Advanced Proof-Systems - Problem Set 3

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1 MIP vs PCP

1.1

Denote the concatenation of m_1 and m_2 with $m_1||m_2$.
Let $L \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$ be a language with a $k-prover$, $2-message\ MIP$.
Since this protocol is a $2-message\ MIP$, we know the structure of communications: in the first round the verifier sends a message to all provers, and in the second round each prover sends a message to the verifier.

Let $x \in L$, in the run of the protocol on x, Denote the message sent by the V to P_i with $m_{q,i}$, denote the message sent by P_i to V with $m_{r,i}$.

The set of possible values of $m_{q,i}$ is bounded with it's maximal size. Each such value will yield an appropriate $m_{r,i}$ response, which is independet of any other $m_{q,j}$ 'queries' sent by the verifier.
Thus for each $i \in [n]$ we can define a function from query values to response values; for any query value we can define the response value to be 0. Thus we are left with a function $Resp_i : \{0,1\}^{l_V} \to \{0,1\}^{l_P}$, where $\forall m_{q,i} \forall, Resp_i(m_{q,i}) = m_{r,i}$.

For the purposes of accessing the correct response later we can also pad the response values with 0's so that all of them are exactly l_P in length.

Define the PCP proof of x as:

$$PCP_x := Resp_0(0)||Resp_0(1)||\dots||Resp_0(2^{l_V}-1)$$
$$||Resp_1(0)||Resp_1(1)||\dots||Resp_1(2^{l_V}-1)$$
$$...$$
$$||Resp_{k-1}(0)||Resp_{k-1}(1)||\dots||Resp_{k-1}(2^{l_V}-1)$$

Note $|Resp_i(j)| = l_P$, thus each line in the definition of PCP_x is equal to $l_p \cdot 2^{l_V}$. And the whole size is equal to $k \cdot l_p \cdot 2^{l_V}$.

The PCP verifier V_p with be based on the MIP verifier V_m.
On the run of $V_p(x, PCP_x)$, V_p will first use V_m to ask it what queries to make.
For each query $m_{q,i}$ to P_i made by V_m, V_p will look at:

$$PCP_x[l_P \cdot (2^{l_V} \cdot i + m_{q,i}) : l_P \cdot (2^{l_V} \cdot i + m_{q,i}) + l_P]$$

Or in other words, the bits corresponsing to the response for $m_{q,i}$ in P_i's section of PCP_x.

After the PCP verifier gets all these bits, it gives them back to V_m as the responses to the queries - and accepts iff V_m accepts.

- Completness:
  If $x \in L$ - our PCP_x is well defined. And for whatever query V_m makes - it recives the exact response it should get from P_i - thus since it will accept on P_i's responses - it will accepts on the messages sent by V_p, meaning V_p will accept on x.

- Soundness:
  Let there be a set of PCP_x values (defined also on $x \notin L$). WLOG $\forall x, |PCP_x| = l_P$ - since it is easy for V to check if that is the case.
  Thus we can esaly use this set of PCP_x's to construct a set of 'mallicious' provers $P_0, ..., P_{k-1}$: Each P_i on query $m_{q,i}$ will response with:
  $$PCP_x[l_P \cdot (2^{l_V} \cdot j + m_{q,i}) : l_P \cdot (2^{l_V} \cdot j + m_{q,i}) + l_P]$$
  Now for each instance where $V_p(x, PCP_x) = 1$, we have $(V_m, P_0, ..., P_{k-1})(x) = 1$ since the only way for V_p to accept is if V_m does - and it runs on the same inputs (including randomizations) in both cases.
  Thus:
  $$\Pr[V_p(x, PCP_x) = 1] \leq \Pr[(V_m, P_0, ..., P_{k-1})(x) = 1] \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

1.2

Let $L \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$ be a language with a PCP verifier V_p set of proofs bounded by in length m.
Define the following $q - prover\ MIP$ for it:
The protocol on input x:

- <u>Verifier V_m</u>:
  1. sample $B \xleftarrow{\$} \{0,1\}$.
  2. if $B = 0$ (verify PCP):
     (a) Get the set of queries $Q = \{Q_i \mid i \in [q]\}$ from V_p on input x.
     (b) For all $i \in [q]$, send Q_i to P_i.
     (c) Denote the bit returned by P_i with b_i.
     (d) Verify V_p's acceptence on query results $\{b_i \mid i \in [q]\}$.
  3. if $B = 1$ (Verify consistency):
     (a) Sample $r \xleftarrow{\$} [m]$.
     (b) For all $i \in [q]$, send r to P_i.

(c) Denote the bit returned by P_i with b_i.
(d) Verify $b_i = b_j, \forall i, j \in [q]$.

- Prover P_i:
  1. Recive an index i from the verifier.
  2. Return $PCP_x[i]$.

Correctness:

- Complexity:
  The integer representation of each query is of size $log(m)$, thus it is the length of the messages sent by V_m.

- Completness:
  Let $x \in L$. Denote with $PCP_x[Q]$ the set of bits corresponding to the queries Q in PCP_x.
  In the standard usage of the PCP verifier V_p - it will recive $PCP_x[Q]$ as the responses to the queries Q - and since it has perfect completness (WLOG as seen previously in the course), it will accept.
  When V_m invokes V_p - it sends it the same $PCP_x[Q]$, thus V_p accepts here too - and so does V_m.

- Soundness:
  Let $x \notin L$.
  Let $\{P_i^* \mid i \in [q]\}$ be a set of (possibly mallicious) provers.

  Now we use these provers to construct PCP_x:
  PCP_x has a section corresponding to each prover P_i^*, and in each section - the j'th bit corresponds to the response of P_i^* on query j (as we have seen in the course, we can assume WLOG that the provers are determenitic).

  Claim:
  $$\Pr[(V_m, P_1^*, ..., P_q^*)(x) = 1] \leq \Pr[V_p(x, PCP_x) = 1]$$
  Proof: As a shorthand denote $P_1^*, ..., P_q^*$ as PS^*.

  In the event that $B = 0$:
  Let $C := \forall_{i,j \in [q]} b_i = b_j$ - meaning the event that all provers were consistent with one another. Let $c = \Pr[C]$.

  All bits returned by PS^* are the same ones V_p would get by quering PCP_x thus:
  $$\Pr[(V_m, PS^*)(x) = 1 \mid B = 0] = \Pr[V_p(x, PCP_x) = 1]$$

  $$= \Pr[(V_m, PS^*)(x) = 1 \mid B = 0 \wedge C] \Pr[C] + \Pr[(V_m, PS^*)(x) = 1 \mid B = 0 \wedge \neg C] \Pr[\neg C]$$

$$= c \Pr[(V_m, PS^*)(x) = 1 \mid B = 0 \wedge C] + (1-c) \Pr[(V_m, PS^*)(x) = 1 \mid B = 0 \wedge \neg C]$$

$$= c \Pr[V_p(x, PCP_x) = 1] + (1-c) \Pr[(V_m, PS^*)(x) = 1 \mid B = 0 \wedge \neg C]$$

$$\leq c \Pr[V_p(x, PCP_x) = 1] + (1-c) \cdot 1 = 1 + c(\Pr[V_p(x, PCP_x) = 1] - 1)$$

In the event that $B = 1$:
Let $C' := \bigwedge_{i \in [q]} C_{i,r}$ and $c' := \Pr[C']$.
Thus $c' = \frac{1}{q} \sum_{r \in [q]} \prod_{i \in [q]} c_{i,r}$.

$$\Pr[(V_m, PS^*)(x) = 1 \mid B = 1]$$

$$\Pr[(V_m, PS^*)(x) = 1 \mid B = 1 \wedge C'] \Pr[C'] + \Pr[(V_m, PS^*)(x) = 1 \mid B = 1 \wedge \neg C'] \Pr[\neg C']$$

$$= c' \Pr[(V_m, PS^*)(x) = 1 \mid B = 1 \wedge C'] + (1-c') \Pr[(V_m, PS^*)(x) = 1 \mid B = 1 \wedge \neg C']$$

$$= c' \cdot 1 + (1-c') \cdot 0 = c'$$

Thus:

$$\Pr[(V_m, PS^*)(x) = 1] = \frac{1}{2} \Pr[(V_m, PS^*)(x) = 1 \mid B = 0] + \frac{1}{2} \Pr[(V_m, PS^*)(x) = 1 \mid B = 1]$$