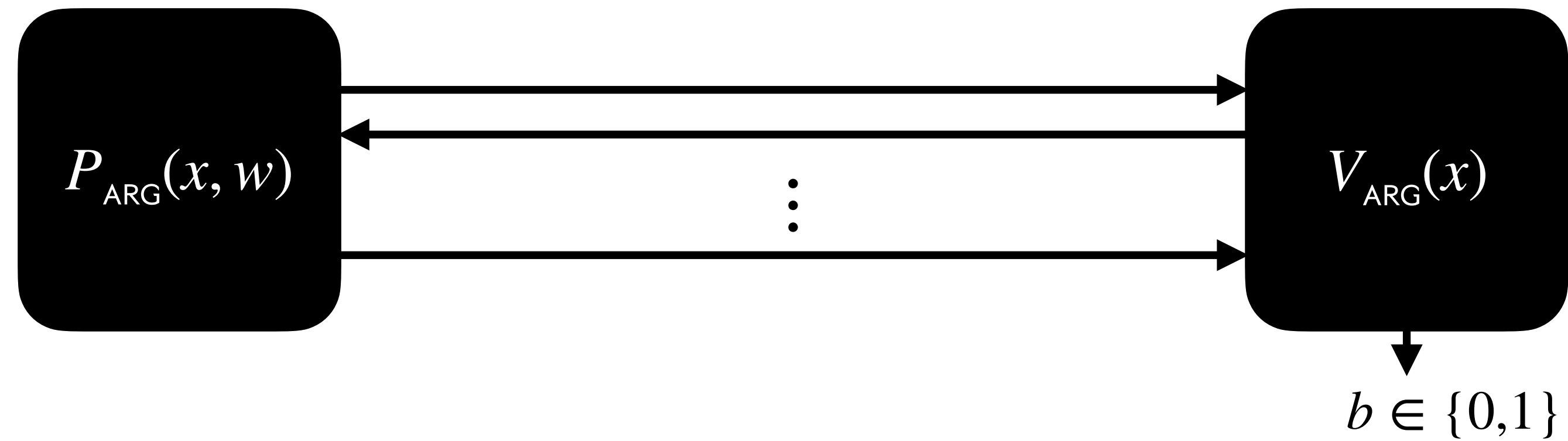


# On the Fiat–Shamir Security of Succinct Arguments from Functional Commitments

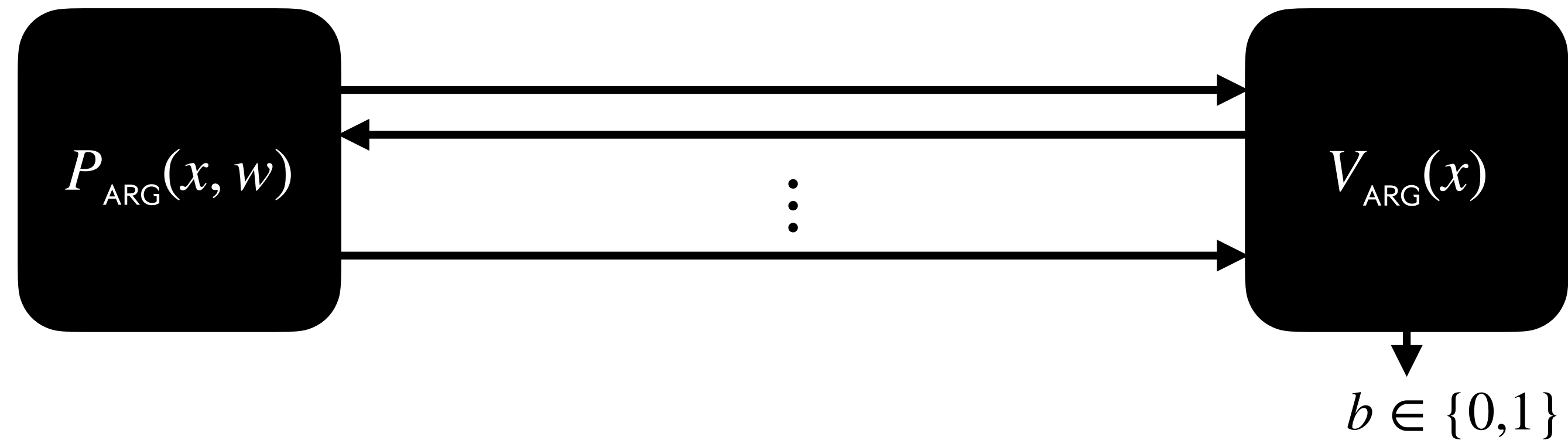
Alessandro Chiesa, Ziyi Guan, Christian Knabenhans, Zihan Yu

**EPFL**

# Succinct interactive arguments

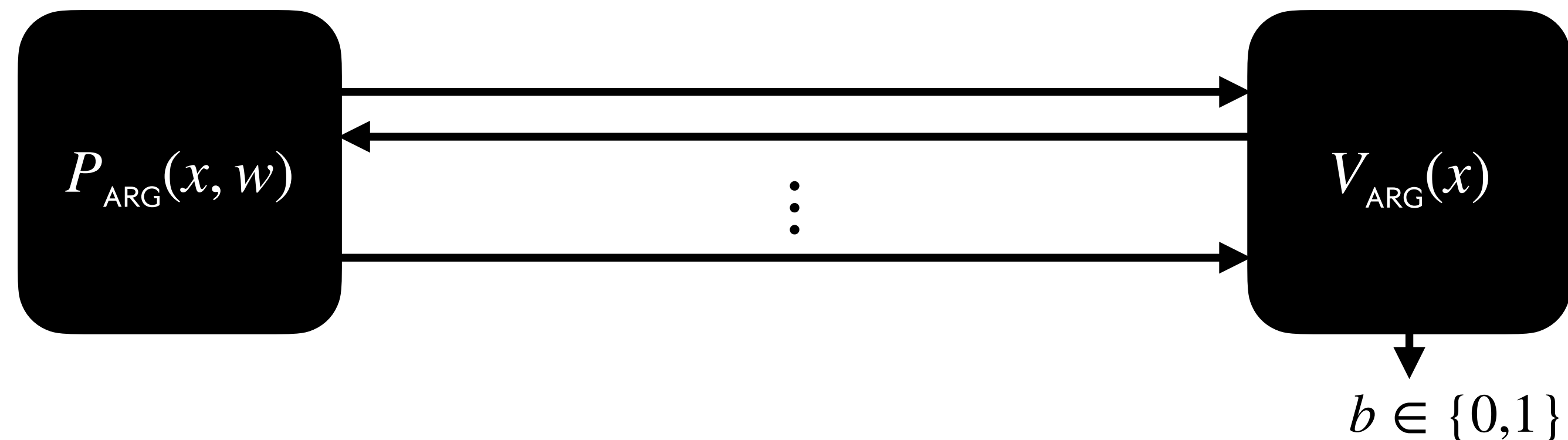


# Succinct interactive arguments



**Goal: succinctness**  $|\text{communication}| \ll |w|$

# Succinct interactive arguments



**Goal: succinctness**  $|\text{communication}| \ll |w|$

**Applications: SNARGs in the ROM** (via Fiat–Shamir in the ROM),  
zero-knowledge with non-black-box simulation,  
malicious MPC, etc.

# How to build succinct interactive arguments?

Some approaches...	Proof string	Query class	Answer
<hr/>			

# How to build succinct interactive arguments?

Some approaches...

**Proof string**

**Query class**

**Answer**

**PCP+VC** [Kilian92]

**IOP+VC** [BCS16,CDGS23]

$$\Pi \in \Sigma^\ell$$

point queries  $\mathbf{Q}_{\text{point}}$

$$\beta = \Pi[\alpha] \text{ for } \alpha \in [\ell]$$

# How to build succinct interactive arguments?

Some approaches...	Proof string	Query class	Answer
<b>PCP+VC</b> [Kilian92] <b>IOP+VC</b> [BCS16,CDGS23]	$\Pi \in \Sigma^\ell$	point queries $\mathbf{Q}_{\text{point}}$	$\beta = \Pi[\alpha]$ for $\alpha \in [\ell]$
<b>LPCP+LC</b> [LM19]	$\Pi \in \mathbb{F}^\ell$	linear queries $\mathbf{Q}_{\text{lin}}$	$\beta = \sum_{i \in [\ell]} \Pi[i] \cdot \alpha[i]$ for $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}^\ell$

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<b>PIOP+PC</b> [CHM+20,BFS20]	$\Pi \in \mathbb{F}[X]^{\leq D}$	evaluation queries on polynomials $\mathbf{Q}_{\text{poly}}$	$\beta = \sum_{i \in [\ell]} \Pi[i] \cdot \alpha^{i-1}$ for $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$



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<b>PIOP*+PC*</b> [GWC19]	$\Pi \in (\mathbb{F}[X]^{\leq D})^{m+n}$ $= (f_1, \dots, f_m, g_1, \dots, g_n)$	evaluation queries on structured polys $\mathbf{Q}_{\text{poly}^*}$	$\beta = \sum_{k \in [n]} h_k(f_1(\alpha), \dots, f_m(\alpha)) \cdot g_k(\alpha)$

and more: Bulletproofs (and other sumcheck-based arguments), linear-only encodings [BCIOP13, GGPR13, Groth16], ...

# How to build succinct interactive arguments?

Proof string

Query class

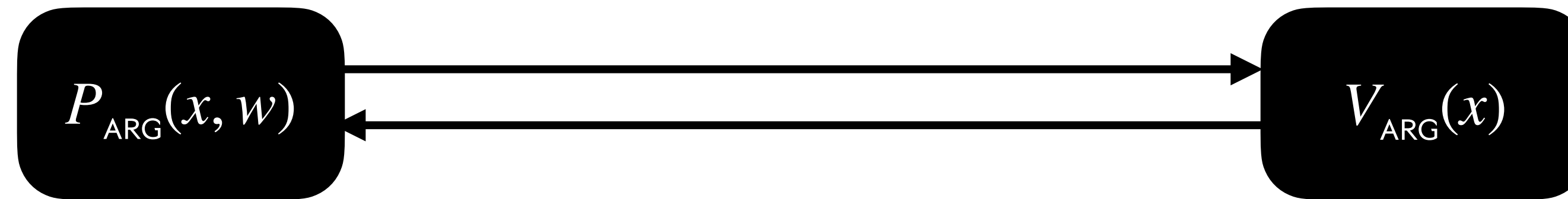
Answer

FIOP+FC

$$\Pi \in \Sigma^\ell$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = \{\alpha : \Sigma^\ell \rightarrow \mathbb{D}\} \quad \beta = \alpha(\Pi) \in \mathbb{D} \text{ for } \alpha \in \mathbf{Q}$$

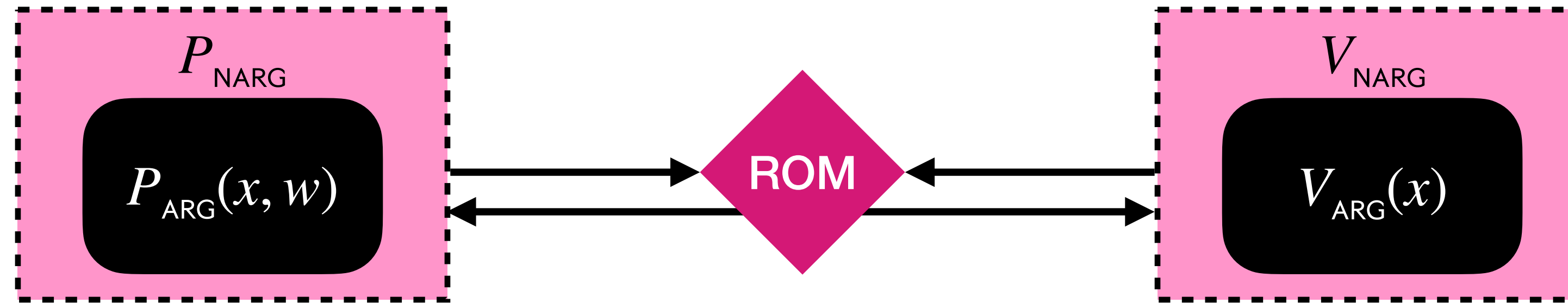
# What security for interactive arguments?



soundness

$$\Pr \left[ \begin{array}{l} x \notin L(R) \\ \wedge b = 1 \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} \text{pp} \leftarrow \text{Gen}(1^\lambda) \\ x \leftarrow \tilde{P}_{\text{ARG}}(\text{pp}) \\ b \leftarrow \langle \tilde{P}_{\text{ARG}}, V_{\text{ARG}}(\text{pp}, x) \rangle \end{array} \right]$$

# What security for interactive arguments?



soundness

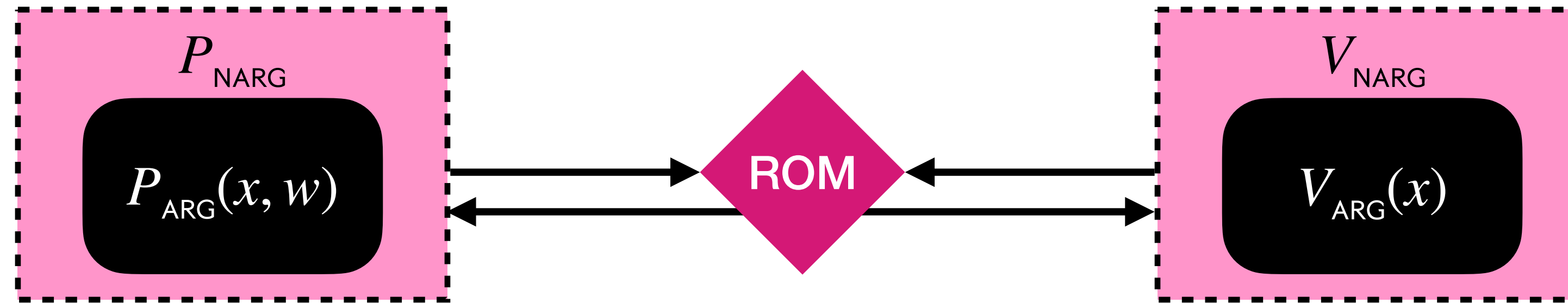
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state-restoration  
soundness

$$\Pr \left[ \begin{array}{l} x \notin L(R) \\ \wedge V_{\text{ARG}}(\text{pp}, x, (m_i)_{i \in [k]}, (\rho_i)_{i \in [k]}) = 1 \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} \text{pp} \leftarrow \text{Gen}(1^\lambda) \\ (x, (m_i, \rho_i)_{i \in [k]}) \leftarrow \text{SRGame}(\tilde{P}_{\text{ARG}}, \text{pp}) \end{array} \right]$$

captures Fiat-Shamir  
security in the ROM

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soundness

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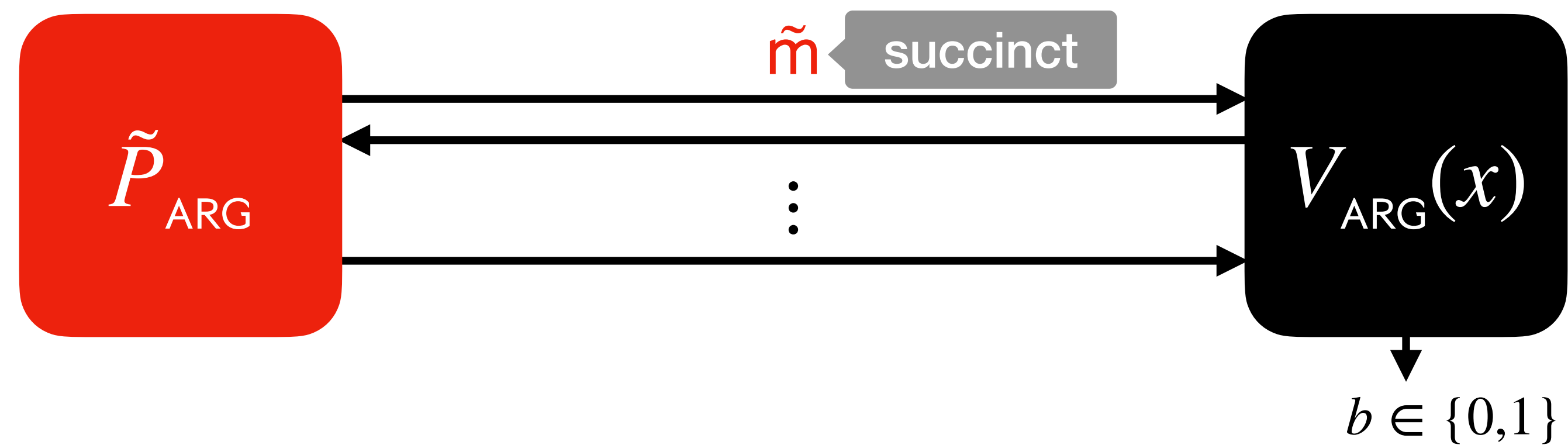
state-restoration  
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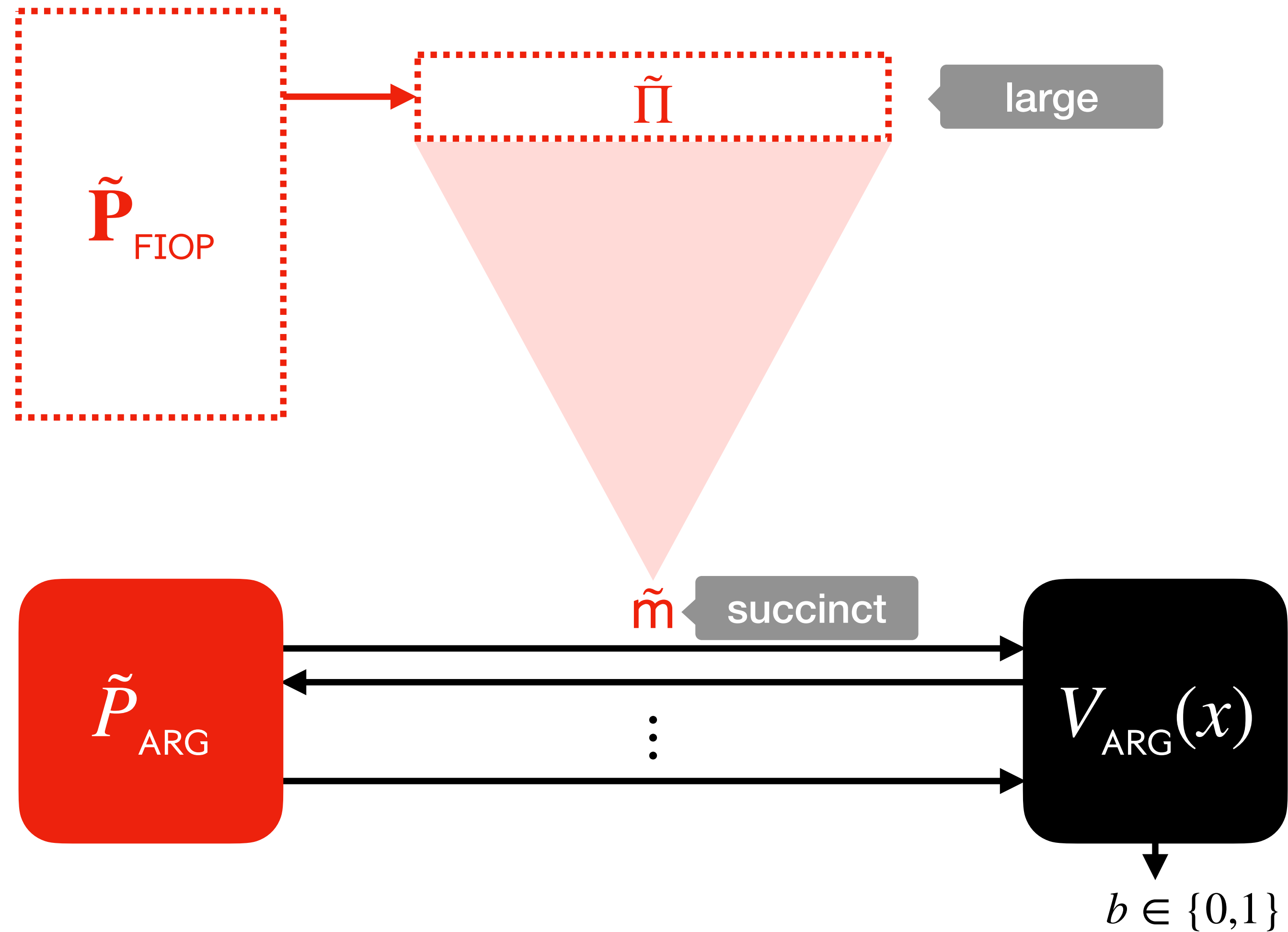
We only discuss the soundness case in this talk, but all results apply to knowledge soundness as well.

captures Fiat-Shamir  
security in the ROM

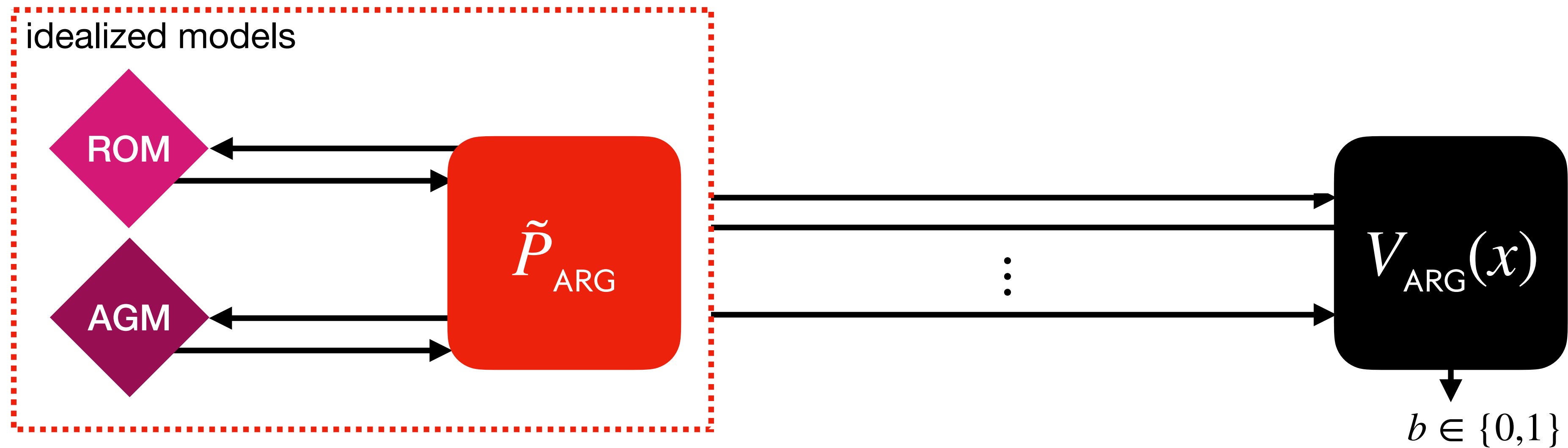
# How to analyze succinct interactive arguments?



# How to analyze succinct interactive arguments?



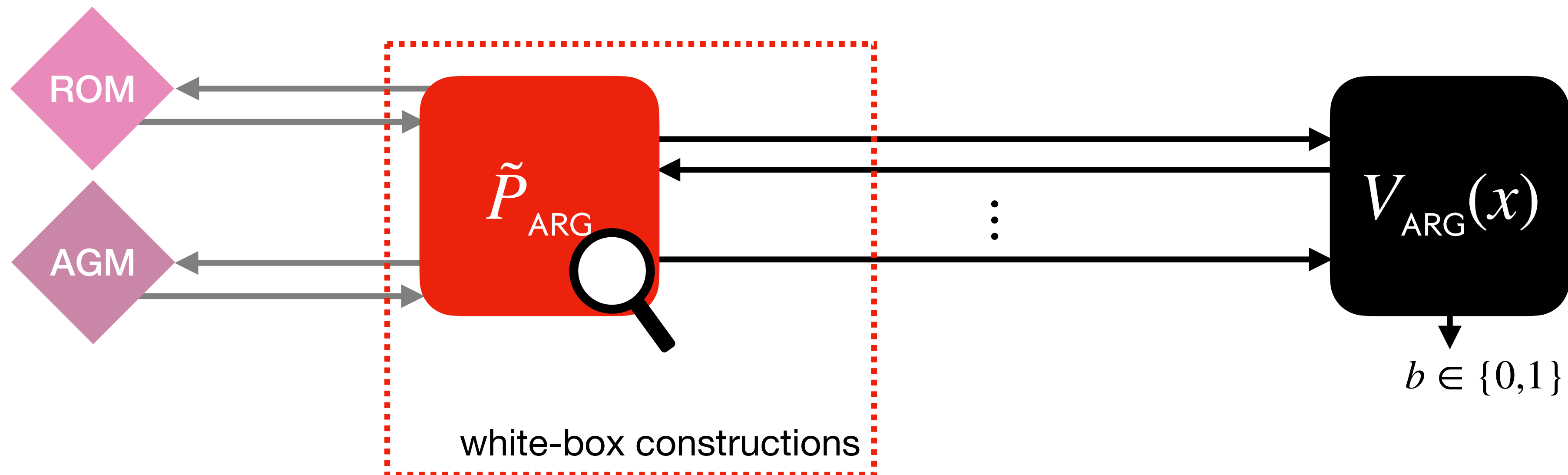
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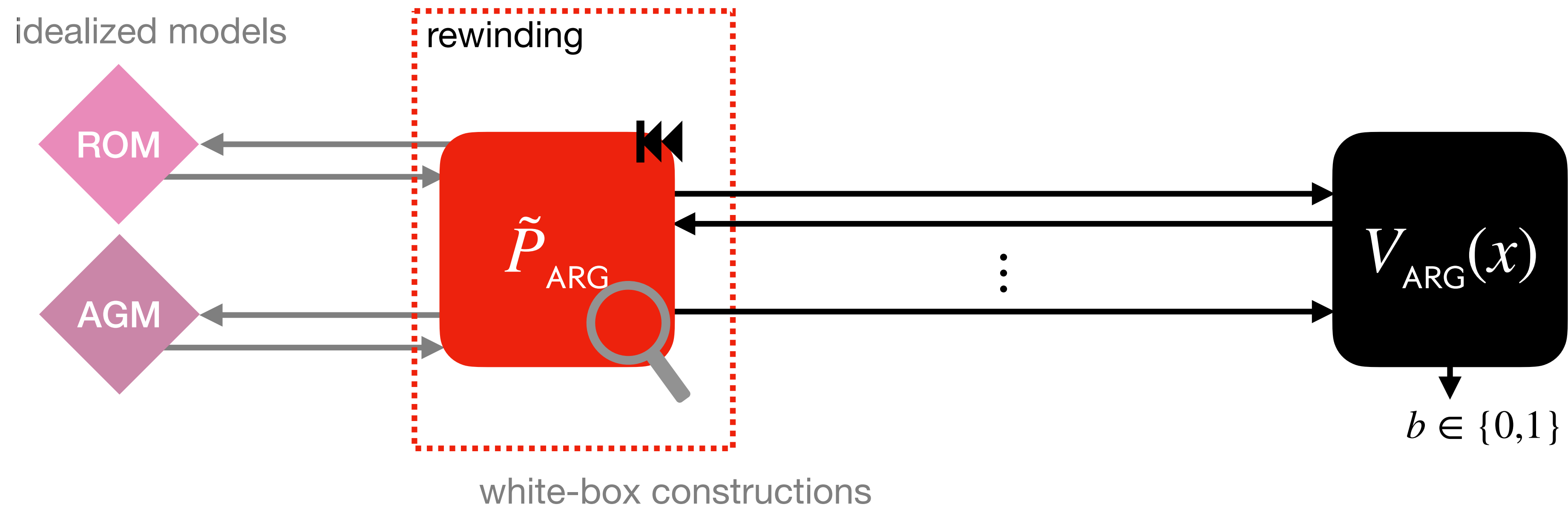


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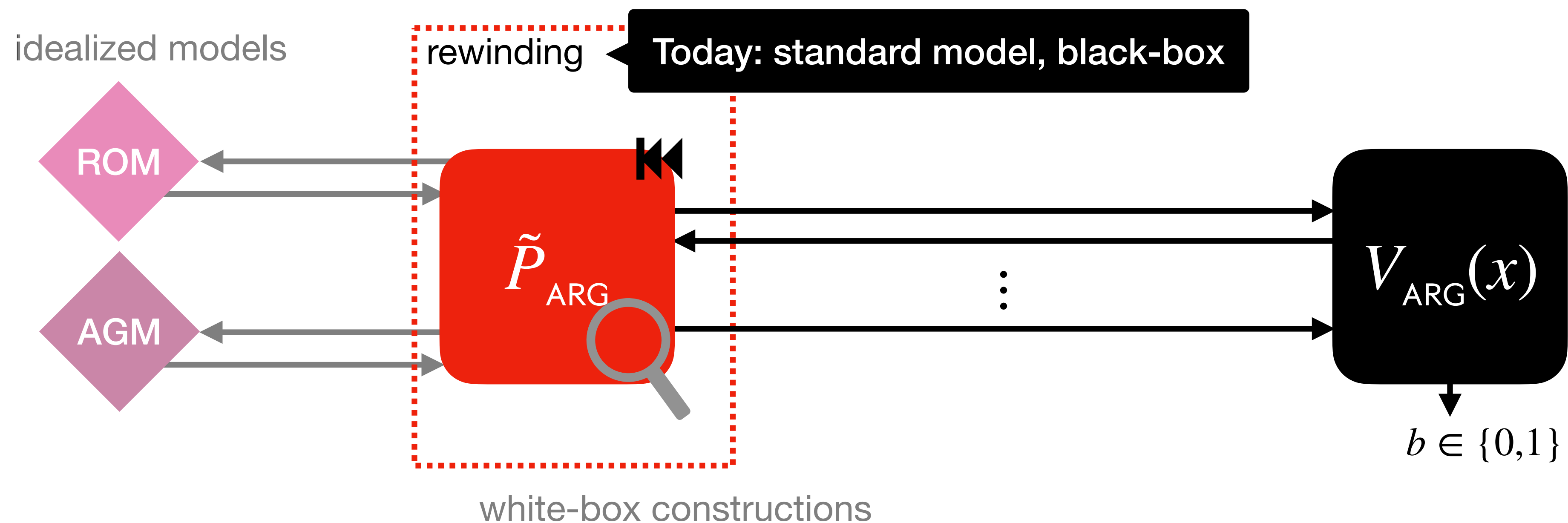
idealized models



# How to analyze succinct interactive arguments?



# How to analyze succinct interactive arguments?



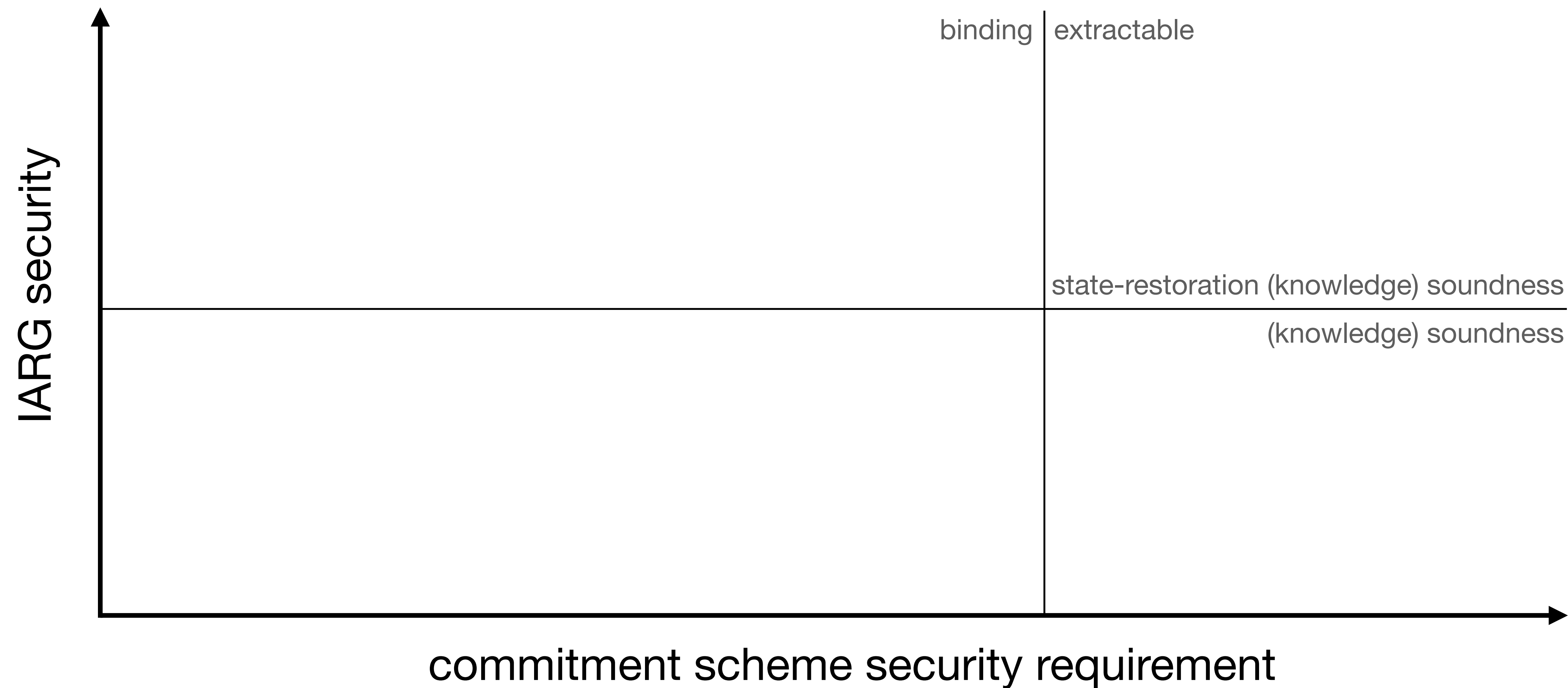
# Previous standard-model analyses



# Previous standard-model analyses



# Previous standard-model analyses



# Previous standard-model analyses

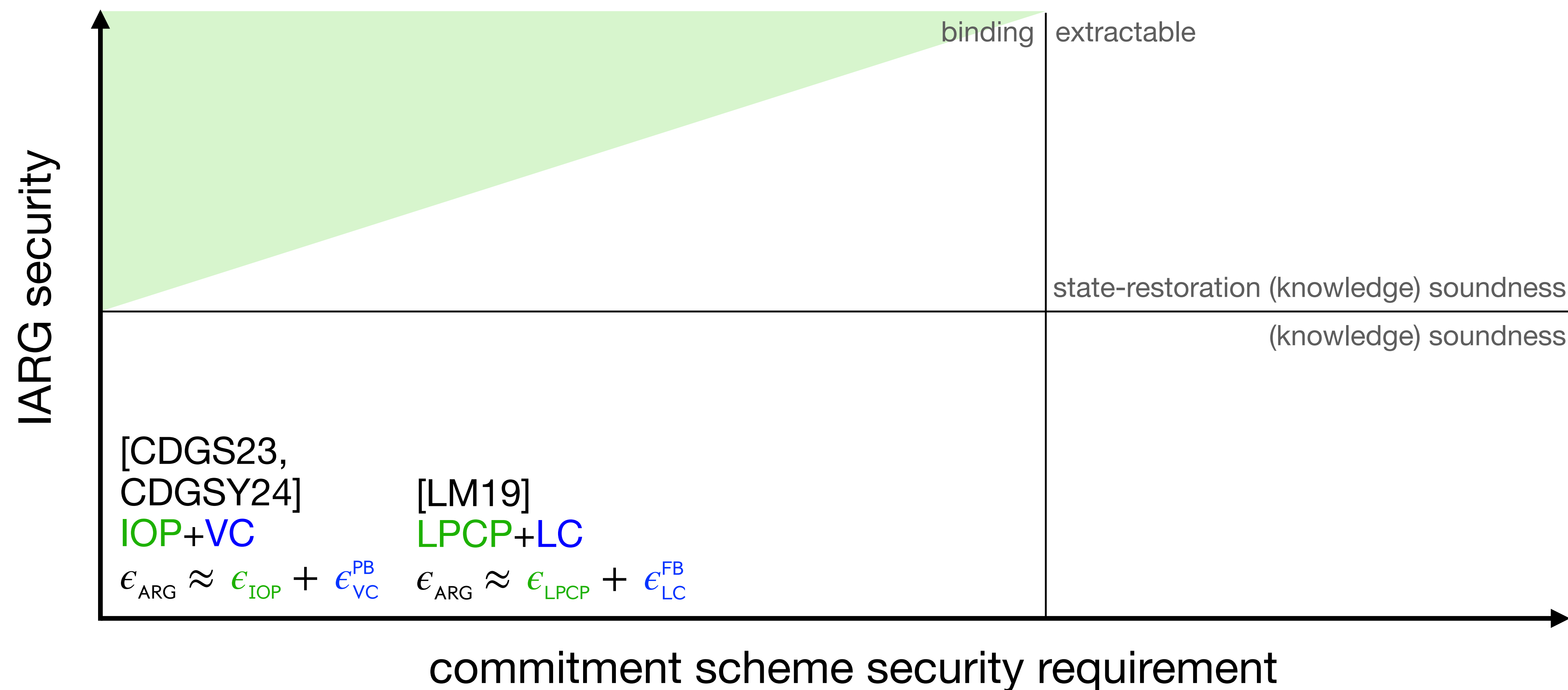


# Previous standard-model analyses

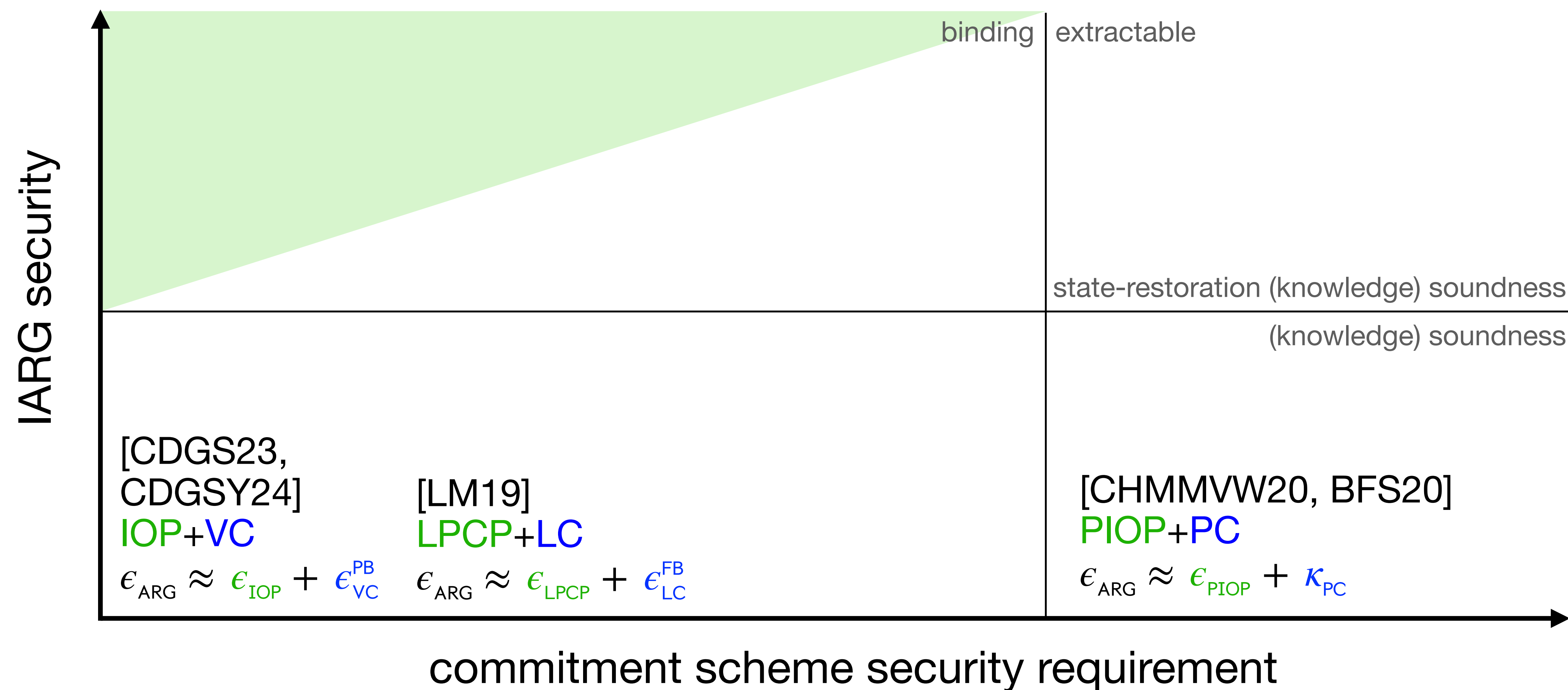




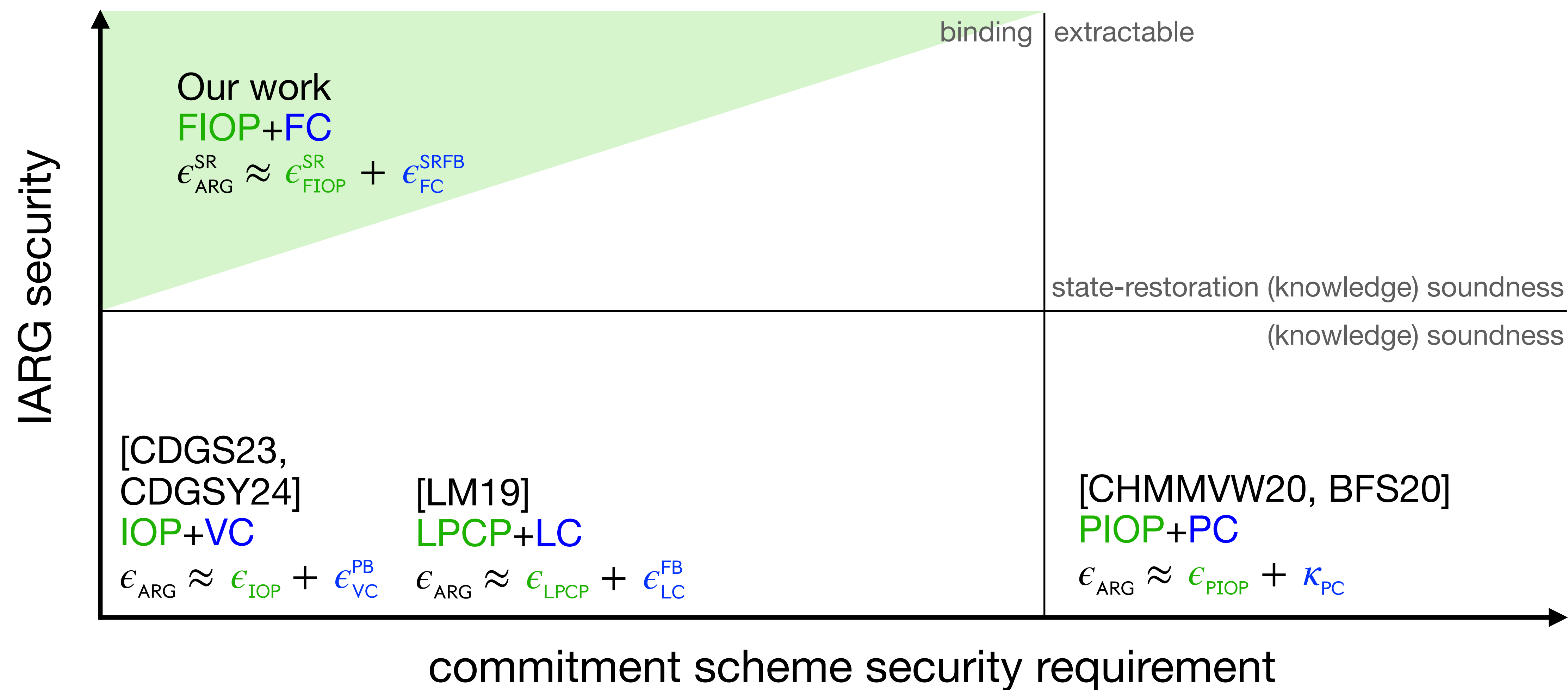
# Previous standard-model analyses



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# Previous standard-model analyses



# Our results

ARG = Funky[FIOP, FC] for a query class  $Q$

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FIOP is (knowledge) sound

+ FC is function binding

⇒ ARG = Funky[FIOP, FC] is (knowledge) sound

$$\epsilon_{\text{ARG}}(k, \ell, t) \leq \epsilon_{\text{FIOP}}(k, \ell) + \epsilon_{\text{FC}}(t \cdot k \cdot N + t_Q \cdot k) + k \cdot \epsilon_Q(\ell, q, N)$$

# Our results

ARG = Funky[FIOP, FC] for a query class Q

FIOP is state-restoration (knowledge) sound

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Application: Plonk = FS[Funky[PlonkIOP, linearized KZG]]

is a SNARK in the ROM

from the SDH assumption (previously: from ARSDH+SplitRSDH)

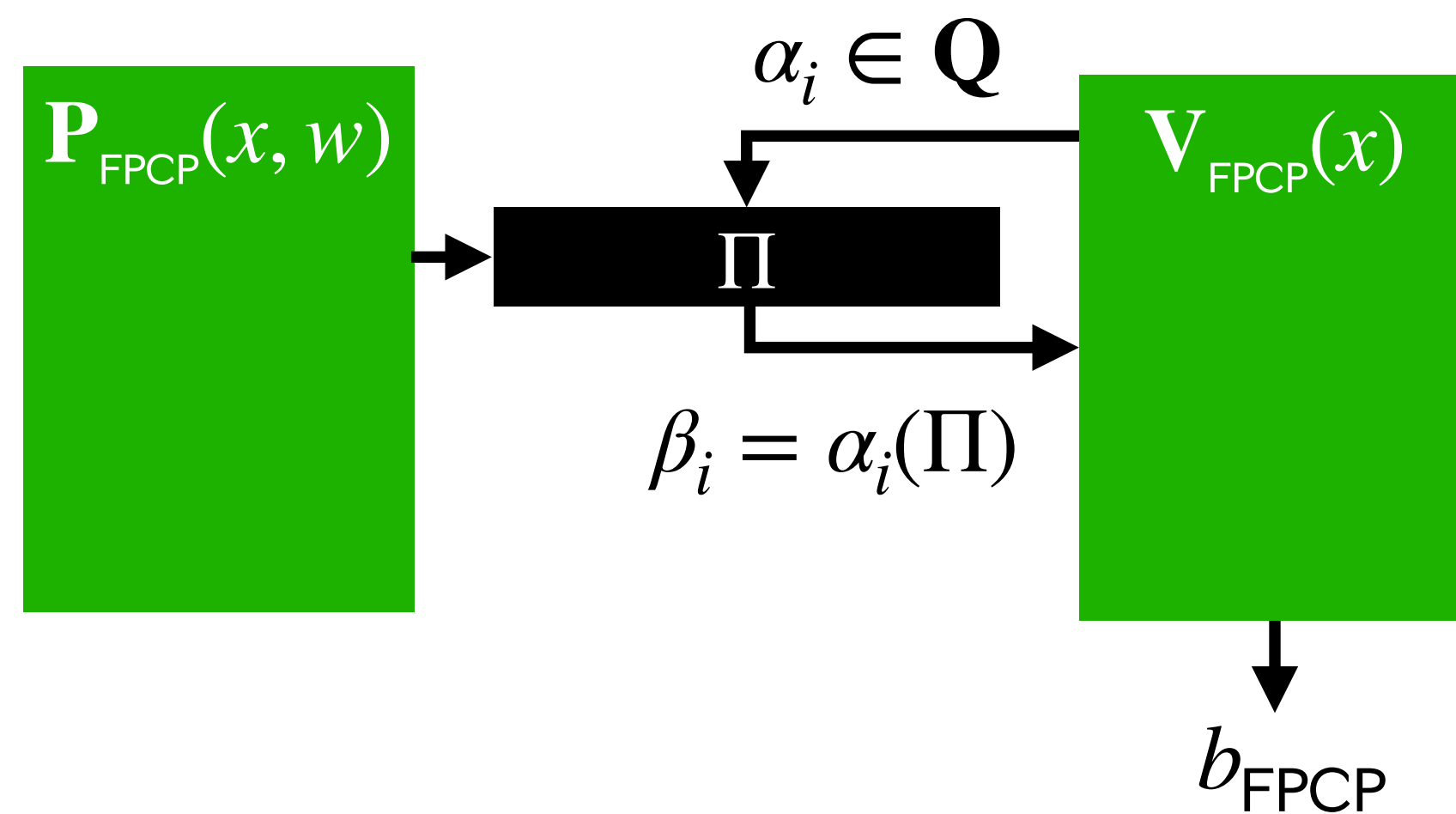
# Warm-up: the Funky protocol and its security

(for FPCPs and non-interactive FCs)



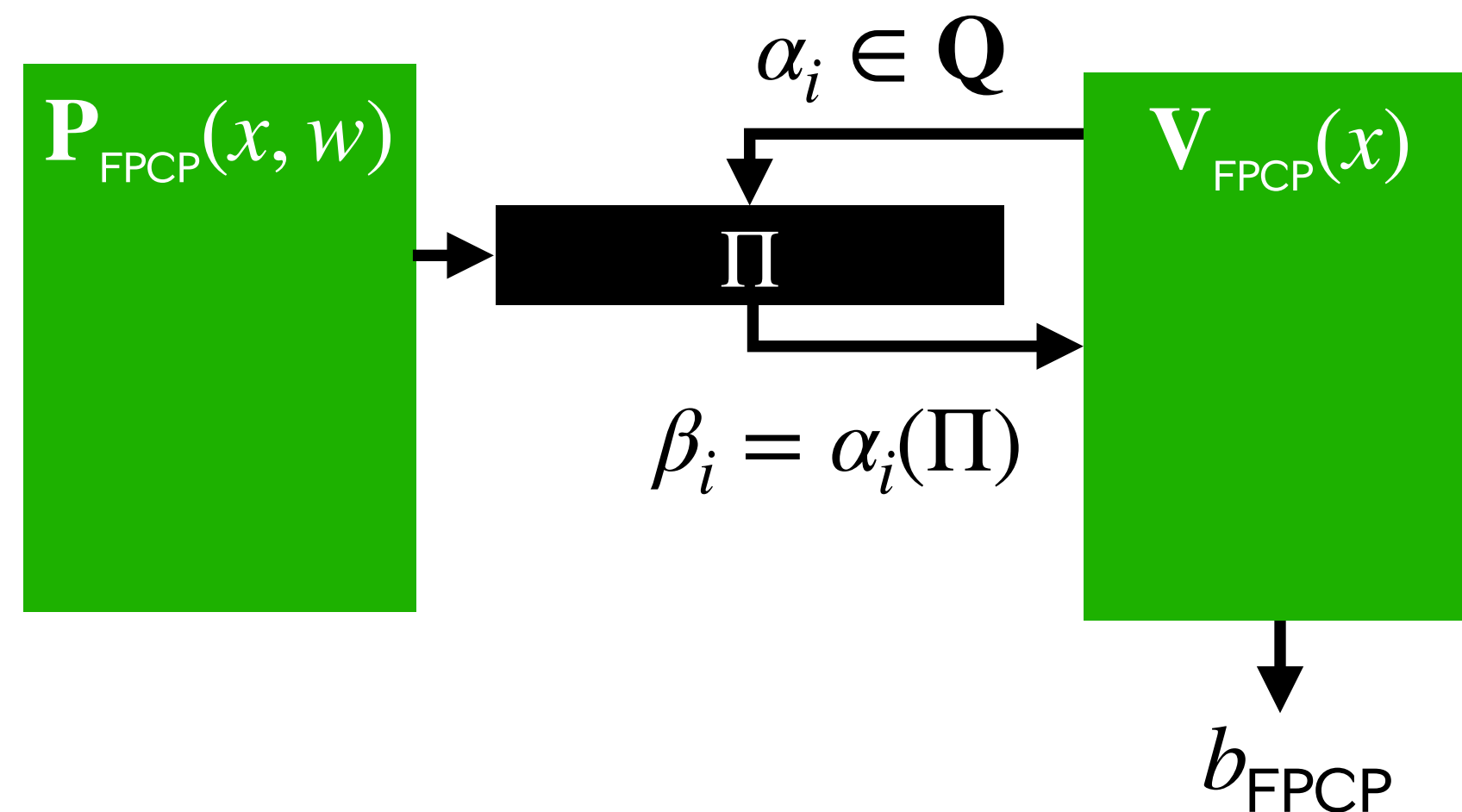
# Building blocks

Functional  
Probabilistically Checkable Proof  
for  $Q$

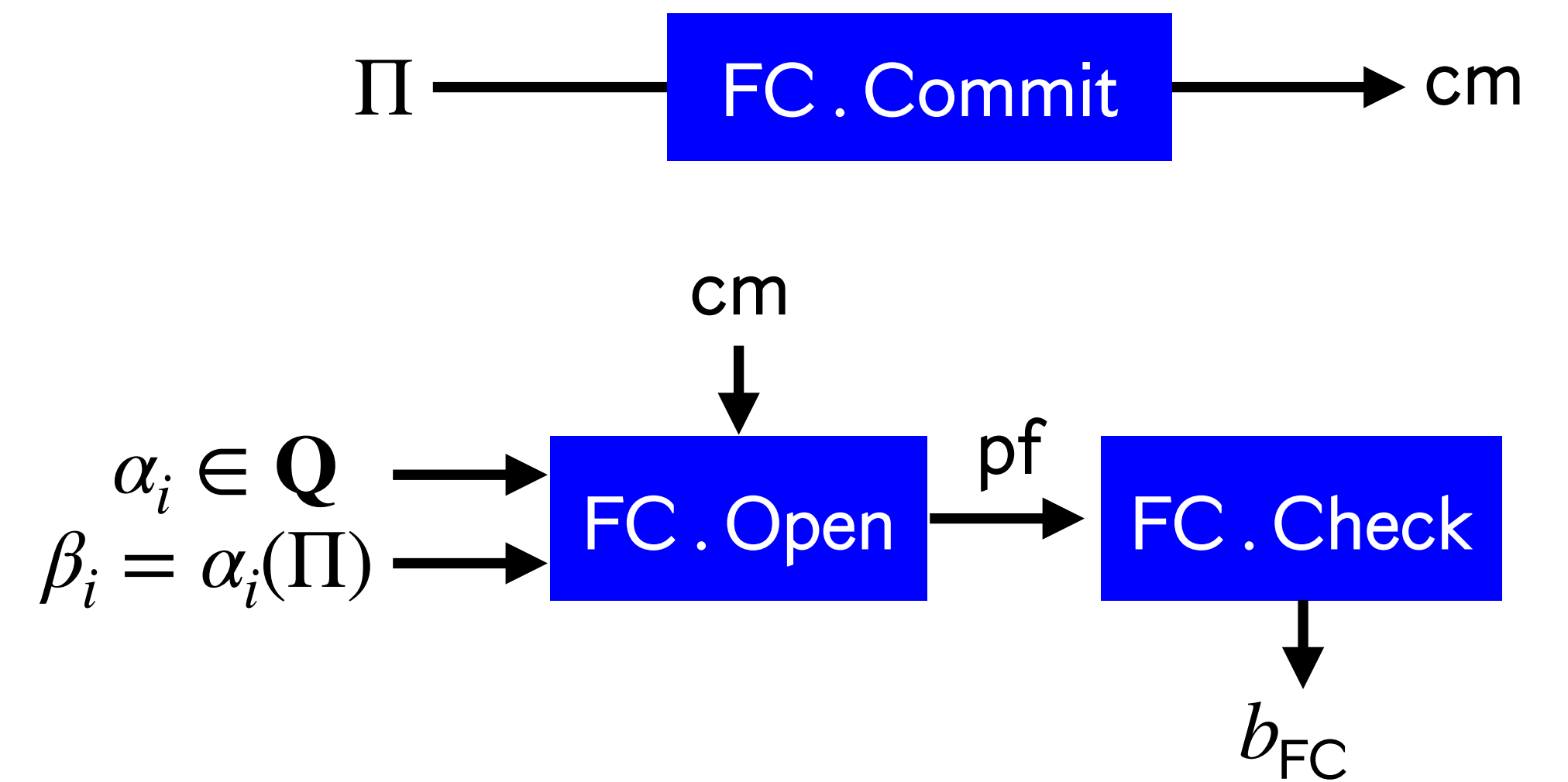


# Building blocks

Functional  
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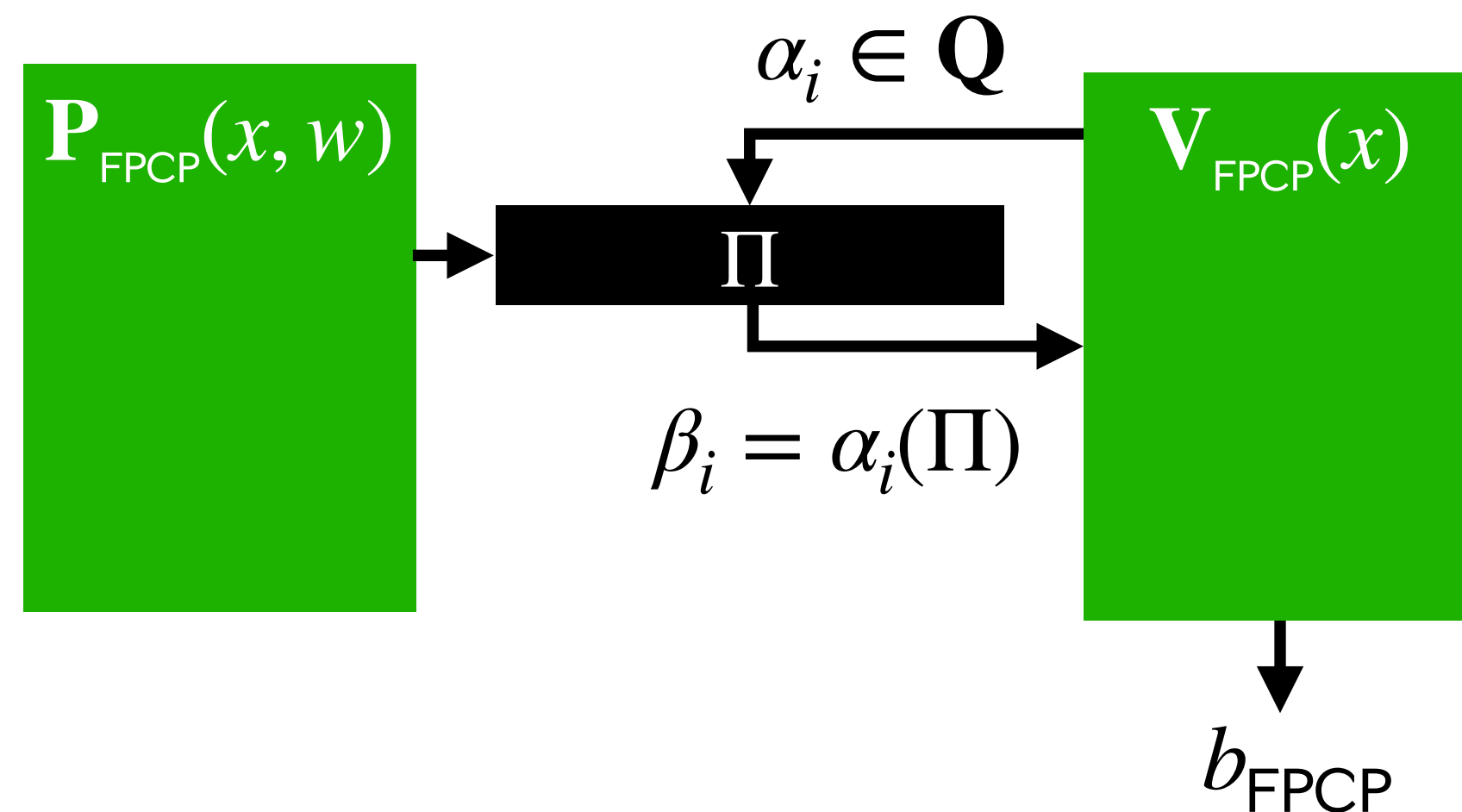
Functional  
Commitment  
for  $Q$



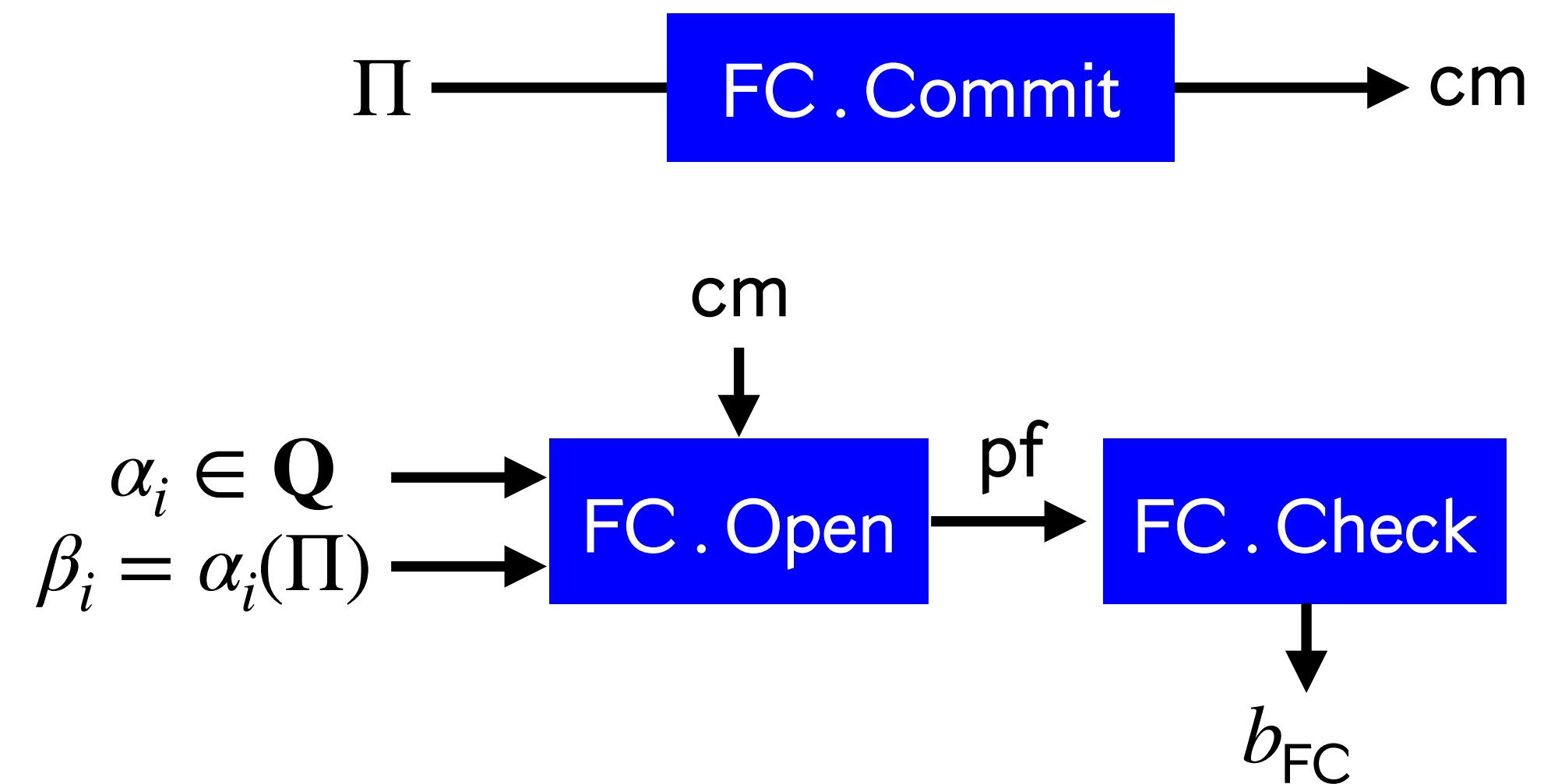
# Building blocks

Security: (knowledge) soundness

Functional  
Probabilistically Checkable Proof  
for  $Q$



Functional  
Commitment  
for  $Q$



# **Which security property for FC?**

# Which security property for FC?

**Vector Commitments**

position binding:

$$\Pr \left[ \begin{array}{l} \beta_1 \neq \beta_2 \\ \wedge \forall i : \text{FC} . \text{Check}(\text{pp}, \text{cm}, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \text{pf}_i) = 1 \end{array} \middle| (\text{cm}, \alpha, \beta_1, \text{pf}_1, \beta_2, \text{pf}_2) \leftarrow A(\text{pp}) \right] \leq \epsilon$$

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<b>Linear Commitments</b>	function binding:	$\Pr \left[ \begin{array}{l} \nexists \Pi : \forall i : \langle \alpha_i, \Pi \rangle = \beta_i \\ \wedge \forall i : \text{FC} . \text{Check}(\text{pp}, \text{cm}, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \text{pf}_i) = 1 \end{array} \middle  (\text{cm}, (\alpha_i, \beta_i, \text{pf}_i)_{i \in [n]}) \leftarrow A(\text{pp}) \right] \leq \epsilon$

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<b>Polynomial Commitments</b>	binding?	strong correctness?	interpolation binding?	extractability?
	[KZG10]		[AJMMS23]	[CHM+20, BFS20]

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<b>Functional Commitments</b>	function binding:	$\Pr \left[ \begin{array}{l} \nexists \Pi : \forall i : \alpha_i(\Pi) = \beta_i \\ \wedge \forall i : \text{FC} . \text{Check}(\text{pp}, \text{cm}, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \text{pf}_i) = 1 \end{array} \middle  (\text{cm}, (\alpha_i, \beta_i, \text{pf}_i)_{i \in [n]}) \leftarrow A(\text{pp}) \right] \leq \epsilon$

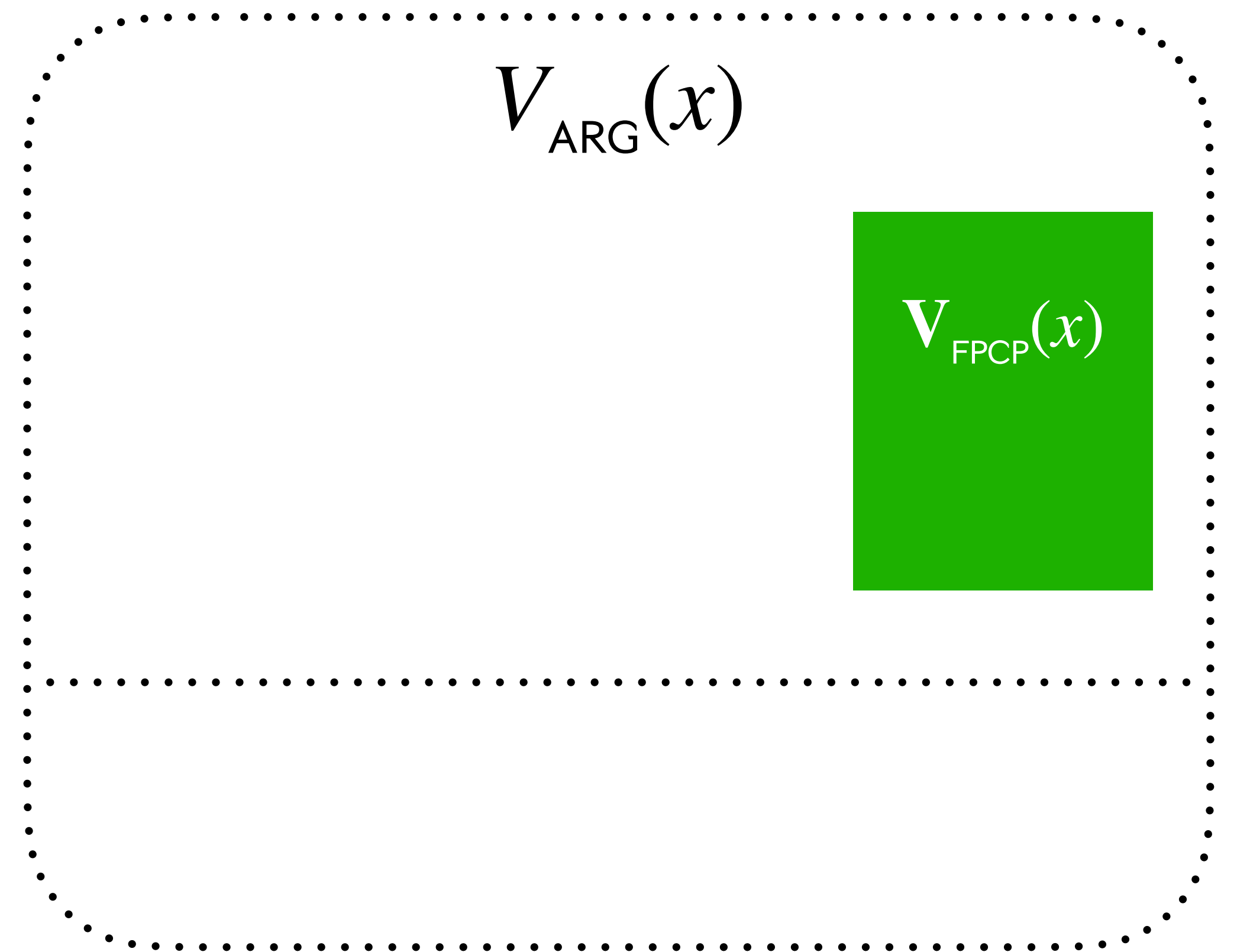
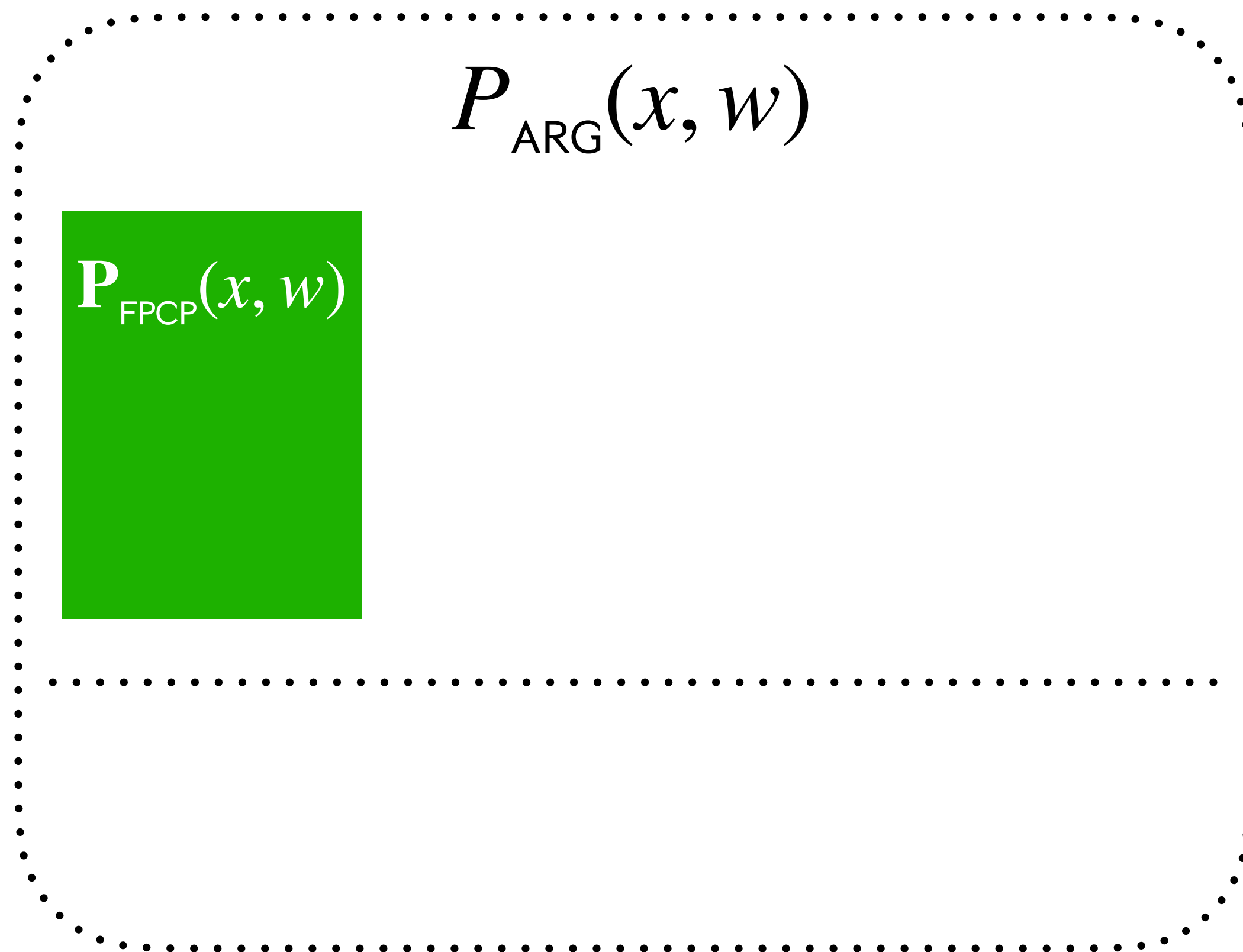


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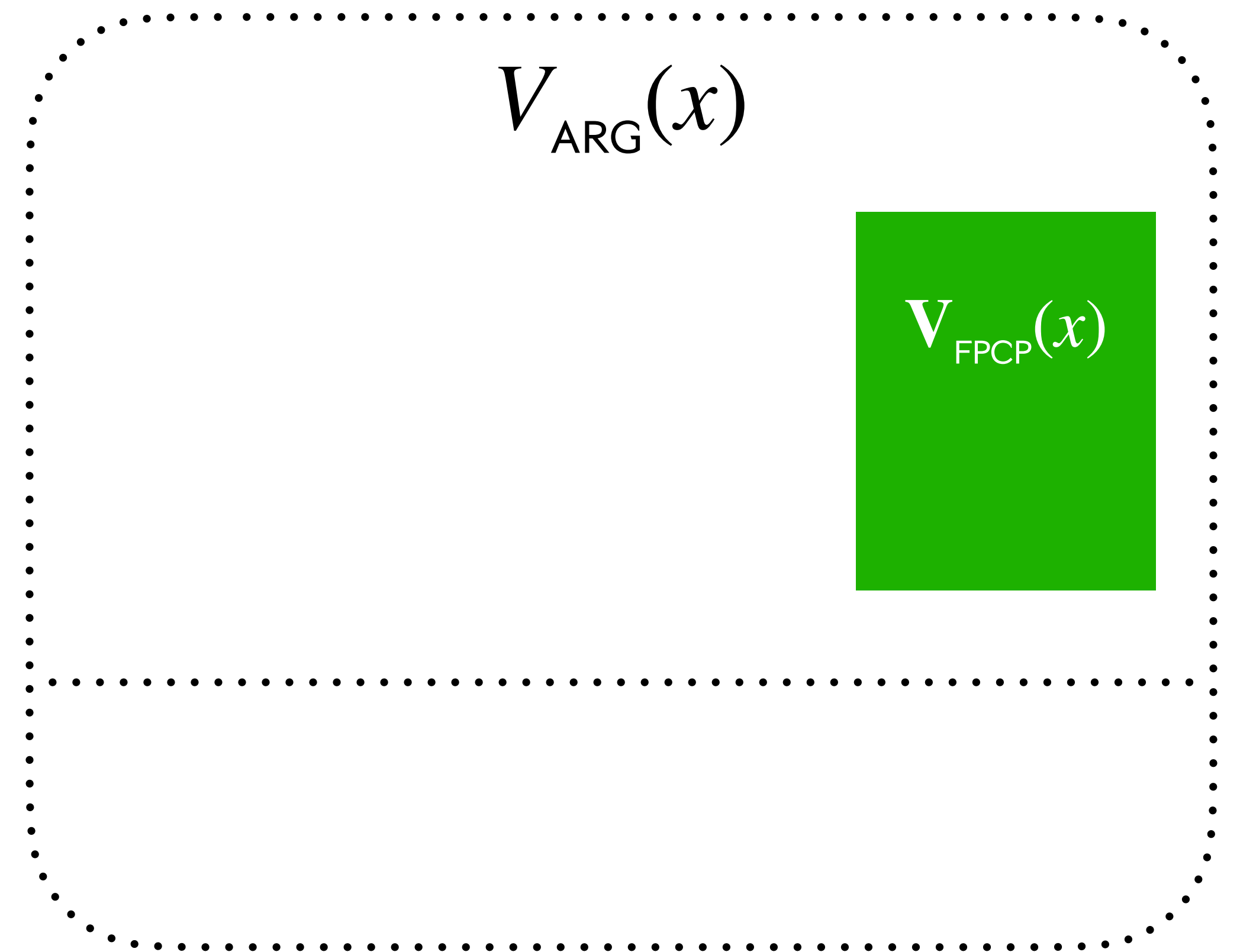
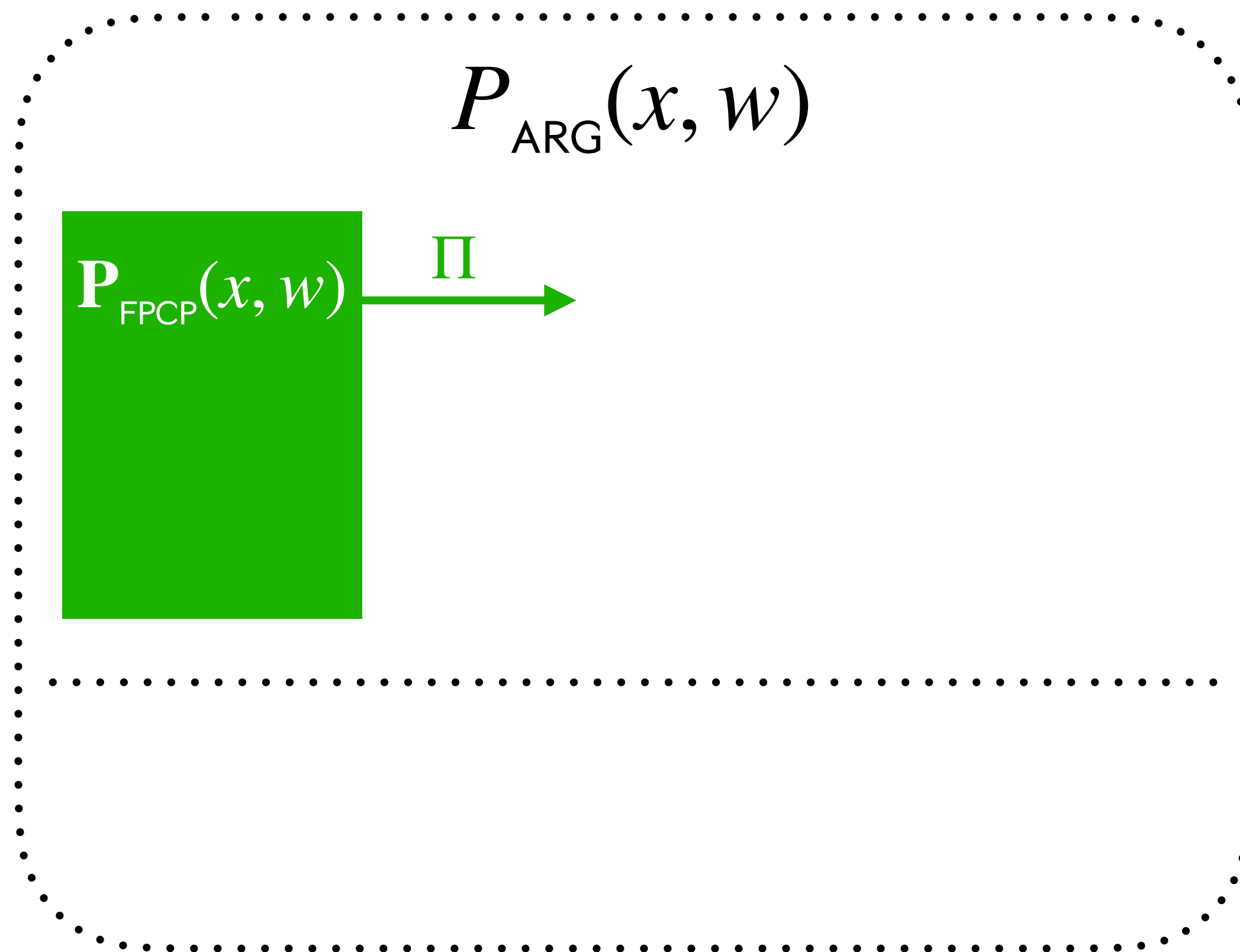
# The Funky protocol

For FPCPs and non-interactive FCs



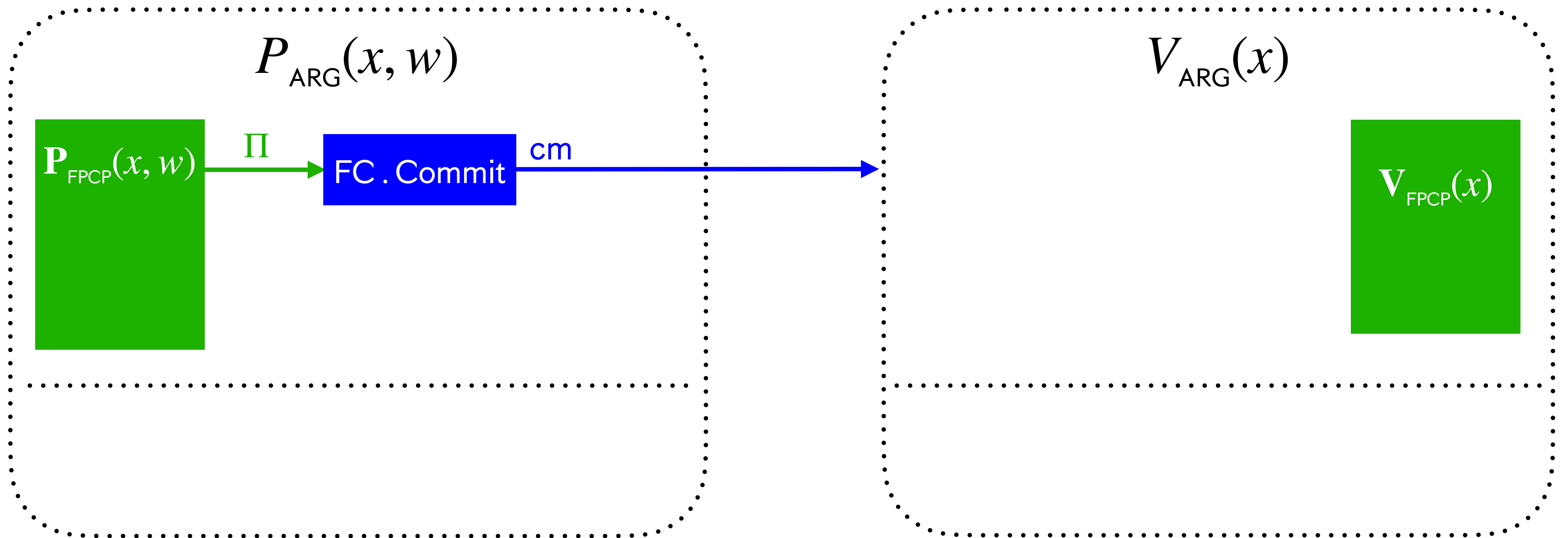
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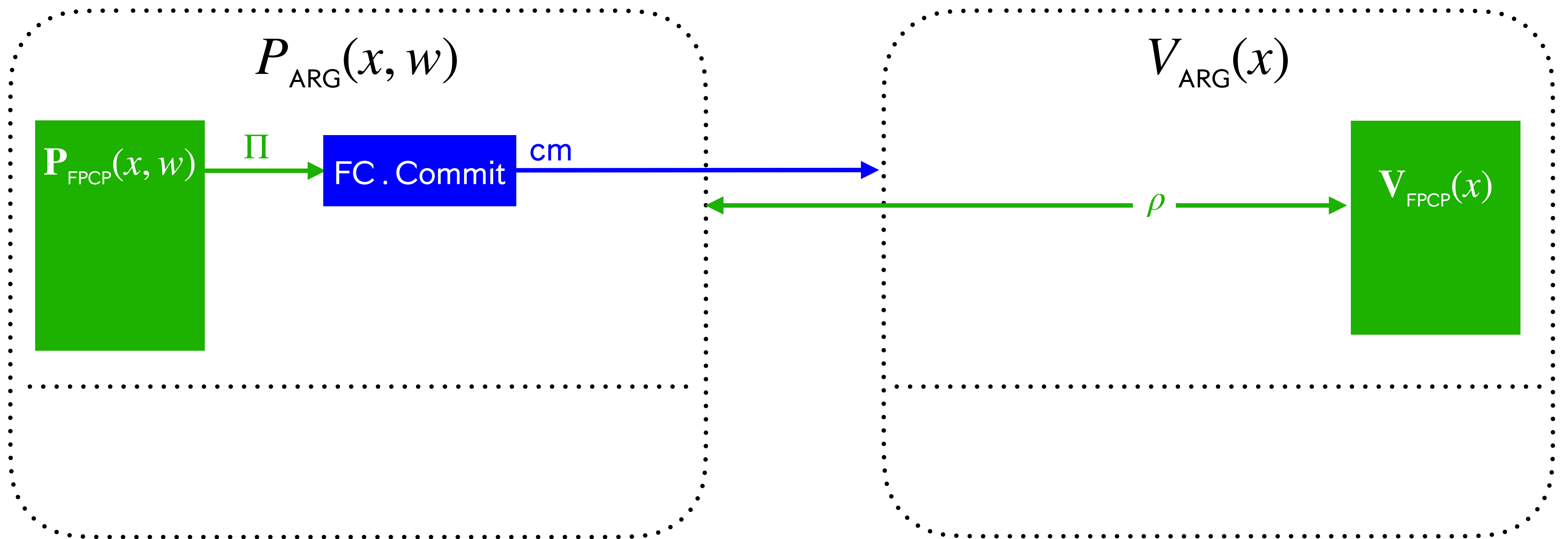
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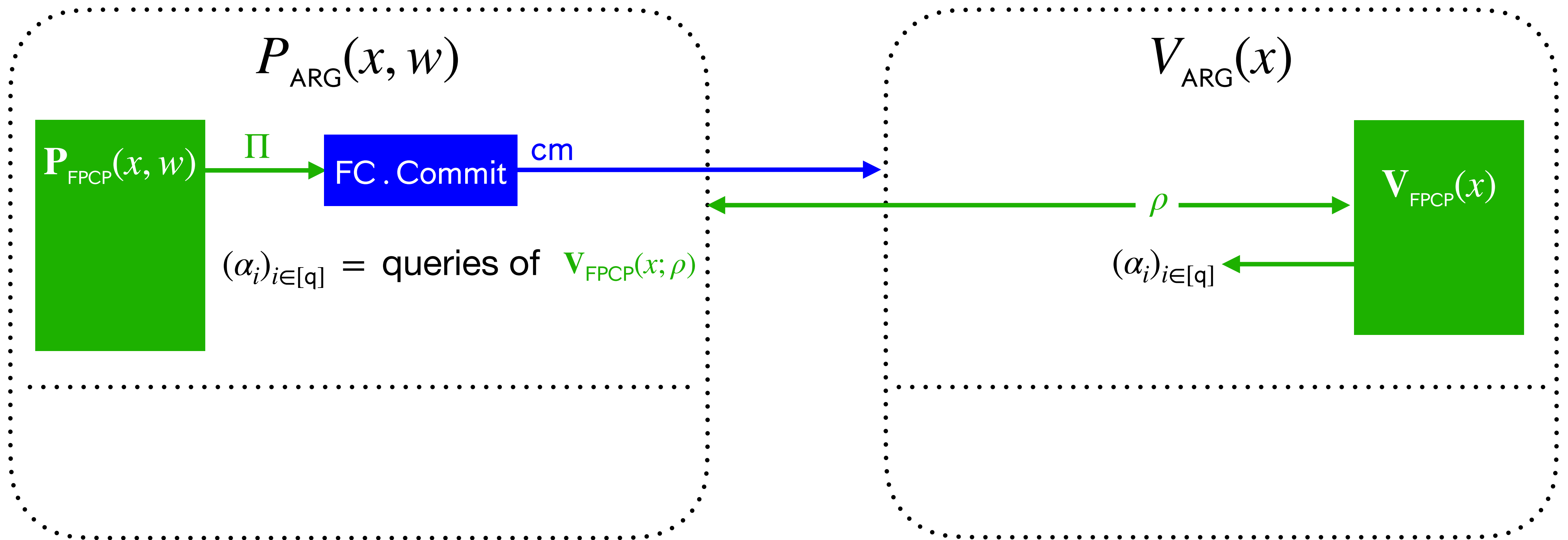
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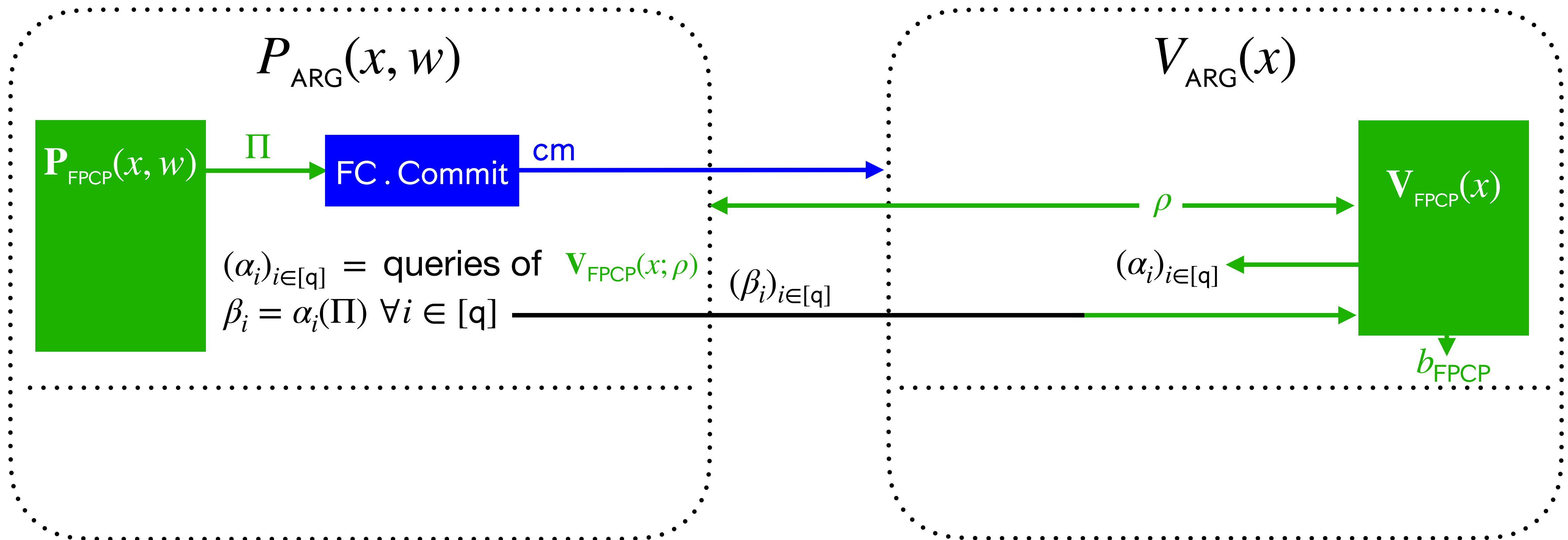
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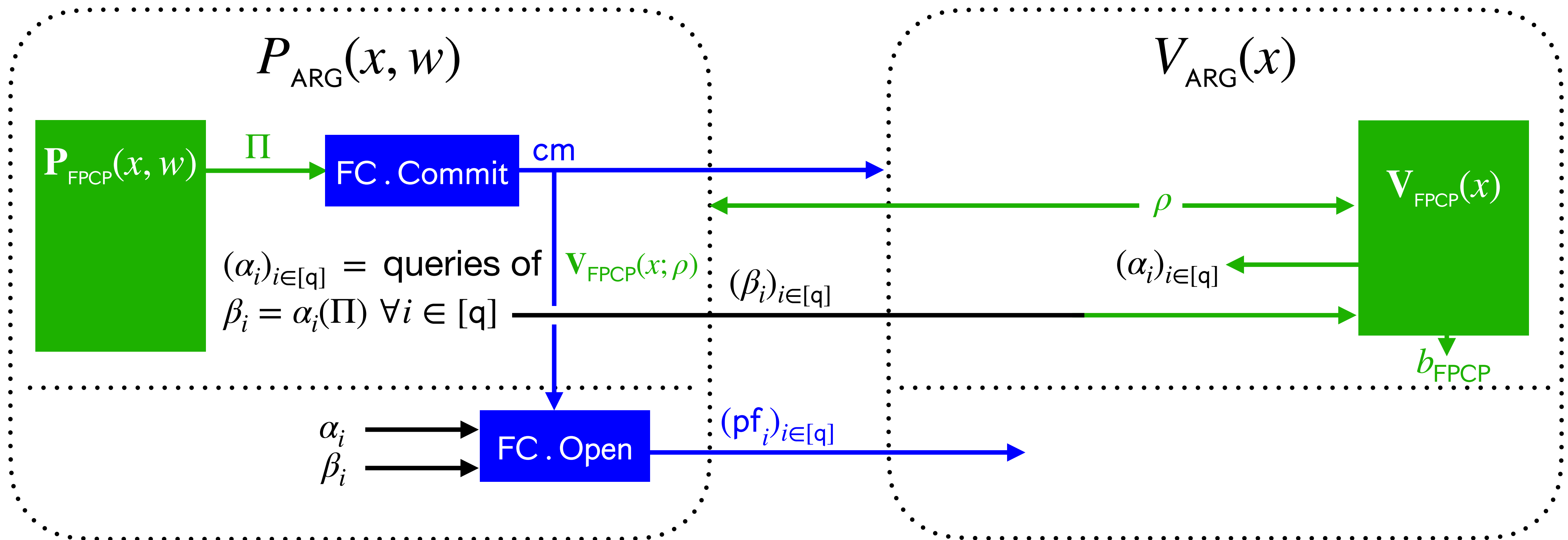
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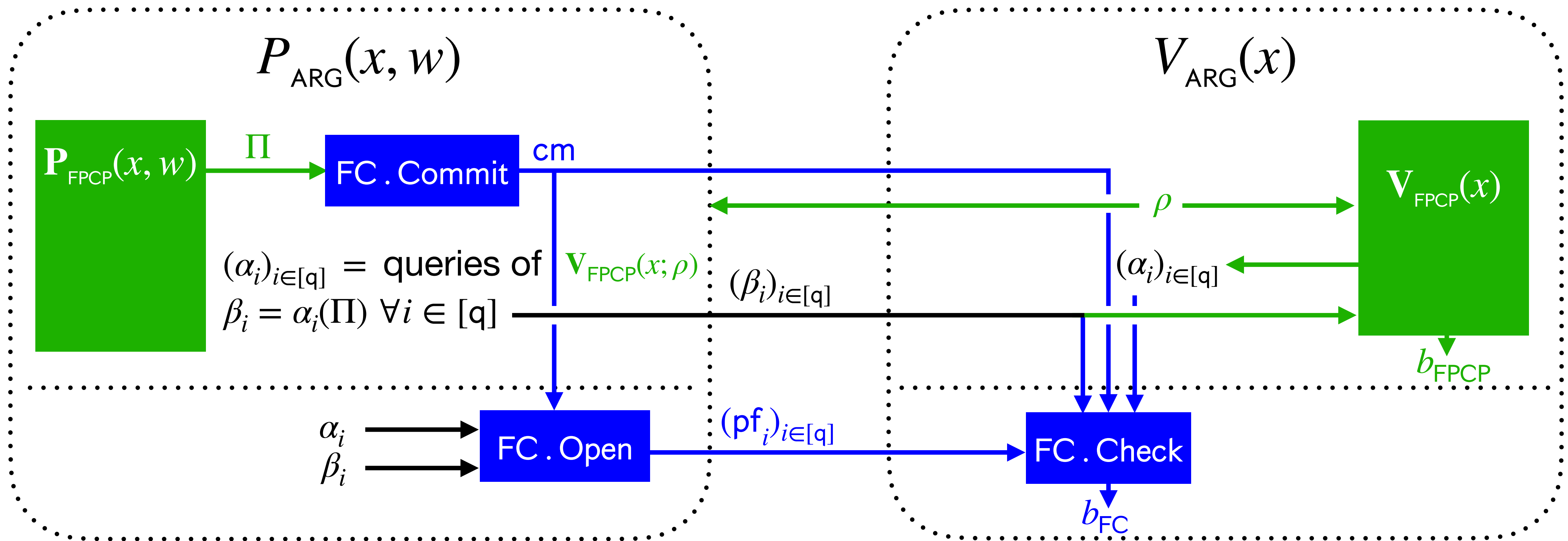
For FPCPs and non-interactive FCs





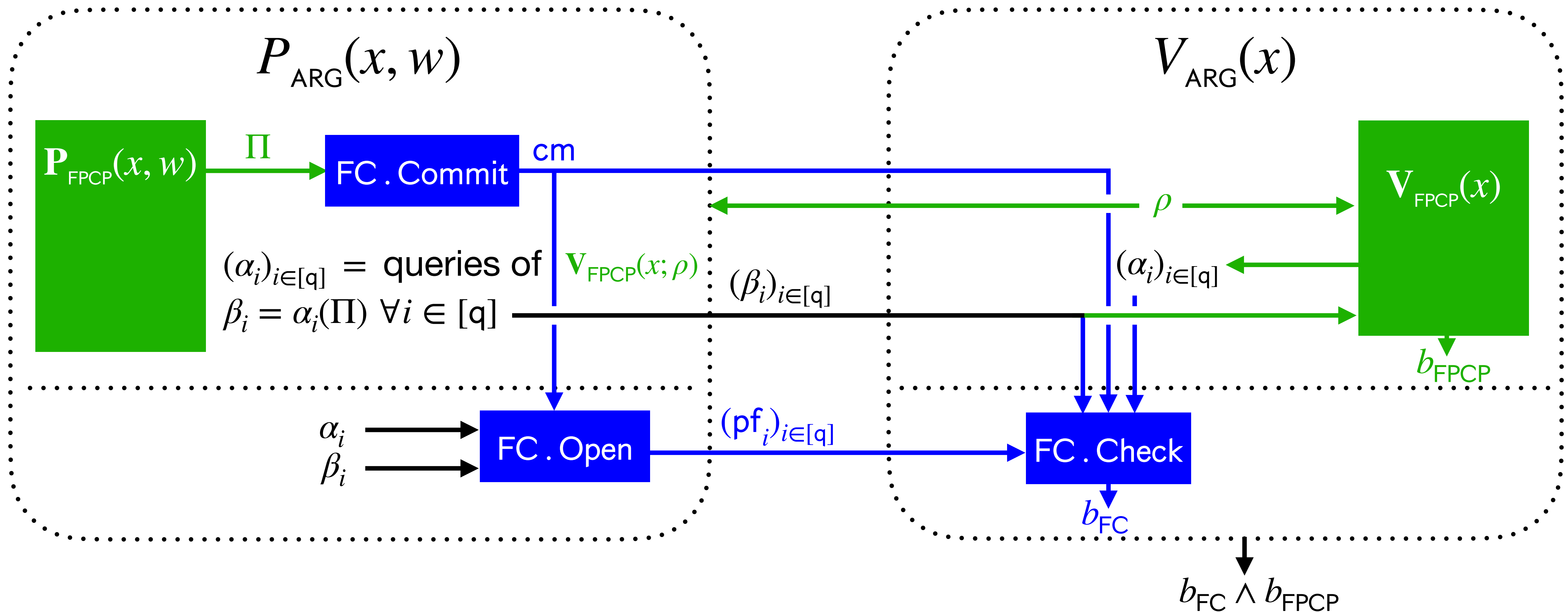
# The Funky protocol

For FPCPs and non-interactive FCs



# The Funky protocol

For FPCPs and non-interactive FCs



# Security reduction for Funky[FPCP, FC]

## Goal:

(for FPCPs and non-interactive FCs)

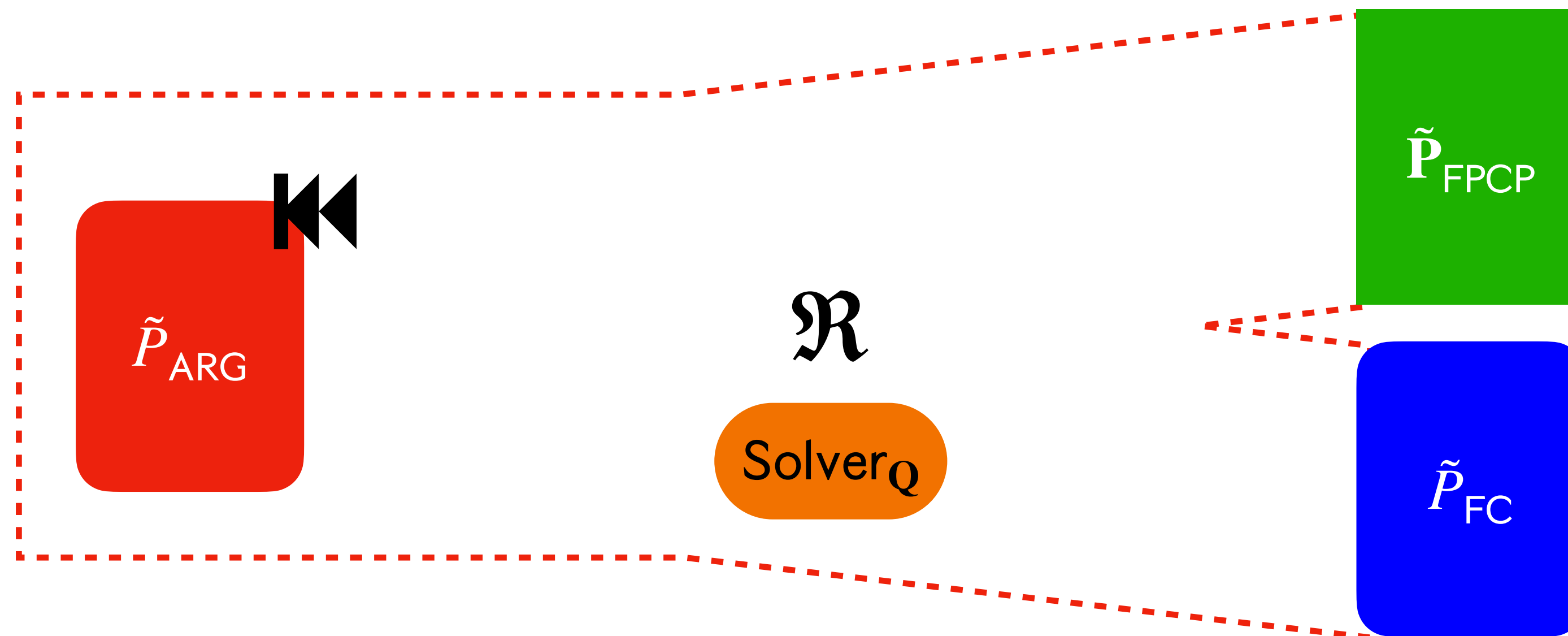
$$\epsilon_{\text{ARG}}(\lambda, \ell, q, t) \leq \epsilon_{\text{FPCP}}(\ell, q) + \epsilon_{\text{FC}}(\lambda, \ell, q, t \cdot N + t_Q) + \epsilon_Q(\ell, N)$$

# Security reduction for Funky[FPCP, FC]

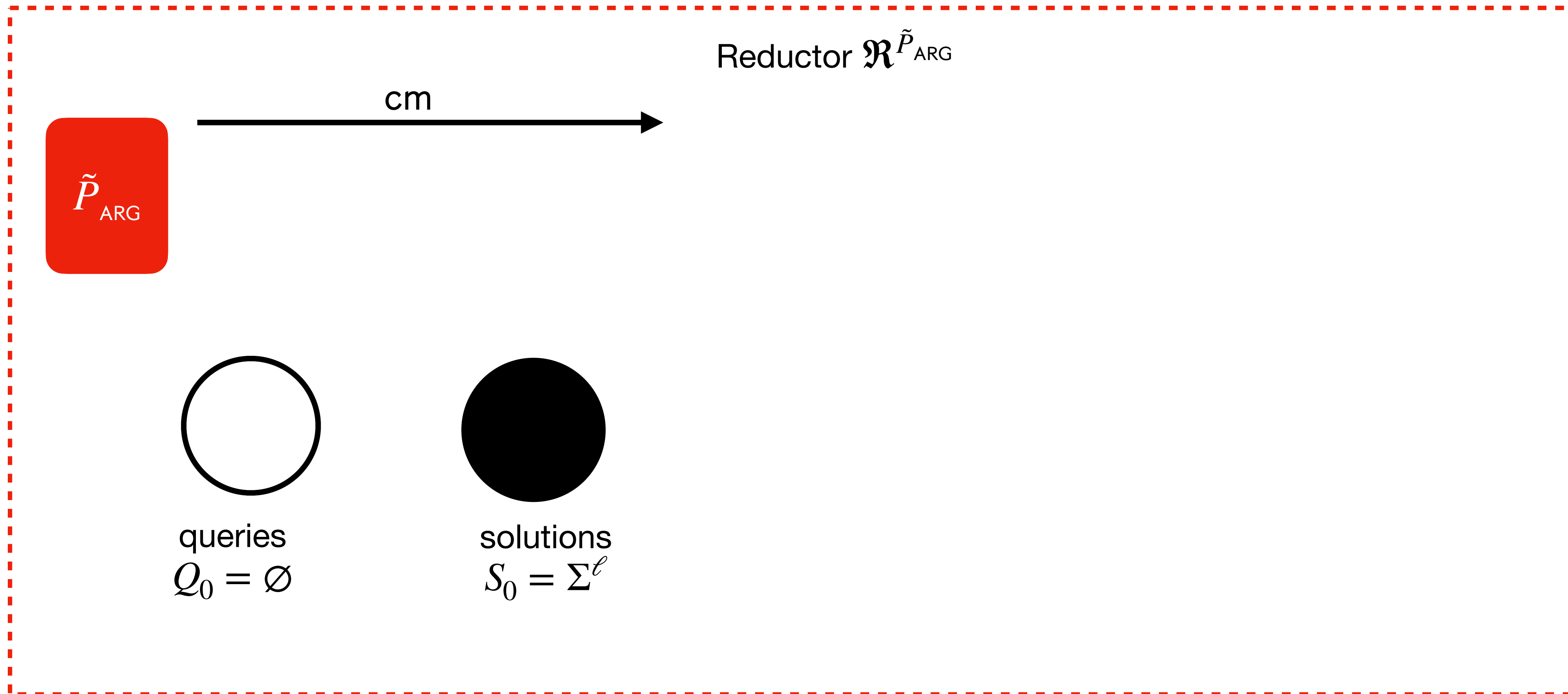
## Goal:

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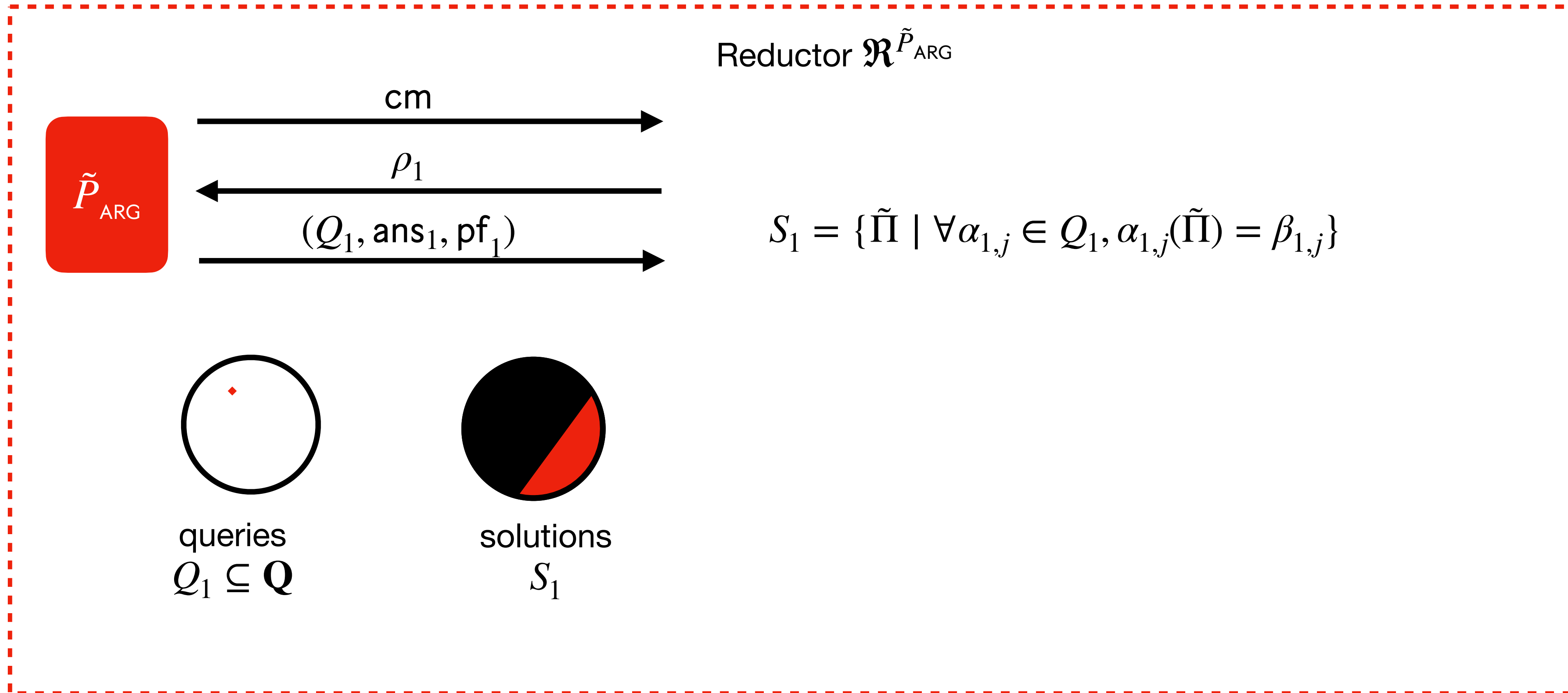
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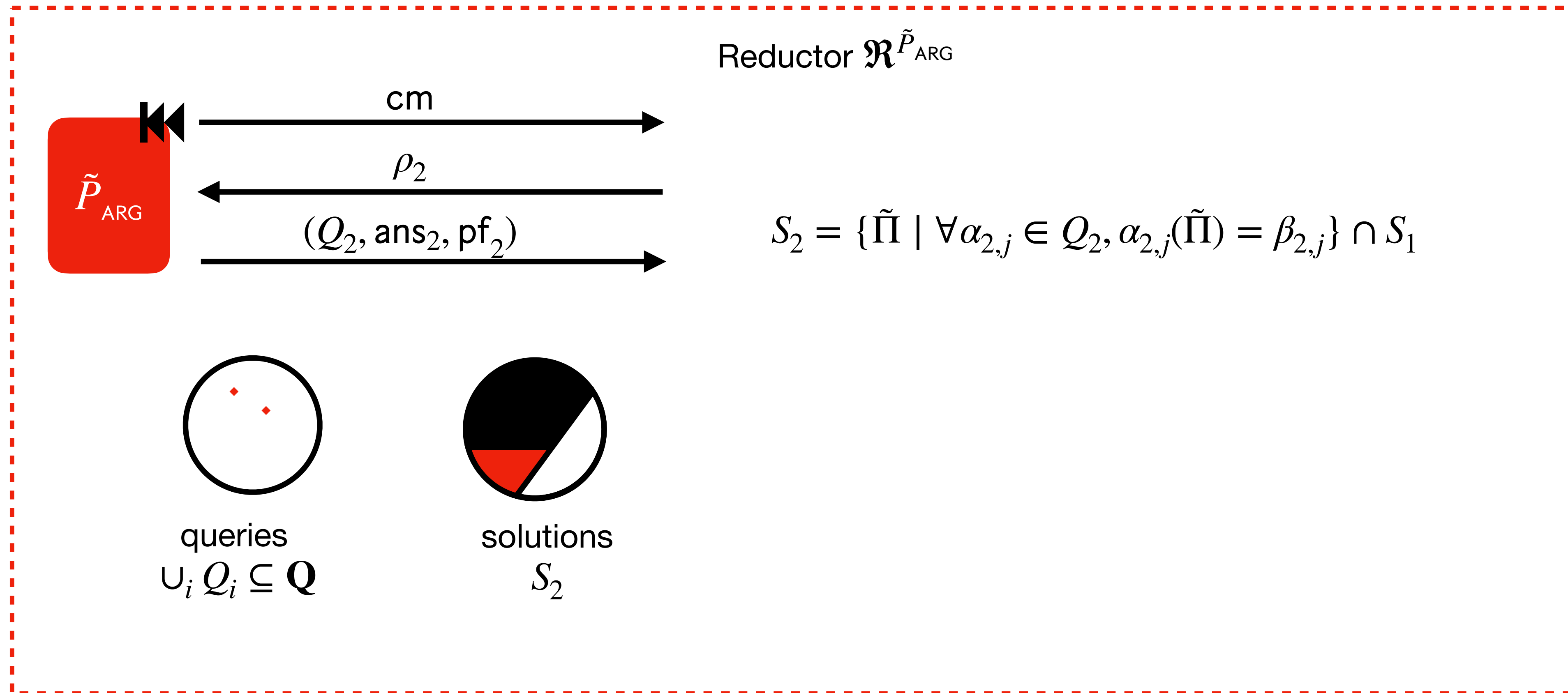
# Security reduction for Funky[FPCP, FC]



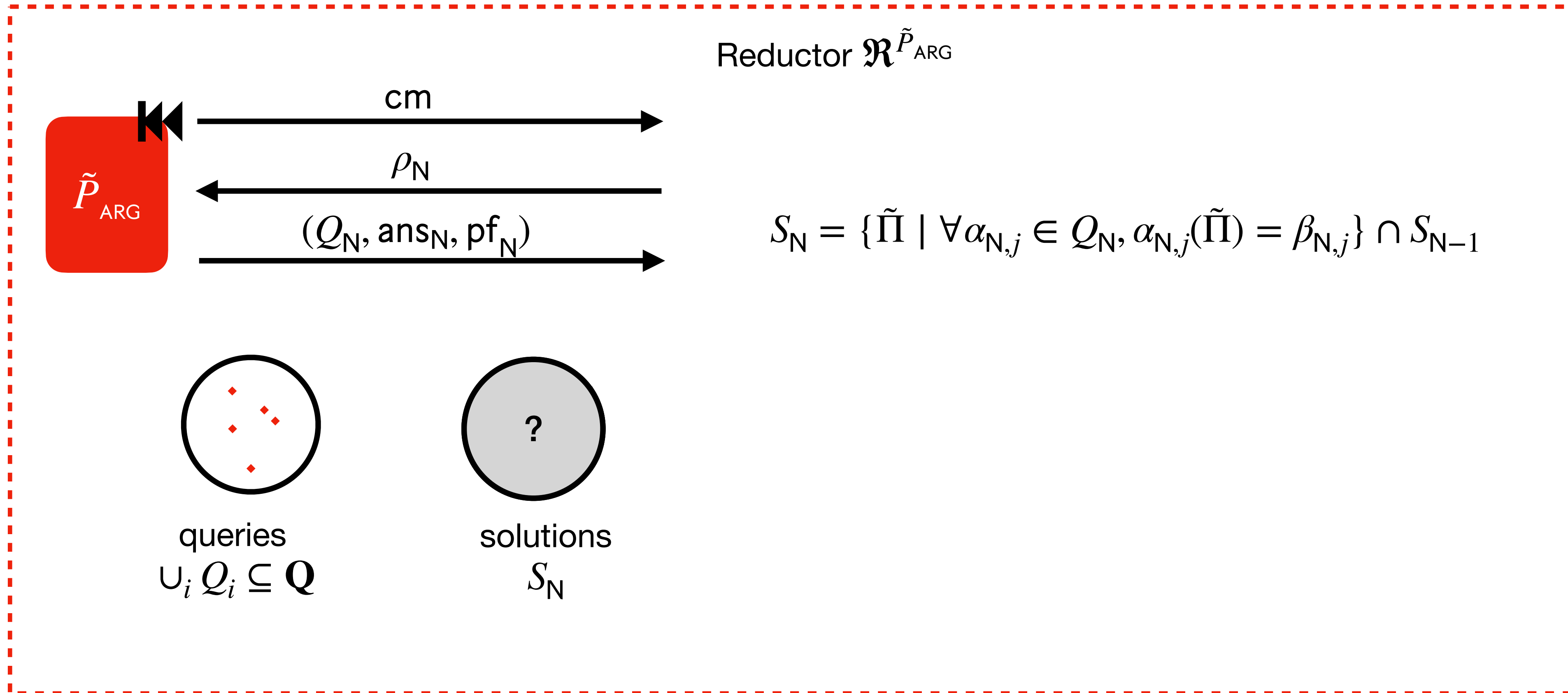
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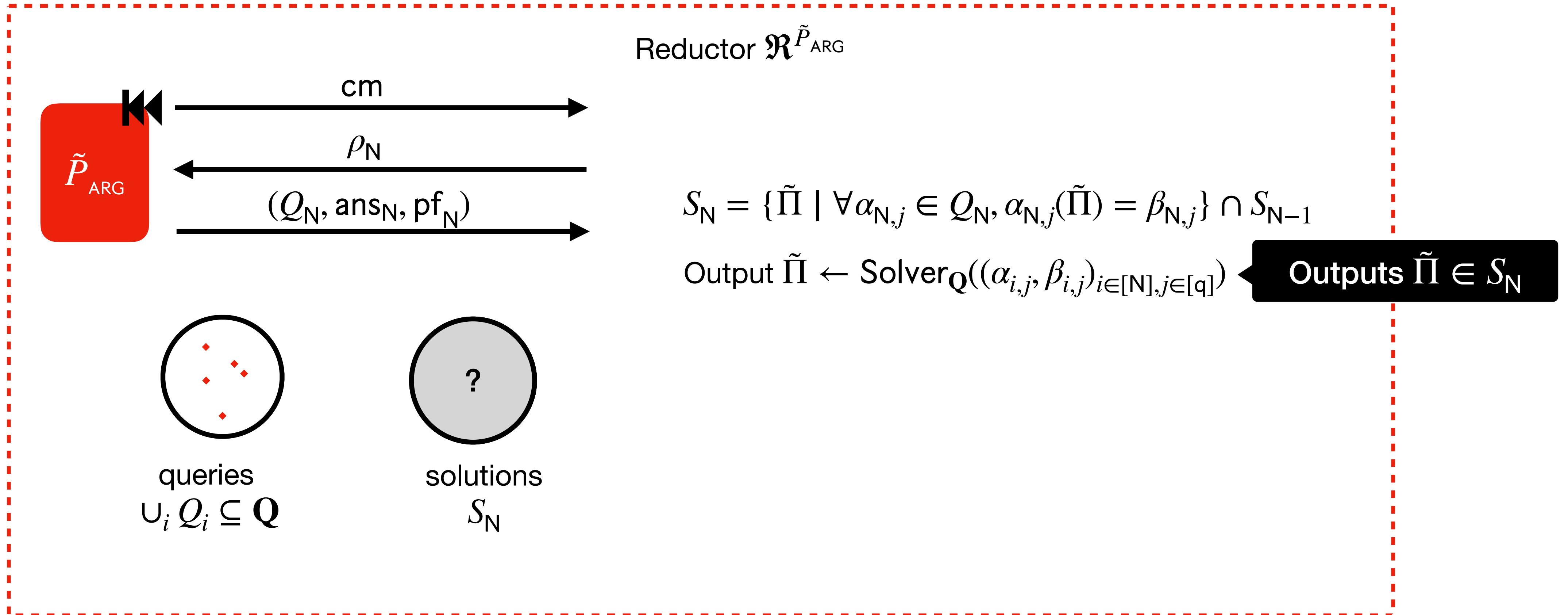


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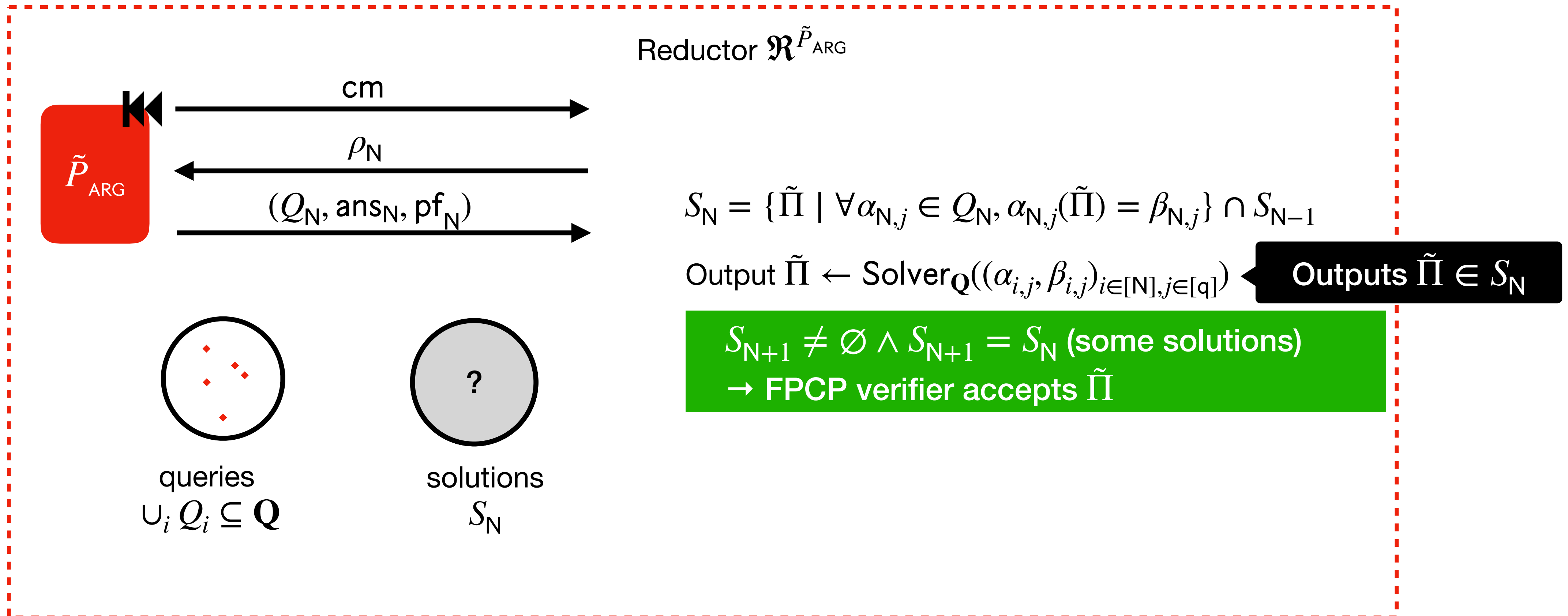




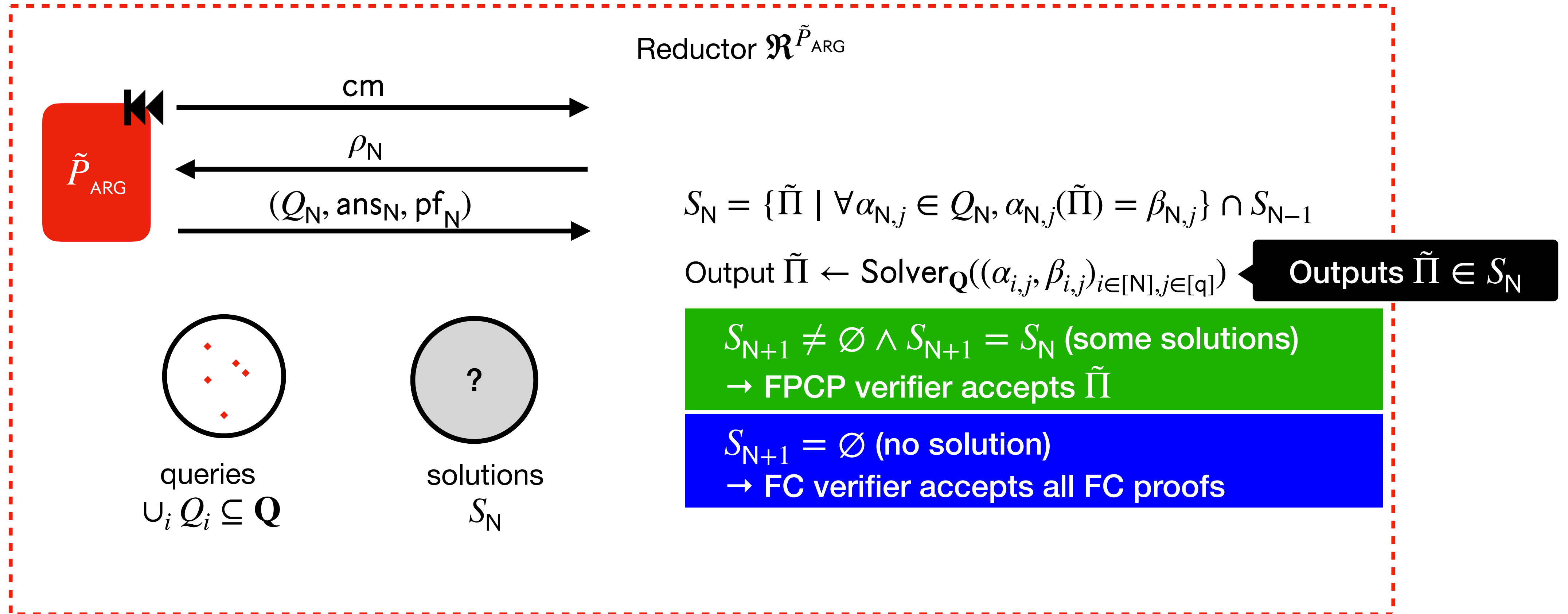
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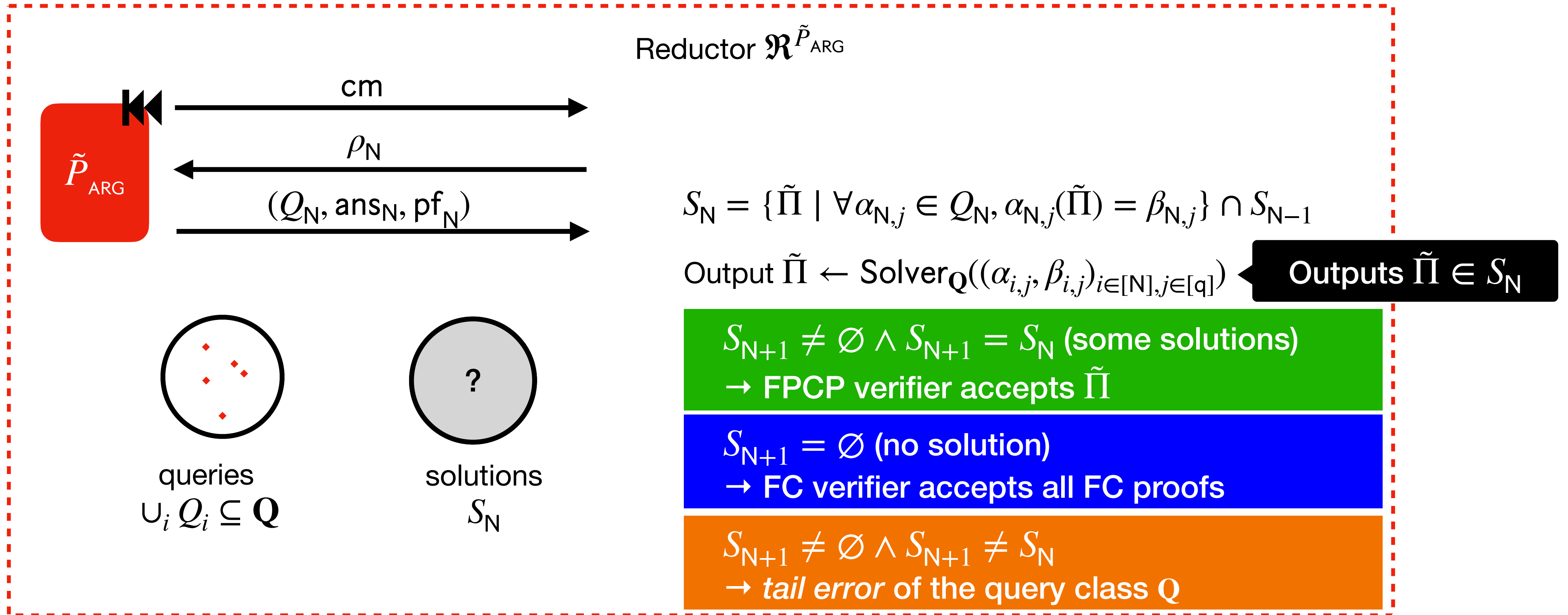
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$\forall \tilde{P} : \forall x \notin L(R):$

$\Pr [\langle \tilde{P}, V(x) \rangle = 1]$

# Security reduction for Funky[FPCP, FC]

$\forall \tilde{P} : \forall x \notin L(R):$

$$\Pr [\langle \tilde{P}, V(x) \rangle = 1] \leq \Pr \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sample } \rho \\ \text{FPCP verifier accepts: } \mathbf{V}^{\tilde{\Pi}}(x; \rho) \stackrel{?}{=} 1 \\ \text{ARG verifier accepts: } V(x; \rho; \mathbf{Q}, \text{ans}, \text{pf}) \rangle = 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Produced by the reductor  $\mathfrak{R}^{\tilde{P}_{\text{ARG}}}$

Produced by a  $t_{\text{ARG}}$ -time adversary  $\tilde{P}_{\text{ARG}}$  given  $\rho$

$$+ \Pr \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sample } \rho \\ \text{FPCP verifier rejects: } \mathbf{V}^{\tilde{\Pi}}(x; \rho) \stackrel{?}{\neq} 1 \\ \text{ARG verifier accepts: } V(x; \rho; \mathbf{Q}, \text{ans}, \text{pf}) \rangle = 1 \end{array} \right]$$

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 \end{aligned}$$

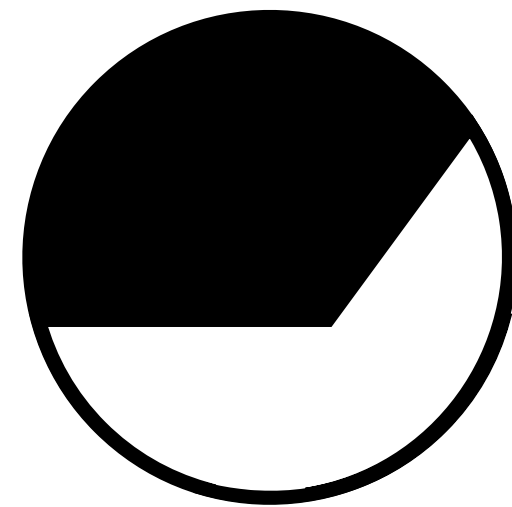
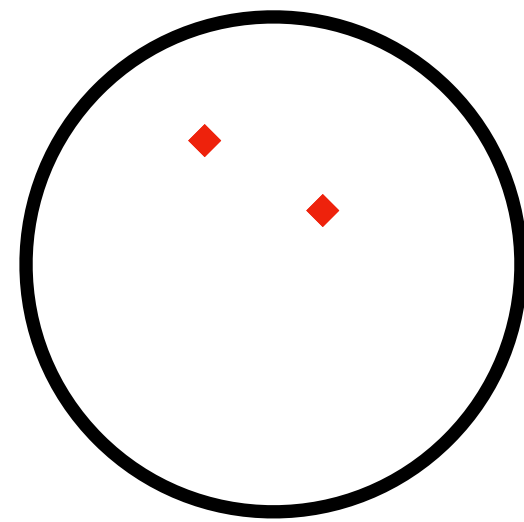


# Security reduction lemma

queries  $\cup_i Q_i$

solutions  $S_i$

Case 1:

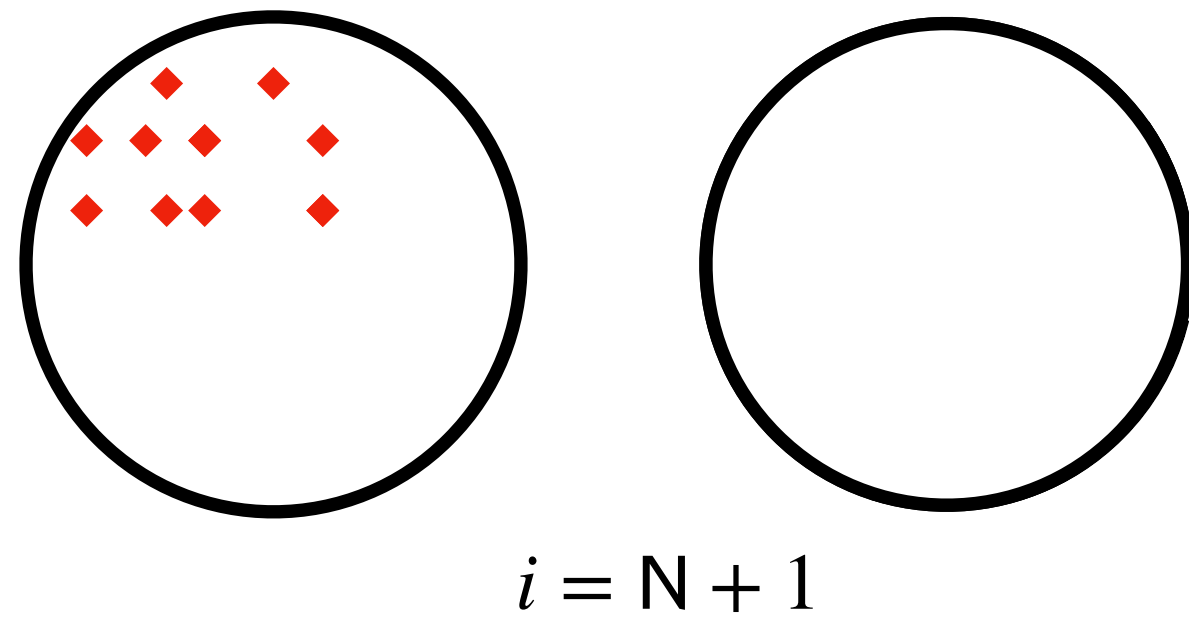


$i = 2$

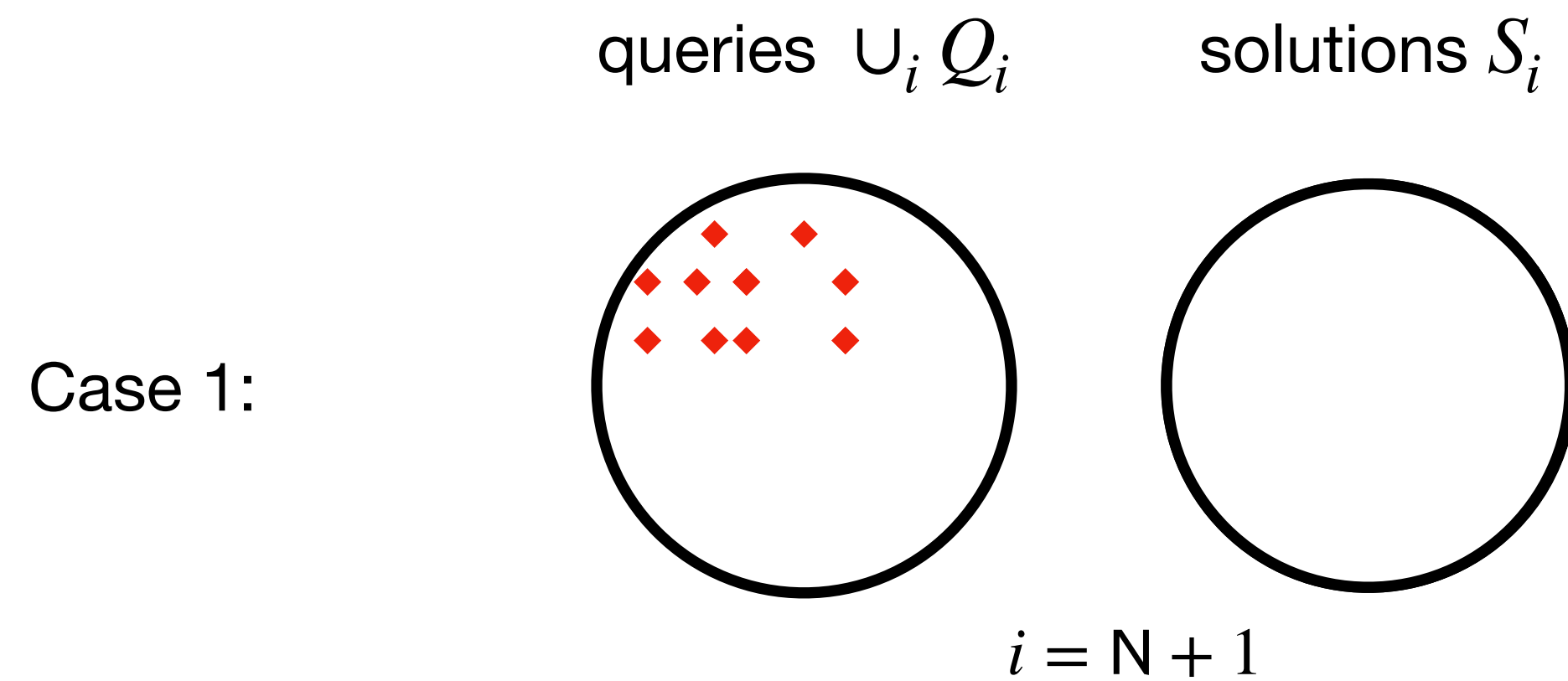
# Security reduction lemma

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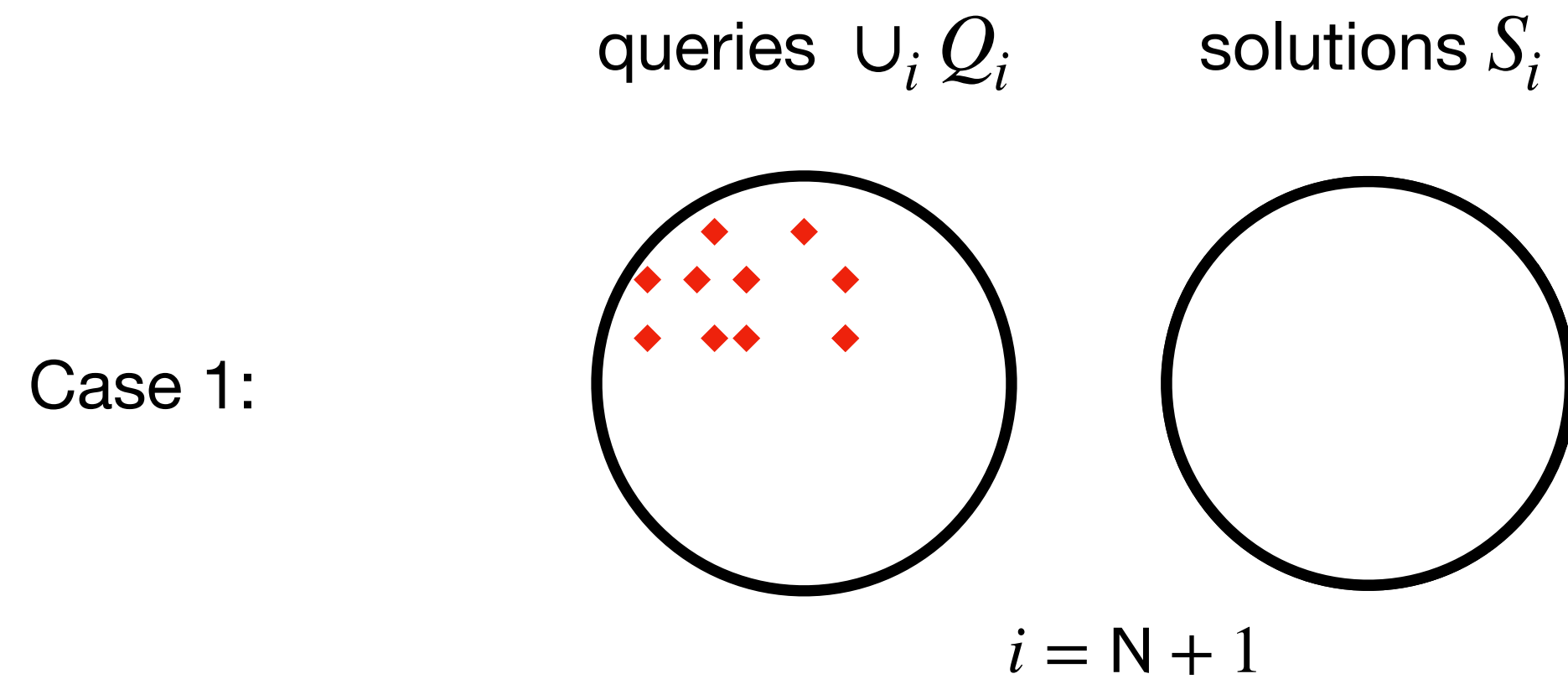


# Security reduction lemma



$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \nexists \tilde{\Pi} : \forall \alpha \in \cup_i Q_i : \alpha(\tilde{\Pi}) = \text{ans}[\alpha] \\ \text{Yet all FC checks pass} \end{array} \right]$$

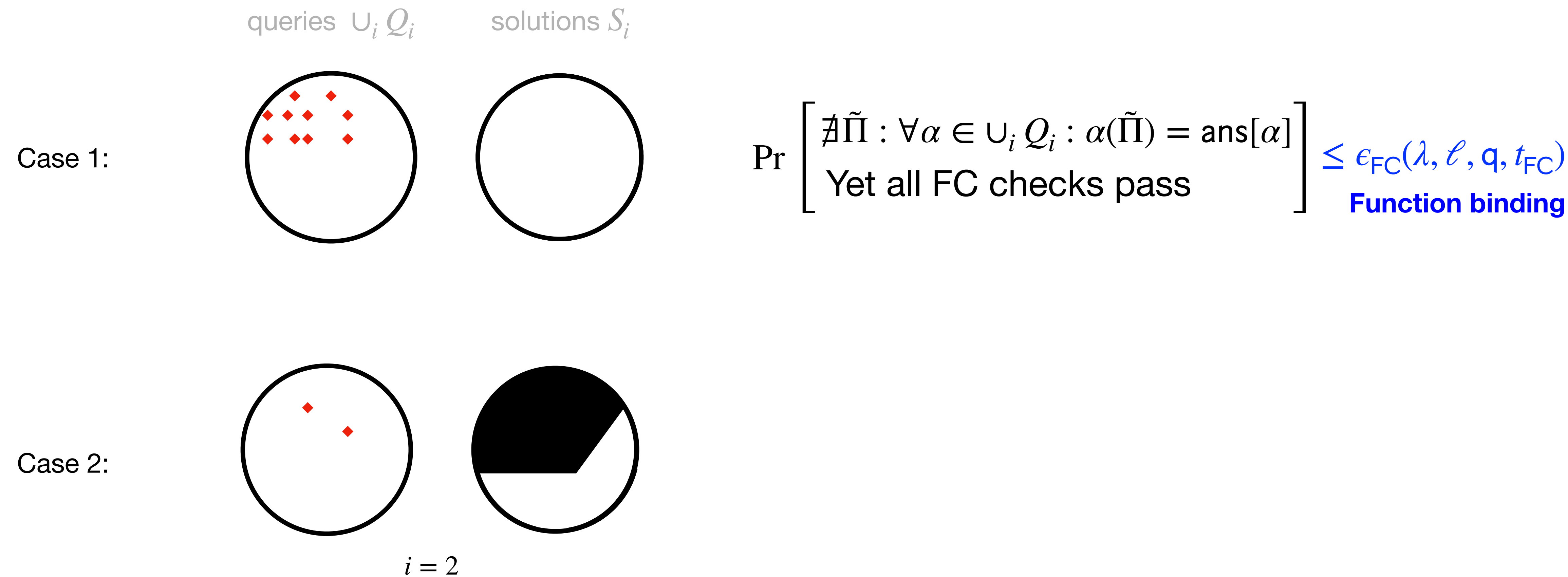
# Security reduction lemma



$$\Pr \left[ \begin{array}{l} \nexists \tilde{\Pi} : \forall \alpha \in \cup_i Q_i : \alpha(\tilde{\Pi}) = \text{ans}[\alpha] \\ \text{Yet all FC checks pass} \end{array} \right] \leq \epsilon_{\text{FC}}(\lambda, \ell, q, t_{\text{FC}})$$

**Function binding**

# Security reduction lemma



$\Pr \left[ \begin{array}{l} \nexists \tilde{\Pi} : \forall \alpha \in \cup_i Q_i : \alpha(\tilde{\Pi}) = \text{ans}[\alpha] \\ \text{Yet all FC checks pass} \end{array} \right] \leq \epsilon_{\text{FC}}(\lambda, \ell, q, t_{\text{FC}})$

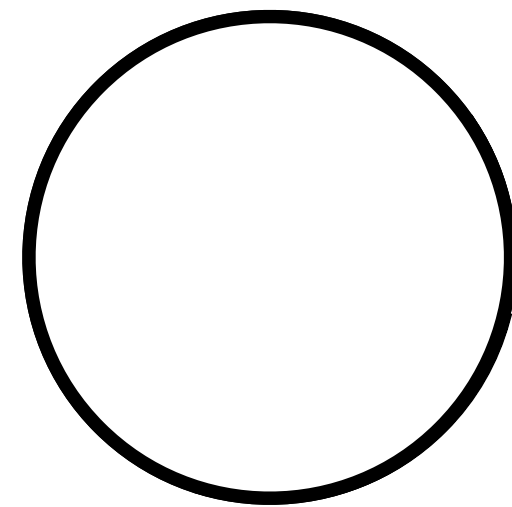
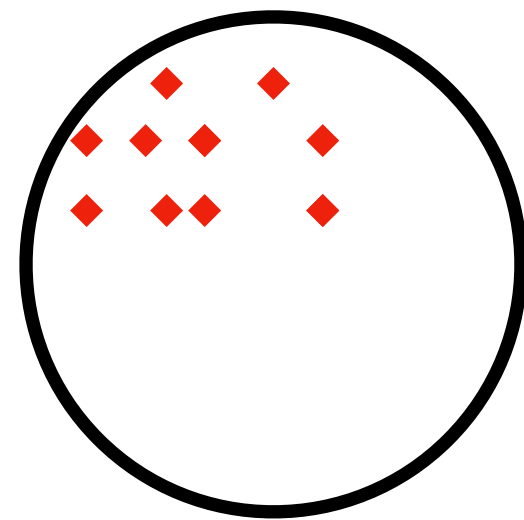
Function binding

# Security reduction lemma

queries  $\cup_i Q_i$

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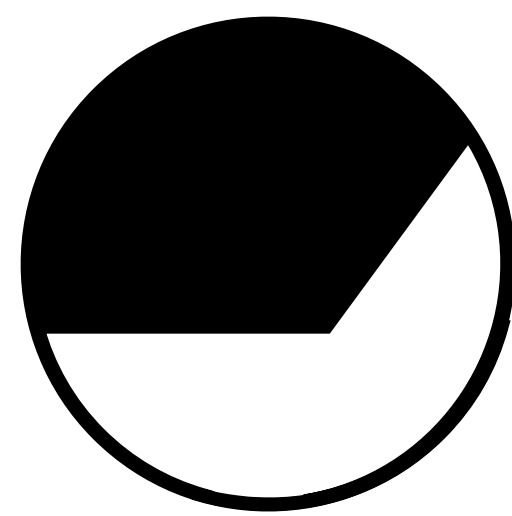
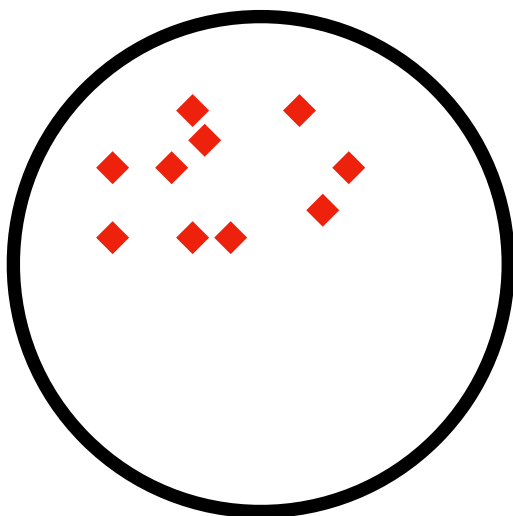
Case 1:



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**Function binding**

Case 2:



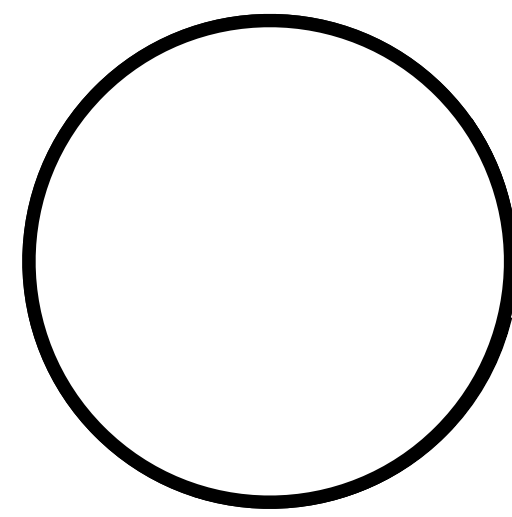
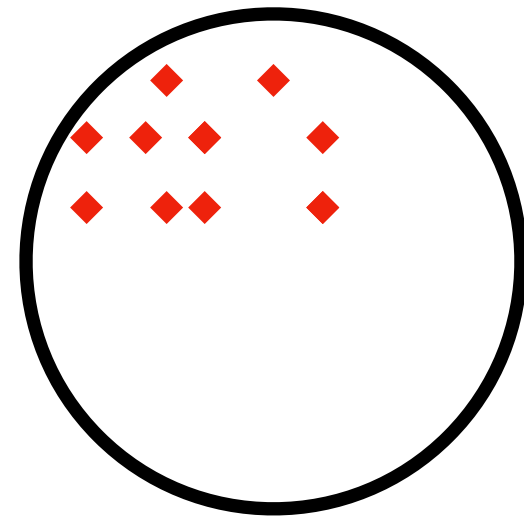
$i = N$

# Security reduction lemma

queries  $\cup_i Q_i$

solutions  $S_i$

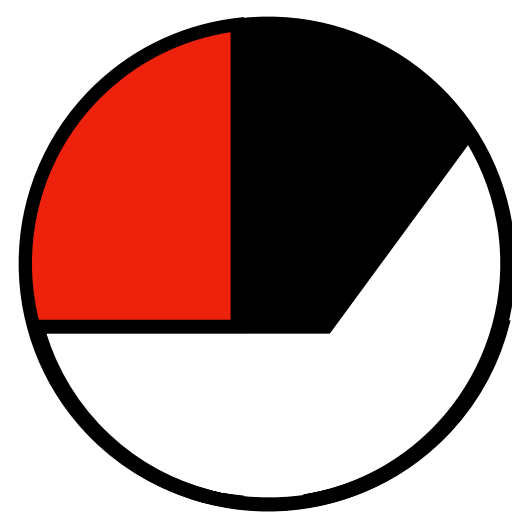
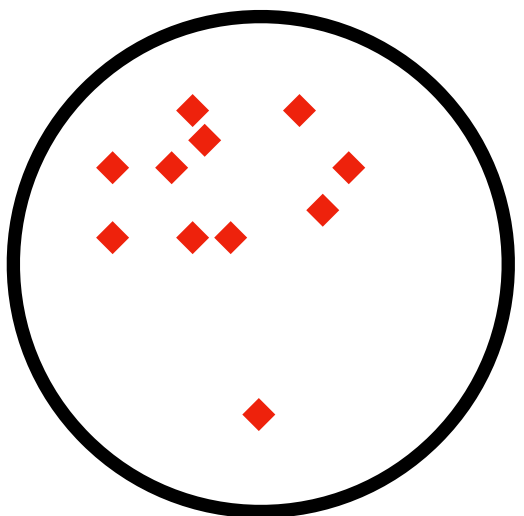
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**Function binding**

Case 2:



$i = N + 1$

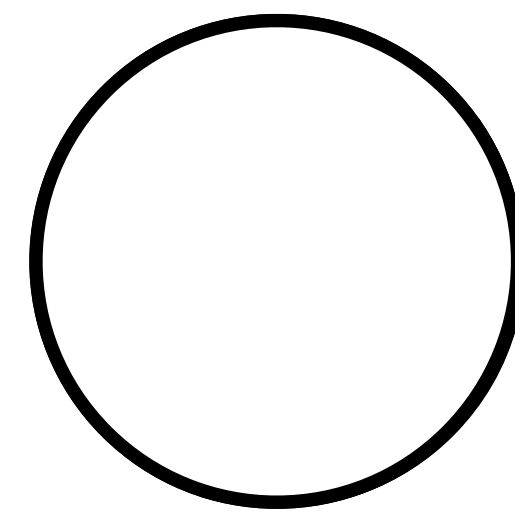
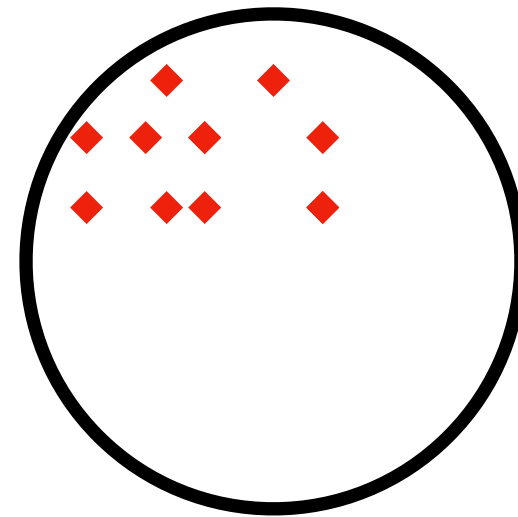
$$[S_{N+1} \neq \emptyset \wedge S_{N+1} \neq S_N]$$

# Security reduction lemma

queries  $\cup_i Q_i$

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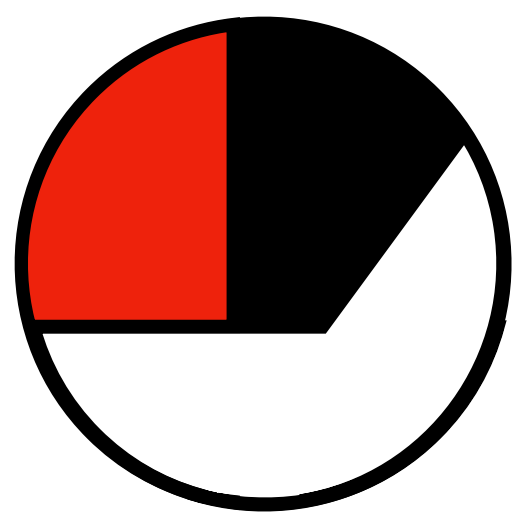
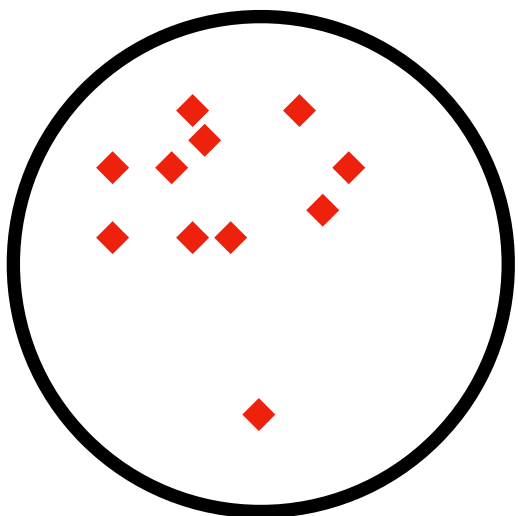
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**Function binding**

Case 2:



$i = N + 1$

$$\Pr \left[ S_{N+1} \neq \emptyset \wedge S_{N+1} \neq S_N \right] \leq \epsilon_Q(\ell, N)$$

**Tail error**

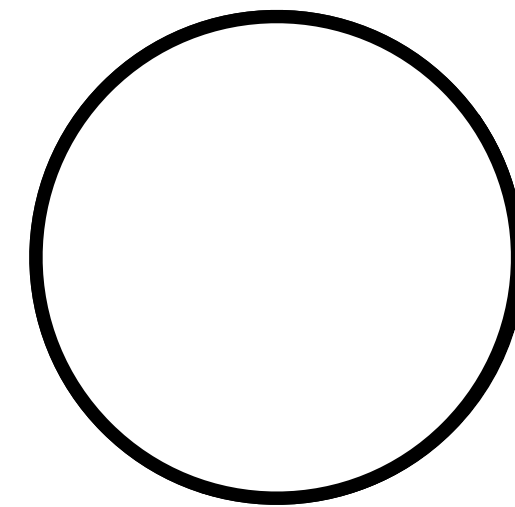
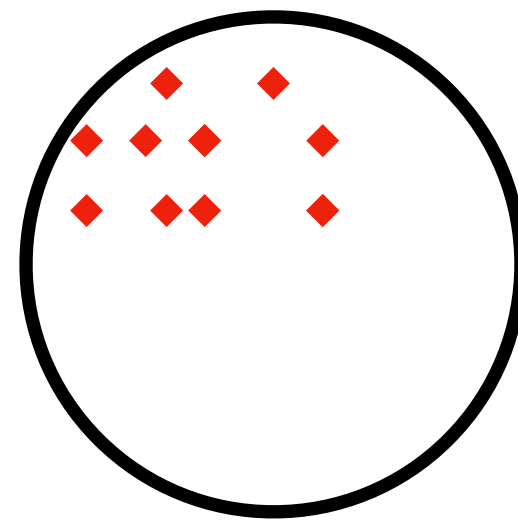


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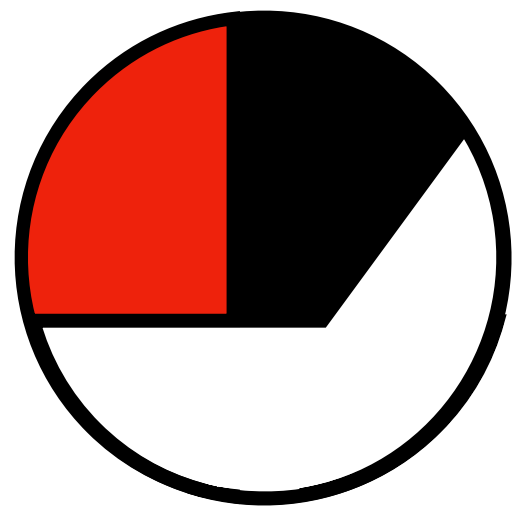
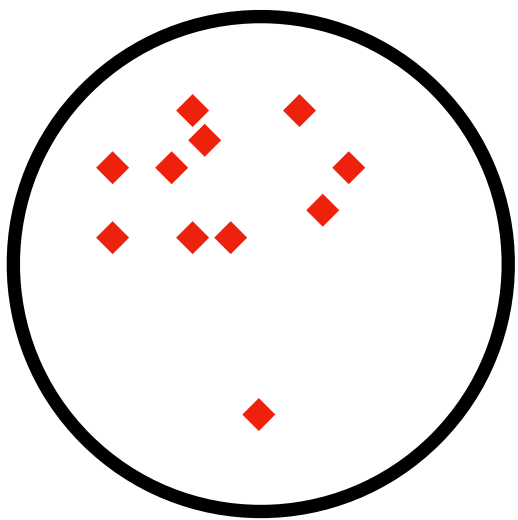
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**Function binding**

Case 2:



$i = N + 1$

$$\Pr [S_{N+1} \neq \emptyset \wedge S_{N+1} \neq S_N] \leq \epsilon_Q(\ell, N)$$

depends on query class,  
but independent of FC!

**Tail error**

# Security reduction for Funky[FPCP, FC]

$$\epsilon_{\text{ARG}}(\lambda, \ell, q, t) \leq \epsilon_{\text{FPCP}}(\ell, q) + \epsilon_{\text{FC}}(\lambda, \ell, q, t \cdot N + t_Q) + \epsilon_Q(\ell, N)$$

# Security reduction for Funky[FPCP, FC]

$\leq \ell/N$   
for  $Q$  of interest

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# Security reduction for Funky[FPCP, FC]

poly( $\ell, q, N$ )  
for  $Q$  of interest

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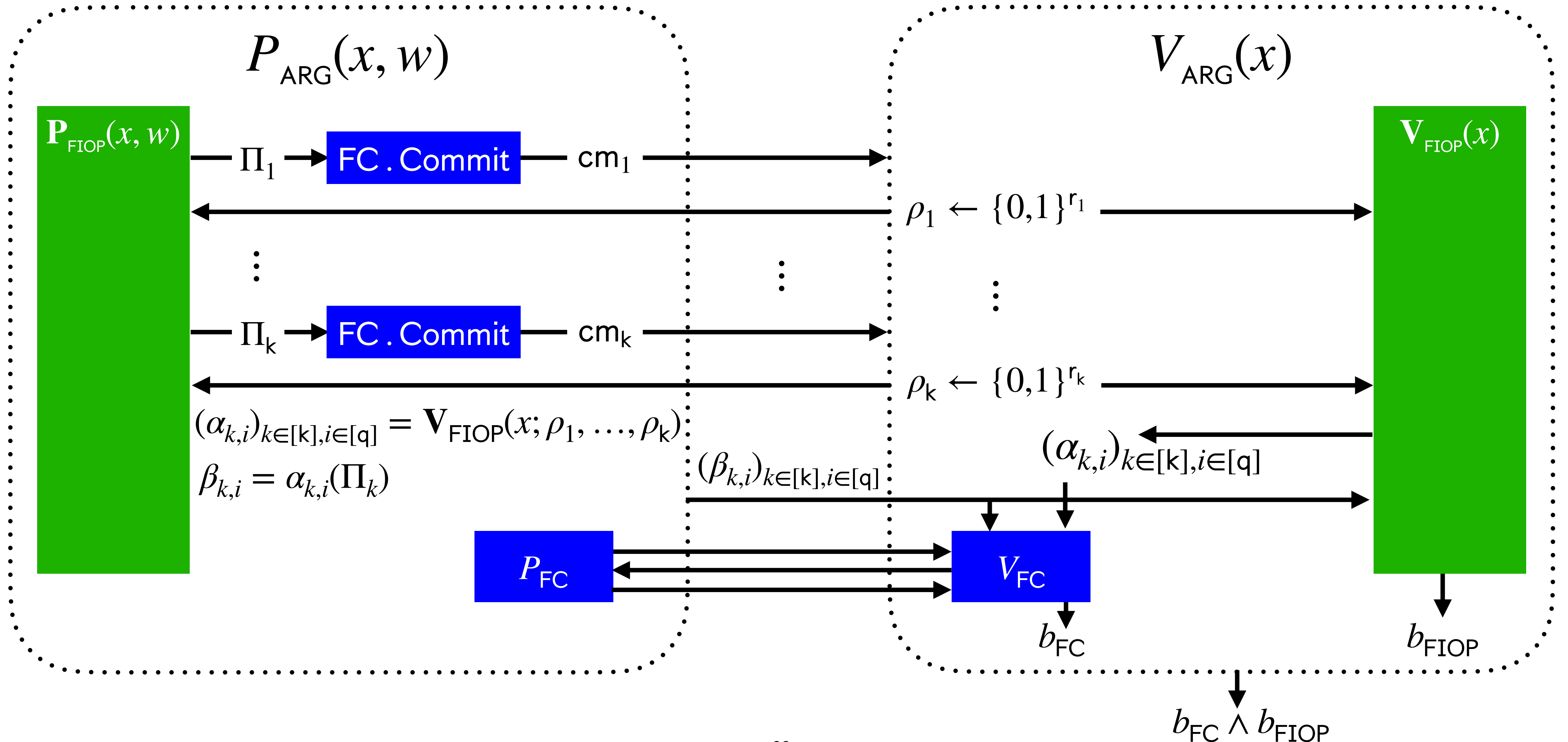
$\text{poly}(\ell, q, N)$ for $Q$ of interest	$\leq \ell/N$ for $Q$ of interest
--------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

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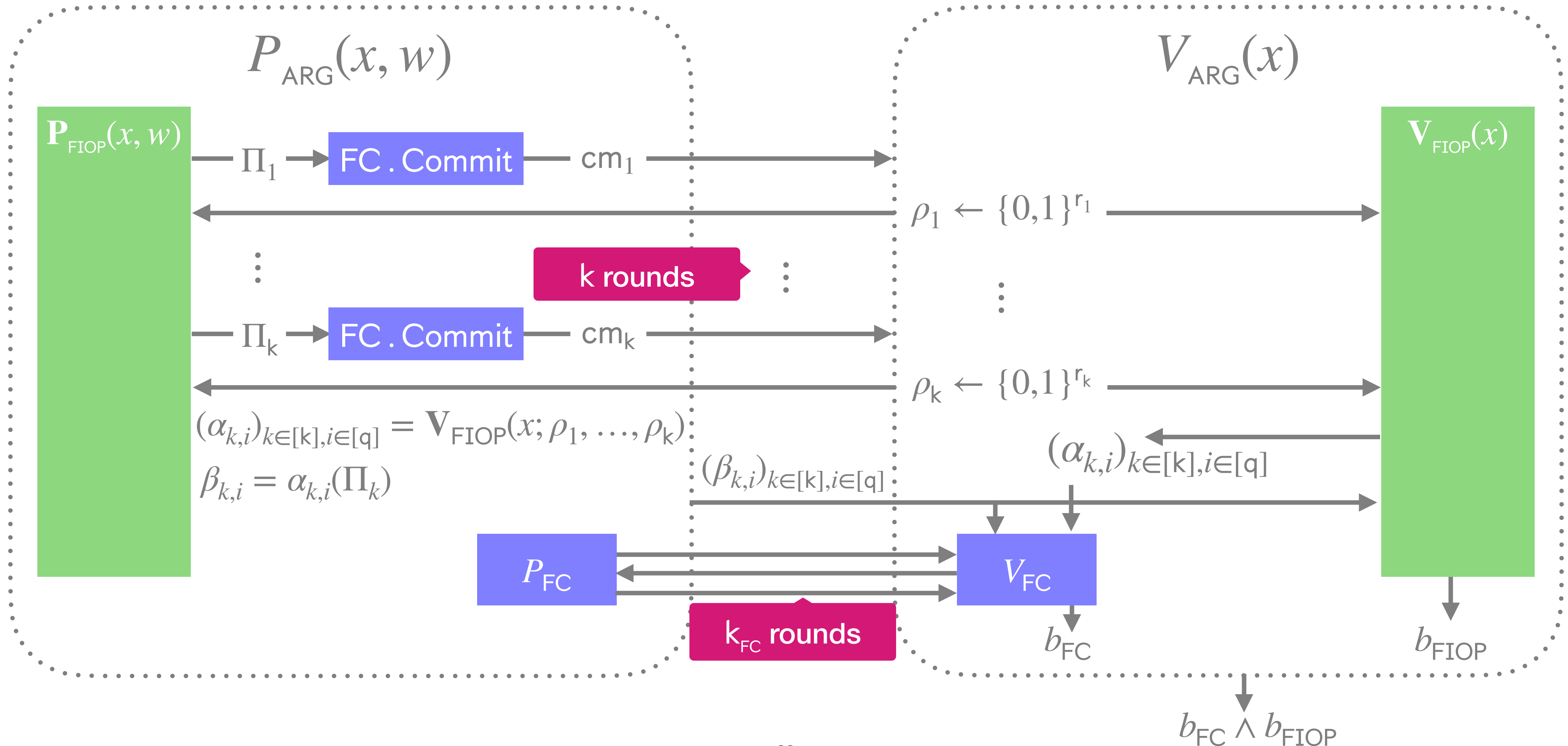
For  $Q$  of interest:  $\leq \epsilon_{\text{FPCP}}(\ell, q) + \epsilon_{\text{FC}}(\lambda, \ell, q, t \cdot \ell/\epsilon + t_Q) + \epsilon$   $N := \ell/\epsilon$

Fiat–Shamir security of Funky  
in the ROM

# The Funky protocol



# The Funky protocol





# State-restoration security of Funky[FIOP, FC]

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Analogous for FIOP:

$$\epsilon_{\text{ARG}}(t) \leq \epsilon_{\text{FIOP}} + \epsilon_{\text{FC}}(t \cdot kN + t_{\mathbf{Q}} \cdot k) + k \cdot \epsilon_{\mathbf{Q}}$$

# State-restoration security of Funky[F<sub>IOP</sub>, F<sub>C</sub>]

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RO queries

SR moves

Generically:

$$\epsilon_{\text{NARG}}(\textcolor{violet}{m}, t) \leq \epsilon_{\text{ARG}}^{\text{SR}}(\textcolor{violet}{m}, t)$$

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$$\epsilon_{\text{NARG}}(m, t) \leq \epsilon_{\text{ARG}}^{\text{SR}}(m, t)$$

k might be superconstant!

$$\leq (\epsilon_{\text{FIOP}} + \epsilon_{\text{FC}}(t \cdot kN + t_Q \cdot k) + k \cdot \epsilon_Q) \cdot (m + 1)^k$$

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**Theorem:**

$$\epsilon_{\text{ARG}}^{\text{SR}}(m, t) \leq \epsilon_{\text{FIOP}}^{\text{SR}}(m + k) + \epsilon_{\text{FC}}^{\text{SR}}(m \cdot kN, t \cdot kN + t_Q \cdot k) + k \cdot \epsilon_Q$$

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RO queries      SR moves

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$\leq \epsilon_{\text{F}_{\text{IOP}}} \cdot \text{poly}(m + k)$   
for F<sub>IOP</sub>s of interest

$\leq \epsilon_{\text{FC}} \cdot \text{poly}(m \cdot kN)$   
for FCs of interest

**Application:**

**Plonk is a SNARK in the ROM  
from the SDH assumption**



# Plonk's security

iPlonk = Funky[PlonkIOP, linKZG]  
Plonk = FS[iPlonk]

# Plonk's security

constant-round FIOP

iPlonk = Funky[PlonkIOP, linKZG]  
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# Plonk's security

constant-round FIOP

one-round FC

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# Plonk's security

Query class: evaluations of  
structured polynomials  $Q_{\text{poly}}^*$

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Not special sound!  
(assuming DLog [LPS24b])

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## Security in idealized models

Knowledge-sound in AGM [GWC19]

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## Security in idealized models

Knowledge-sound in AGM [GWC19]

## Security in standard model

Special-sound from new ARSDH and  
SplitRSDH assumptions [LPS24b]



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Query class: evaluations of  
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Knowledge-sound in AGM [GWC19]

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Special-sound from **new ARSDH and SplitRSDH assumptions** [LPS24b]

### Corollary:

iPlonk is state-restoration (knowledge) sound  
*assuming Strong Diffie-Hellman*

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**Lemma:**

**PlonkIOP** is  
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**Lemma:**

**PlonkIOP** is  
**state-restoration**  
(knowledge) sound

**Lemma:**

**linKZG** is  
**state-restoration**  
function binding  
*assuming SDH*

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Query class: evaluations of  
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constant-round FC

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Lemma:

$Q_{\text{poly}}^*$  has good  
**tail error** and  
**solver time**

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*assuming SDH*

Lemma:

$Q_{\text{poly}}^*$  has good  
**tail error** and  
**solver time**

# linKZG is state-restoration function binding

linKZG = lin[batchKZG] is state-restoration function binding



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Lemma: lin[bPC] SR-FB  $\Leftarrow$  bPC SR-FB for any homomorphic bPC

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$\Leftarrow$  KZG is function binding (KZG is non-interactive)

Lemma: PC FB  $\Leftarrow$  PC EB for any homomorphic PC

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Lemma: PC FB  $\Leftarrow$  PC EB for any homomorphic PC

$\Leftarrow$  KZG is evaluation binding

$\Leftarrow$  *Strong Diffie-Hellman* [KZG10]

# Our results

ARG = Funky[FIOP, FC] for a query class Q

FIOP is state-restoration (knowledge) sound  
+ FC is state-restoration function binding  
 $\Rightarrow$  ARG = Funky[FIOP, FC] is state-restoration (knowledge) sound  
$$\epsilon_{\text{ARG}}^{\text{SR}}(k, \ell, t) \leq \epsilon_{\text{FIOP}}^{\text{SR}}(k, \ell) + \epsilon_{\text{FC}}^{\text{SR}}(t \cdot k \cdot N + t_Q \cdot k) + k \cdot \epsilon_Q(\ell, q, N)$$

Application: Plonk = FS[Funky[PlonkIOP, linearized KZG]]  
is a SNARK in the ROM  
from the SDH assumption (previously: from ARSDH+SplitRSDH)

# On the Fiat–Shamir Security of Succinct Arguments from Functional Commitments

Alessandro Chiesa, Ziyi Guan, Christian Knabenhans, Zihan Yu

**EPFL**

# Tail error and solving time

**Messages**

**Answers**

**Tail error**  
 $\epsilon_Q(\ell, N)$

**Solving time**  
 $t_Q(\ell, q, N)$

---



# Tail error and solving time

	Messages	Answers		Tail error $\epsilon_Q(\ell, N)$	Solving time $t_Q(\ell, q, N)$
Point queries	$\Pi \in \mathbb{F}^\ell$	$\beta = \Pi[\alpha]$	fill	$\ell/N$	$O(qN)$

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Evaluation queries on polynomials	$\Pi \in \mathbb{F}[X]^{<\ell}$	$\beta = \Pi(\alpha)$	interpolation	$\ell/N$	$O(\ell^2 + qN\ell)$

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Linear queries	$\Pi \in \mathbb{F}^\ell$	$\beta = \sum_{i \in [\ell]} \Pi[i] \cdot \alpha[i]$	Gaussian elimination	$\ell/N$	$O(qN\ell^2)$
Evaluation queries on polynomials	$\Pi \in \mathbb{F}[X]^{<\ell}$	$\beta = \Pi(\alpha)$	interpolation	$\ell/N$	$O(\ell^2 + qN\ell)$
Evaluation queries on structured polynomials	$\Pi \in (\mathbb{F}[X]^{\leq D})^{m+n}$ $= (f_1, \dots, f_m, g_1, \dots, g_n)$	$\beta = \sum_{k \in [n]} h_k(f_1(\alpha), \dots, f_m(\alpha)) \cdot g_k(\alpha)$		$\ell/N$ $\ell = (m + n)(D + 1)$	$O(qN\ell^2)$

# Security reduction for Funky[FIOP, FC]

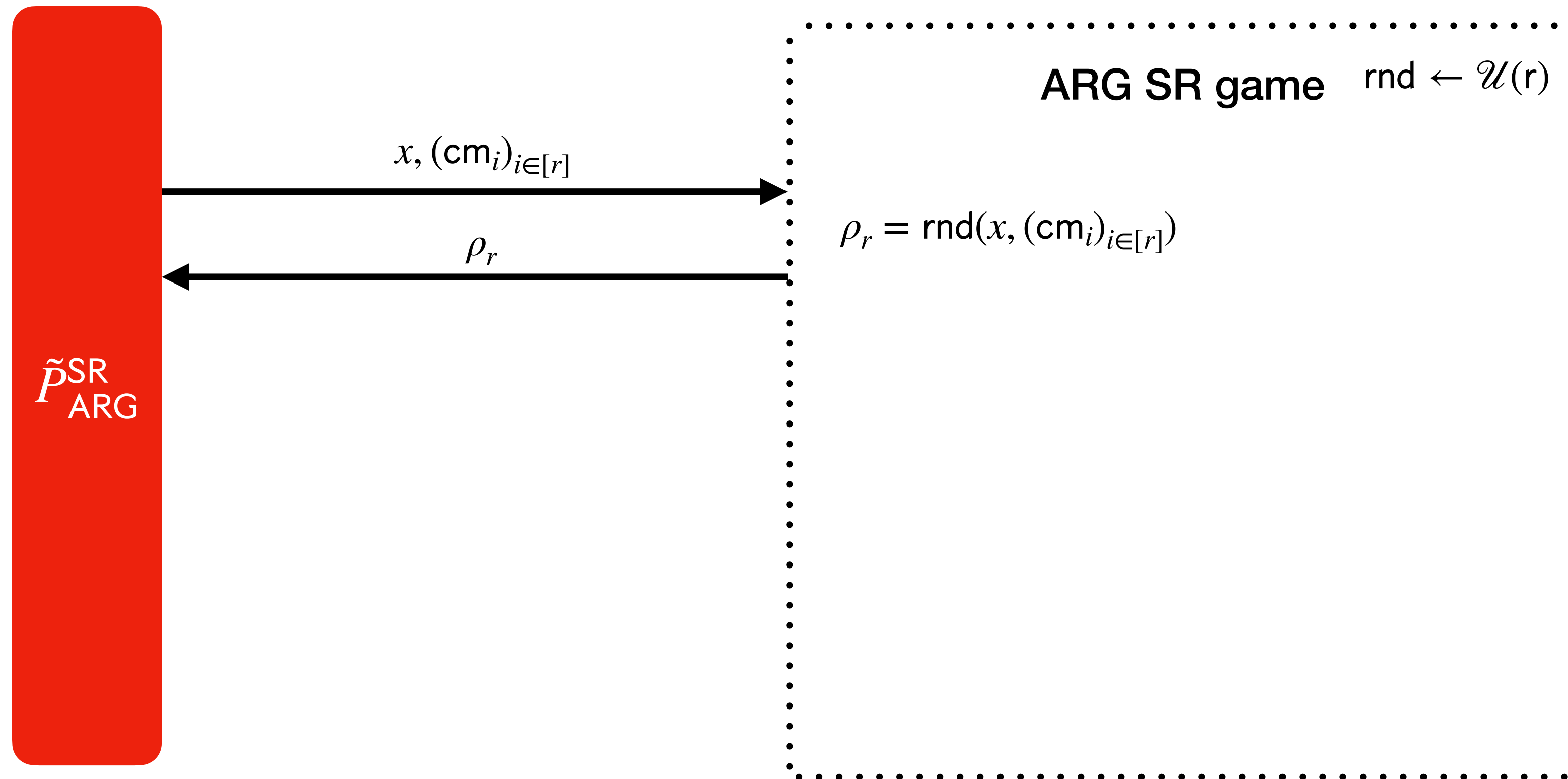
$\tilde{p}_{\text{ARG}}^{\text{SR}}$

ARG SR game     $\text{rnd} \leftarrow \mathcal{U}(r)$

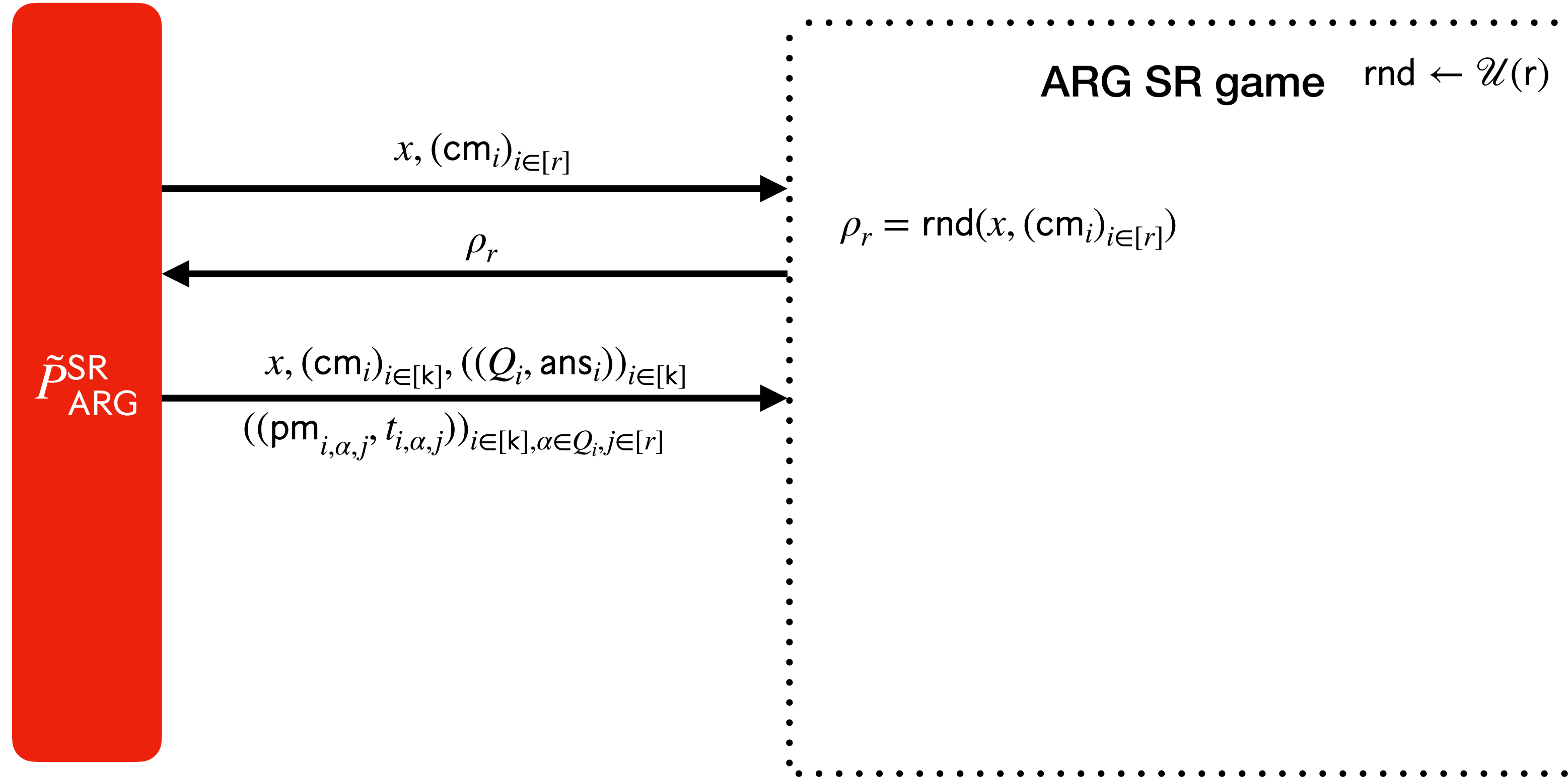
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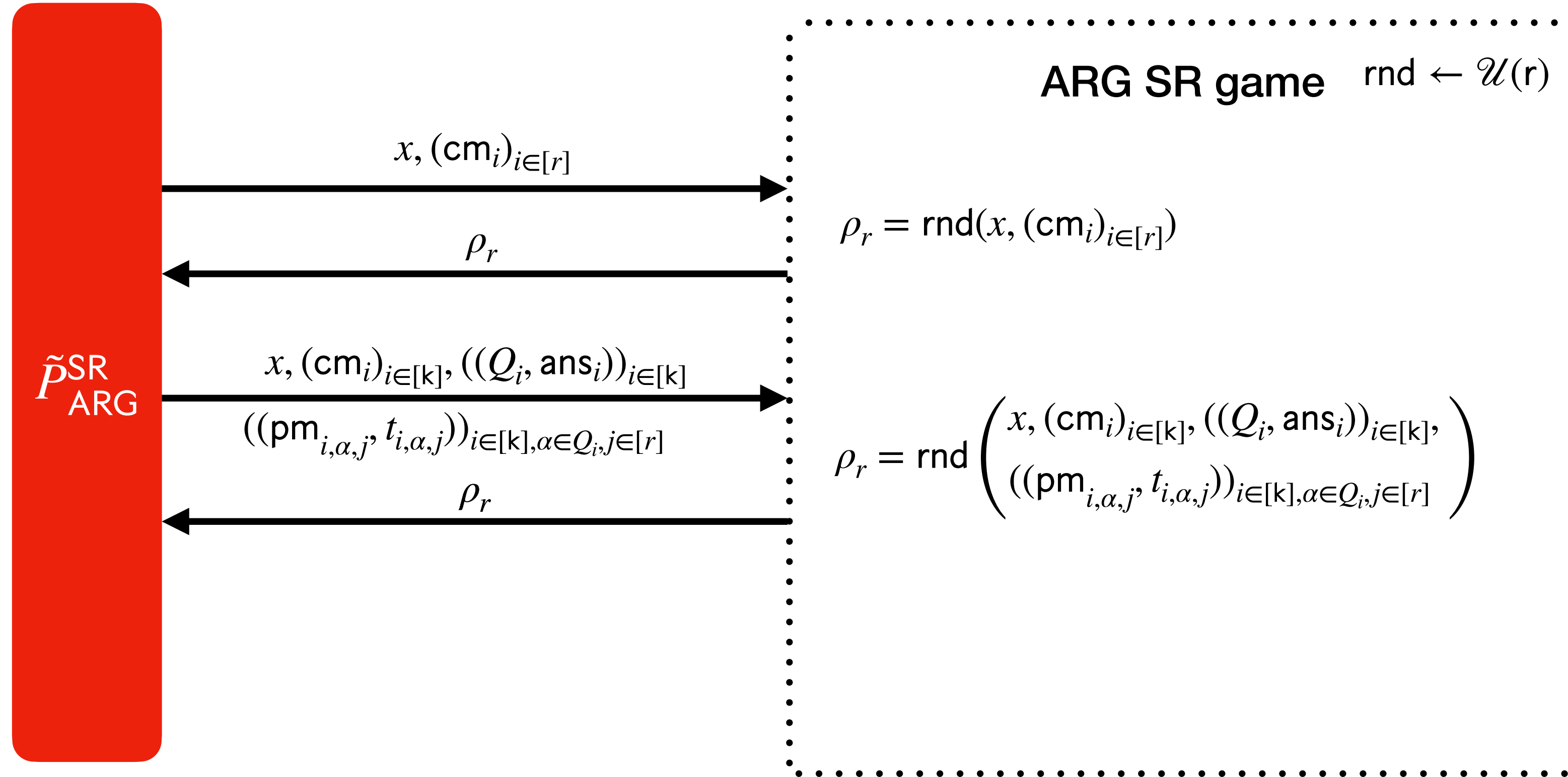


# Security reduction for Funky[FIOP, FC]

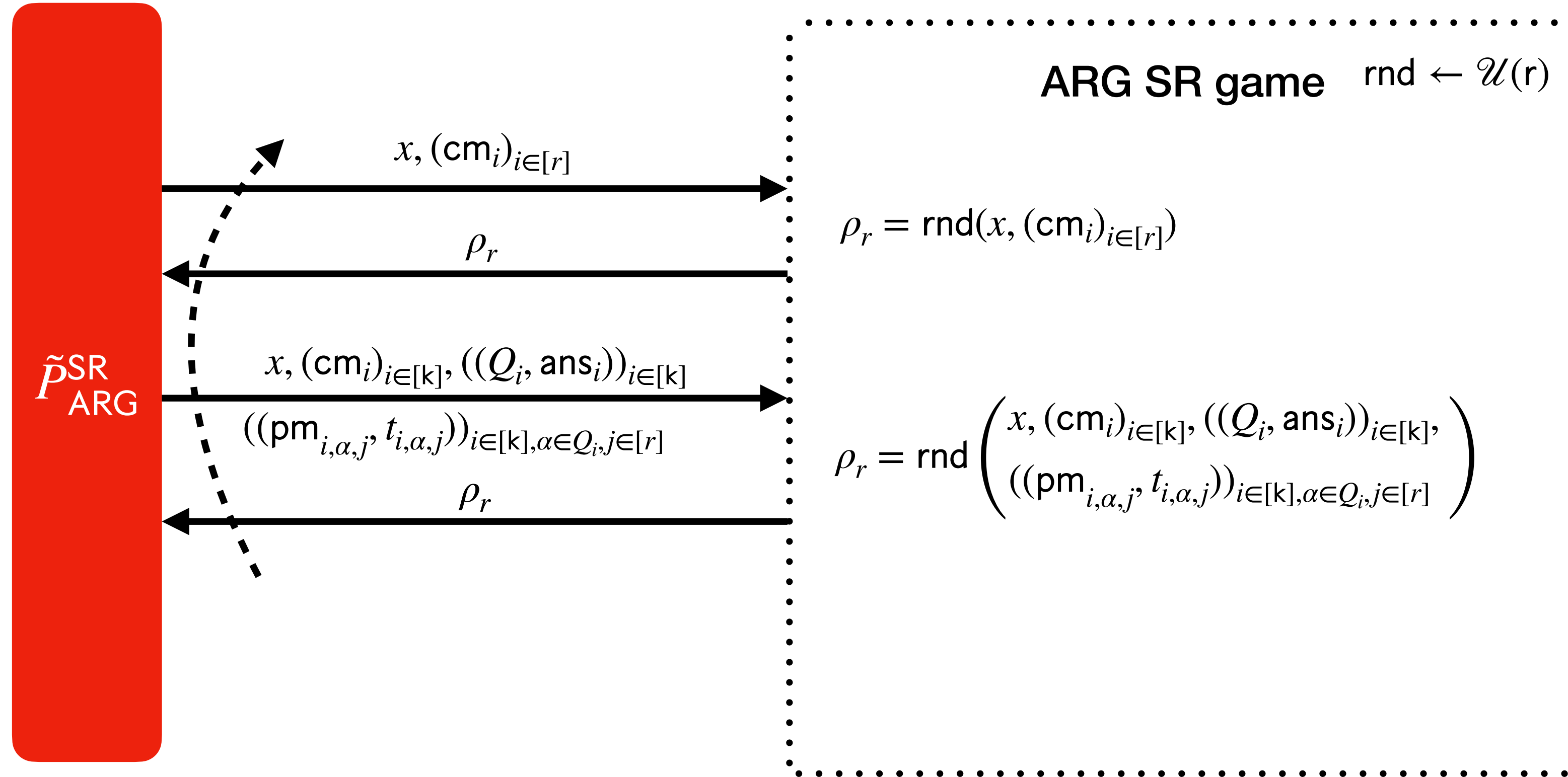




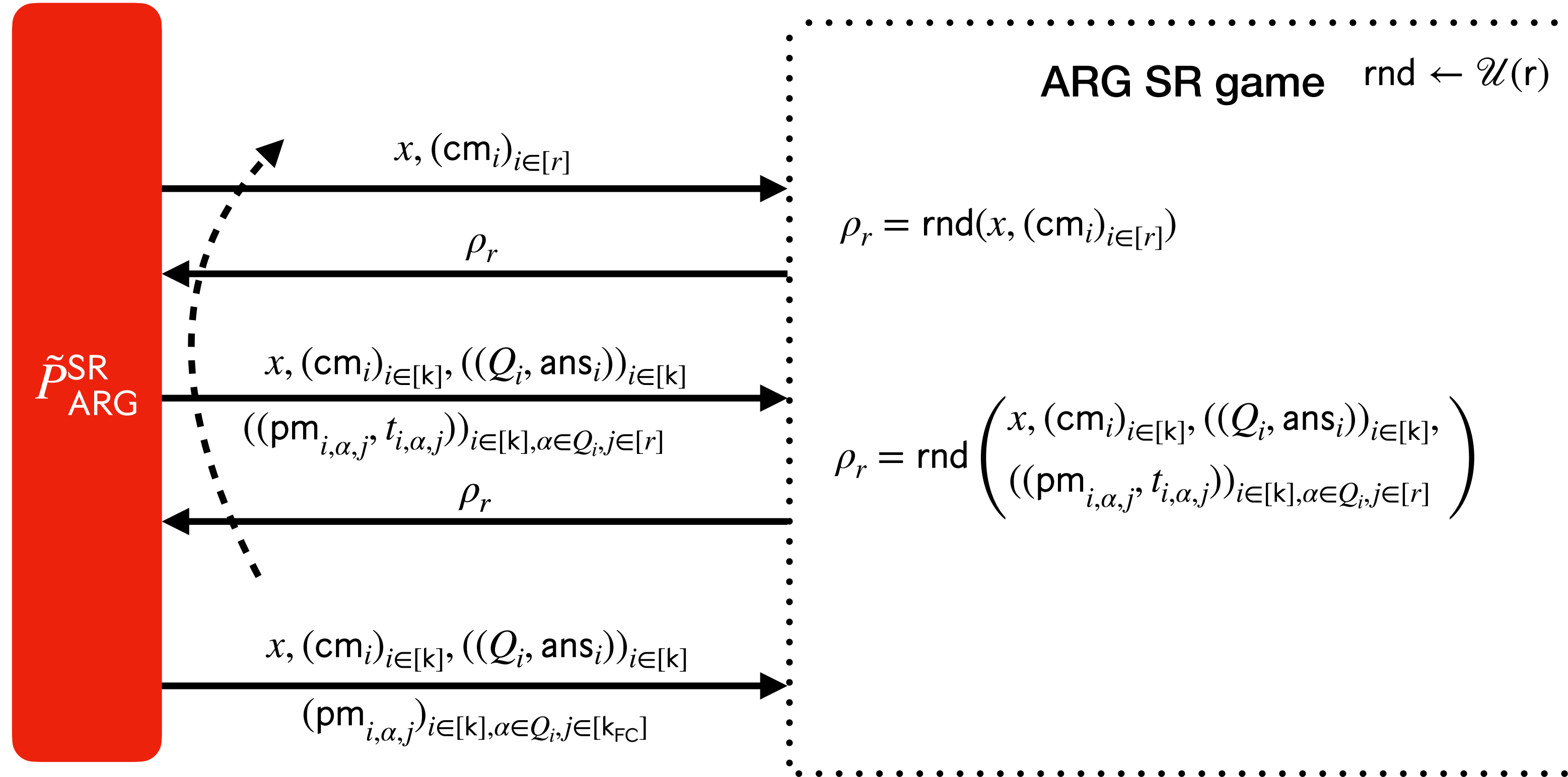
# Security reduction for Funky[F<sub>IOP</sub>, F<sub>C</sub>]



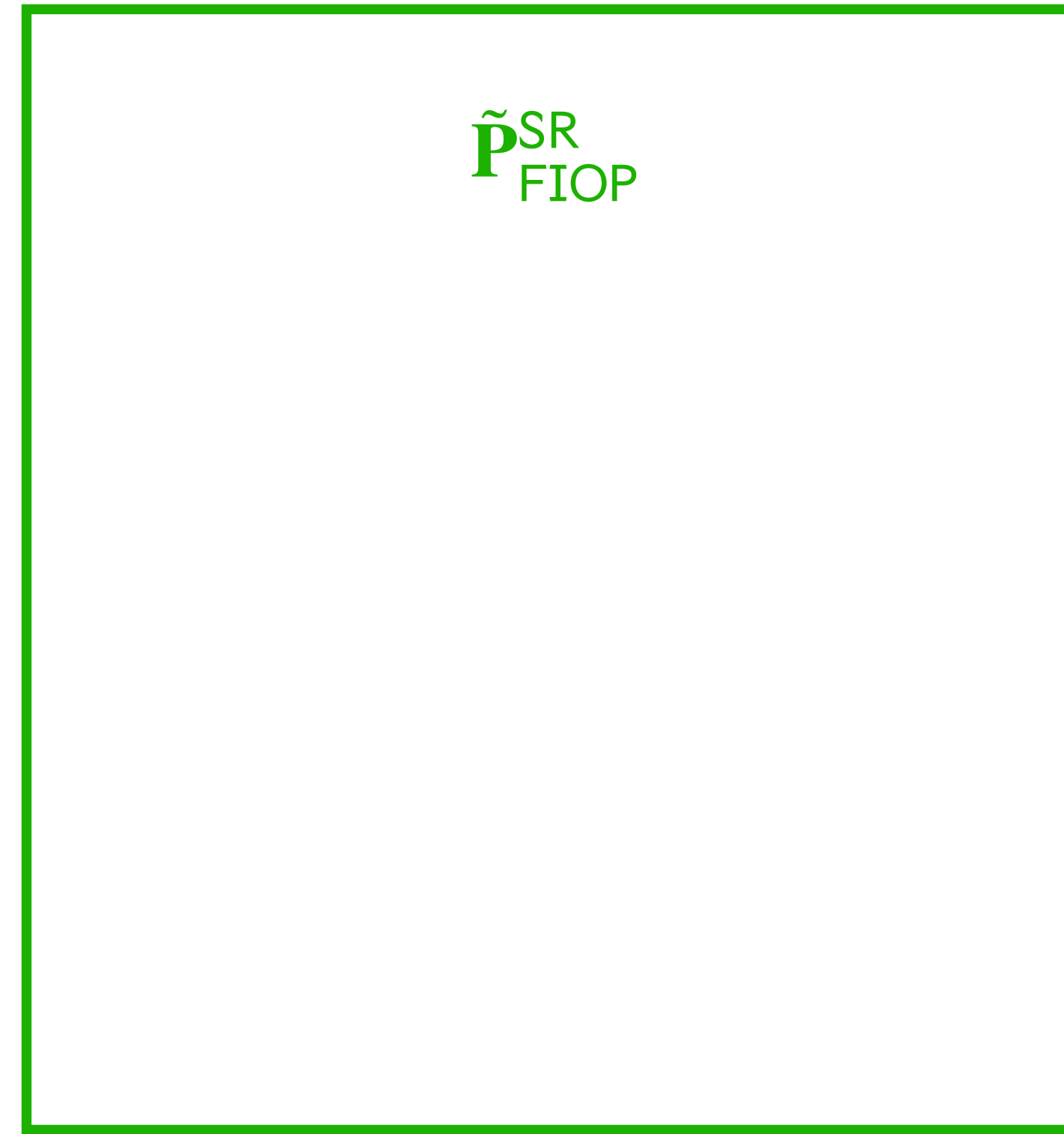
# Security reduction for Funky[F<sub>IOP</sub>, F<sub>C</sub>]



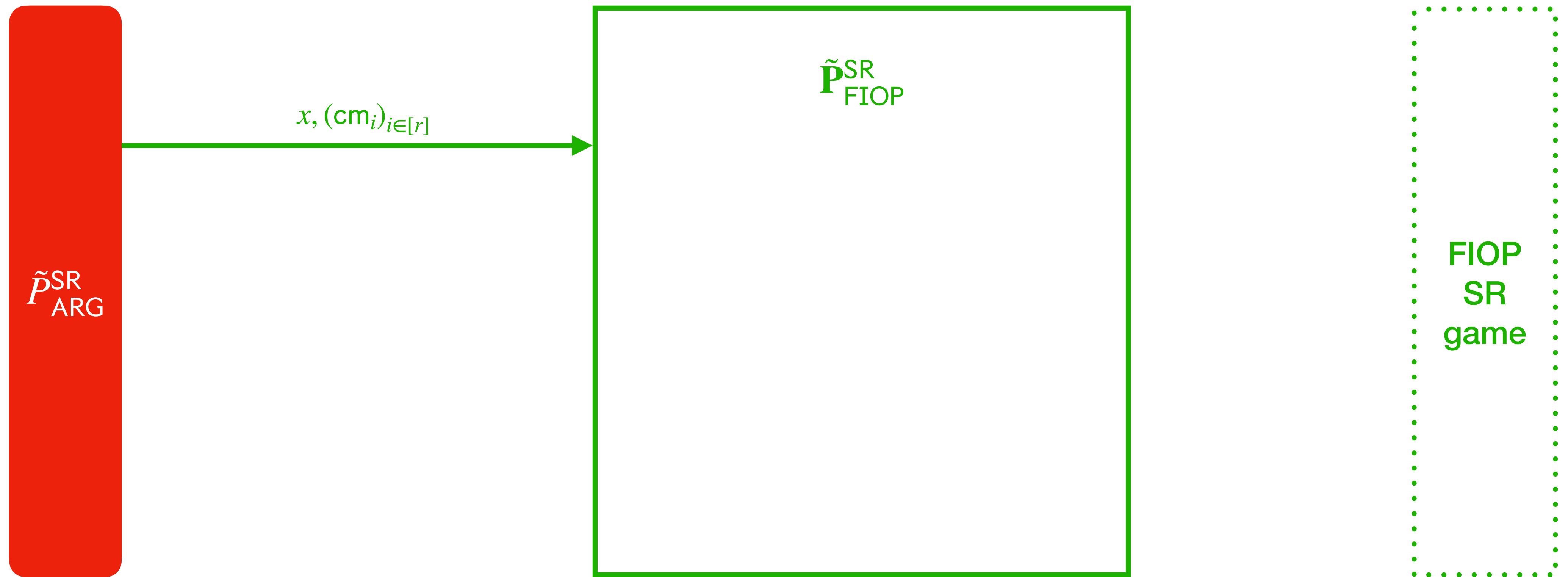
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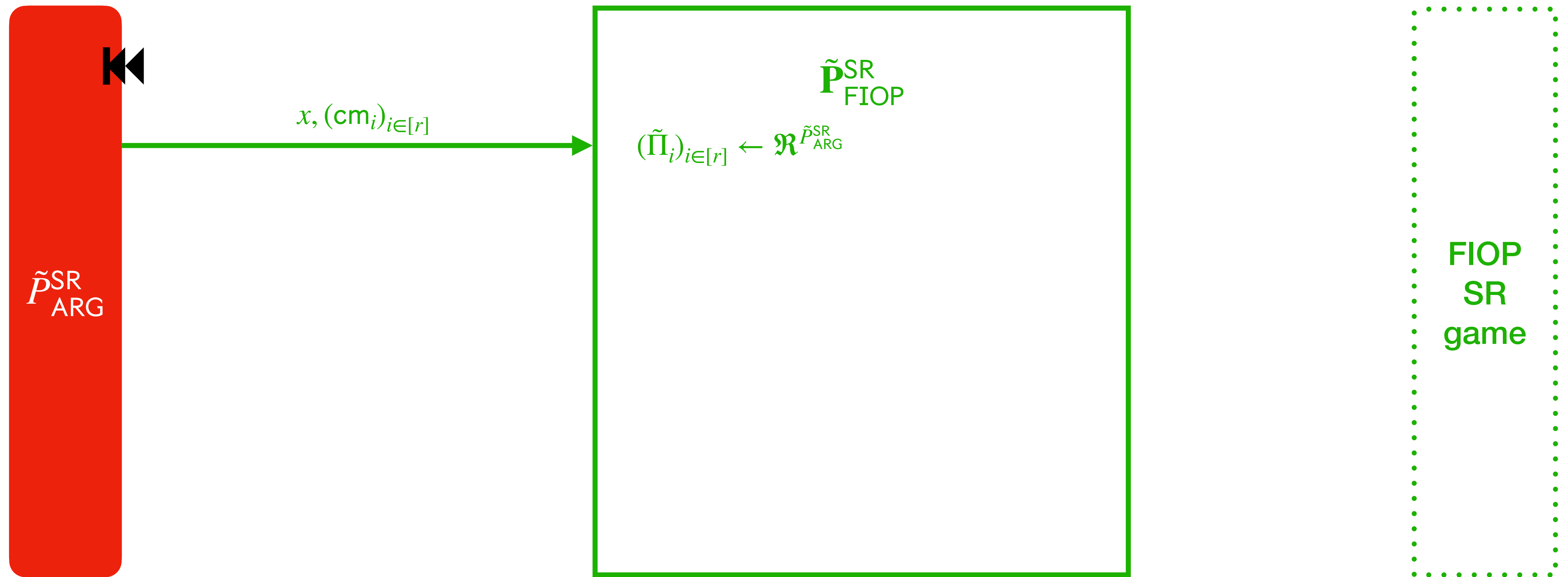
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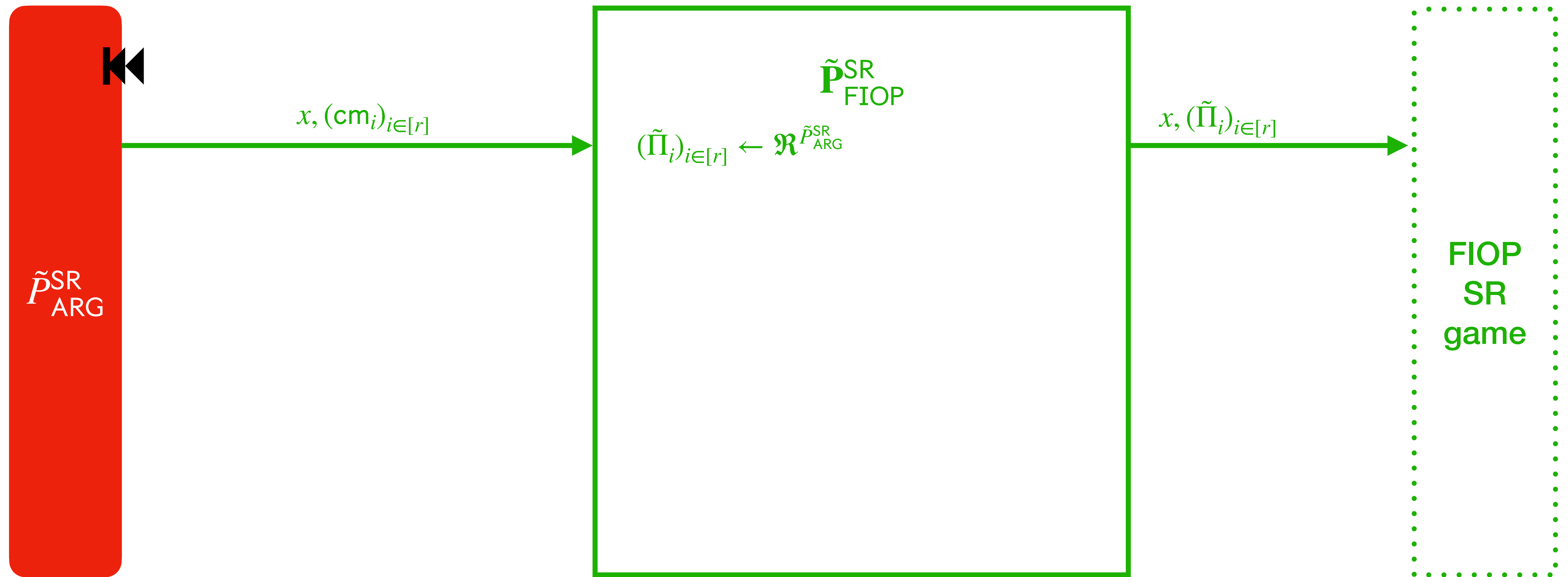
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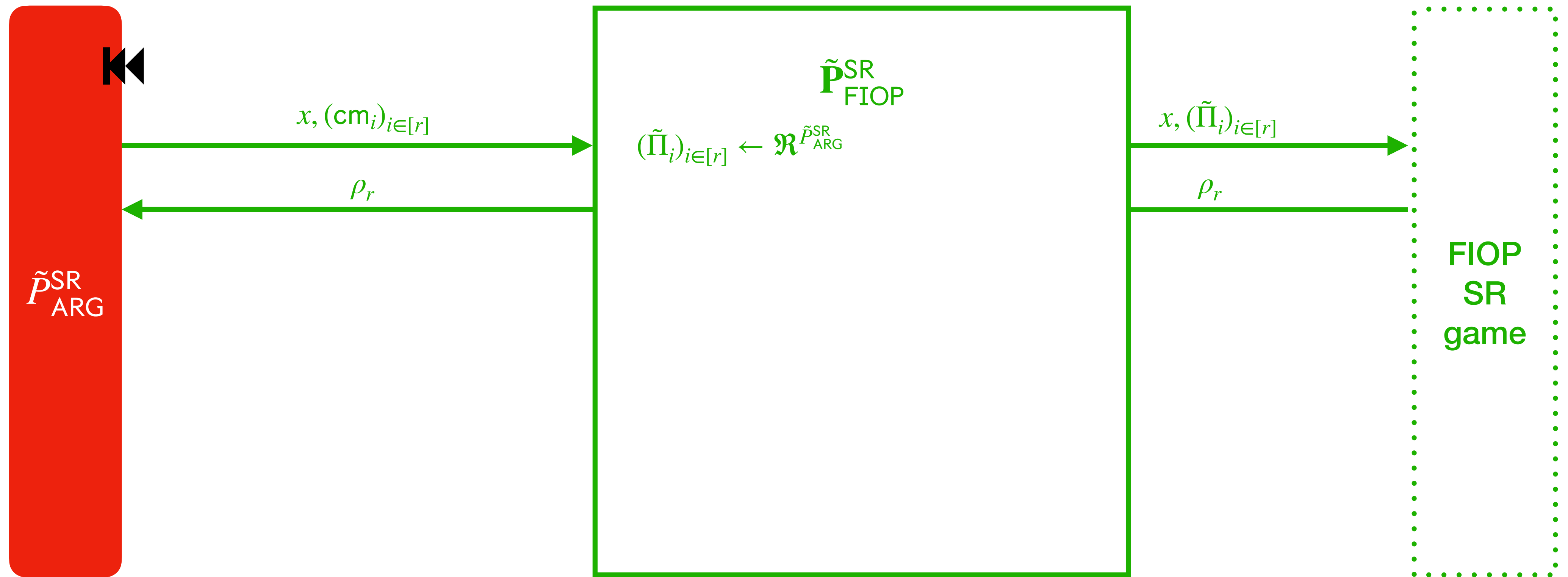
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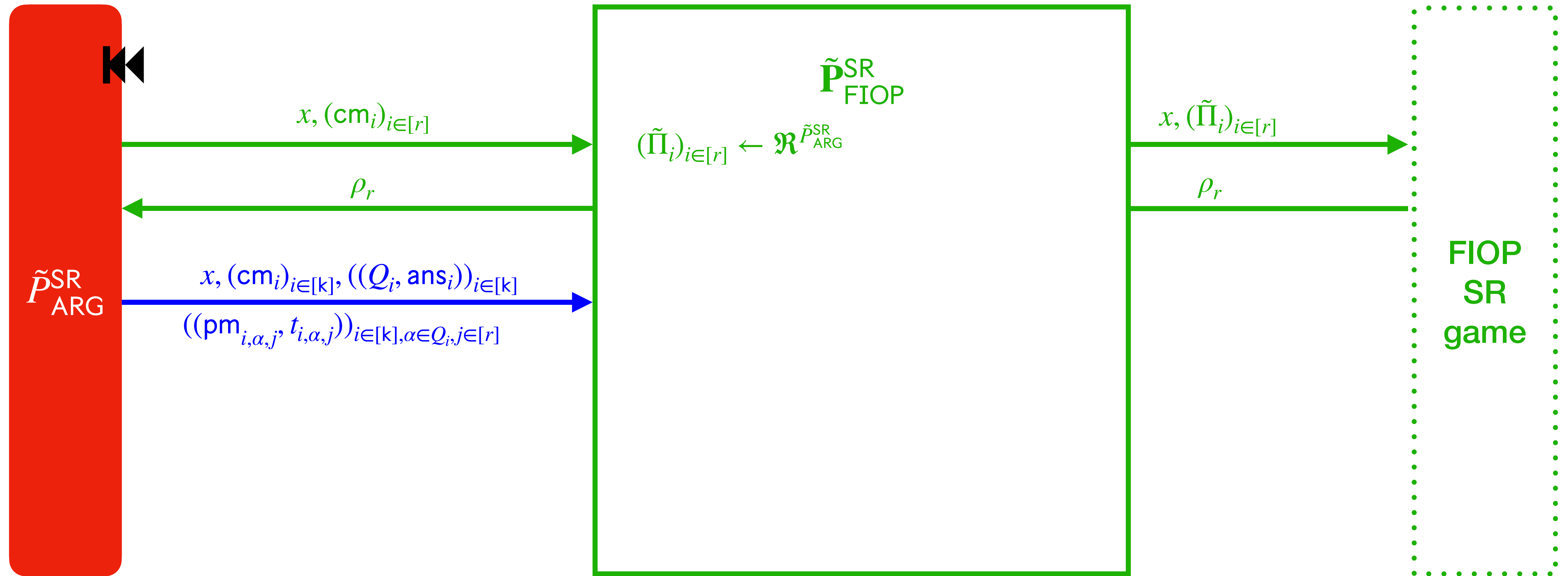


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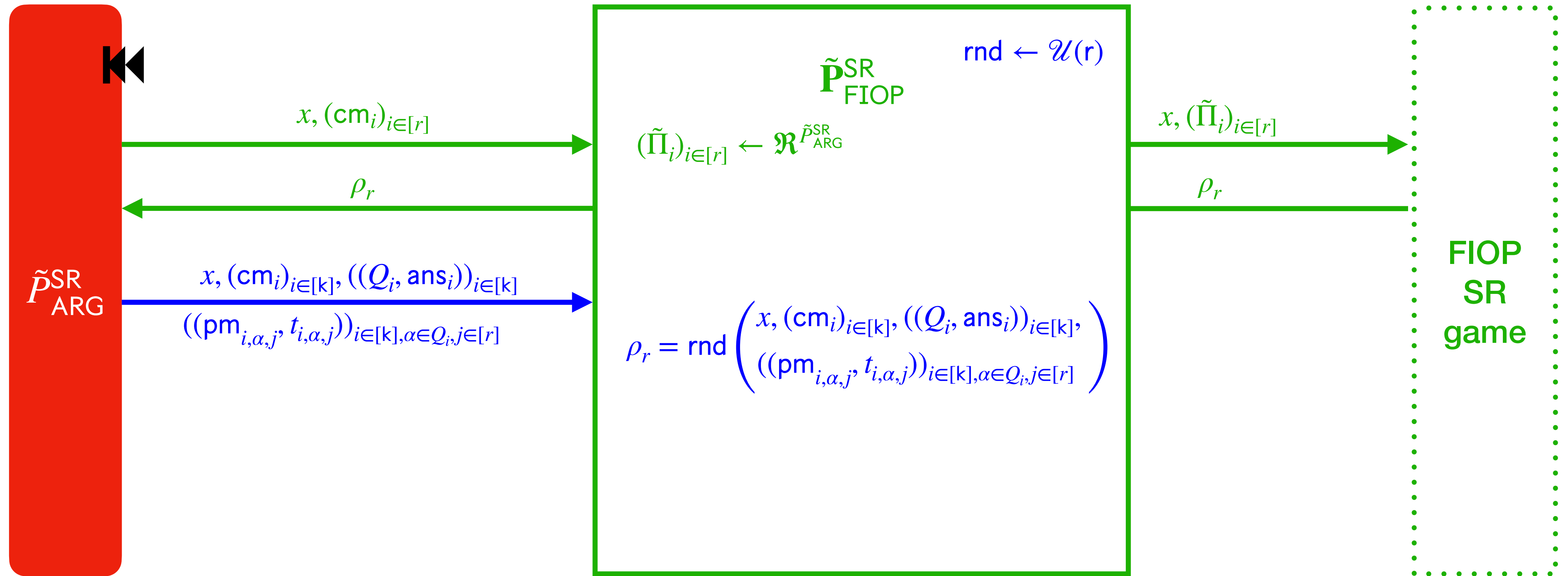




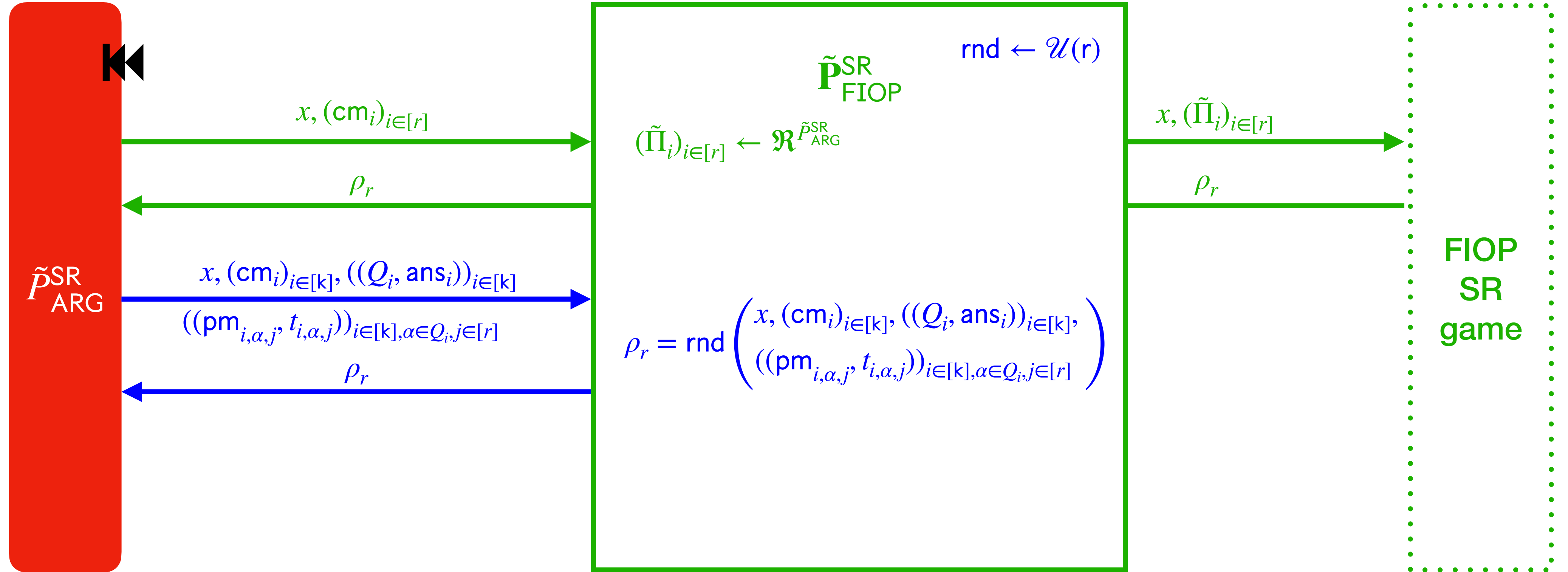
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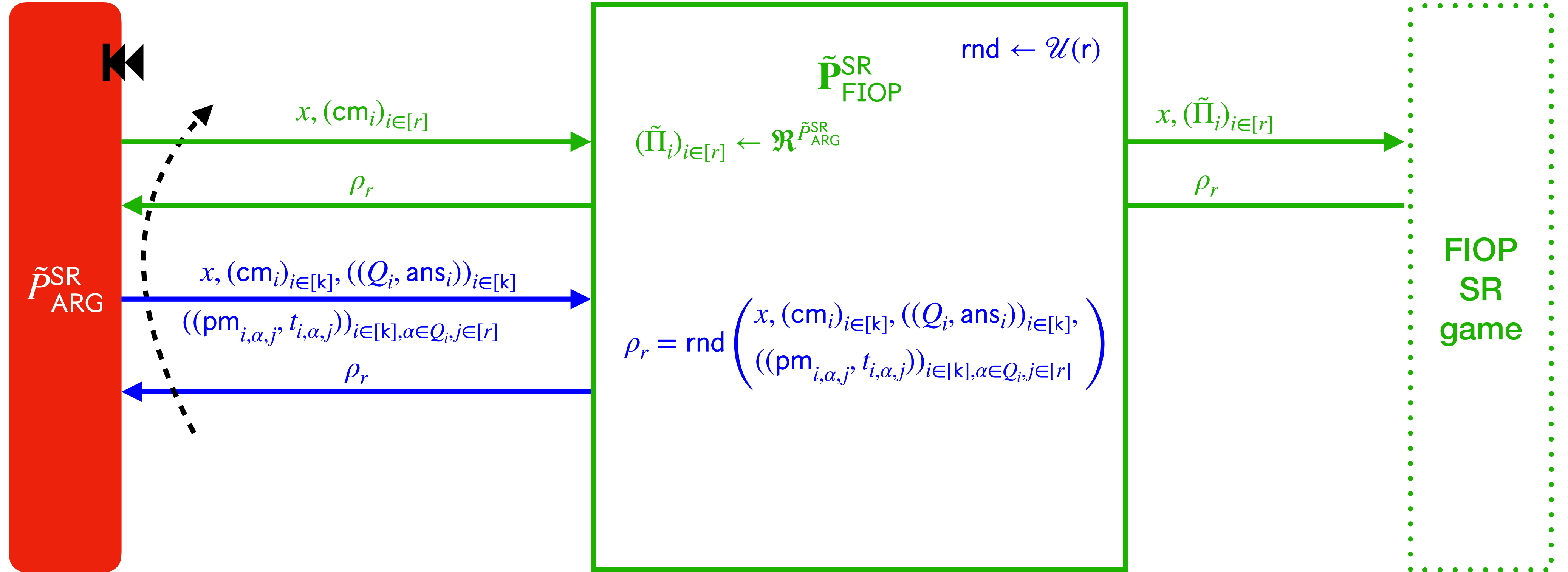
# Security reduction for Funky[FIOP, FC]



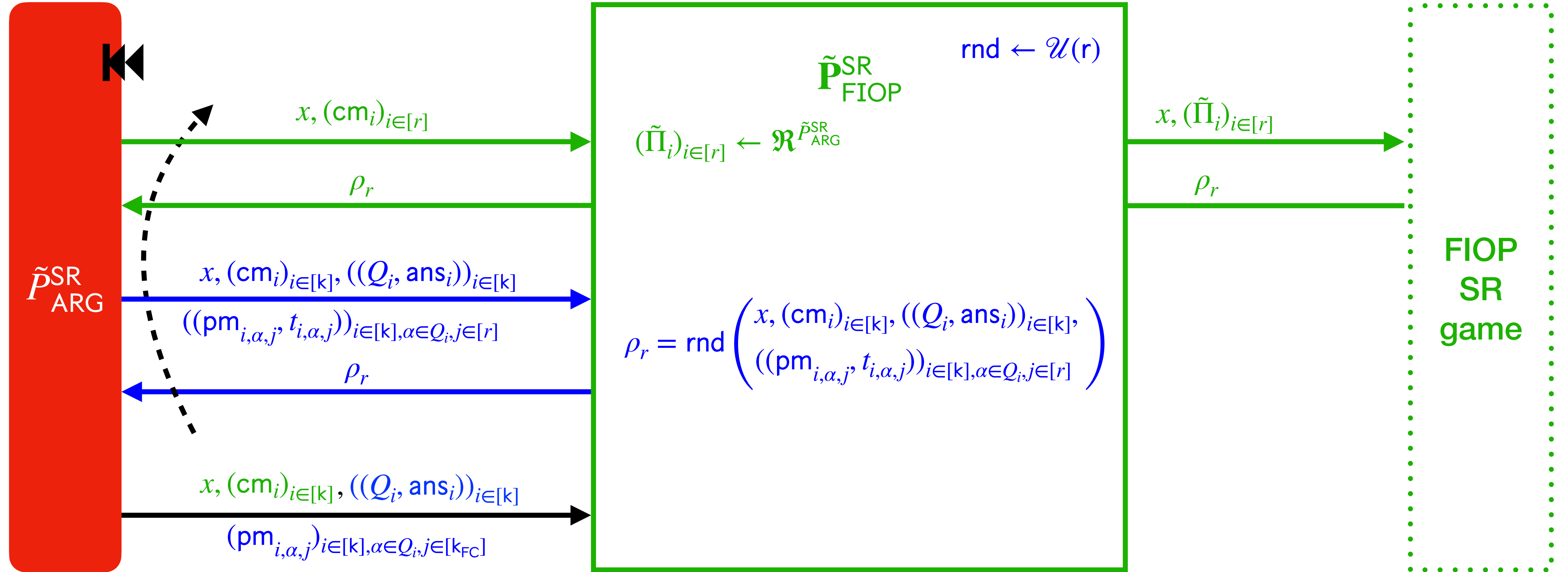
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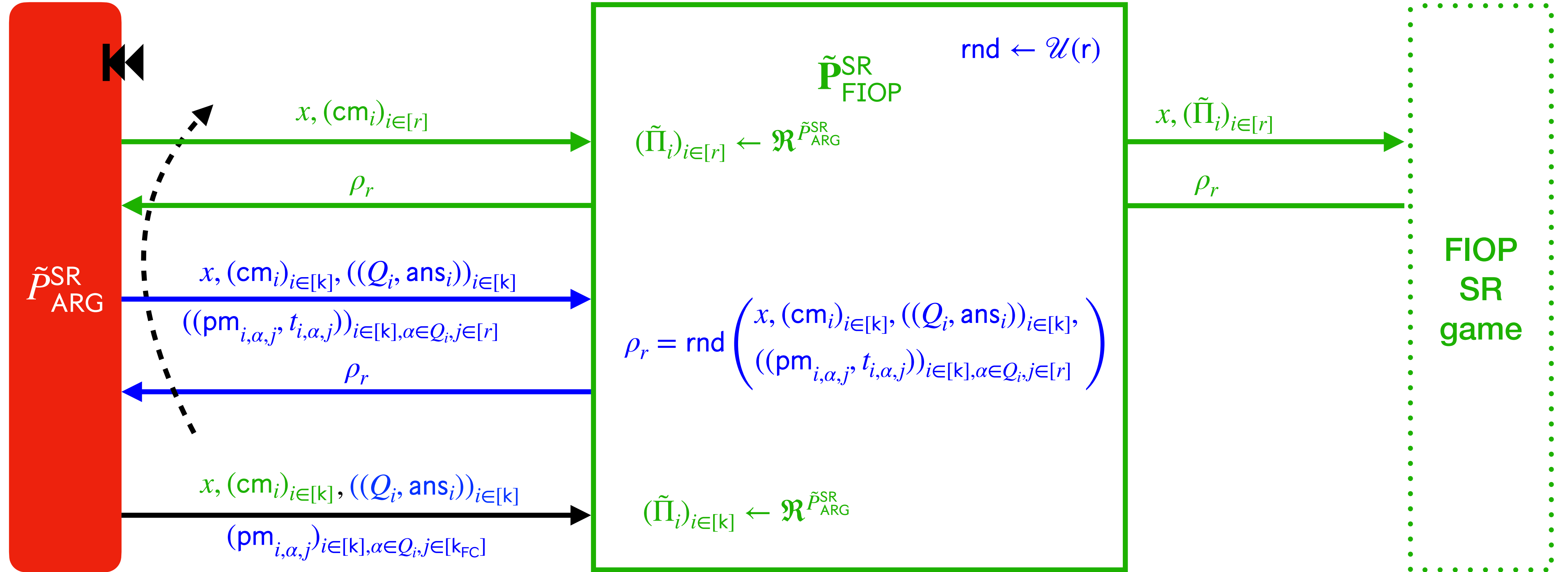
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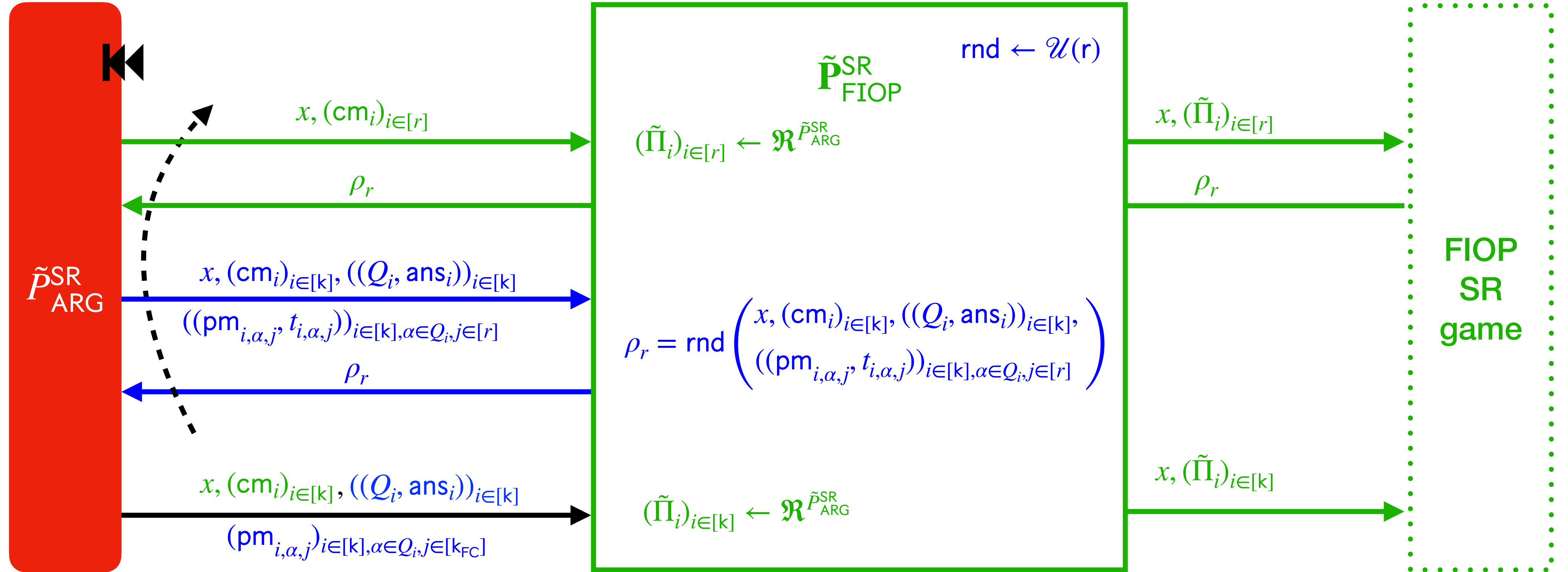
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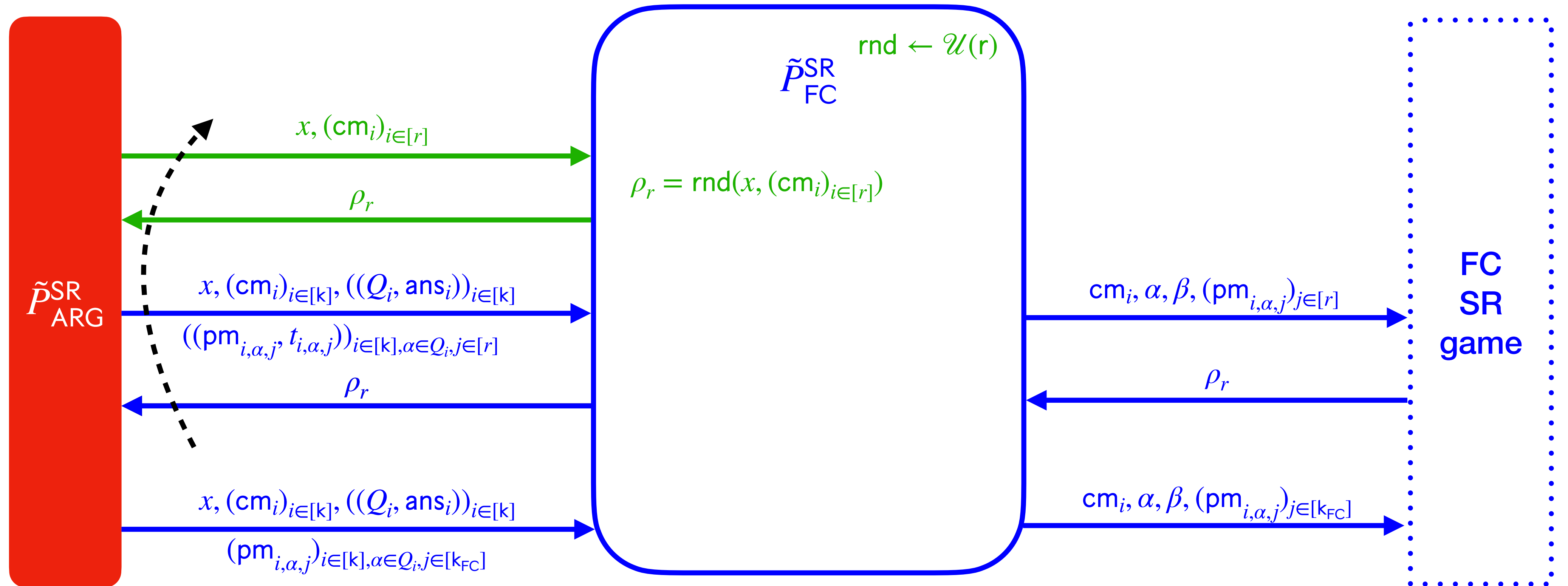
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**linKZG = Lin[batchKZG]**

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public

$\in \mathbb{F}[X]^{\leq D}$

$\in \mathbb{F}[X]^{\leq D}$

$$\Pi(X) = \sum_{k \in [n]} h_k(f_1(X), \dots, f_m(X)) \cdot g_k(X)$$

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$$P_{\text{lin}}(\text{cm}, \alpha, \beta; \Pi)$$

$$P_{\text{batch}}$$

$$\left( \begin{bmatrix} \text{cm}_{f_1} \\ \vdots \\ \text{cm}_{f_m} \\ \sum_k h_k(f_1(\alpha), \dots, f_m(\alpha)) \cdot \text{cm}_{g_k} \end{bmatrix}, \alpha, \begin{bmatrix} f_1(\alpha) \\ \vdots \\ f_m(\alpha) \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_m \\ \sum_{k \in [m]} h_k(f_1(\alpha), \dots, f_m(\alpha)) \cdot g_k(X) \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

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constant  $\in \mathbb{F}$

Linearized polynomial  $\in \mathbb{F}[X]^{\leq D}$

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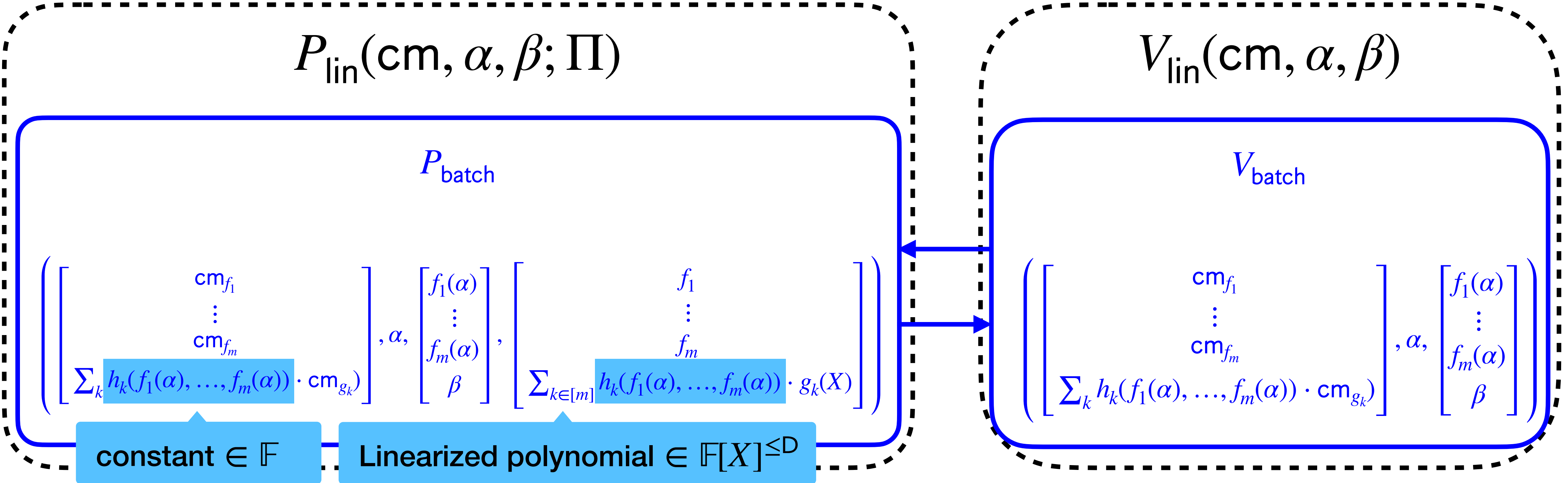
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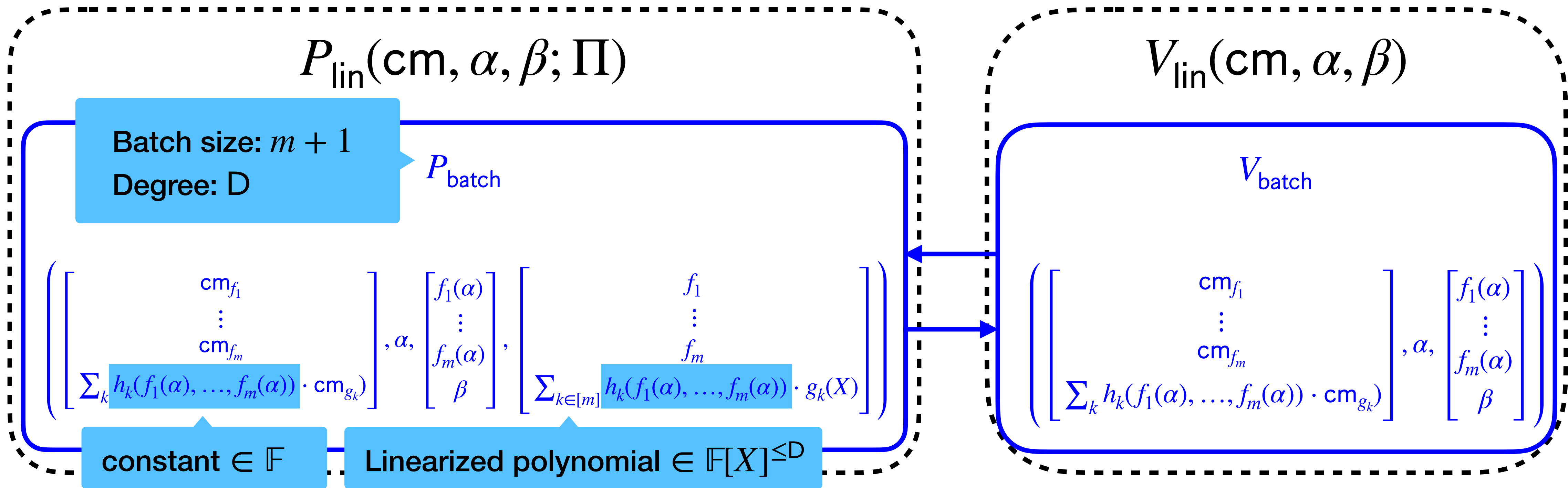
public

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$$\Pi(X) = \sum_{k \in [n]} h_k(f_1(X), \dots, f_m(X)) \cdot g_k(X) \quad \text{Degree: } D_h \cdot D + D$$

$$\text{Commit}(\Pi) = \text{cm}_{f_1}, \dots, \text{cm}_{f_m}, \text{cm}_{g_1}, \dots, \text{cm}_{g_n}$$



# **KZG** function binding $\Leftarrow$ evaluation binding

**Goal:** given  $A_{\text{FB}}$ , construct  $A_{\text{EB}}$



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**Proof sketch:**

$$\text{cm}, ((\alpha_i, \beta_i, \text{pf}_i))_{i \in [n]} \leftarrow A_{\text{FB}} \text{ s.t. } \begin{cases} \forall i : \text{Check}(\text{cm}, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \text{pf}_i) = 1 & (1) \\ \nexists \Pi \in \mathbb{F}[X]^{\leq D} : \forall i : \Pi(\alpha_i) = \beta_i & (2) \end{cases}$$

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If  $\exists i, j : \alpha_i = \alpha_j \wedge \beta_i \neq \beta_j$ : output  $(\text{cm}, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \beta_j, \text{pf}_i, \text{pf}_j)$

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Pick any  $i$ , choose any  $\beta_i^* \neq \beta_i$ , find  $\vec{r}$  s.t.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \alpha_{i_1} & \alpha_{i_2} & \alpha_{i_3} \\ \beta_{i_1} & \beta_{i_2} & \beta_{i_3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ r_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \alpha_i \\ \beta_i^* \end{bmatrix}$$

invertible, as otherwise  
there is a linear function  $\Pi$   
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Homomorphism:  $(\forall j : \text{Check}(\text{cm}, \alpha_{i_j}, \beta_{i_j}, \text{pf}_{i_j}) = 1) \Rightarrow \text{Check}(\text{cm}, \sum_j r_j \alpha_{i_j}, \sum_j r_j \beta_{i_j}, \sum_j r_j \text{pf}_{i_j}) = 1$

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$$\Rightarrow \text{Check}(\text{cm}, \alpha_i, \beta_i^*, \sum_j r_j \text{pf}_{i_j}) = \text{Check}(\sum_j r_j \text{cm}, \sum_j r_j \alpha_{i_j}, \sum_j r_j \beta_{i_j}, \sum_j r_j \text{pf}_{i_j}) = 1$$

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invertible, as otherwise there is a linear function  $\Pi$  s.t.  $\forall i : \Pi(\alpha_i) = \beta_i$

Homomorphism:  $(\forall j : \text{Check}(\text{cm}, \alpha_{i_j}, \beta_{i_j}, \text{pf}_{i_j}) = 1) \Rightarrow \text{Check}(\text{cm}, \sum_j r_j \alpha_{i_j}, \sum_j r_j \beta_{i_j}, \sum_j r_j \text{pf}_{i_j}) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Check}(\text{cm}, \alpha_i, \beta_i^*, \underbrace{\sum_j r_j \text{pf}_{i_j}}_{\text{pf}_i^*}) = \text{Check}(\sum_j r_j \text{cm}, \sum_j r_j \alpha_{i_j}, \sum_j r_j \beta_{i_j}, \sum_j r_j \text{pf}_{i_j}) = 1$$

Output  $(\text{cm}, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \beta_i^*, \text{pf}_i, \text{pf}_i^*)$