^{\kappa d}; \overrightarrow{x} \in \mathbb{Z}^{md} : (\overline{cm} = \overline{\mathbf{A}} \cdot \overrightarrow{x}) \wedge ||\overrightarrow{x}||_\infty < B)$$

Representing $||\overrightarrow{x}||_\infty < B$ as an hadamard product

$$\mathcal{R}^{B}_{\mathsf{MSISProd}} := \left\{ (pp, \overline{\mathsf{cm}} \in \mathbb{Z}^{\kappa d}; \overrightarrow{x} \in \mathbb{Z}^{md} \mid \begin{array}{c} \overline{\mathsf{cm}} = \overline{\mathbf{A}} \cdot \overrightarrow{x} \\ \wedge \| \overrightarrow{x} \| \circ \left[\bigcirc_{i=1}^{B-1} (\overrightarrow{x} - \overrightarrow{i}) \circ (\overrightarrow{x} + \overrightarrow{i}) \right] = \overrightarrow{0} \end{array} \right\}$$

- To see this see that the biggest coefficient in any of the x matrices is less than B

$\mathcal{R}^{B}_{cm}$

- We can look at $\overrightarrow{x}$ in two ways
- $\overrightarrow{x}$ is a NTT representation of a $\hat{f} \in \mathcal{R}_q^m$
- $\overrightarrow{x}$ is coefficient embedding of a $\overrightarrow{f} \in \mathcal{R}_q^m$
- The Hadamard product of two NTT representation is equivalent to the multiplication of the two elements
- i.e $\overrightarrow{x} \circ \overrightarrow{x} \cong \hat{f} \circ \hat{f}$

$$\mathcal{R}^{B}_{\mathrm{cm}} := \left\{ (pp, \overline{\mathrm{cm}} \in \mathcal{R}_q^{\kappa}; \overrightarrow{f} \in \mathcal{R}_q^m \mid \begin{array}{c} \overline{\mathrm{cm}} = \overline{\mathbf{A}} \cdot \overrightarrow{f} \\ \wedge \, \|\hat{f}\| \circ \left[\bigcirc_{i=1}^{B-1} (\hat{f} - \hat{i}) \circ (\hat{f} + \hat{i}) \right] = \hat{0} \end{array} \right\}$$

$\mathcal{R}^{B}_{eval}$

- Essentially the same as before, with an added evaluation statement
- We supply the relation with variables and an evaluation of the $\overrightarrow{f}$ at those variable

$$\mathcal{R}^{B}_{\mathrm{eval}} = \left\{ (pp;\ (r, v, cm) \in \mathcal{R}_q^{\log m} \times \mathcal{R}_q \times \mathcal{R}_q^{\kappa};\ \overrightarrow{f} \in \mathcal{R}_q^{m}) \mid \begin{array}{c} (pp;\ cm;\ \overrightarrow{f}) \in \mathcal{R}^{B}_{cm} \\ \wedge\, \mathrm{mle}[\hat{f}](\overrightarrow{r}) = v \end{array} \right\}$$