
Problem Set

We saw in class how to use the GKR protocol to construct a PCP for NP.

1. It may seem tempting to try to construct such a PCP from any succinct interactive proof by having the PCP contain the prover's answers to all possible verifier messages.
 - (a) Why does this not always work?
 - (b) Which two properties of the GKR protocol did we use to construct a PCP (with polynomial blowup)?
2. Recall that the PCP we constructed in class includes the low-degree extension of the witness (which the verifier needs in order to verify the proof). As mentioned in class the verifier needs to add a "low degree test."
 - (a) What goes wrong if no such test is added. Show an attack by constructing a malicious PCP that convinces the PCP verifier that an unsatisfiable φ is in 3SAT.
 - (b) A common low-degree test is the one due to Rubinfeld and Sudan. This test verifies that a multi-variate polynomial $W^* : \mathbb{F}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ is ϵ -close to a polynomial of *total degree* d .¹ Recall that in the GKR protocol we have the guarantee that this a true polynomial of degree $|H| - 1$ in each variable (since it is computed by the honest verifier). This guarantee is stronger than the guarantee provided by the low-degree test, which only provides ϵ -closeness and only guarantees that the total degree is at most $d = m \cdot (|H| - 1)$. Why are the guarantees given by the low-degree test sufficient to guarantee soundness?
3. Show how to convert the GKR protocol to an interactive argument for NP using Merkle Hashing, *without* going through PCPs. Give one advantage of this scheme over the Kilian-Micali protocol we saw in class.

¹In this test the verifier chooses a random line in \mathbb{F}^m , reads $d+2$ random points on this line, and checks that they interpolate to a polynomial of degree d . For a good survey on low-degree tests see <https://www.wisdom.weizmann.ac.il/~oded/PDF/pt-low.pdf>.

MIT OpenCourseWare
<https://ocw.mit.edu/>

6.5630 Advanced Topics in Cryptography
Fall 2023

For information about citing these materials or our Terms of Use, visit: <https://ocw.mit.edu/terms>.