

Interactive Proofs

Lecture 16

What the all-powerful can convince
mere mortals of

Recap

Recap

- Non-deterministic Computation

Recap

- Non-deterministic Computation
- Polynomial Hierarchy

Recap

- Non-deterministic Computation
- Polynomial Hierarchy
 - Non-determinism on steroids!

Recap

- Non-deterministic Computation
- Polynomial Hierarchy
 - Non-determinism on steroids!
- Non-uniform computation

Recap

- Non-deterministic Computation
- Polynomial Hierarchy
 - Non-determinism on steroids!
- Non-uniform computation
- Probabilistic Computation

Recap

- Non-deterministic Computation
- Polynomial Hierarchy
 - Non-determinism on steroids!
- Non-uniform computation
- Probabilistic Computation
- Today: Interactive Proofs

Recap

- Non-deterministic Computation
- Polynomial Hierarchy
 - Non-determinism on steroids!
- Non-uniform computation
- Probabilistic Computation
- Today: Interactive Proofs
 - Non-determinism and Probabilistic computation on steroids!

Interactive Proofs

Interactive Proofs

- **Prover** wants to convince **verifier** that x has some property

Interactive Proofs

- **Prover** wants to convince **verifier** that x has some property
 - i.e. x is in language L

Interactive Proofs

- **Prover** wants to convince **verifier** that x has some property
- i.e. x is in language L



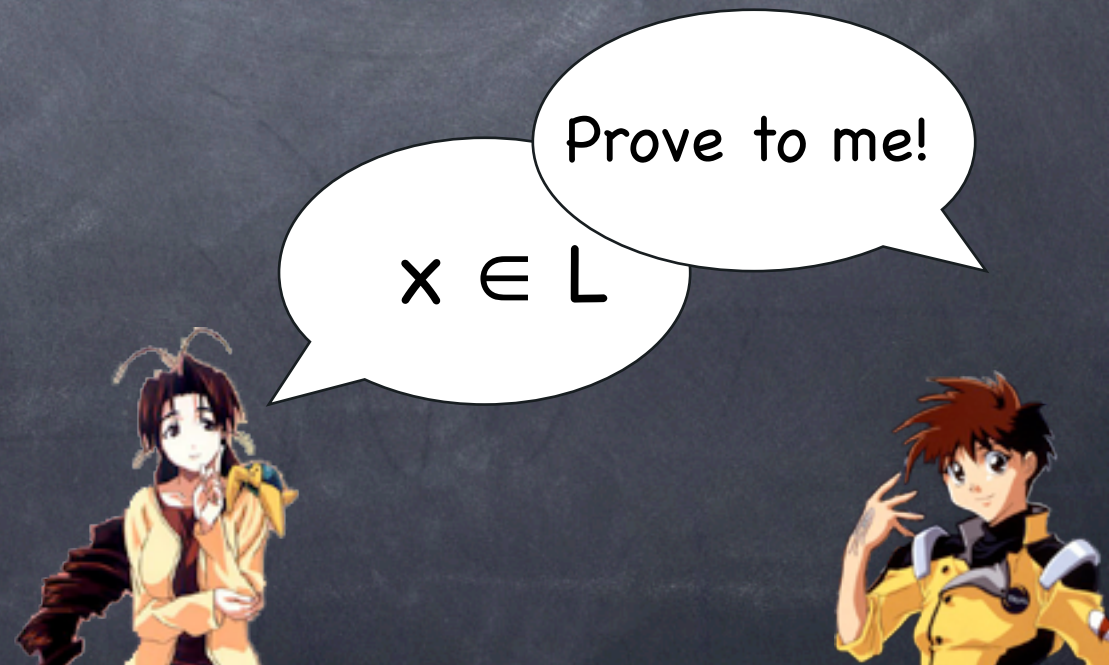
Interactive Proofs

- **Prover** wants to convince **verifier** that x has some property
- i.e. x is in language L



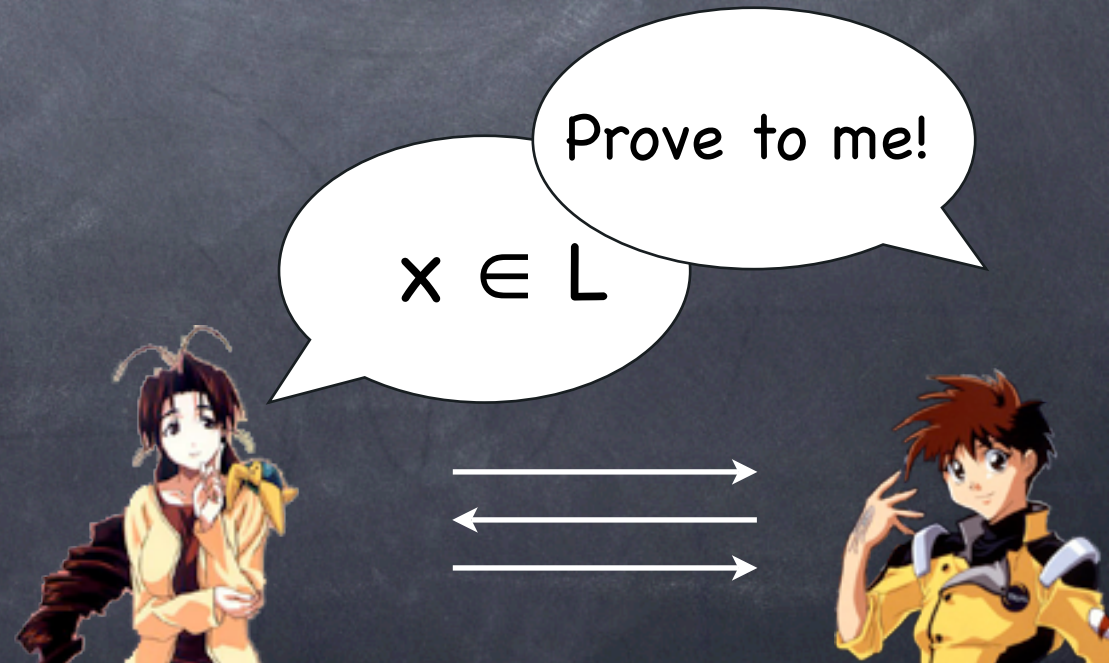
Interactive Proofs

- **Prover** wants to convince **verifier** that x has some property
- i.e. x is in language L



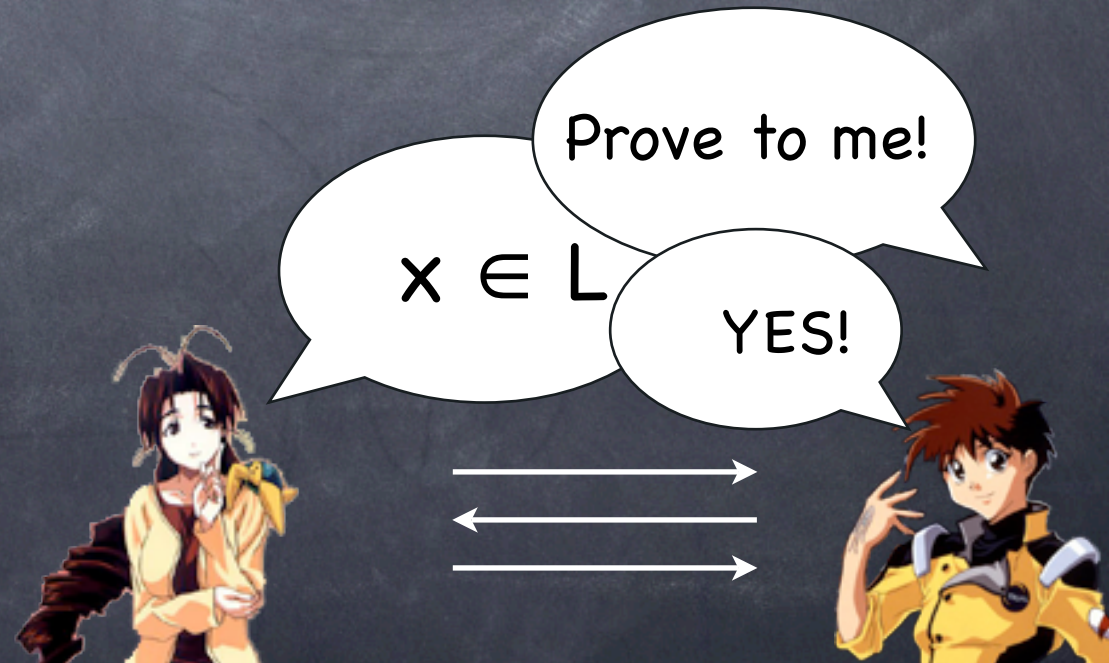
Interactive Proofs

- **Prover** wants to convince **verifier** that x has some property
- i.e. x is in language L



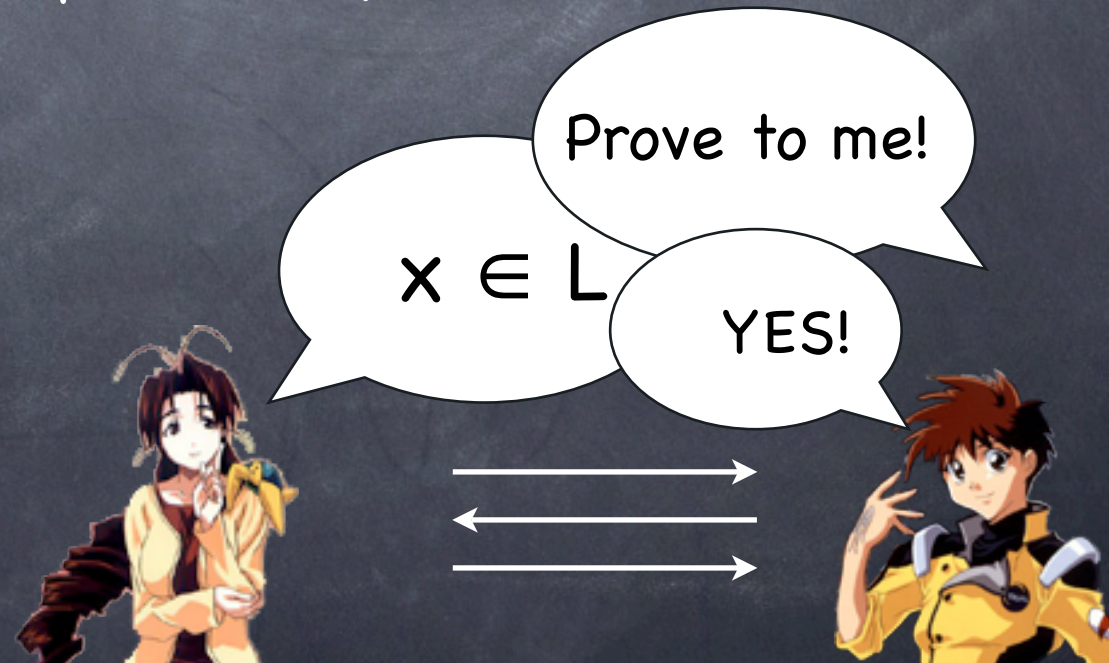
Interactive Proofs

- **Prover** wants to convince **verifier** that x has some property
- i.e. x is in language L



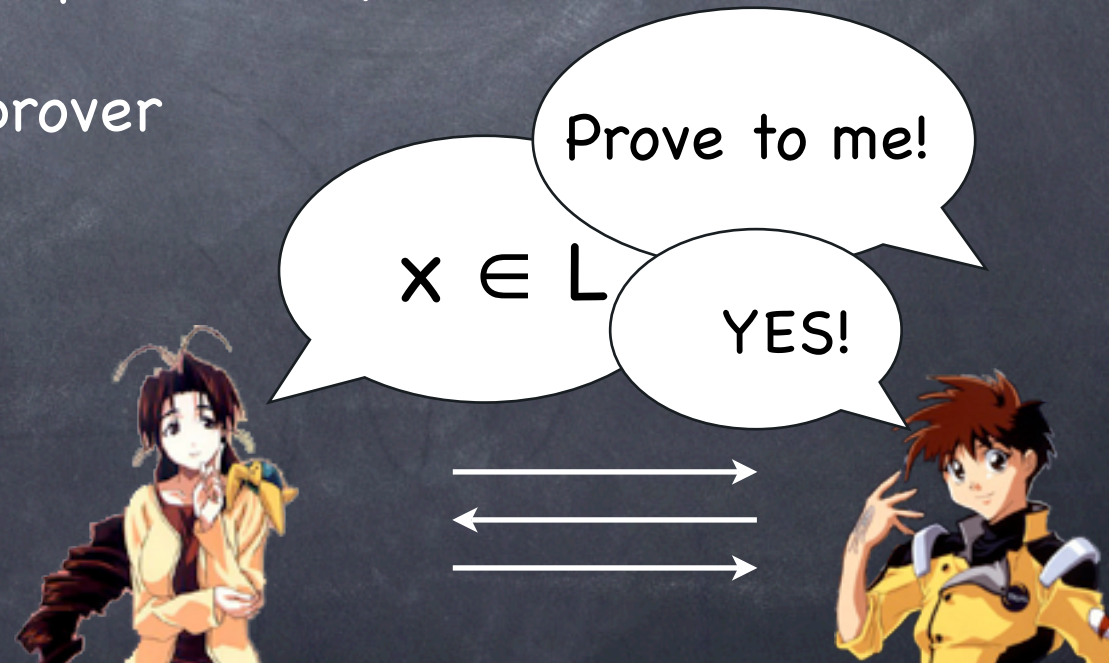
Interactive Proofs

- **Prover** wants to convince **verifier** that x has some property
- i.e. x is in language L
- All powerful prover, computationally bounded verifier



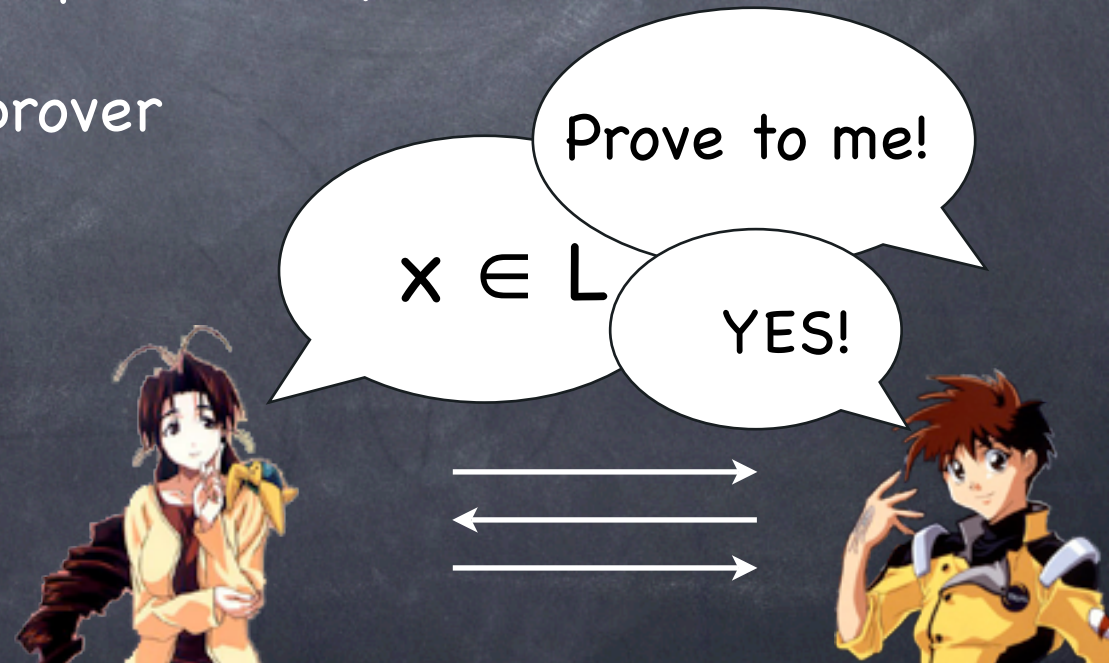
Interactive Proofs

- **Prover** wants to convince **verifier** that x has some property
- i.e. x is in language L
- All powerful prover, computationally bounded verifier
- Verifier doesn't trust prover



Interactive Proofs

- **Prover** wants to convince **verifier** that x has some property
- i.e. x is in language L
- All powerful prover, computationally bounded verifier
- Verifier doesn't trust prover
- Limits the power



Interactive Proofs



Interactive Proofs

- **Completeness**



Interactive Proofs

- **Completeness**
 - If x in L , **honest Prover** should convince **honest Verifier**



Interactive Proofs

- **Completeness**
 - If x in L , **honest Prover** should convince **honest Verifier**
- **Soundness**



Interactive Proofs

- **Completeness**

- If x in L , **honest Prover** should convince **honest Verifier**

- **Soundness**

- If x not in L , **honest Verifier** won't accept **any purported proof**



Interactive Proofs

- **Completeness**

- If x in L , **honest Prover** should convince **honest Verifier**

- **Soundness**

- If x not in L , **honest Verifier** won't accept **any purported proof**



Interactive Proofs

- **Completeness**

- If x in L , **honest Prover** should convince **honest Verifier**

- **Soundness**

- If x not in L , **honest Verifier** won't accept **any purported proof**



$x \in L$



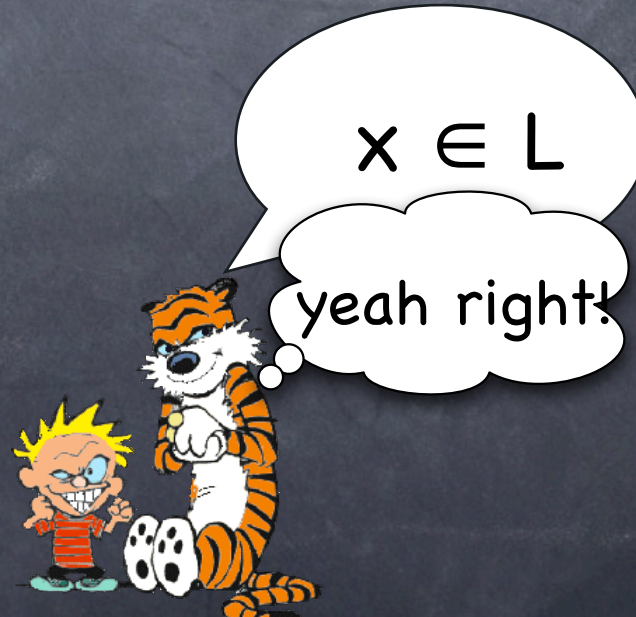
Interactive Proofs

- **Completeness**

- If x in L , **honest Prover** should convince **honest Verifier**

- **Soundness**

- If x not in L , **honest Verifier** won't accept **any purported proof**



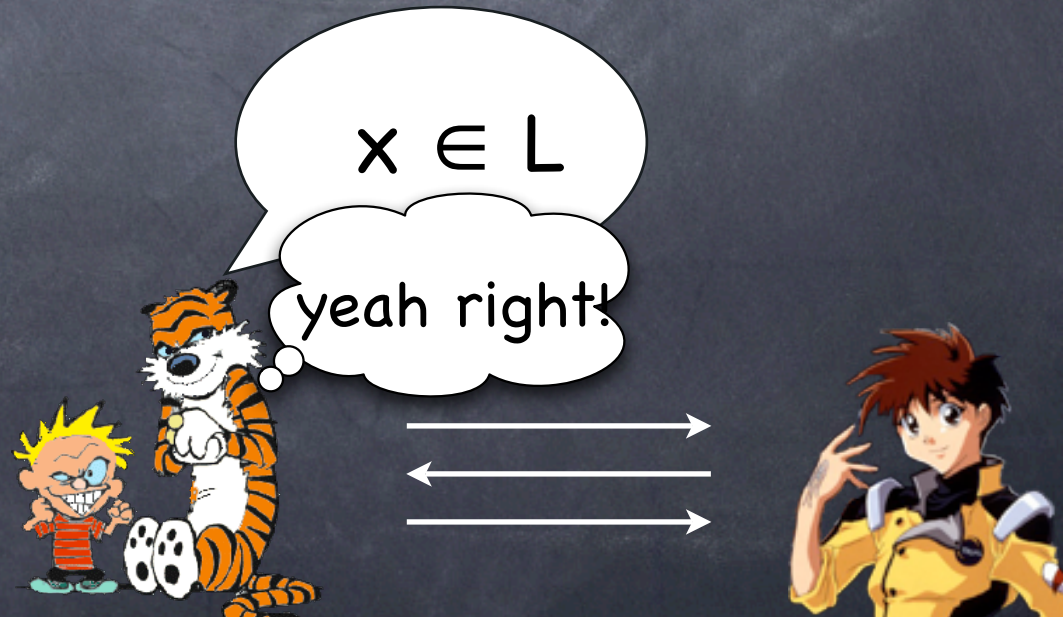
Interactive Proofs

- **Completeness**

- If x in L , **honest Prover** should convince **honest Verifier**

- **Soundness**

- If x not in L , **honest Verifier** won't accept **any purported proof**



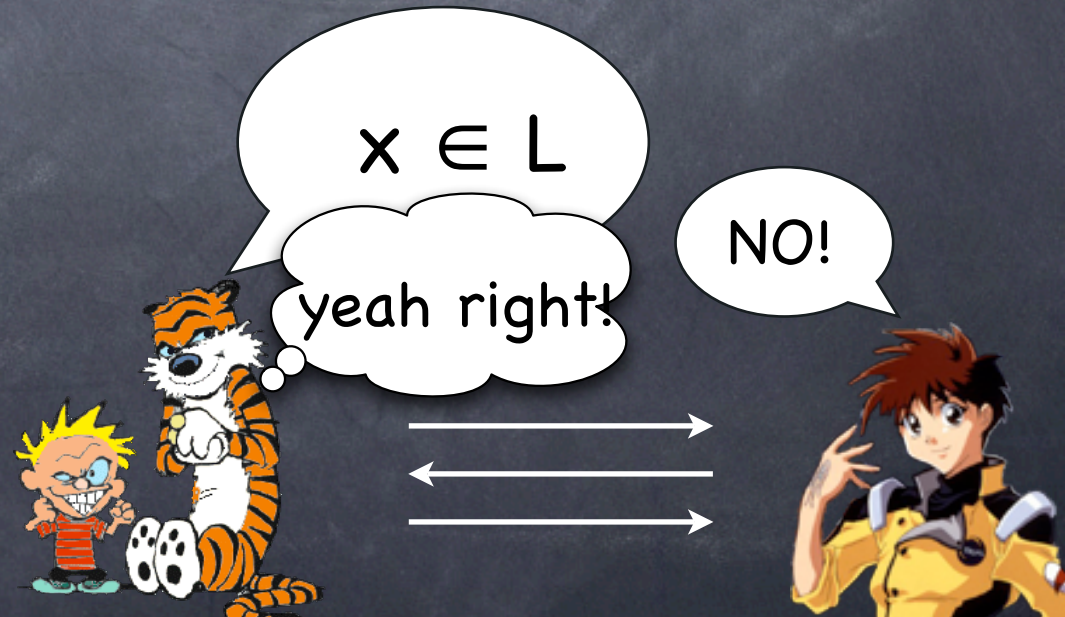
Interactive Proofs

- **Completeness**

- If x in L , **honest Prover** should convince **honest Verifier**

- **Soundness**

- If x not in L , **honest Verifier** won't accept **any purported proof**



An Example



An Example

- **Coke in bottle or can**



An Example

- **Coke in bottle or can**
- Prover claims: coke in bottle and coke in can are different



An Example

- **Coke in bottle or can**
 - Prover claims: coke in bottle and coke in can are different
- IP protocol:




An Example

- **Coke in bottle or can**
 - Prover claims: coke in bottle and coke in can are different
- IP protocol:



An Example

- **Coke in bottle or can**
- Prover claims: coke in bottle and coke in can are different
- IP protocol:

Pour into 
from can or
bottle



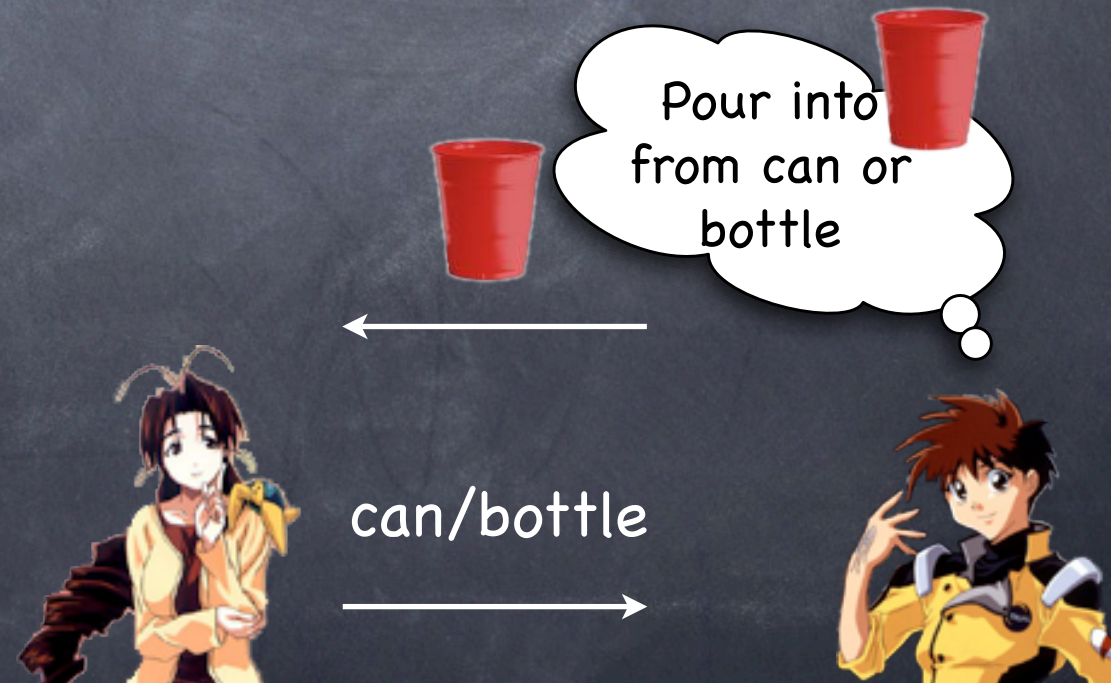
An Example

- **Coke in bottle or can**
- Prover claims: coke in bottle and coke in can are different
- IP protocol:



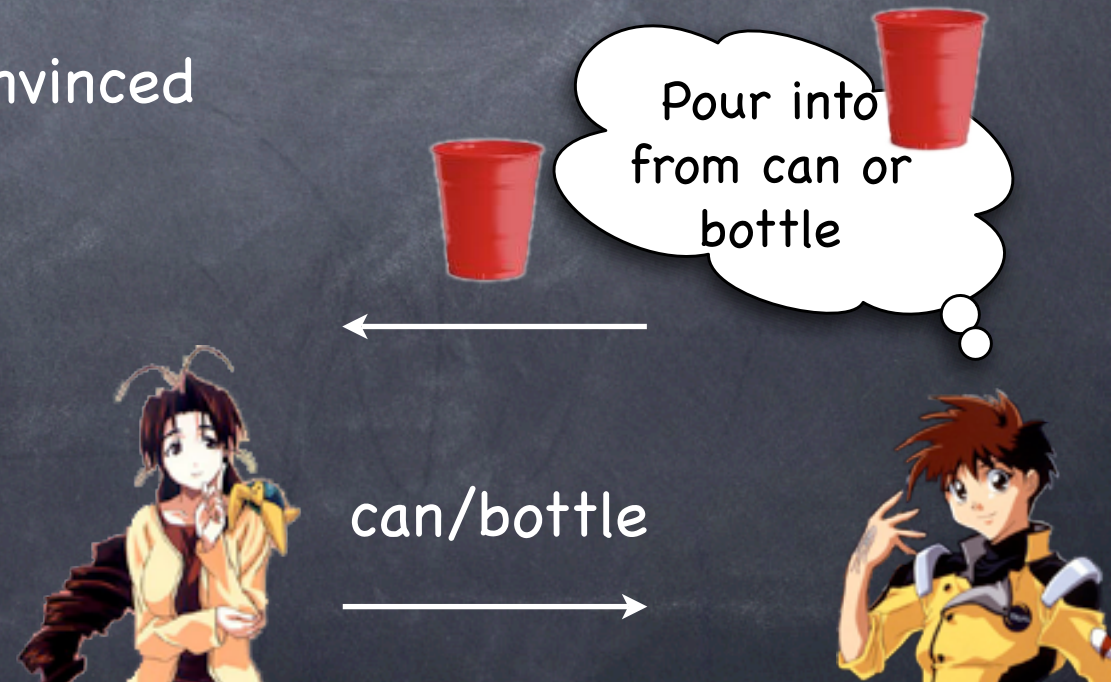
An Example

- **Coke in bottle or can**
 - Prover claims: coke in bottle and coke in can are different
- IP protocol:
 - prover tells whether cup was filled from can or bottle



An Example

- **Coke in bottle or can**
 - Prover claims: coke in bottle and coke in can are different
- IP protocol:
 - prover tells whether cup was filled from can or bottle
 - repeat till verifier is convinced



An Example



An Example

- **Graph non-isomorphism (GNI)**



An Example

- **Graph non-isomorphism (GNI)**
- Prover claims: G_0 not isomorphic to G_1



An Example

- **Graph non-isomorphism (GNI)**
- Prover claims: G_0 not isomorphic to G_1
- IP protocol:



An Example

- **Graph non-isomorphism (GNI)**
- Prover claims: G_0 not isomorphic to G_1
- IP protocol:



An Example

- **Graph non-isomorphism (GNI)**
- Prover claims: G_0 not isomorphic to G_1
- IP protocol:

Set G^* to be
 $\pi(G_0)$ or $\pi(G_1)$
(π a random
permutation)



An Example

- **Graph non-isomorphism (GNI)**
- Prover claims: G_0 not isomorphic to G_1
- IP protocol:

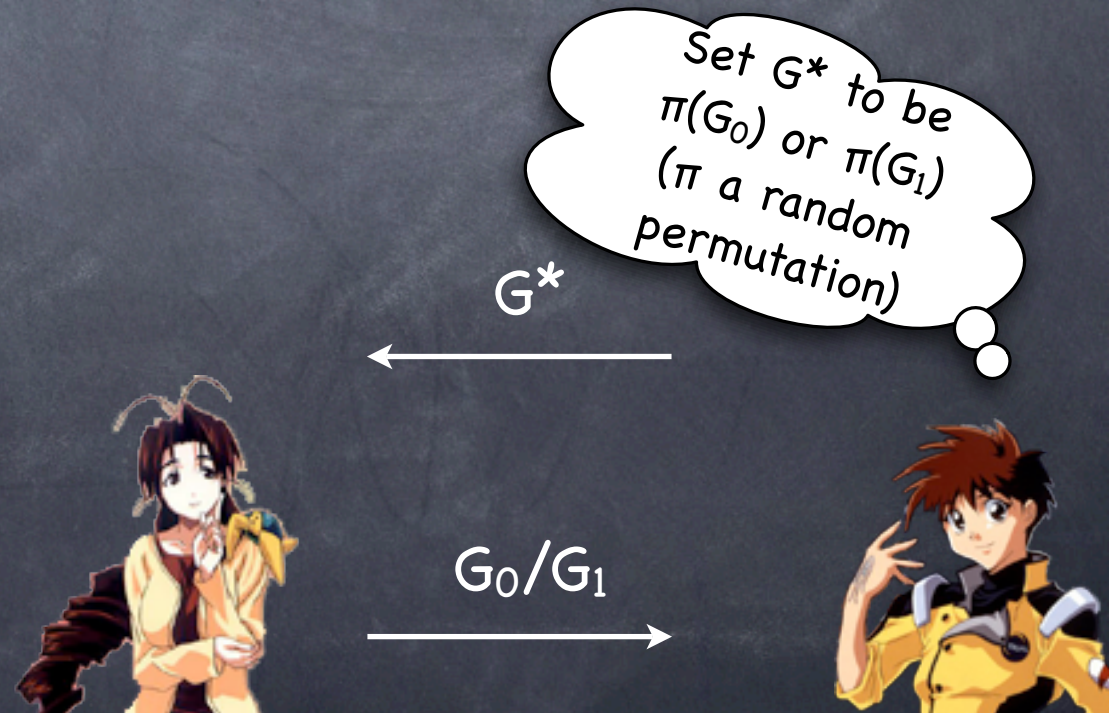
G^*

Set G^* to be
 $\pi(G_0)$ or $\pi(G_1)$
(π a random
permutation)



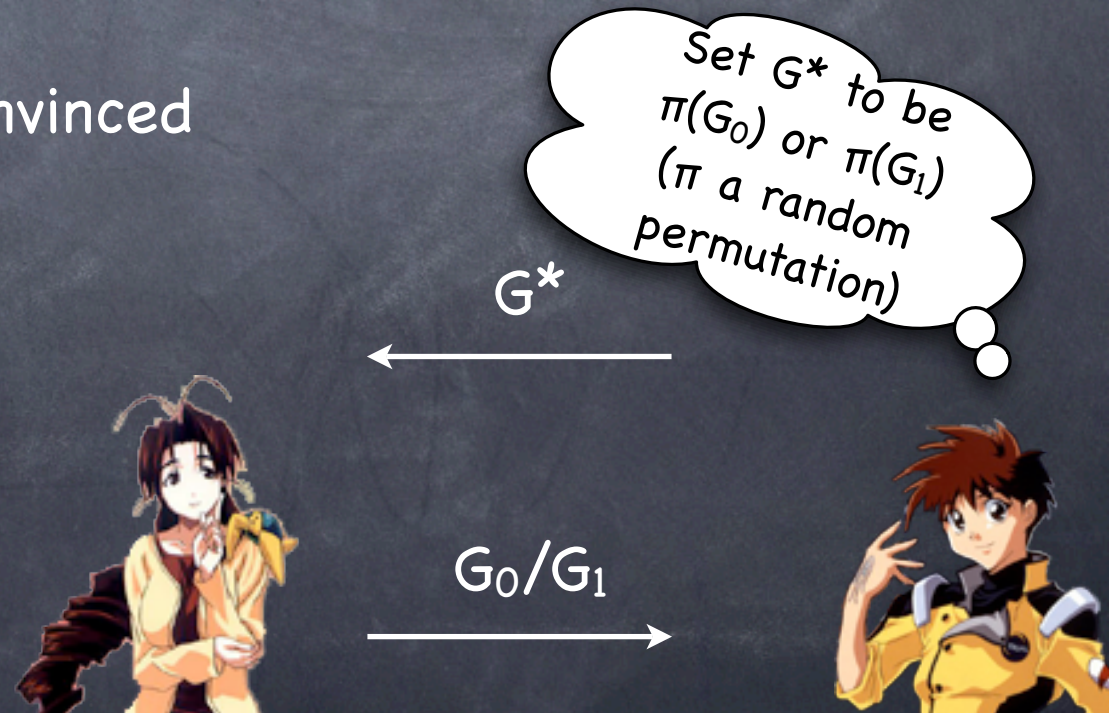
An Example

- **Graph non-isomorphism (GNI)**
 - Prover claims: G_0 not isomorphic to G_1
 - IP protocol:
 - prover tells whether G^* came from G_0 or G_1



An Example

- **Graph non-isomorphism (GNI)**
 - Prover claims: G_0 not isomorphic to G_1
 - IP protocol:
 - prover tells whether G^* came from G_0 or G_1
 - repeat till verifier is convinced



Interactive Proofs

Interactive Proofs

- **Completeness**

Interactive Proofs

- **Completeness**

- If x in L , honest Prover will convince honest Verifier

Interactive Proofs

- **Completeness**

- If x in L , honest Prover will convince honest Verifier
- With probability at least $2/3$

Interactive Proofs

- **Completeness**

- If x in L , honest Prover will convince honest Verifier
- With probability at least $2/3$

- **Soundness**

Interactive Proofs

- **Completeness**

- If x in L , honest Prover will convince honest Verifier
- With probability at least $2/3$

- **Soundness**

- If x not in L , honest Verifier won't accept any purported proof

Interactive Proofs

- **Completeness**

- If x in L , honest Prover will convince honest Verifier
- With probability at least $2/3$

- **Soundness**

- If x not in L , honest Verifier won't accept any purported proof
- Except with probability at most $1/3$

Deterministic IP?

Deterministic IP?

- Deterministic Verifier IP

Deterministic IP?

- Deterministic Verifier IP
 - Prover can construct the entire transcript, which verifier can verify deterministically

Deterministic IP?

- Deterministic Verifier IP
 - Prover can construct the entire transcript, which verifier can verify deterministically
 - NP certificate

Deterministic IP?

- Deterministic Verifier IP
 - Prover can construct the entire transcript, which verifier can verify deterministically
 - NP certificate
 - Deterministic Verifier IP = NP

Deterministic IP?

- Deterministic Verifier IP
 - Prover can construct the entire transcript, which verifier can verify deterministically
 - NP certificate
 - Deterministic Verifier IP = NP
- Deterministic Prover IP = IP

Deterministic IP?

- Deterministic Verifier IP
 - Prover can construct the entire transcript, which verifier can verify deterministically
 - NP certificate
 - Deterministic Verifier IP = NP
- Deterministic Prover IP = IP
 - For each input prover can choose the random tape which maximizes $\Pr[\text{yes}]$ (probability over honest verifier's randomness)

Public and Private Coins

Public and Private Coins

- Public coins: Prover sees verifier's coin tosses

Public and Private Coins

- Public coins: Prover sees verifier's coin tosses
 - Verifier might as well send nothing but the coins to the prover

Public and Private Coins

- Public coins: Prover sees verifier's coin tosses
 - Verifier might as well send nothing but the coins to the prover
- Private coins: Verifier does not send everything about the coins

Public and Private Coins

- Public coins: Prover sees verifier's coin tosses
 - Verifier might as well send nothing but the coins to the prover
- Private coins: Verifier does not send everything about the coins
 - e.g. GNI protocol: verifier keeps coin tosses hidden; uses it to create challenge

Arthur Merlin Proofs

Arthur Merlin Proofs

- Arthur-Merlin proof-systems

Arthur Merlin Proofs

- Arthur-Merlin proof-systems
 - **Arthur**: polynomial time verifier

Arthur Merlin Proofs

- Arthur-Merlin proof-systems
 - **Arthur**: polynomial time verifier



Arthur Merlin Proofs

- Arthur-Merlin proof-systems
 - **Arthur**: polynomial time verifier
 - **Merlin**: unbounded prover



Arthur Merlin Proofs

- Arthur-Merlin proof-systems
 - **Arthur**: polynomial time verifier
 - **Merlin**: unbounded prover



Arthur Merlin Proofs

- Arthur-Merlin proof-systems
 - **Arthur**: polynomial time verifier
 - **Merlin**: unbounded prover
 - Random coins come from a **beacon**



Arthur Merlin Proofs

- Arthur-Merlin proof-systems
 - **Arthur**: polynomial time verifier
 - **Merlin**: unbounded prover
 - Random coins come from a **beacon**



Arthur Merlin Proofs

- Arthur-Merlin proof-systems
 - **Arthur**: polynomial time verifier
 - **Merlin**: unbounded prover
 - Random coins come from a **beacon**
 - Public coin proof-system



Arthur Merlin Proofs

- Arthur-Merlin proof-systems
 - **Arthur**: polynomial time verifier
 - **Merlin**: unbounded prover
 - Random coins come from a **beacon**
 - Public coin proof-system
 - Arthur sends no messages nor flips any coins



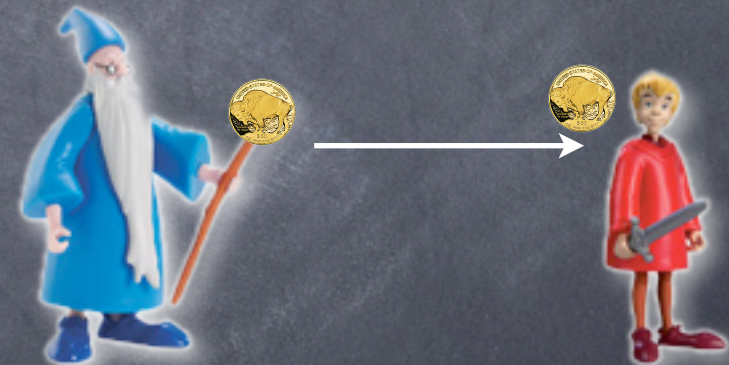
Arthur Merlin Proofs

- Arthur-Merlin proof-systems
 - **Arthur**: polynomial time verifier
 - **Merlin**: unbounded prover
 - Random coins come from a **beacon**
 - Public coin proof-system
 - Arthur sends no messages nor flips any coins



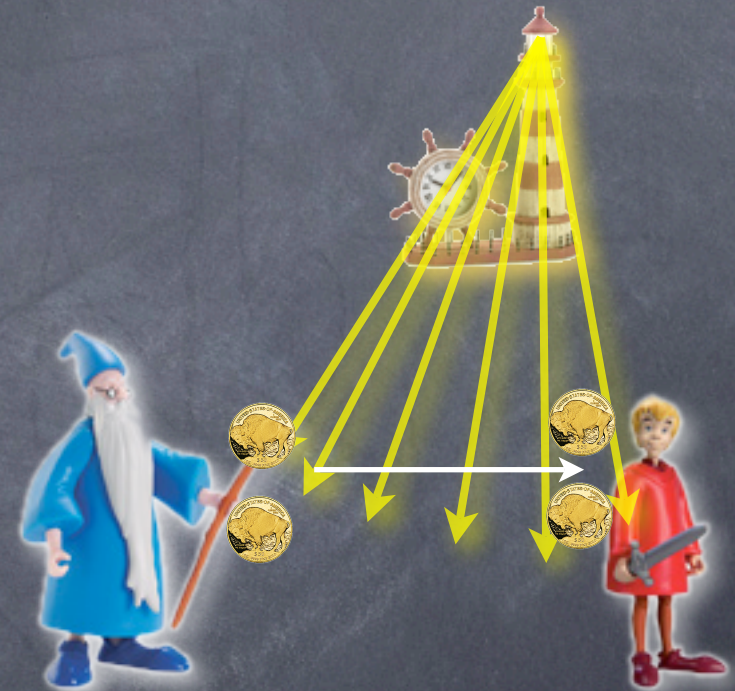
Arthur Merlin Proofs

- Arthur-Merlin proof-systems
 - **Arthur**: polynomial time verifier
 - **Merlin**: unbounded prover
 - Random coins come from a **beacon**
 - Public coin proof-system
 - Arthur sends no messages nor flips any coins



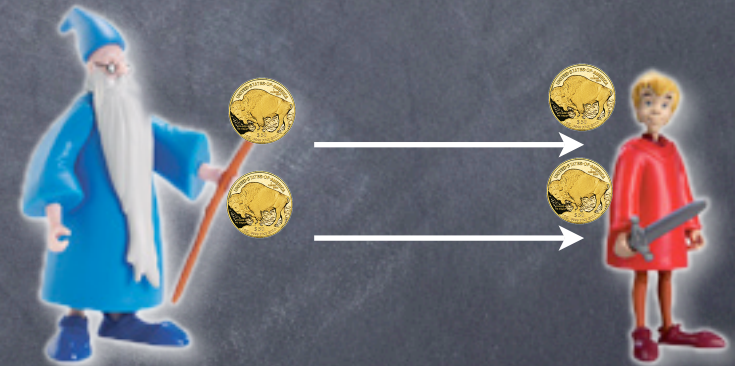
Arthur Merlin Proofs

- Arthur-Merlin proof-systems
 - **Arthur**: polynomial time verifier
 - **Merlin**: unbounded prover
 - Random coins come from a **beacon**
 - Public coin proof-system
 - Arthur sends no messages nor flips any coins



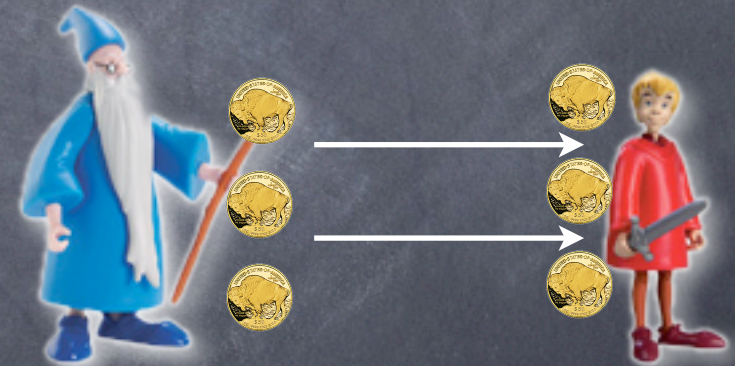
Arthur Merlin Proofs

- Arthur-Merlin proof-systems
 - **Arthur**: polynomial time verifier
 - **Merlin**: unbounded prover
 - Random coins come from a **beacon**
 - Public coin proof-system
 - Arthur sends no messages nor flips any coins



Arthur Merlin Proofs

- Arthur-Merlin proof-systems
 - **Arthur**: polynomial time verifier
 - **Merlin**: unbounded prover
 - Random coins come from a **beacon**
 - Public coin proof-system
 - Arthur sends no messages nor flips any coins



MA and AM

MA and AM

- Class of languages with two message Arthur-Merlin protocols

MA and AM

- Class of languages with two message Arthur-Merlin protocols
 - AM (or AM[2]): One message from Arthur, followed by one message from Merlin

MA and AM

- Class of languages with two message Arthur-Merlin protocols
 - AM (or AM[2]): One message from Arthur, followed by one message from Merlin
 - MA (or MA[2]): One message from Merlin followed by one message from Arthur

MA and AM

- Class of languages with two message Arthur-Merlin protocols
 - AM (or AM[2]): One message from Arthur, followed by one message from Merlin
 - MA (or MA[2]): One message from Merlin followed by one message from Arthur
- Contain NP and BPP

Multiple-message proofs

Multiple-message proofs

- $AM[k]$, $MA[k]$, $IP[k]$: $k(n)$ messages

Multiple-message proofs

- $AM[k]$, $MA[k]$, $IP[k]$: $k(n)$ messages
 - Turns out $IP[k] \subseteq AM[k+2]$!

Multiple-message proofs

- $AM[k]$, $MA[k]$, $IP[k]$: $k(n)$ messages
 - Turns out $IP[k] \subseteq AM[k+2]$!
 - Turns out $IP[\text{const}] = AM[\text{const}] = AM[2]$!

Multiple-message proofs

- $AM[k]$, $MA[k]$, $IP[k]$: $k(n)$ messages
 - Turns out $IP[k] \subseteq AM[k+2]$!
 - Turns out $IP[\text{const}] = AM[\text{const}] = AM[2]$!
 - Called AM

Multiple-message proofs

- $AM[k]$, $MA[k]$, $IP[k]$: $k(n)$ messages
 - Turns out $IP[k] \subseteq AM[k+2]$!
 - Turns out $IP[\text{const}] = AM[\text{const}] = AM[2]$!
 - Called AM
 - Turns out $IP[\text{poly}] = AM[\text{poly}] = PSPACE$!

Multiple-message proofs

- $AM[k]$, $MA[k]$, $IP[k]$: $k(n)$ messages
 - Turns out $IP[k] \subseteq AM[k+2]$!
 - Turns out $IP[\text{const}] = AM[\text{const}] = AM[2]$!
 - Called AM
 - Turns out $IP[\text{poly}] = AM[\text{poly}] = PSPACE$!
 - Called IP (= PSPACE)

Multiple-message proofs

- $AM[k]$, $MA[k]$, $IP[k]$: $k(n)$ messages
 - Turns out $IP[k] \subseteq AM[k+2]$!
 - Turns out $IP[\text{const}] = AM[\text{const}] = AM[2]$!
 - Called AM
 - Turns out $IP[\text{poly}] = AM[\text{poly}] = PSPACE$!
 - Called IP (= PSPACE)
- Later.

How can private coins be avoided?

How can private coins be avoided?

- Example: GNI

How can private coins be avoided?

- Example: GNI
 - Recall GNI protocol used private coins

How can private coins be avoided?

- Example: GNI
 - Recall GNI protocol used private coins
- An alternate view of GNI

How can private coins be avoided?

- Example: GNI
 - Recall GNI protocol used private coins
- An alternate view of GNI
 - Each of G_0 and G_1 has $n!$ isomorphic graphs

How can private coins be avoided?

- Example: GNI
 - Recall GNI protocol used private coins
- An alternate view of GNI
 - Each of G_0 and G_1 has $n!$ isomorphic graphs
 - (Assuming no automorphisms)

How can private coins be avoided?

- Example: GNI
 - Recall GNI protocol used private coins
- An alternate view of GNI
 - Each of G_0 and G_1 has $n!$ isomorphic graphs
 - (Assuming no automorphisms)
 - If G_0 and G_1 isomorphic, same set of $n!$ isomorphic graphs

How can private coins be avoided?

- Example: GNI
 - Recall GNI protocol used private coins
- An alternate view of GNI
 - Each of G_0 and G_1 has $n!$ isomorphic graphs
 - (Assuming no automorphisms)
 - If G_0 and G_1 isomorphic, same set of $n!$ isomorphic graphs
 - Else $2(n!)$ isomorphic graphs

How can private coins be avoided?

- Example: GNI
 - Recall GNI protocol used private coins
- An alternate view of GNI
 - Each of G_0 and G_1 has $n!$ isomorphic graphs
 - (Assuming no automorphisms)
 - If G_0 and G_1 isomorphic, same set of $n!$ isomorphic graphs
 - Else $2(n!)$ isomorphic graphs
 - Prover to prove that $|\{H: H \equiv G_0 \text{ or } H \equiv G_1\}| > n!$

Set Lower-bound

Set Lower-bound

- Prover wants to prove that $|S| > K$, for a set S such that $|S| \geq 2K$

Set Lower-bound

- Prover wants to prove that $|S| > K$, for a set S such that $|S| \geq 2K$
- $S \subseteq U$, a sampleable universe, membership in S certifiable

Set Lower-bound

- Prover wants to prove that $|S| > K$, for a set S such that $|S| \geq 2K$
- $S \subseteq U$, a sampleable universe, membership in S certifiable
- Suppose K large (say $K = |U|/3$). Then simple protocol:

Set Lower-bound

- Prover wants to prove that $|S| > K$, for a set S such that $|S| \geq 2K$
- $S \subseteq U$, a sampleable universe, membership in S certifiable
- Suppose K large (say $K = |U|/3$). Then simple protocol:
 - Verifier picks a random element $x \in U$

Set Lower-bound

- Prover wants to prove that $|S| > K$, for a set S such that $|S| \geq 2K$
- $S \subseteq U$, a sampleable universe, membership in S certifiable
- Suppose K large (say $K = |U|/3$). Then simple protocol:
 - Verifier picks a random element $x \in U$
 - If $x \in S$, prover returns certificate

Set Lower-bound

- Prover wants to prove that $|S| > K$, for a set S such that $|S| \geq 2K$
- $S \subseteq U$, a sampleable universe, membership in S certifiable
- Suppose K large (say $K = |U|/3$). Then simple protocol:
 - Verifier picks a random element $x \in U$
 - If $x \in S$, prover returns certificate
 - If certificate valid, verifier accepts

Set Lower-bound

- Prover wants to prove that $|S| > K$, for a set S such that $|S| \geq 2K$
- $S \subseteq U$, a sampleable universe, membership in S certifiable
- Suppose K large (say $K = |U|/3$). Then simple protocol:
 - Verifier picks a random element $x \in U$
 - If $x \in S$, prover returns certificate
 - If certificate valid, verifier accepts
- If $|S| > 2K$, $\Pr[\text{yes}] > 2/3$. If $|S| \leq K$, $\Pr[\text{yes}] \leq 1/3$

Set Lower-bound

- Prover wants to prove that $|S| > K$, for a set S such that $|S| \geq 2K$
- $S \subseteq U$, a sampleable universe, membership in S certifiable
- Suppose K large (say $K = |U|/3$). Then simple protocol:
 - Verifier picks a random element $x \in U$
 - If $x \in S$, prover returns certificate
 - If certificate valid, verifier accepts
- If $|S| > 2K$, $\Pr[\text{yes}] > 2/3$. If $|S| \leq K$, $\Pr[\text{yes}] \leq 1/3$
- But what if $K/|U|$ is exponentially small?

Set Lower-bound

Set Lower-bound

- Prover wants to prove that $|S| > K$, for a set S such that $|S| \geq 2K$

Set Lower-bound

- Prover wants to prove that $|S| > K$, for a set S such that $|S| \geq 2K$
- But K can be very small (say $|U|=2^n$, $K=2^{n/2}$)

Set Lower-bound

- Prover wants to prove that $|S| > K$, for a set S such that $|S| \geq 2K$
- But K can be very small (say $|U|=2^n$, $K=2^{n/2}$)
- Idea: First “hash down” U to almost size $2K$, so that small sets (like S) do not shrink much (and of course, do not grow)

Set Lower-bound

- Prover wants to prove that $|S| > K$, for a set S such that $|S| \geq 2K$
- But K can be very small (say $|U|=2^n$, $K=2^{n/2}$)
- Idea: First “hash down” U to almost size $2K$, so that small sets (like S) do not shrink much (and of course, do not grow)
 - Verifier picks a random element $y \in H(U)$

Set Lower-bound

- Prover wants to prove that $|S| > K$, for a set S such that $|S| \geq 2K$
- But K can be very small (say $|U|=2^n$, $K=2^{n/2}$)
- Idea: First “hash down” U to almost size $2K$, so that small sets (like S) do not shrink much (and of course, do not grow)
 - Verifier picks a random element $y \in H(U)$
 - If $y \in H(S)$, prover returns certificate: $x \in S$ (+cert.), $y = H(x)$

Set Lower-bound

- Prover wants to prove that $|S| > K$, for a set S such that $|S| \geq 2K$
- But K can be very small (say $|U|=2^n$, $K=2^{n/2}$)
- Idea: First “hash down” U to almost size $2K$, so that small sets (like S) do not shrink much (and of course, do not grow)
 - Verifier picks a random element $y \in H(U)$
 - If $y \in H(S)$, prover returns certificate: $x \in S$ (+cert.), $y = H(x)$
 - If certificate valid, verifier accepts

Set Lower-bound

- Prover wants to prove that $|S| > K$, for a set S such that $|S| \geq 2K$
- But K can be very small (say $|U|=2^n$, $K=2^{n/2}$)
- Idea: First “hash down” U to almost size $2K$, so that small sets (like S) do not shrink much (and of course, do not grow)
 - Verifier picks a random element $y \in H(U)$
 - If $y \in H(S)$, prover returns certificate: $x \in S$ (+cert.), $y = H(x)$
 - If certificate valid, verifier accepts
- Is there such a hash function for all small sets S ?

Set Lower-bound

- Prover wants to prove that $|S| > K$, for a set S such that $|S| \geq 2K$
- But K can be very small (say $|U|=2^n$, $K=2^{n/2}$)
- Idea: First “hash down” U to almost size $2K$, so that small sets (like S) do not shrink much (and of course, do not grow)
 - Verifier picks a random element $y \in H(U)$
 - If $y \in H(S)$, prover returns certificate: $x \in S$ (+cert.), $y = H(x)$
 - If certificate valid, verifier accepts
- Is there such a hash function for all small sets S ?
 - Clearly no single function for all S !

Hash Function Family

Hash Function Family

- A family of hash functions

Hash Function Family

- A family of hash functions
 - Given any small subset S , a random function h from the family will not shrink it much (say by $3/4$) with high probability

Hash Function Family

- A family of hash functions
 - Given any small subset S , a random function h from the family will not shrink it much (say by $3/4$) with high probability
 - (Though every h shrinks some small sets)

Hash Function Family

- A family of hash functions
 - Given any small subset S , a random function h from the family will not shrink it much (say by $3/4$) with high probability
 - (Though every h shrinks some small sets)
 - Relate shrinking to “hash collision probability”

Hash Function Family

- A family of hash functions
 - Given any small subset S , a random function h from the family will not shrink it much (say by $3/4$) with high probability
 - (Though every h shrinks some small sets)
 - Relate shrinking to “hash collision probability”
 - $\Pr_h[h(x)=h(x')] \text{ (max over } x \neq x')$

Hash Function Family

- A family of hash functions
 - Given any small subset S , a random function h from the family will not shrink it much (say by $3/4$) with high probability
 - (Though every h shrinks some small sets)
 - Relate shrinking to “hash collision probability”
 - $\Pr_h[h(x)=h(x')] \text{ (max over } x \neq x')$
 - **Exercise!**

2-Universal Hash Family

2-Universal Hash Family

- (a.k.a pairwise-independent hashing)

2-Universal Hash Family

- (a.k.a pairwise-independent hashing)
- Family of functions $h: U \rightarrow R$

2-Universal Hash Family

- (a.k.a pairwise-independent hashing)
- Family of functions $h: U \rightarrow R$
- $\Pr_h[h(x)=y] = 1/|R|$ for all $x \in U$ and $y \in R$

2-Universal Hash Family

- (a.k.a pairwise-independent hashing)
- Family of functions $h: U \rightarrow R$
- $\Pr_h[h(x)=y] = 1/|R|$ for all $x \in U$ and $y \in R$
- $\Pr_h[h(x)=y \ \& \ h(x')=y'] = 1/|R|^2$ for all $x \neq x' \in U$ and $y, y' \in R$

2-Universal Hash Family

- (a.k.a pairwise-independent hashing)
- Family of functions $h: U \rightarrow R$
- $\Pr_h[h(x)=y] = 1/|R|$ for all $x \in U$ and $y \in R$
- $\Pr_h[h(x)=y \ \& \ h(x')=y'] = 1/|R|^2$ for all $x \neq x' \in U$ and $y, y' \in R$
 - E.g. in exercise

2-Universal Hash Family

- (a.k.a pairwise-independent hashing)
- Family of functions $h: U \rightarrow R$
- $\Pr_h[h(x)=y] = 1/|R|$ for all $x \in U$ and $y \in R$
- $\Pr_h[h(x)=y \ \& \ h(x')=y'] = 1/|R|^2$ for all $x \neq x' \in U$ and $y, y' \in R$
 - E.g. in exercise
- Hash collision probability = $1/|R|$

Public-coin protocol for Set lower-bound

Public-coin protocol for Set lower-bound

- Given a description of S and size K , to prove $|S| > K$ (if $|S| > 2K$)

Public-coin protocol for Set lower-bound

- Given a description of S and size K , to prove $|S| > K$ (if $|S| > 2K$)
 - Verifier picks a random hash function h from a 2UHF family from U to R , with $|R| = 8K$ (say), and a random element y in R

Public-coin protocol for Set lower-bound

- Given a description of S and size K , to prove $|S| > K$ (if $|S| > 2K$)
 - Verifier picks a random hash function h from a 2UHF family from U to R , with $|R| = 8K$ (say), and a random element y in R
 - Prover sends back (if possible) $x \in S$ s.t. $h(x) = y$, with a certificate for $x \in S$

Public-coin protocol for Set lower-bound

- Given a description of S and size K , to prove $|S| > K$ (if $|S| > 2K$)
 - Verifier picks a random hash function h from a 2UHF family from U to R , with $|R| = 8K$ (say), and a random element y in R
 - Prover sends back (if possible) $x \in S$ s.t. $h(x) = y$, with a certificate for $x \in S$
 - Verifier verifies $x \in S$ and $h(x) = y$ and outputs YES

Public-coin protocol for Set lower-bound

- Given a description of S and size K , to prove $|S| > K$ (if $|S| > 2K$)
 - Verifier picks a random hash function h from a 2UHF family from U to R , with $|R| = 8K$ (say), and a random element y in R
 - Prover sends back (if possible) $x \in S$ s.t. $h(x) = y$, with a certificate for $x \in S$
 - Verifier verifies $x \in S$ and $h(x) = y$ and outputs YES
- $\Pr[\text{Yes}]$ has a constant gap between $|S| > 2K$ and $|S| < K$
[Exercise]