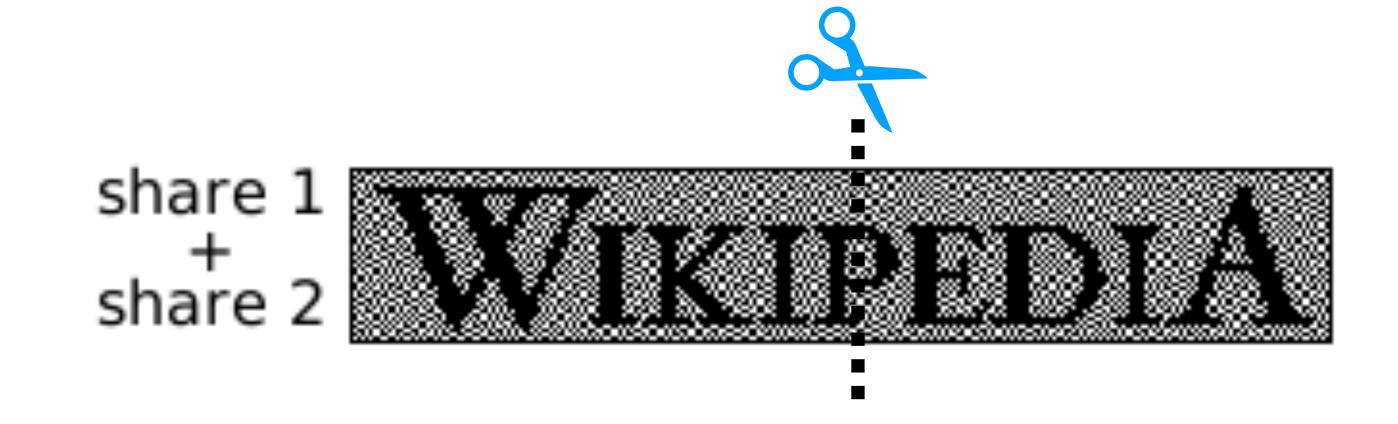
# Mathematically Sharing Secrets

UMD Girls Talk Math // Spring Event

### What is secret sharing?

- Dividing a secret into pieces
  - Each piece by itself tells you nothing about the secret (privacy)
  - Putting the pieces back together gives you back the secret (correctness)

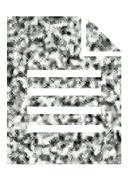


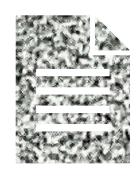
# Why is it useful?

Share a note



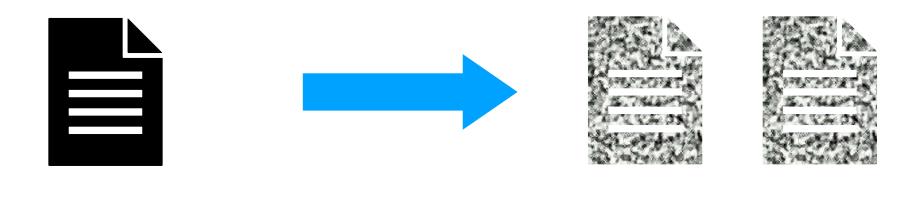




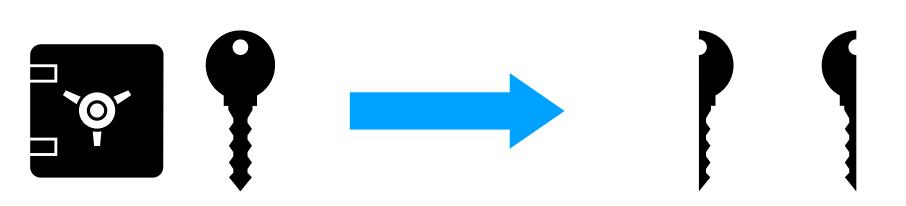


### Why is it useful?

Share a note



Share passwords



# Sharing numbers

- Share a secret (s = 42) between people (n = 3)
  - Pick n-1 random numbers: 12, 27
  - Give 12, 27, and 42-(12+27)=3 to the 3 people
  - Can they work together to get back the secret?

$$12+27+3=42$$

**Share** 

Reconstruct

# Sharing numbers

- Share a secret (s = 42) between people (n = 3)
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**Share** 

Reconstruct

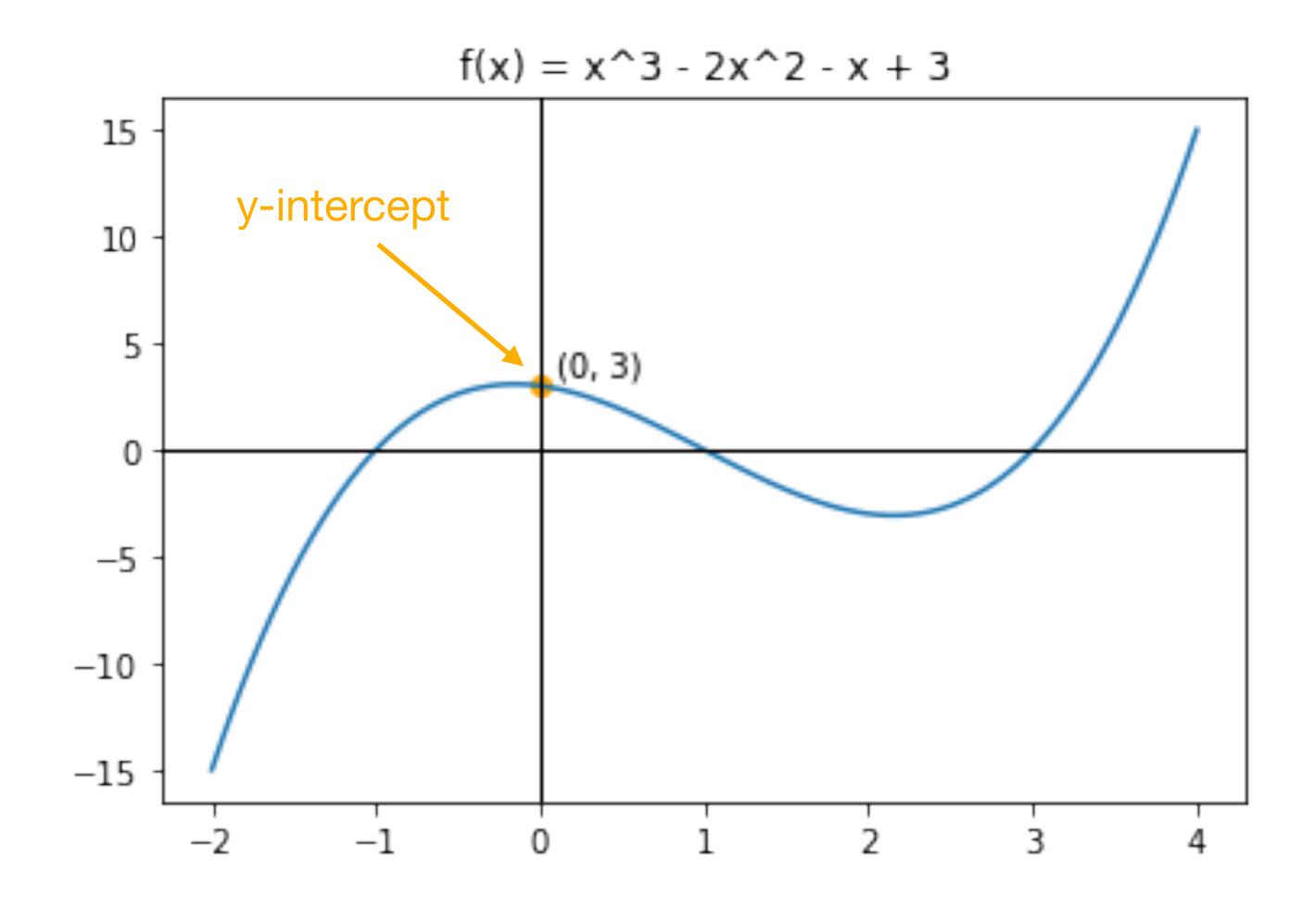
This is an **n-out-of-n** secret sharing (for any number n)

What about reconstructing with less than n (out of n) shares?	

### Polynomial Review: Terms

- <u>y-intercept</u>:
  - f(0)
  - the constant term in the equation:

$$f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 3$$



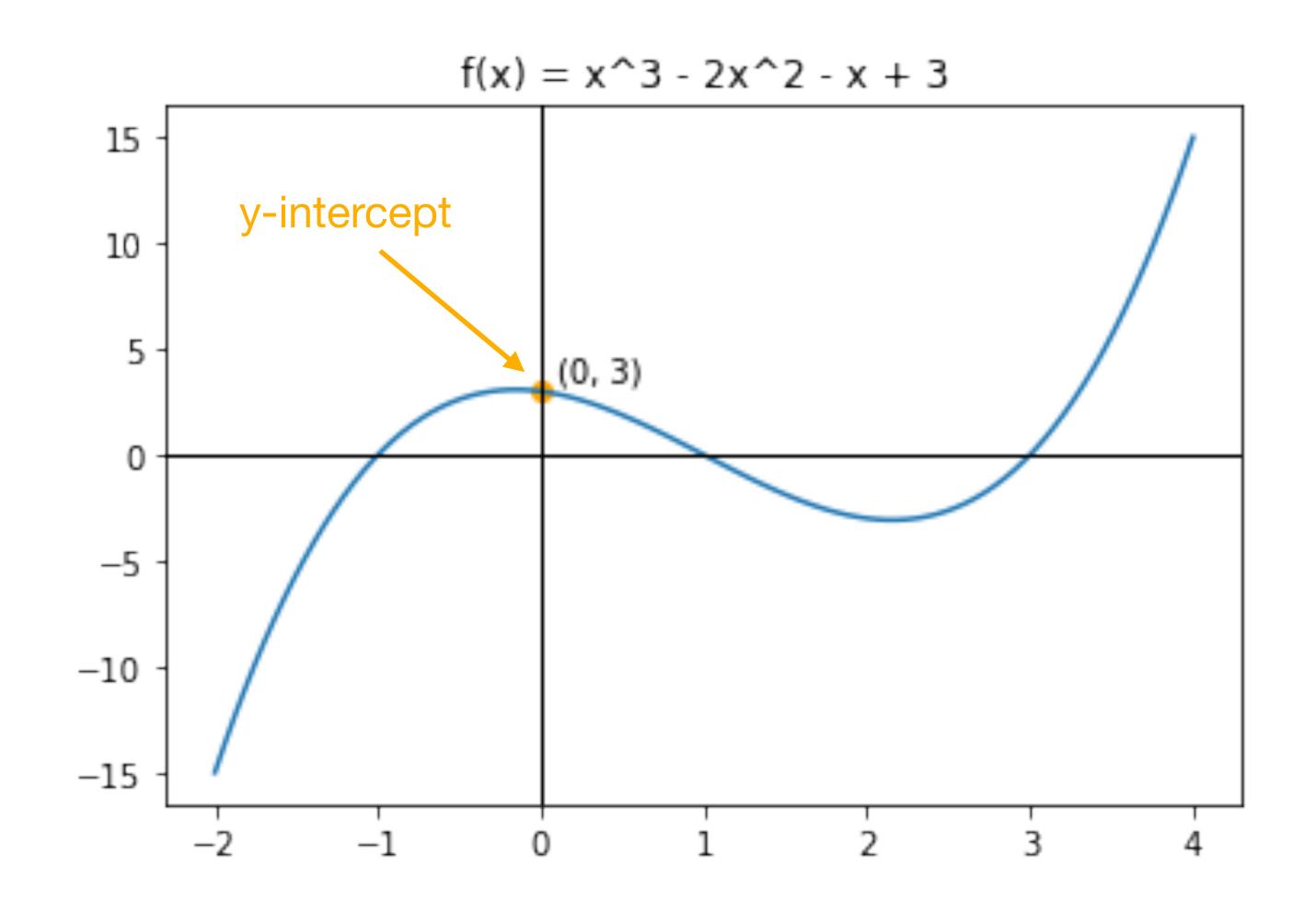
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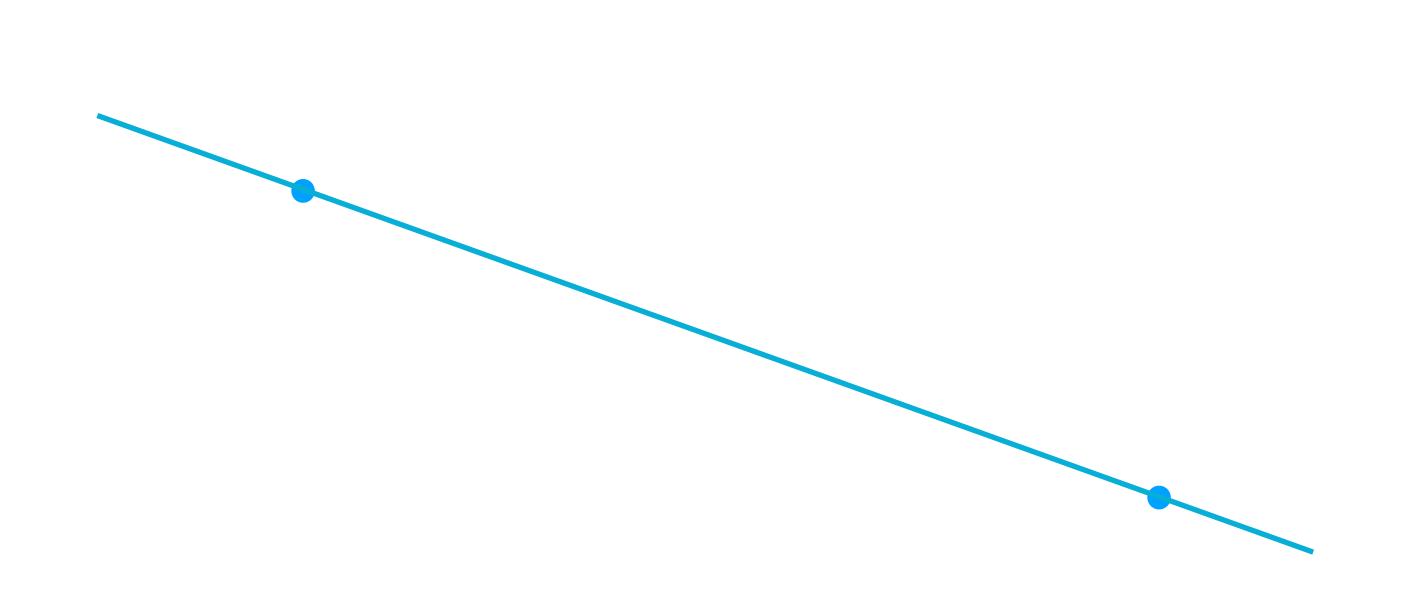
$$f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 3$$

- <u>degree</u>:
  - Highest exponent in the equation

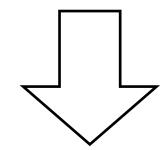
$$f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 3$$



### Polynomial Review: Uniqueness



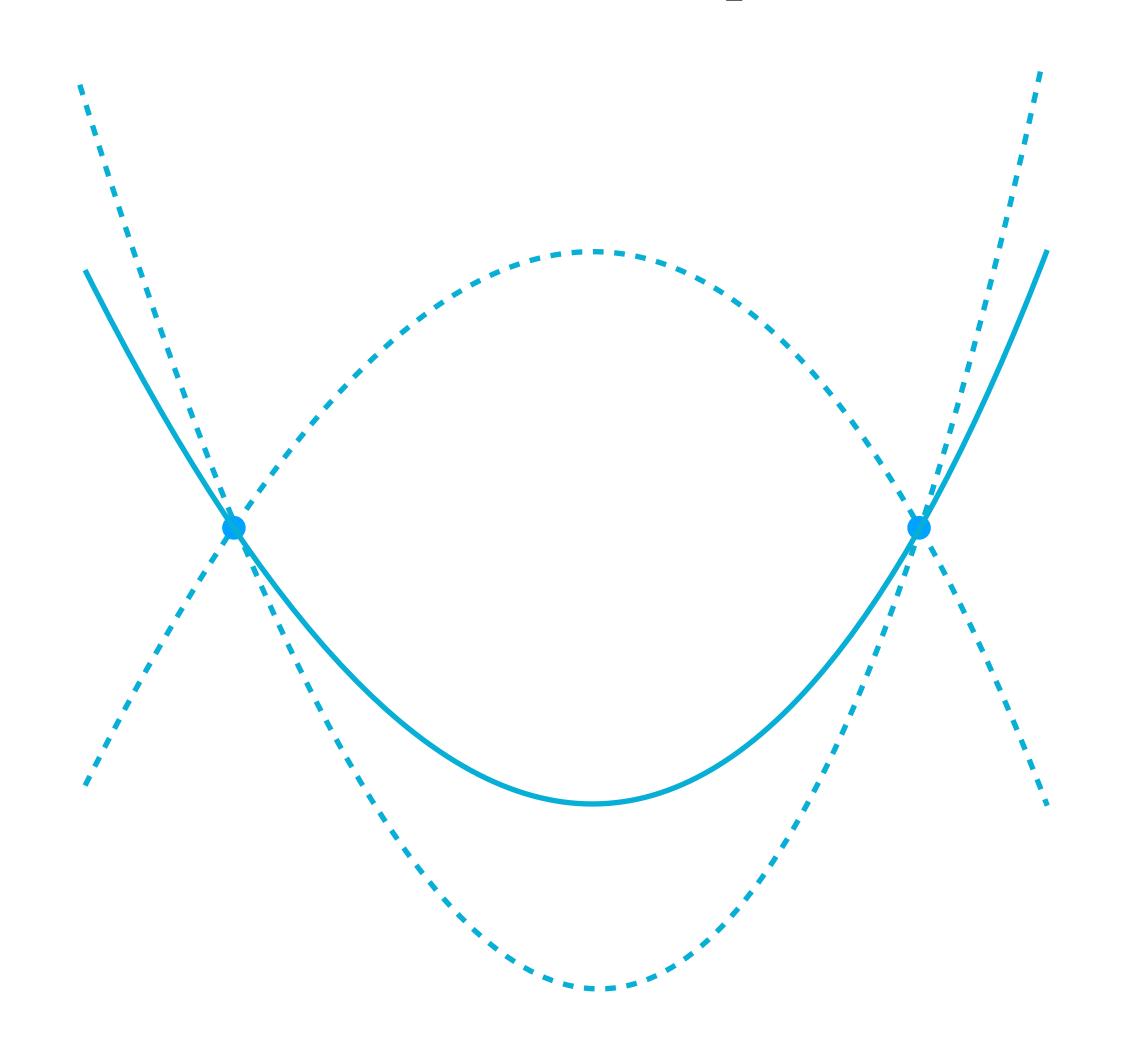
$$f(x) = ax + b$$



Degree: 1

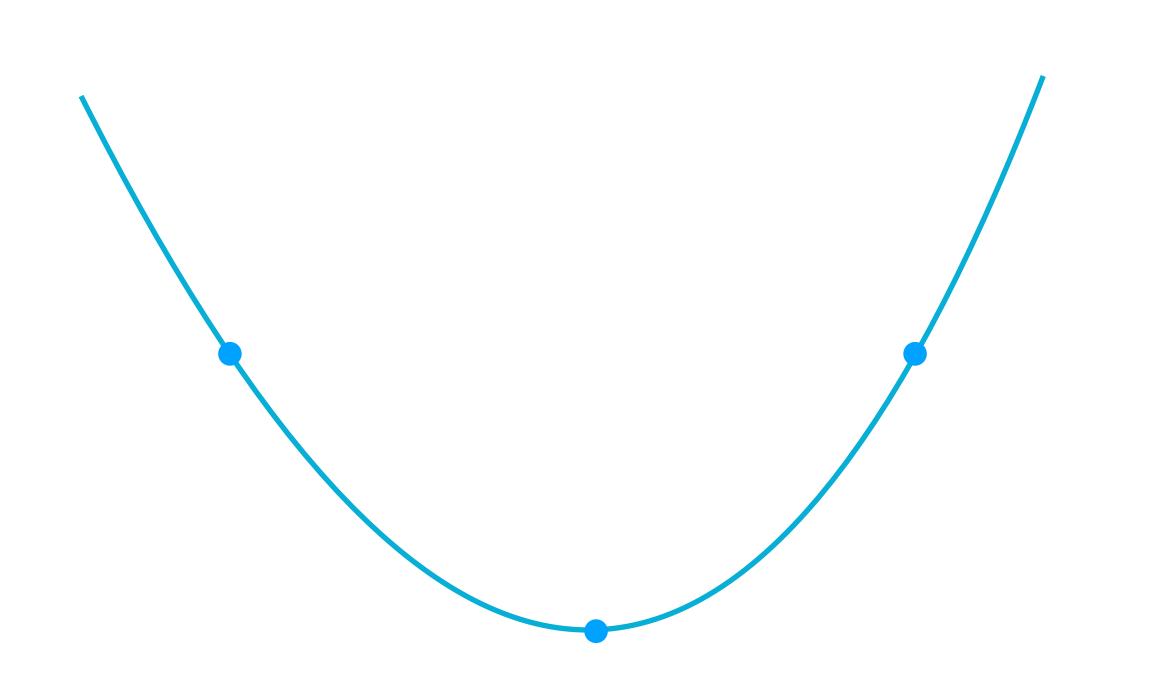
Points: 2

### Polynomial Review: Uniqueness

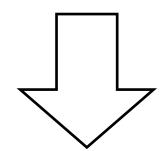


$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

### Polynomial Review: Uniqueness



$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$



Degree: 2

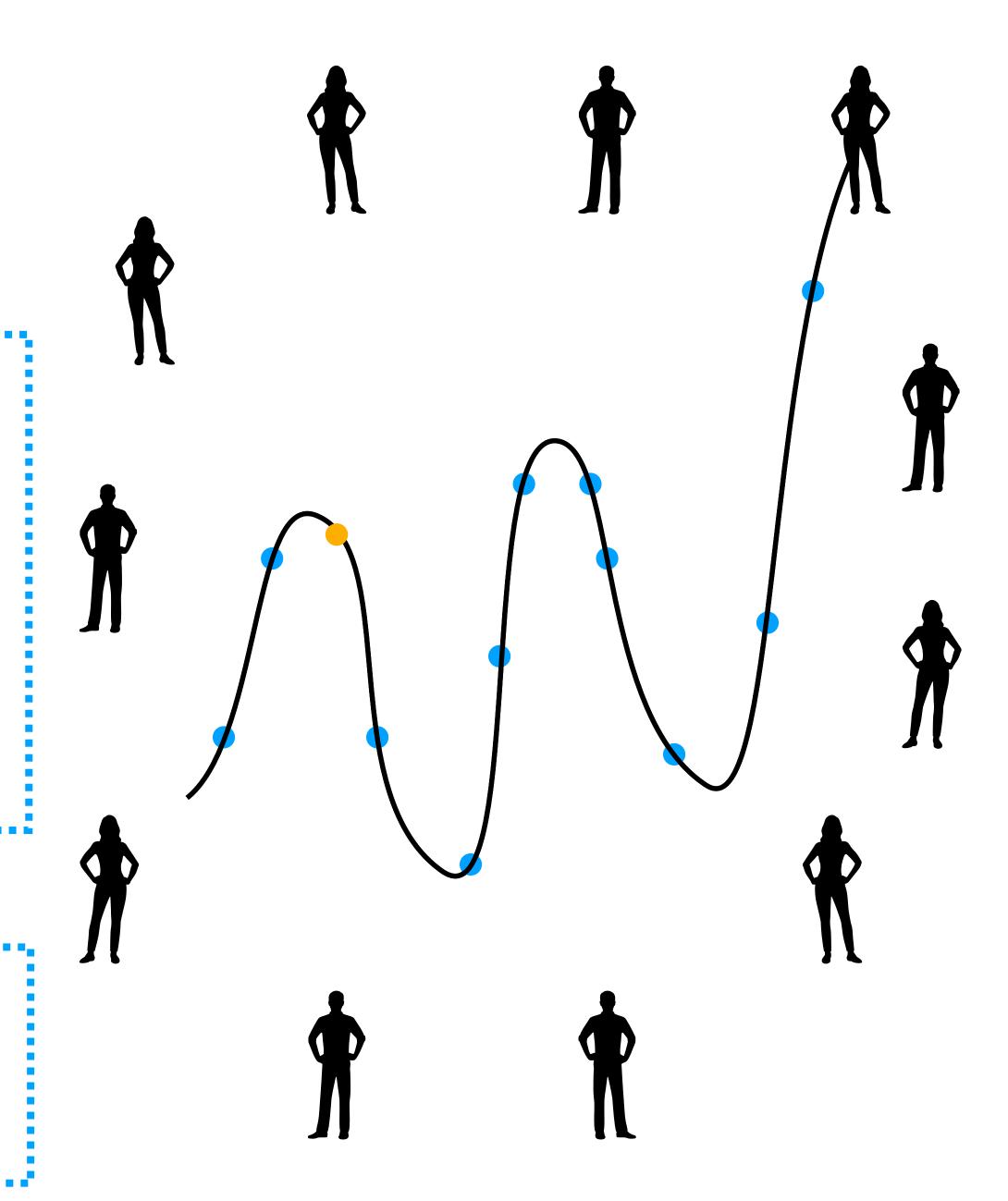
Points: 3

t+1 points uniquely define a degree-t polynomial.

(t+1)-out-of-n secret sharing

- Pick a random degree t polynomial f
  - Pick t random coefficients
  - Set the constant term (y-intercept) to the secret s
- Pick n points on f
  - Distribute them to n parties

- Any t+1 points uniquely define f!
- To get s, compute f(0)



# Share

#### Shamir Secret Sharing

- Pick a random degree t polynomial f
  - Pick t random coefficients
  - Set the constant term (y-intercept) to the secret s
- Pick n points on f
  - Distribute them to n parties

- Any t+1 points uniquely define f!
- To get s, compute f(0)

# Share

### Shamir Secret Sharing

- Pick a random degree t = 3 polynomial f
  - Pick t random coefficients
  - Set the constant term (y-intercept) to the secret s
- Pick n points on f
  - Distribute them to n parties

- Any t+1 points uniquely define f!
- To get s, compute f(0)

# Share

### Shamir Secret Sharing

- Pick a random degree t = 3 polynomial f
  - Pick t random coefficients: 1, -2, -1
  - Set the constant term (y-intercept) to the secret s
- Pick n points on f
  - Distribute them to n parties

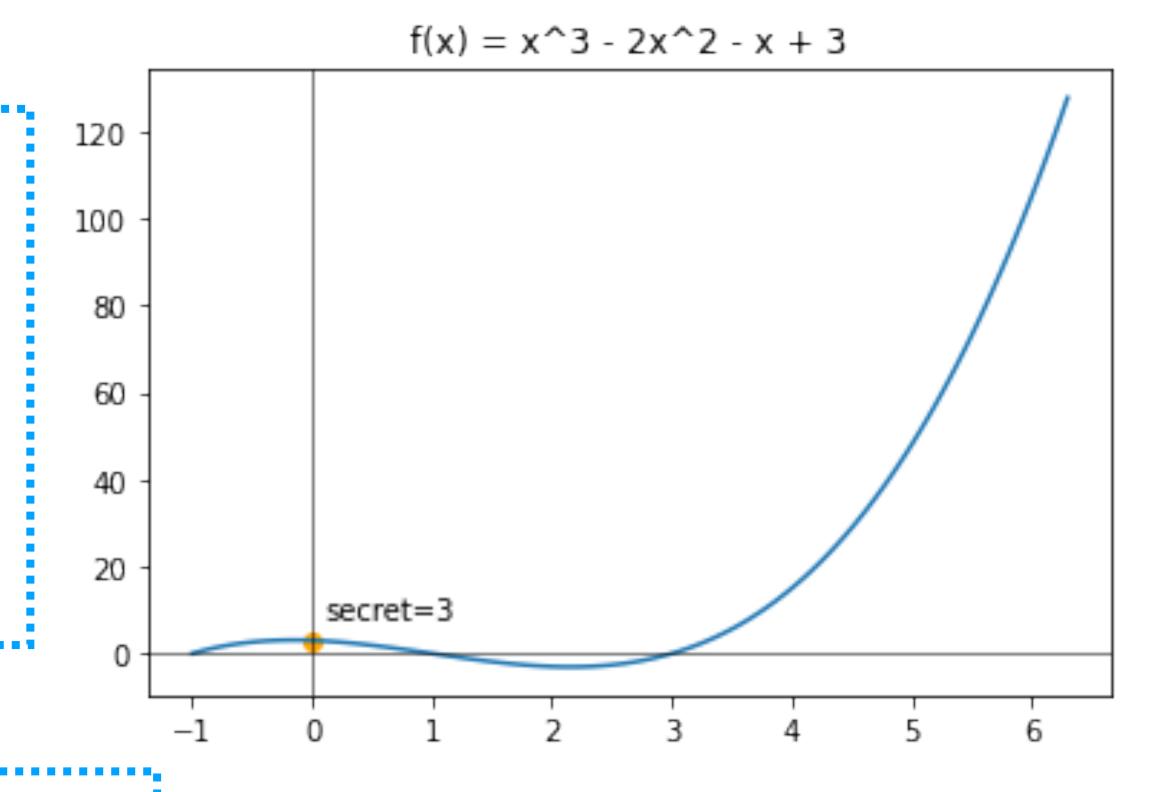
- Any t+1 points uniquely define f!
- To get s, compute f(0)

Example: 4-out-of-6 secret sharing with s = 3

Pick a random degree t = 3 polynomial f

$$f(x) = 1x^3 - 2x^2 - 1x + 3$$

- Pick n points on f
  - Distribute them to n parties



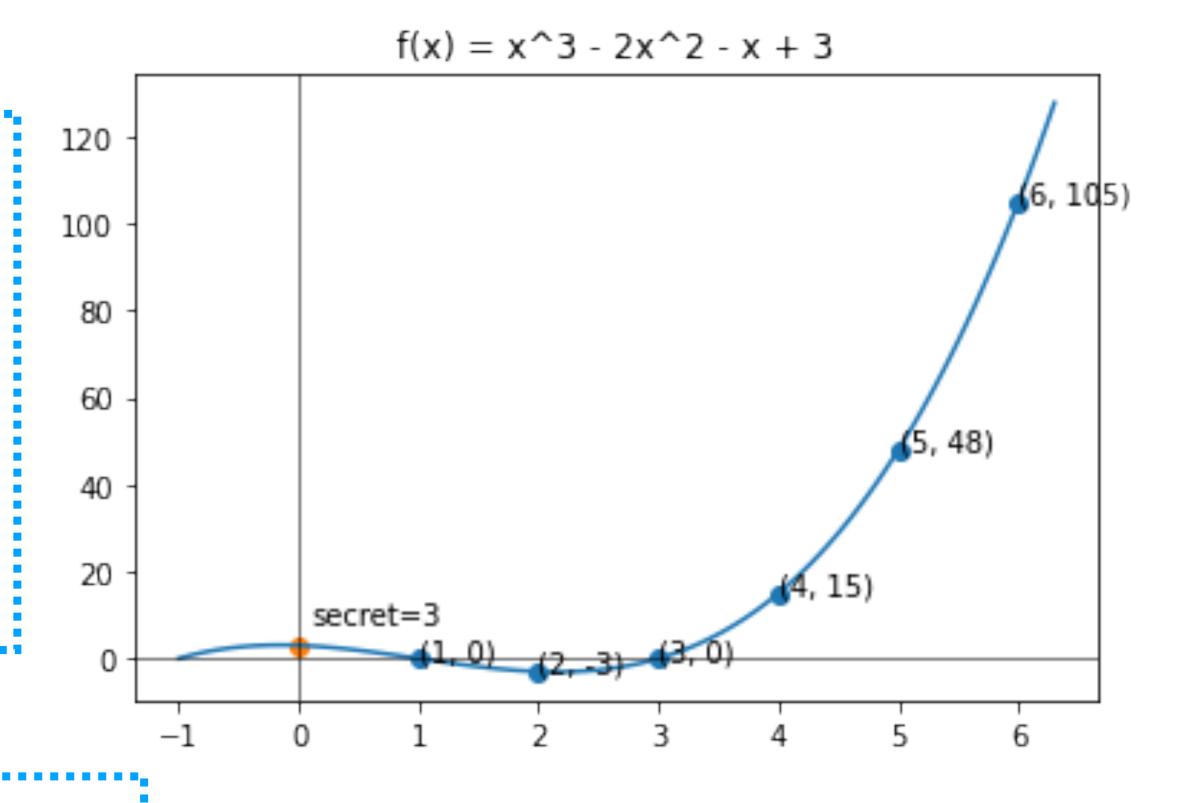
- Any t+1 points uniquely define f!
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Example: 4-out-of-6 secret sharing with s = 3

Pick a random degree t = 3 polynomial f

$$f(x) = 1x^3 - 2x^2 - 1x + 3$$

- (1, 0), (2, -3), (3, 0), (4, 15), (5, 48), (6, 105)
  - Distribute them to n parties



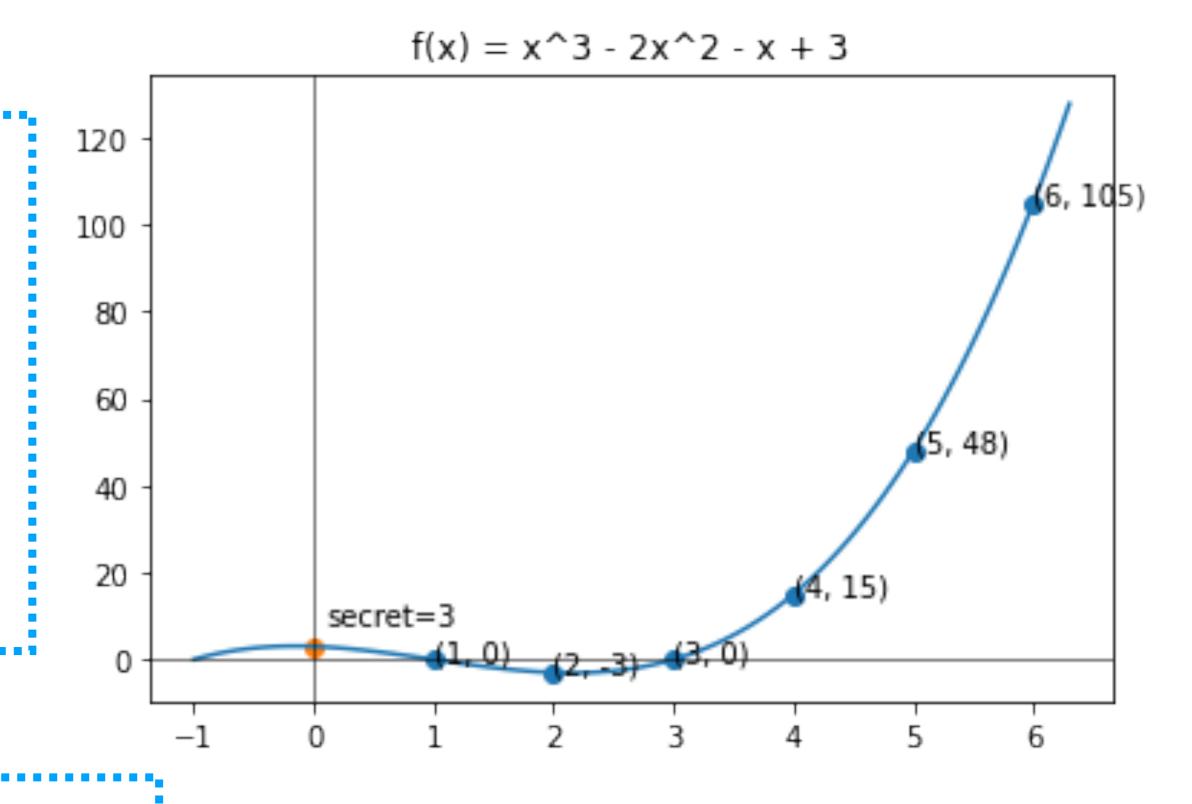
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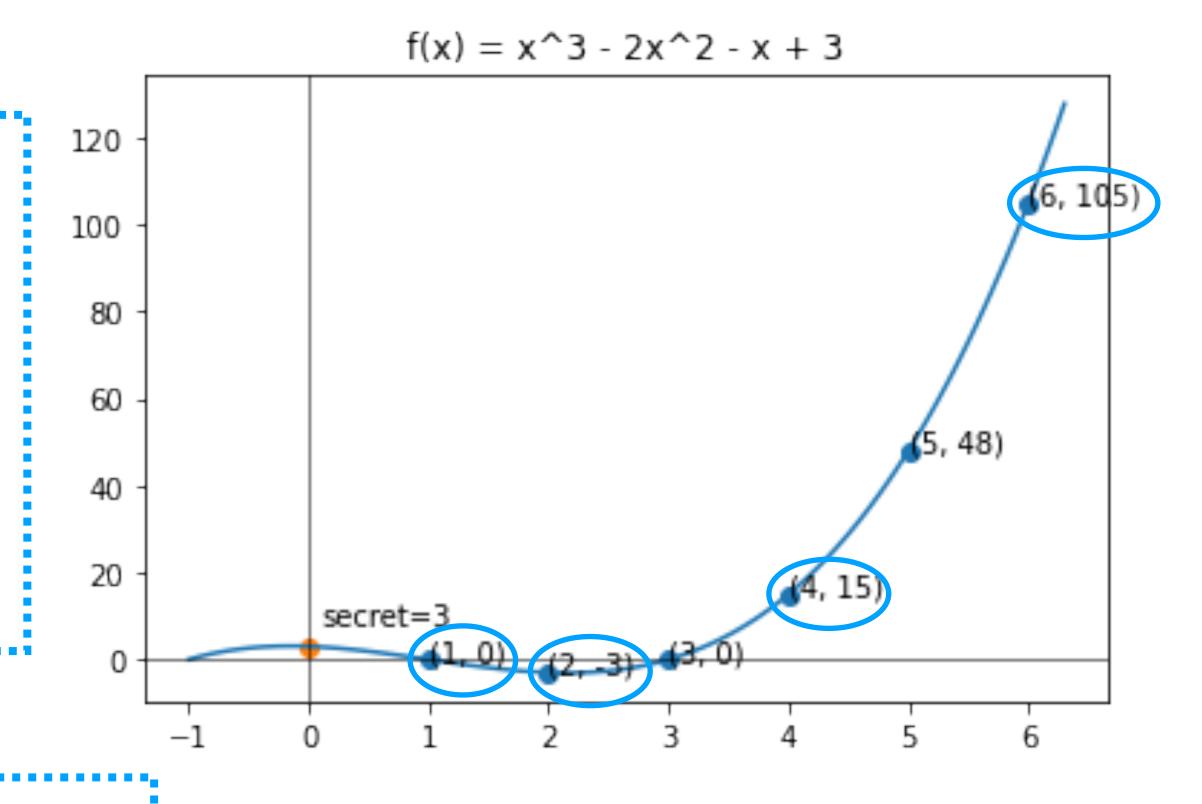
- Any t+1=4 points uniquely define f!
- To get s, compute f(0)

Example: 4-out-of-6 secret sharing with s = 3

Pick a random degree t = 3 polynomial f

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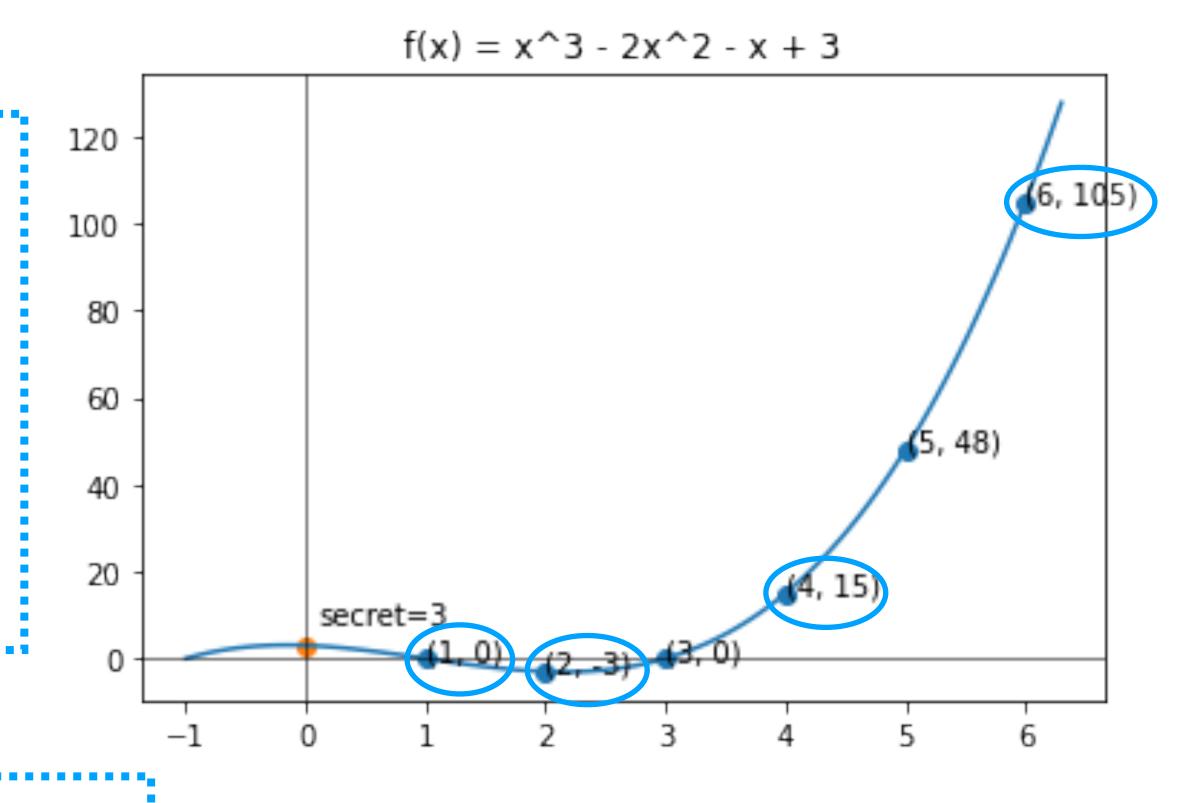


- Any t+1=4 points uniquely define f!
- To get s, compute f(0)

- Pick a random degree t = 3 polynomial f
  - Pick t random coefficients: 1, -2, -1

$$f(x) = 1x^3 - 2x^2 - 1x + 3$$

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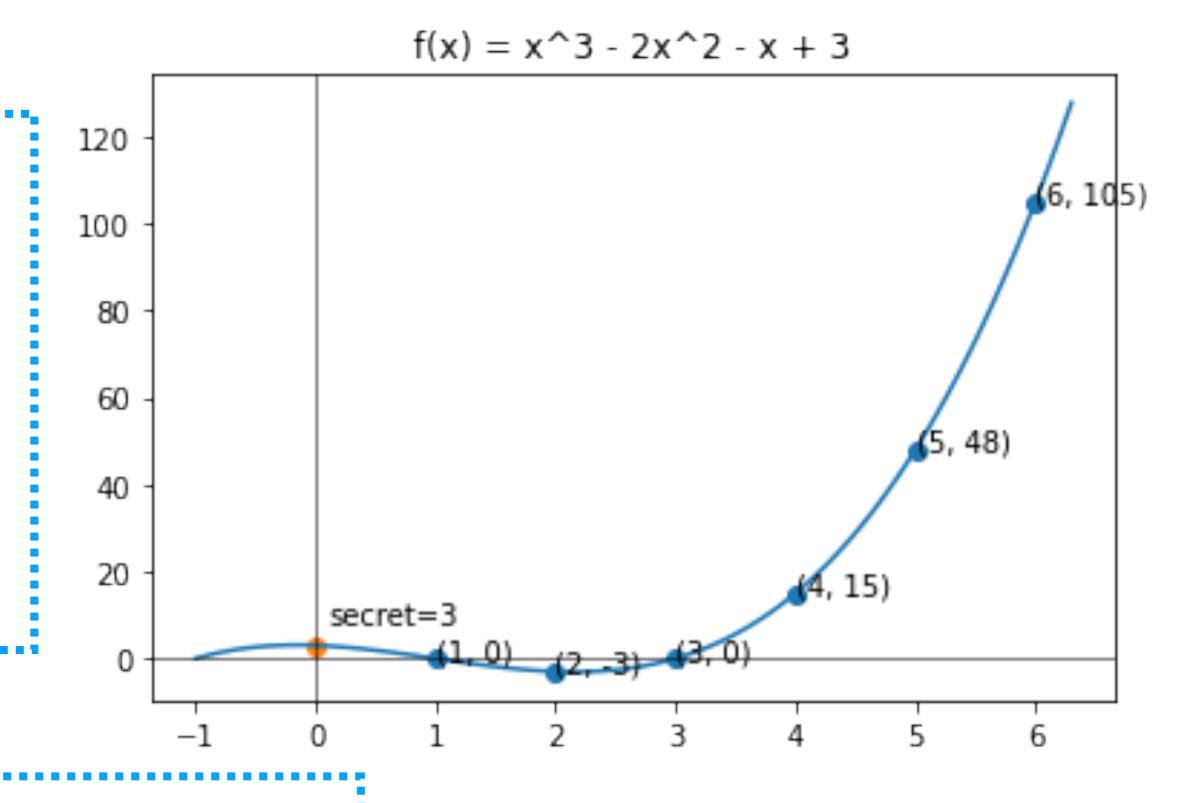
- interpolate((1, 0), (2, -3), (4, 15), (6, 105))  $\rightarrow f(x)$
- To get s, compute f(0)

Example: 4-out-of-6 secret sharing with s = 3

Pick a random degree t = 3 polynomial f

$$f(x) = 1x^3 - 2x^2 - 1x + 3$$

- (1, 0), (2, -3), (3, 0), (4, 15), (5, 48), (6, 105)
  - Distribute them to n parties

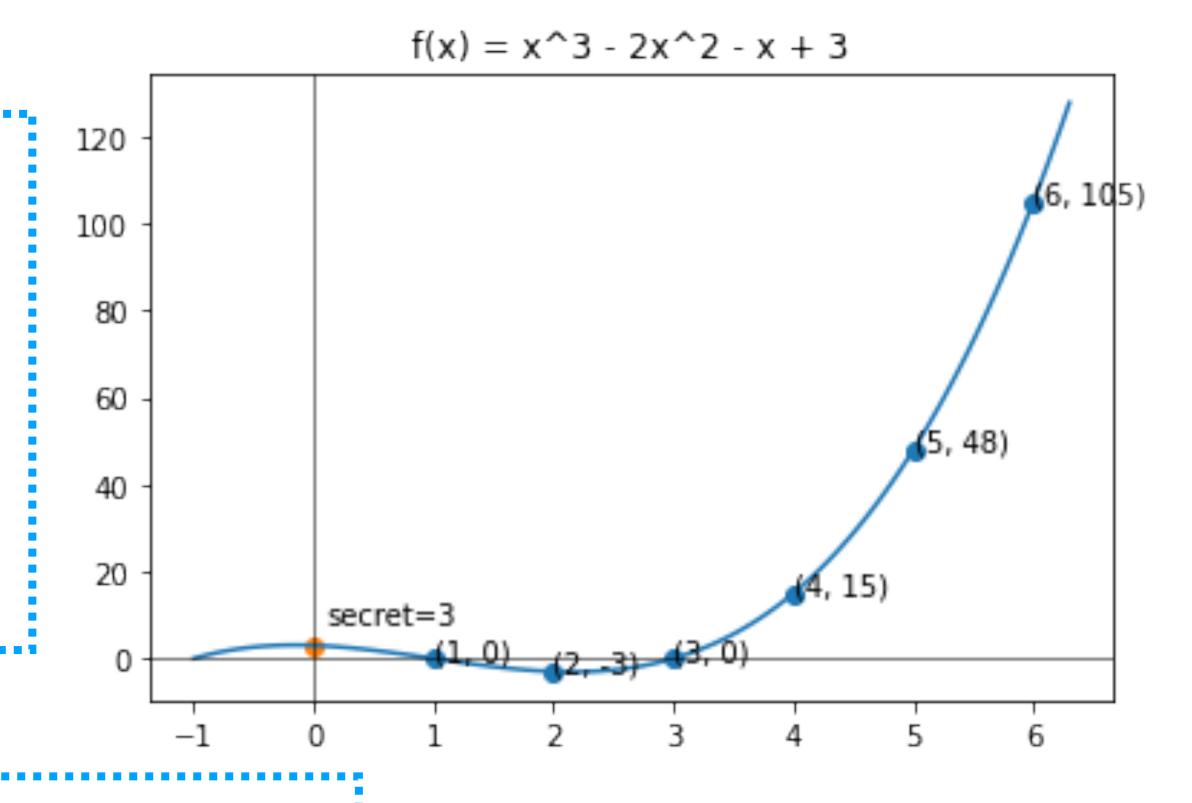


- interpolate((1, 0), (2, -3), (4, 15), (6, 105))  $\rightarrow$  f(x) =  $x^3-2x^2-x+3$
- To get s, compute f(0)

- Pick a random degree t = 3 polynomial f
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- (1, 0), (2, -3), (3, 0), (4, 15), (5, 48), (6, 105)
  - Distribute them to n parties



- interpolate((1, 0), (2, -3), (4, 15), (6, 105))  $\rightarrow$  f(x) =  $x^3-2x^2-x+3$
- To get s, compute f(0) = 0 2(0) 0 + 3 = 3

# Activity!

http://bit.ly/ShamirSS



