

Discrete Distributions in the Tardos Scheme, Revisited

Thijs Laarhoven, Benne de Weger

t.m.m.laarhoven@tue.nl
http://www.thijs.com/

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Outline

Introduction

The Tardos Scheme

Distributions in the Tardos Scheme

Discrete Distributions in the Tardos Scheme

Discrete Distributions in the Tardos Scheme, Revisited

Problem: Illegal redistribution

User	C	эру	rigl	nte	d c	ont	ent	t									
Antonino	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Boris	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Chris	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
David	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Eve	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Fred	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Gábor	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Henry	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	

Problem: Illegal redistribution

User	C	ору	rig	hte	d c	ont	ent	:									
Antonino	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Boris	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Chris	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
David	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Eve	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Fred	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Gábor	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Henry	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Сору	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	

User	C	эру	/rig	hte	d c	ont	en	t (f	ing	erp	rint	ted)				
Antonino	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	
Boris	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Chris	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	
David	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Eve	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Fred	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Gábor	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Henry	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	

TU/e

User	C	ору	/rig	hte	d c	ont	ent	t (f	ing	erp	rint	ted)				
Antonino	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	
Boris	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Chris	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	
David	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Eve	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Fred	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Gábor	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Henry	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	
Сору	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	

TU/e

User	C	эру	rigl	hte	d c	ont	ent	t (f	ing	erp	rint	ted)				
Antonino	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	
Boris	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Chris	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	
David	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Eve	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Fred	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Gábor	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Henry	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	
Сору	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	

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User	C	эру	rigl	hte	d c	ont	ent	(f	ing	erp	rint	ted))				
Antonino	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	
Boris	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Chris	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	
David	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Eve	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Fred	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Gábor	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Henry	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	
Сору	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	

Problem: Collusion attacks

User	C	эру	rig	hte	d c	ont	ent	t (f	ng	erp	rint	ted)				
Antonino	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	
Boris	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Chris	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	
David	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Eve	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Fred	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Gábor	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Henry	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	

Problem: Collusion attacks

User	C	ору	/rig	hte	d c	ont	ent	t (f	ing	erp	rint	ted)				
Antonino	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	
Boris	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Chris	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	
David	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Eve	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Fred	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Gábor	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Henry	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	
Сору	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	

Problem: Collusion attacks

User	C	ору	/rig	hte	d c	ont	ent	t (f	ing	erp	rint	ted)				
Antonino	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	
Boris	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Chris	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	
David	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Eve	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Fred	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Gábor	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Henry	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	
Сору	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	

Solution: Collusion-resistant schemes

User	C	эру	rig	hte	d c	ont	ent	t (f	ng	erp	rint	ted)				
Antonino	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
Boris	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
Chris	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
David	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
Eve	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
Fred	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
Gábor	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
Henry	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	

Solution: Collusion-resistant schemes

User	C	эру	rig	hte	d c	ont	ent	t (f	ng	erp	rint	ted)				
Antonino	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
Boris	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
Chris	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
David	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
Eve	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
Fred	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
Gábor	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
Henry	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	

1. An algorithm to construct collusion-resistant codes

Solution: Collusion-resistant schemes

User	C	эру	rig	hte	d c	ont	en	t (f	ing	erp	rint	ted))				
Antonino	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
Boris	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
Chris	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
David	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
Eve	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
Fred	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
Gábor	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	
Henry	0	1	?	1	0	?	?	1	1	0	?	1	?	?	?	0	

- 1. An algorithm to construct collusion-resistant codes
- 2. An algorithm to trace pirate copies to colluders

The Tardos scheme: Overview

1. An algorithm to construct collusion-resistant codes

2. An algorithm to trace pirate copies to colluders

The Tardos scheme: Overview

- 1. An algorithm to construct collusion-resistant codes

 1a. For each segment i, generate $p_i \sim F$.
- 2. An algorithm to trace pirate copies to colluders

The Tardos scheme: Overview

- 1. An algorithm to construct collusion-resistant codes
 - 1a. For each segment *i*, generate $p_i \sim F$.
 - **1b**. For each segment *i*, user *j*, choose $X_{j,i} = 1$ with prob. p_i .
- 2. An algorithm to trace pirate copies to colluders

The Tardos scheme: Overview

- 1. An algorithm to construct collusion-resistant codes
 - 1a. For each segment *i*, generate $p_i \sim F$.
 - **1b**. For each segment *i*, user *j*, choose $X_{i,i} = 1$ with prob. p_i .
- 2. An algorithm to trace pirate copies to colluders
 - 2a. For each segment i, user j, calculate $S_{i,i} = g(X_{i,i}, y_i, p_i)$.

$$g(X_{j,i}, y_i, p_i) = \begin{cases} +\sqrt{(1-p_i)/p_i}, & \text{if } X_{ji} = 1, y_i = 1, \\ -\sqrt{(1-p_i)/p_i}, & \text{if } X_{ji} = 1, y_i = 0, \\ -\sqrt{p_i/(1-p_i)}, & \text{if } X_{ji} = 0, y_i = 1, \\ +\sqrt{p_i/(1-p_i)}, & \text{if } X_{ji} = 0, y_i = 0. \end{cases}$$

The Tardos scheme: Overview

- 1. An algorithm to construct collusion-resistant codes
 - 1a. For each segment *i*, generate $p_i \sim F$.
 - **1b**. For each segment *i*, user *j*, choose $X_{i,i} = 1$ with prob. p_i .
- 2. An algorithm to trace pirate copies to colluders
 - 2a. For each segment i, user j, calculate $S_{j,i} = g(X_{j,i}, y_i, p_i)$.

$$g(X_{j,i}, y_i, p_i) = \begin{cases} +\sqrt{(1-p_i)/p_i}, & \text{if } X_{ji} = 1, y_i = 1, \\ -\sqrt{(1-p_i)/p_i}, & \text{if } X_{ji} = 1, y_i = 0, \\ -\sqrt{p_i/(1-p_i)}, & \text{if } X_{ji} = 0, y_i = 1, \\ +\sqrt{p_i/(1-p_i)}, & \text{if } X_{ji} = 0, y_i = 0. \end{cases}$$

2b. For each user j, accuse user j iff $\sum_{i} S_{j,i}$ is "large".

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The Tardos scheme: Codewords

p _i	p_1	<i>p</i> ₂	<i>p</i> ₃	<i>p</i> ₄	<i>p</i> ₅	 <i>p</i> ₁₂₀₀
Antonino	$X_{1,1}$	$X_{1,2}$	$X_{1,3}$	$X_{1,4}$	$X_{1,5}$	 X _{1,1200}
Boris	$X_{2,1}$	$X_{2,2}$	$X_{2,3}$	$X_{2,4}$	$X_{2,5}$	 $X_{2,1200}$
Chris	$X_{3,1}$	$X_{3,2}$	$X_{3,3}$	$X_{3,4}$	$X_{3,5}$	 $X_{3,1200}$
David	$X_{4,1}$	$X_{4,2}$	$X_{4,3}$		$X_{4,5}$	 $X_{4,1200}$
Eve	$X_{5,1}$	$X_{5,2}$	$X_{5,3}$	$X_{5,4}$	$X_{5,5}$	 $X_{5,1200}$
Fred	$X_{6,1}$	$X_{6,2}$	$X_{6,3}$	$X_{6,4}$	$X_{6,5}$	 $X_{6,1200}$
Gábor	$X_{7,1}$	$X_{7,2}$	$X_{7,3}$	$X_{7,4}$	$X_{7,5}$	 $X_{7,1200}$
Henry	$X_{8,1}$	X _{8,2}	X _{8,3}	X _{8,4}	$X_{8,5}$	 X _{8,1200}
Сору	<i>y</i> ₁	<i>y</i> ₂	<i>y</i> 3	<i>y</i> ₄	<i>y</i> ₅	 <i>У</i> 1200

The Tardos scheme: Codewords

1a. For each segment *i*, generate $p_i \sim F$.

p _i	p_1	p_2	<i>p</i> ₃	p_4	p_5	 p_{1200}
Antonino	$X_{1,1}$	$X_{1,2}$	$X_{1,3}$	$X_{1,4}$	$X_{1,5}$	 X _{1,1200}
Boris	$X_{2,1}$	$X_{2,2}$	$X_{2,3}$	$X_{2,4}$	$X_{2,5}$	 $X_{2,1200}$
Chris	$X_{3,1}$	$X_{3,2}$	$X_{3,3}$	$X_{3,4}$	$X_{3,5}$	 $X_{3,1200}$
David	$X_{4,1}$	$X_{4,2}$	$X_{4,3}$	$X_{4,4}$	$X_{4,5}$	 $X_{4,1200}$
Eve	$X_{5,1}$	$X_{5,2}$	$X_{5,3}$	$X_{5,4}$	$X_{5,5}$	 $X_{5,1200}$
Fred	$X_{6,1}$	$X_{6,2}$	$X_{6,3}$	$X_{6,4}$	$X_{6,5}$	 $X_{6,1200}$
Gábor	$X_{7,1}$	$X_{7,2}$	$X_{7,3}$	$X_{7,4}$	$X_{7,5}$	 $X_{7,1200}$
Henry	X _{8,1}	X _{8,2}	X _{8,3}	X _{8,4}	$X_{8,5}$	 X _{8,1200}
Сору	<i>y</i> ₁	<i>y</i> ₂	<i>y</i> 3	<i>y</i> ₄	<i>y</i> ₅	 <i>Y</i> 1200

The Tardos scheme: Codewords

1a. For each segment *i*, generate $p_i \sim F$.

		,	0	' '		
p _i	0.20	0.05	0.88	0.79	0.98	 0.18
Antonino	$X_{1,1}$	$X_{1,2}$	$X_{1,3}$	$X_{1,4}$	$X_{1,5}$	 X _{1,1200}
Boris	$X_{2,1}$	$X_{2,2}$	$X_{2,3}$	$X_{2,4}$	$X_{2,5}$	 $X_{2,1200}$
Chris	$X_{3,1}$	$X_{3,2}$	$X_{3,3}$	$X_{3,4}$	$X_{3,5}$	 $X_{3,1200}$
David	$X_{4,1}$	$X_{4,2}$	$X_{4,3}$	$X_{4,4}$	$X_{4,5}$	 $X_{4,1200}$
Eve	$X_{5,1}$	$X_{5,2}$	$X_{5,3}$	$X_{5,4}$	$X_{5,5}$	 $X_{5,1200}$
Fred	$X_{6,1}$	$X_{6,2}$	$X_{6,3}$	$X_{6,4}$	$X_{6,5}$	 $X_{6,1200}$
Gábor	$X_{7,1}$	$X_{7,2}$	$X_{7,3}$	$X_{7,4}$	$X_{7,5}$	 $X_{7,1200}$
Henry	$X_{8,1}$	$X_{8,2}$	$X_{8,3}$	$X_{8,4}$	$X_{8,5}$	 X _{8,1200}
Сору	<i>y</i> 1	<i>y</i> ₂	<i>y</i> 3	<i>y</i> 4	<i>y</i> 5	 <i>y</i> 1200

The Tardos scheme: Codewords

1b. For each segment i, user j, choose $X_{j,i} = 1$ with prob. p_i .

p_i	0.20	0.05	0.88	0.79	0.98	 0.18
Antonino	$X_{1,1}$	$X_{1,2}$	X _{1,3}	X _{1,4}	$X_{1,5}$	 X _{1,1200}
Boris	$X_{2,1}$	$X_{2,2}$	$X_{2,3}$	$X_{2,4}$	$X_{2,5}$	 $X_{2,1200}$
Chris	$X_{3,1}$	$X_{3,2}$	$X_{3,3}$	$X_{3,4}$	$X_{3,5}$	 $X_{3,1200}$
David	$X_{4,1}$	$X_{4,2}$	$X_{4,3}$	$X_{4,4}$	$X_{4,5}$	 $X_{4,1200}$
Eve	$X_{5,1}$	$X_{5,2}$	$X_{5,3}$	$X_{5,4}$	$X_{5,5}$	 $X_{5,1200}$
Fred	$X_{6,1}$	$X_{6,2}$	$X_{6,3}$	$X_{6,4}$	$X_{6,5}$	 $X_{6,1200}$
Gábor	$X_{7,1}$	$X_{7,2}$	$X_{7,3}$	$X_{7,4}$	$X_{7,5}$	 $X_{7,1200}$
Henry	$X_{8,1}$	X _{8,2}	X _{8,3}	$X_{8,4}$	$X_{8,5}$	 X _{8,1200}
Сору	<i>y</i> 1	<i>y</i> ₂	<i>y</i> 3	<i>y</i> 4	<i>y</i> 5	 <i>y</i> 1200

The Tardos scheme: Codewords

1b. For each segment i, user j, choose $X_{j,i} = 1$ with prob. p_i .

p _i	0.20	0.05	0.88	0.79	0.98	 0.18
Antonino	0	0	1	1	1	 0
Boris	1	0	1	1	1	 1
Chris	1	0	0	1	0	 0
David	0	0	1	1	1	 0
Eve	0	0	1	0	1	 0
Fred	1	0	1	0	1	 0
Gábor	0	0	1	0	1	 0
Henry	0	0	0	1	1	 0
Сору	<i>y</i> ₁	<i>y</i> ₂	<i>y</i> 3	<i>y</i> 4	<i>y</i> 5	 <i>y</i> 1200

The Tardos scheme: Coalition

Pirates get their versions, ...

p _i		٠	-	-		
Antonino						 •
Boris						
Chris	1	0	0	1	0	 0
David						
Eve	0	0	1	0	1	 0
Fred						
Gábor						
Henry	0	0	0	1	1	 0
Сору	<i>y</i> ₁	<i>y</i> ₂	<i>y</i> 3	<i>y</i> 4	<i>y</i> ₅	 <i>Y</i> 1200

The Tardos scheme: Coalition

Pirates get their versions, compare them ...

p _i			-			
Antonino						
Boris						
Chris	1	0	0	1	0	 0
David						
Eve	0	0	1	0	1	 0
Fred						
Gábor						
Henry	0	0	0	1	1	 0
Сору	<i>y</i> ₁	<i>y</i> ₂	<i>y</i> ₃	<i>y</i> ₄	<i>y</i> ₅	 <i>Y</i> 1200

The Tardos scheme: Coalition

Pirates get their versions, compare them and make a copy.

p _i			•	•	•	 •
Antonino						
Boris						
Chris	1	0	0	1	0	 0
David						
Eve	0	0	1	0	1	 0
Fred						
Gábor						
Henry	0	0	0	1	1	 0
Сору	0	0	0	1	1	 0

TU/e

The Tardos scheme: Scores

The copy is distributed and detected by the tracer.

p _i	0.20	0.05	0.88	0.79	0.98	 0.18
Antonino	0	0	1	1	1	 0
Boris	1	0	1	1	1	 1
Chris	1	0	0	1	0	 0
David	0	0	1	1	1	 0
Eve	0	0	1	0	1	 0
Fred	1	0	1	0	1	 0
Gábor	0	0	1	0	1	 0
Henry	0	0	0	1	1	 0
Сору	0	0	0	1	1	 0

The Tardos scheme: Scores

2a. For each segment i, user j, calculate $S_{i,i} = g(X_{i,i}, y_i, p_i)$.

p _i	0.20	0.05	0.88	0.79	0.98	 0.18
Antonino	0	0	1	1	1	 0
Boris	1	0	1	1	1	 1
Chris	1	0	0	1	0	 0
David	0	0	1	1	1	 0
Eve	0	0	1	0	1	 0
Fred	1	0	1	0	1	 0
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p _i	0.20	0.05	0.88	0.79	0.98	 0.18
Antonino	+0.5	+0.2	-0.4	+0.5	+0.1	 +0.5
Boris	-2.0	+0.2	-0.4	+0.5	+0.1	 -2.1
Chris	-2.0	+0.2	+2.7	+0.5	-7.2	 +0.5
David	+0.5	+0.2	-0.4	+0.5	+0.1	 +0.5
Eve	+0.5	+0.2	-0.4	-1.9	+0.1	 +0.5
Fred	-2.0	+0.2	-0.4	-1.9	+0.1	 +0.5
Gábor	+0.5	+0.2	-0.4	-1.9	+0.1	 +0.5
Henry	+0.5	+0.2	+2.7	+0.5	+0.1	 +0.5
Сору	0	0	0	1	1	 0

The Tardos scheme: Scores

2b. For each user j, accuse user j iff $\sum_i S_{j,i}$ is "large".

p _i	0.20	0.05	0.88	0.79	0.98	 0.18	S_j
Antonino	+0.5	+0.2	-0.4	+0.5	+0.1	 +0.5	0
Boris	-2.0	+0.2	-0.4	+0.5	+0.1	 -2.1	0
Chris	-2.0	+0.2	+2.7	+0.5	-7.2	 +0.5	0
David	+0.5	+0.2	-0.4	+0.5	+0.1	 +0.5	0
Eve	+0.5	+0.2	-0.4	-1.9	+0.1	 +0.5	0
Fred	-2.0	+0.2	-0.4	-1.9	+0.1	 +0.5	0
Gábor	+0.5	+0.2	-0.4	-1.9	+0.1	 +0.5	0
Henry	+0.5	+0.2	+2.7	+0.5	+0.1	 +0.5	0
Сору	0	0	0	1	1	 0	

 $Coalition = \{Chris, Eve, Henry\}$

The Tardos scheme: Scores

2b. For each user j, accuse user j iff $\sum_i S_{j,i}$ is "large".

p_i	0.20	0.05	0.88	0.79	0.98	 0.18	S_j
Antonino	+0.5	+0.2	-0.4	+0.5	+0.1	 +0.5	+14
Boris	-2.0	+0.2	-0.4	+0.5	+0.1	 -2.1	-19
Chris	-2.0	+0.2	+2.7	+0.5	-7.2	 +0.5	+291
David	+0.5	+0.2	-0.4	+0.5	+0.1	 +0.5	+29
Eve	+0.5	+0.2	-0.4	-1.9	+0.1	 +0.5	+292
Fred	-2.0	+0.2	-0.4	-1.9	+0.1	 +0.5	-53
Gábor	+0.5	+0.2	-0.4	-1.9	+0.1	 +0.5	-42
Henry	+0.5	+0.2	+2.7	+0.5	+0.1	 +0.5	+269
Сору	0	0	0	1	1	 0	

 $Coalition = \{Chris, Eve, Henry\}$

The Tardos scheme: Scores

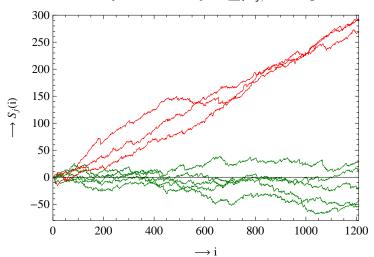
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Coalition = $\{Chris, Eve, Henry\}$ Accused = $\{Chris, Eve, Henry\}$

The Tardos scheme: Scores

2b. For each user j, accuse user j iff $\sum_i S_{j,i}$ is "large".



The Tardos scheme: Overview

- 1. An algorithm to construct collusion-resistant codes
 - 1a. For each segment *i*, generate $p_i \sim F$.
 - 1b. For each segment i, user j, choose $X_{i,i} = 1$ with prob. p_i .
- 2. An algorithm to trace pirate copies to colluders
 - 2a. For each segment i, user j, calculate $S_{j,i} = g(X_{j,i}, y_i, p_i)$.

$$g(X_{j,i}, y_i, p_i) = \begin{cases} +\sqrt{(1-p_i)/p_i}, & \text{if } X_{ji} = 1, y_i = 1, \\ -\sqrt{(1-p_i)/p_i}, & \text{if } X_{ji} = 1, y_i = 0, \\ -\sqrt{p_i/(1-p_i)}, & \text{if } X_{ji} = 0, y_i = 1, \\ +\sqrt{p_i/(1-p_i)}, & \text{if } X_{ji} = 0, y_i = 0. \end{cases}$$

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2b. For each user j, accuse user j iff $\sum_{i} S_{j,i}$ is "large".

How to choose F?

How to choose F

Continuous distributions

• Discrete distributions

How to choose F

- Continuous distributions
 - Arcsine distributions with cutoffs

Discrete distributions

How to choose F

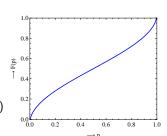
- Continuous distributions
 - Arcsine distributions with cutoffs
 - Allows proof via Markov's inequality

Discrete distributions

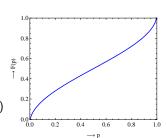
- Continuous distributions
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 - Number of segments needed:
 - ▶ Small c: About $10c^2 \ln(n/\varepsilon_1)$
 - ▶ Large c: Converges to $4.93c^2 \ln(n/\varepsilon_1)$
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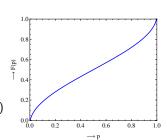
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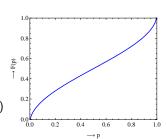
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- Discrete distributions
 - Based on Gauss-Legendre quadratures



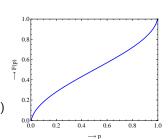
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 - Based on Gauss-Legendre quadratures
 - Maximizes the expected coalition score



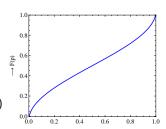
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 - ▶ Small c: About $4c^2 \ln(n/\varepsilon_1)$
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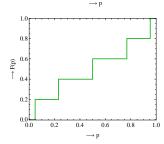


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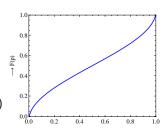


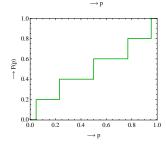
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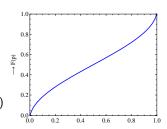


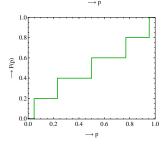


Discrete distributions

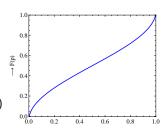
Discrete distributions

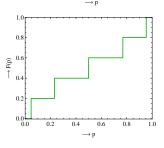
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Theorem: Discrete distributions converge to arcsine distribution

• Proof: See our paper (bit technical)



- Proof: See our paper (bit technical)
- Corollary: Arcsine distribution is asymptotically optimal



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Construction: A practical alternative to the optimal distributions

• Approximations of the optimal distributions



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- Approximations of the optimal distributions
- Simpler bias generation, calculations



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- Approximations of the optimal distributions
- Simpler bias generation, calculations
- Same asymptotic behavior

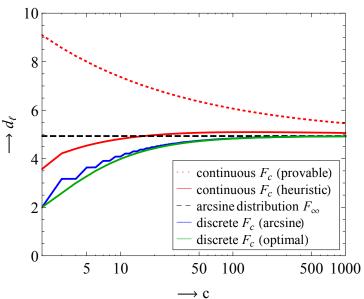


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- Approximations of the optimal distributions
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- Same asymptotic behavior
- Heuristics: Comparable performance





Questions?