

# **EECS 575: Advanced Cryptography**

## **Fall 2022**

## **Lecture 24**

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# Agenda for this lecture

- Announcements
- Recap from last time
- Knowledge error of Schnorr's PoK
- Non-interactive proofs via Fiat-Shamir
- Polynomial commitments (PCs)
- PCs from pairings (KZG)

Monday

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# Announcements

- HW6 due TODAY
- Final exam released TODAY, due 12/7

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# Schnorr's proof of knowledge

$$G = \langle g \rangle \quad \text{ord}(g) = p$$

$$\underline{P(x, x)}$$

$$r \in \mathbb{Z}_q$$

$$R = g^r$$

$$\underline{V(x)}$$

$$R$$

$$b \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$b.$$

$$z = r + b \cdot x$$

$$z$$

$$\text{Ret } \underline{\underline{g^z = x^b \cdot R}}$$

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# Defining proofs of knowledge

NP Relation

$$R \subseteq \{0,1\}^* \times \{0,1\}^*$$

Det. alg. .  $W(x, w)$

- poly-time in  $|x|$

- 0/1 output  
reject/accept

Instance/  
theorem

$$R = \{((x, w) : W(x, w) \text{ accepts})\}$$

language  $L_R = \{x : \exists w \text{ s.t. } W(x, w) \text{ accepts}\}$

$$W(\bar{x}, x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1, \text{ if } g^x = \bar{x} \\ 0 \text{ o/w} \end{array} \right\} \quad R_{\text{di}} = \{(\bar{x}, x) : g^x = \bar{x}\}$$

# Defining proofs of knowledge

An  $\text{IP}(P, V)$  is a PoK for an NP relation  $R$  with knowledge error  $B \in [0, 1]$

if  $\exists K$ , non-PTM with oracle access to  $P^*$

s.t.  $\forall x \in L_R, \forall P^*$  s.t.  $R = O ?$

$$R(x) = \{v : (x, v) \in R\}$$
$$\Pr[K^{P^*}(x) \in R(x)] \geq \text{poly}(\underline{\alpha}_x^* - B)^{(non-trivial)}$$
$$\underline{\alpha}_x^* = \Pr_{V \sim \text{out}_V} [P^*(x) \leftrightarrow V(x)] > B$$

# Knowledge error of Schnorr

$P(\bar{x}, x)$ :

$$r \in \mathbb{Z}_q$$

$$R = g^r$$

$V(\bar{x})$

$$\xrightarrow{R}$$

$$\xrightarrow{b/1}$$

$$b \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$z = r + b \cdot x$$

$$\xleftarrow{z}$$

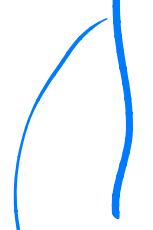
$$\text{Ret } \underline{\underline{g^z = \bar{x}^b \cdot R}}$$

$P^*(\bar{x})$ :

$$b \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$z \in \mathbb{Z}_q$$

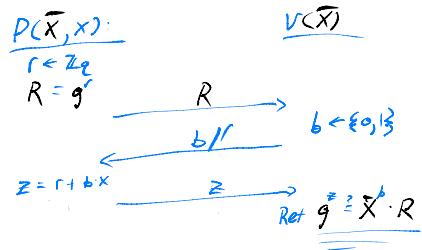
$$R = g^z / \bar{x}^b$$



Cheating Prover

wins w.p.  $\frac{1}{2}$

# Knowledge error of Schnorr



Thm:

Schnorr protocol is POK  
with knowledge error  $R = \frac{1}{2}$

Proof:

$K^{P^*}(X)$ :

1. Run  $P^*(X)$ , get  $R$
2. Reply with  $b=0$ , gets  $a_0$
3. Rewind  $P^*$  to before (2),  
reply  $b=1$  to get  $a_1$
4. Output  $a_1, -a_0$

IF  $P^*$  convinces  $N$   
w.p.  $\geq \frac{1}{2} + \epsilon$ ,

then

$$\Pr[K^{P^*}(X) \in R(X)] \geq \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}$$

$$\Pr[a_0 \text{ and } a_1 \text{ correct}] \geq \frac{\epsilon^3}{2}$$

$(R, b, a_b)$  is

accepting  
 $g^{ab} = X^b \cdot R$

# Knowledge error of Schnorr

$$P_r = \Pr_{\bar{r}} [P^*(\bar{x}) \text{ convinces } V \mid R = r]$$

Have that

$$\Pr_{\substack{\bar{r} \leftarrow P^* \\ \bar{r}}} [P_r \geq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{2}] \geq \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

by averaging (see Pass-Skelet)

Now take  $r$  s.t.  $P_r \geq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{2}$

Define

$$P_{r,0} = \Pr [P^* \text{ convinces } V \mid R=r, \text{ challenge}]$$

Both  $P_{r,0}$  and  $P_{r,1} \geq \alpha$

$$\Pr_{\substack{1 \\ \bar{r}}} [P^* \text{ convinces } V \text{ with } b=0 \mid R=r] \geq \alpha^2$$

$$\Pr [q_0 \text{ and } q_1 \text{ correct}] \geq \alpha^2 \cdot \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\alpha^3}{2}$$

Boneh-Shoup

Section on

Schnorr / Sigma  
protocols

"Forking"

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# The Fiat-Shamir transform

$P(\bar{x}, x)$ :

$$r \in \mathbb{Z}_q$$

$$R = g^r$$

$V(\bar{x})$

$$\xrightarrow{R} c \in \mathbb{Z}_q$$

$$z = r + bx$$

$$\xrightarrow{z} \text{Ret } g^{z?} \bar{x}^R$$

$H(R)$  ≡

without public  
input  $\bar{x}$

breaks adaptive

Knowledge  
Soundness

$PC(\bar{x}, x)$

$(R, b, z)$  →  $V(\bar{x})$

Fiat-Shamir:

Prover "simulates" verifier  
via random oracle.

Apply  $H(\bar{x}, R)$

to derive  $b$ .

Output

$(R, H(\bar{x}, R)) \stackrel{?}{=} b$

$z = r + bx$

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# Polynomial commitments

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# Background on pairings

# KZG commitments