

All Polynomial Generators Preserve Distance with Mutual Correlated Agreement

Sarah Bordage, Alessandro Chiesa, **IM**, Ziyi Guan

Why Do We Care?

Why Do We Care?

PCP/IOP
soundness

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(δ, ϵ) -proximity gaps for $C \subset 2^{\Sigma^n}$, $P \subset \Sigma^n$ under distance Δ :
 $\forall E \in C$ either

1. $\Pr_{s \in E}[\Delta(s, P) \leq \delta] = 1$
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In this work: consider spans of polynomial proximity generators,
 $P = \mathcal{C}$ linear code, under the Hamming distance.

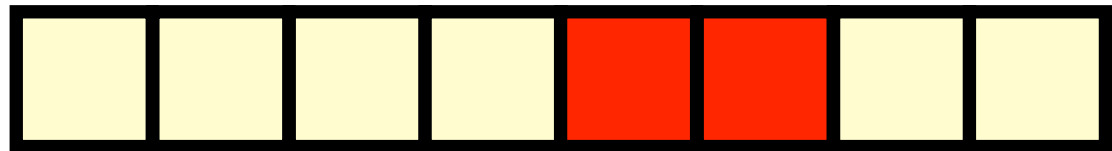
Distance Preservation

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Let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathbb{F}^n$ be a linear code

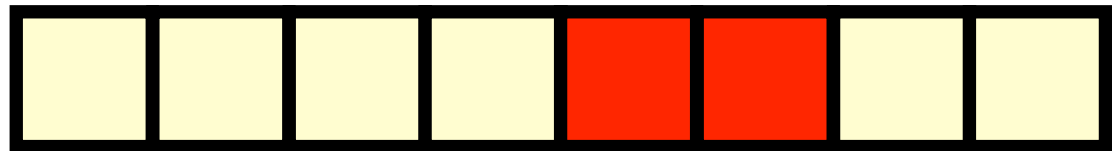
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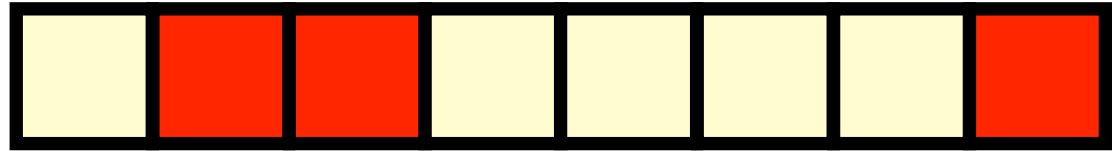
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$\mathbf{u}_1$  $\delta_1 := \Delta(u_1, \mathcal{C})$

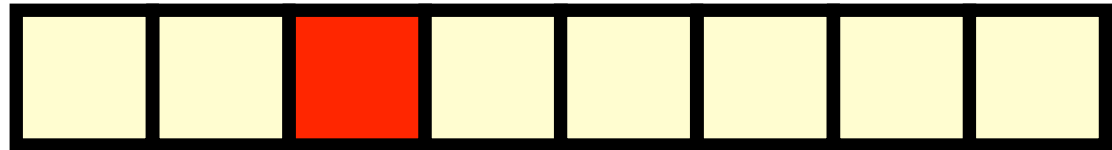
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$\vdots$

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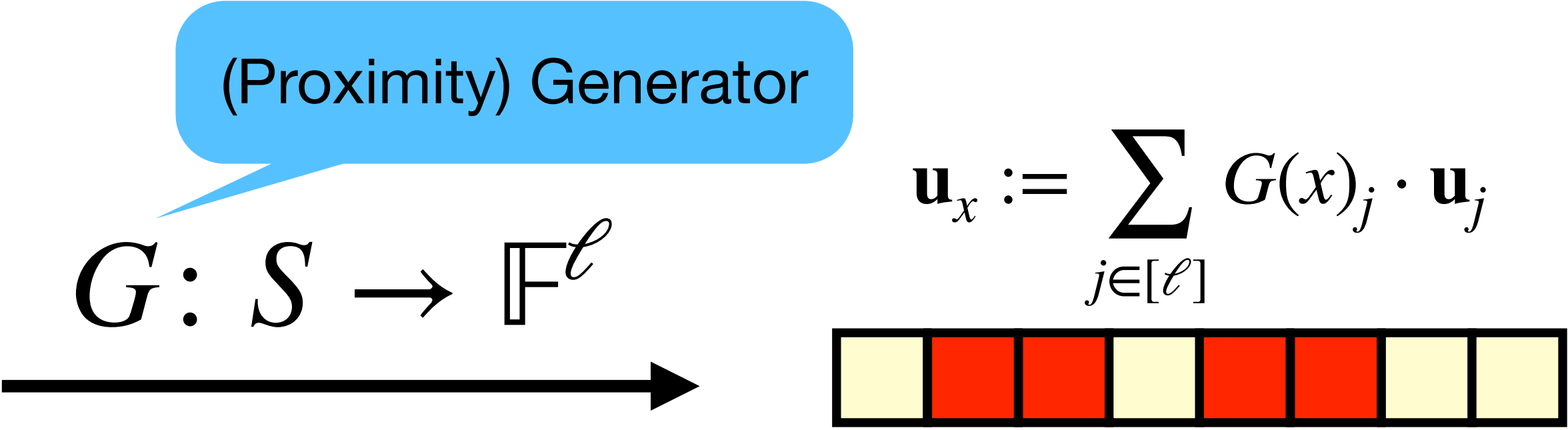
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$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \mathbf{u}_1 & \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \text{yellow} & \text{yellow} & \text{yellow} & \text{yellow} & \text{red} & \text{red} & \text{yellow} & \text{yellow} \\ \hline \end{array} & \delta_1 := \Delta(u_1, \mathcal{C}) \\
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 & \vdots & \\
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 \end{array}$$

(Proximity) Generator

$$G: S \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^\ell$$

$$\mathbf{u}_x := \sum_{j \in [\ell]} G(x)_j \cdot \mathbf{u}_j$$

We want $\Pr_{x \in S} \left[\Delta(\mathbf{u}_x, \mathcal{C}) < \max_j \delta_j \right]$ to be small

Preserving Max Distance is not Enough

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[RVW13]

When $G(x_1, \dots, x_\ell) = (x_1, \dots, x_\ell)$,

$$\Pr_{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{F}^\ell} \left[\Delta(\mathbf{u}_{\vec{x}}, \mathcal{C}) < \max_j \frac{\delta_j}{2} \right] \leq \frac{1}{|\mathbb{F}|}$$

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Not enough for some applications!
(e.g. batch proximity testing)

- Distance drop
- Only one generator
- No control over the agreement set

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[AHIV17],[BKS18],[BGKS20]

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Mutual Correlated Agreement (MCA)

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Fix $G(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ for simplicity.

Goal: except for a small error over (α_1, α_2) , this happens:

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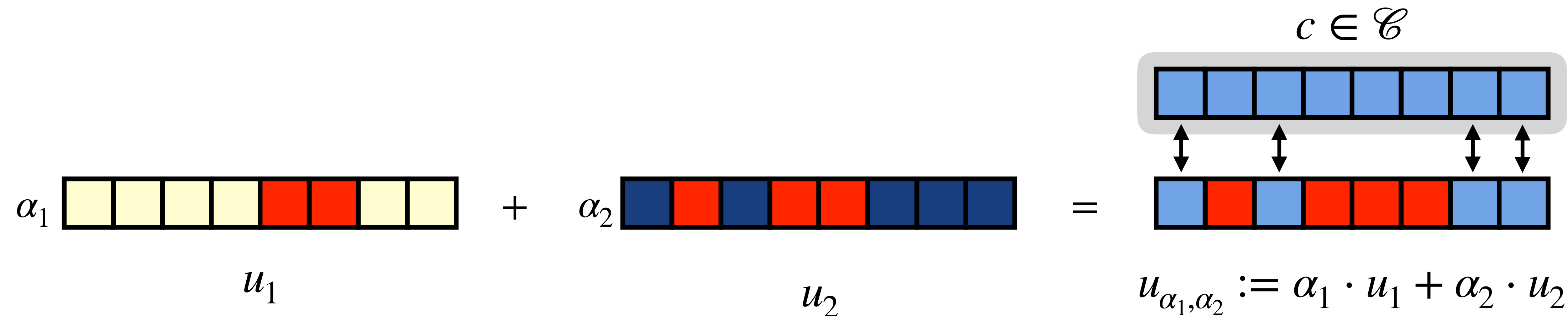
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u_1 u_2 $u_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2} := \alpha_1 \cdot u_1 + \alpha_2 \cdot u_2$

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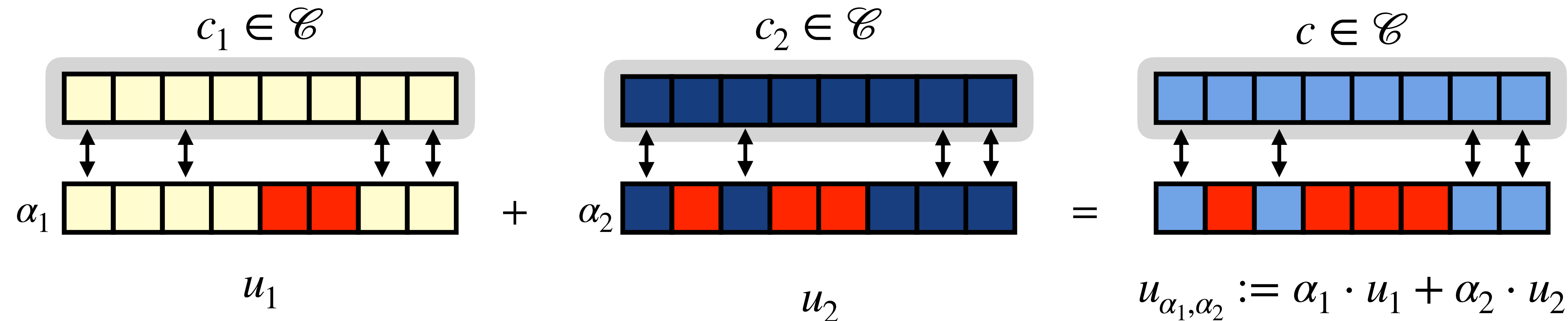
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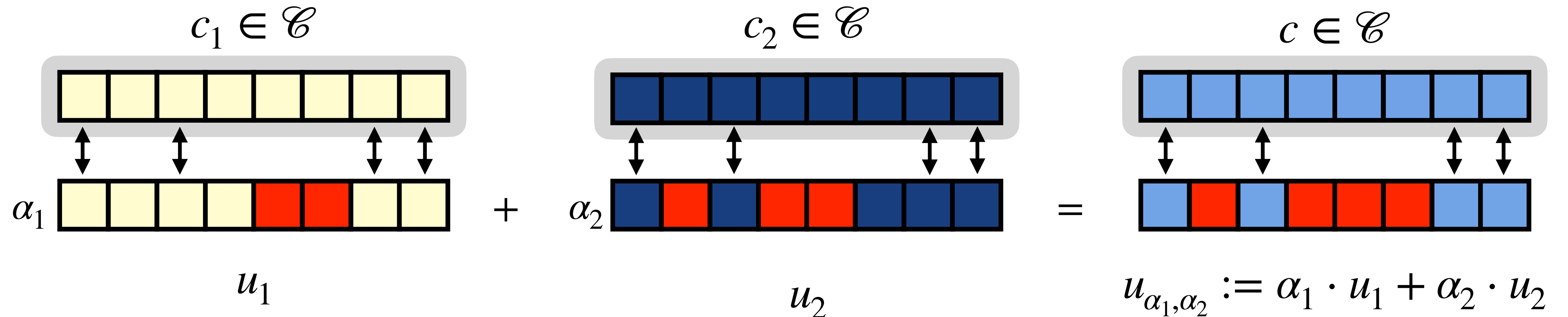
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$T := \{1, 3, 7, 8\}$ - the common agreement set

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$G: S \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^\ell$ has **MCA error** $\epsilon_{\text{MCA}} : [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1]$ for $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathbb{F}^n$ if

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Testing membership to the code!

MCA Makes Things Nice

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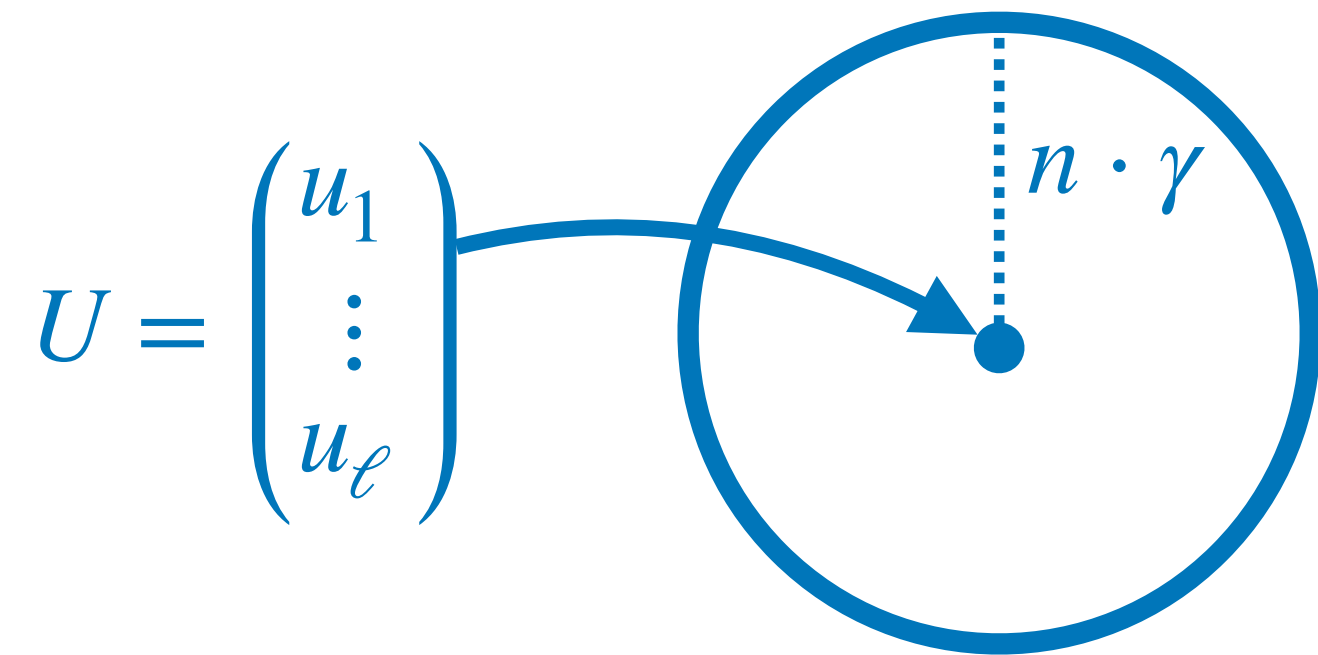
List decoding

Key step in security reduction of IOPs

MCA Makes Things Nice

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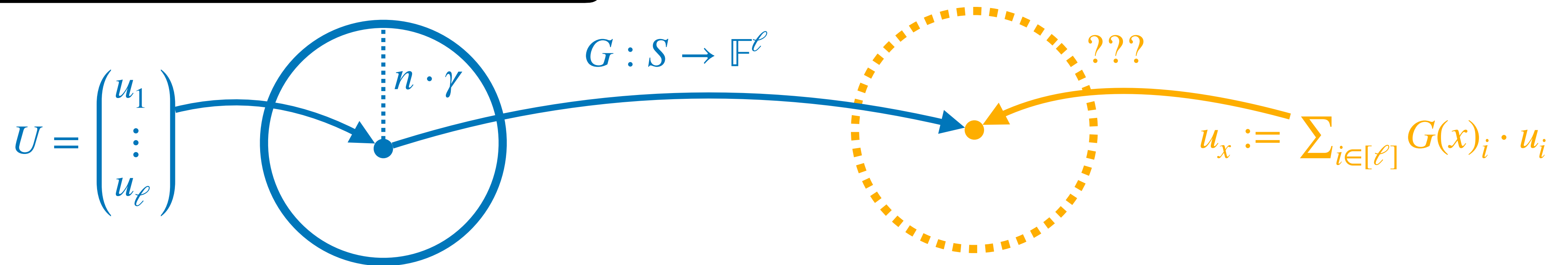
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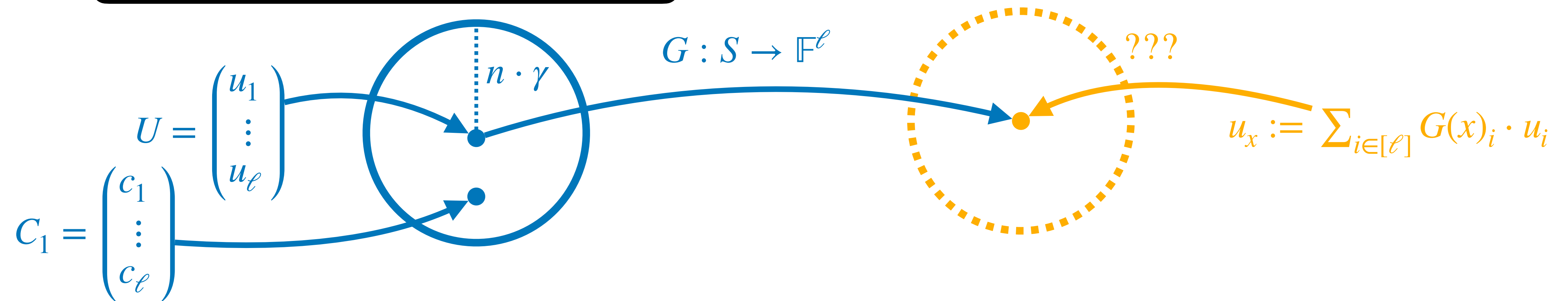
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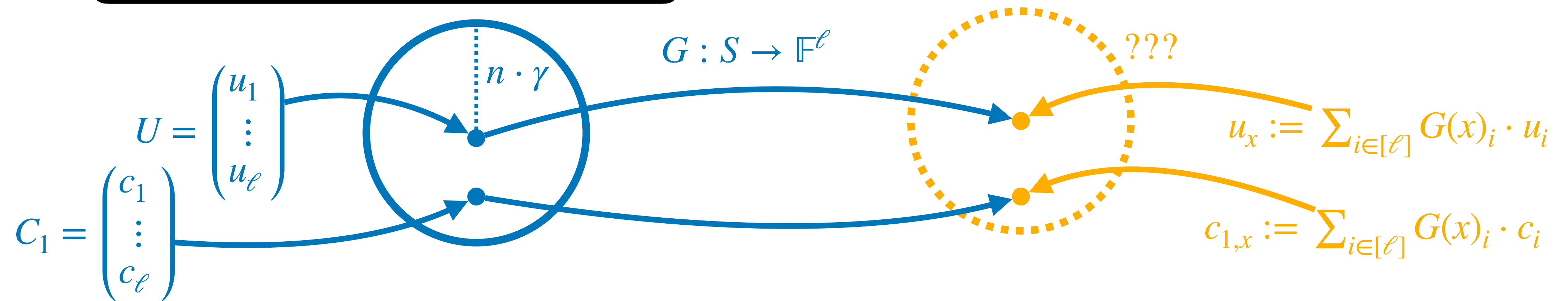
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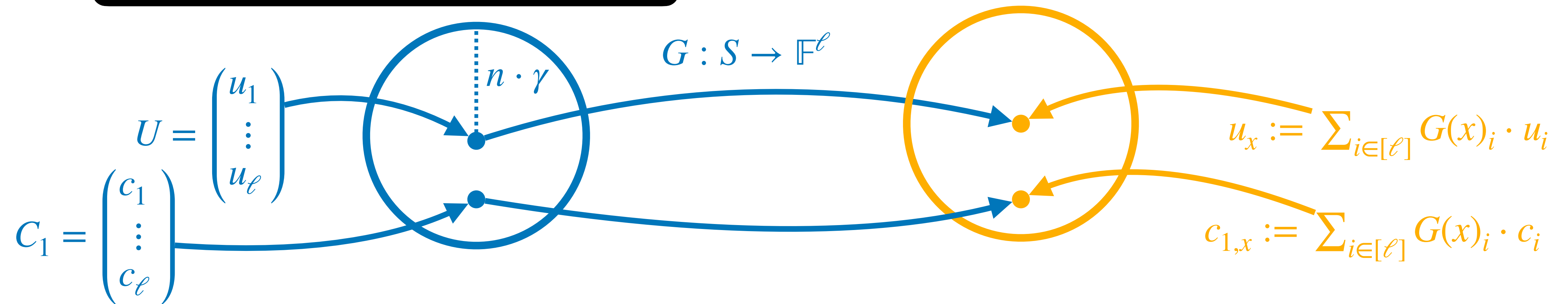
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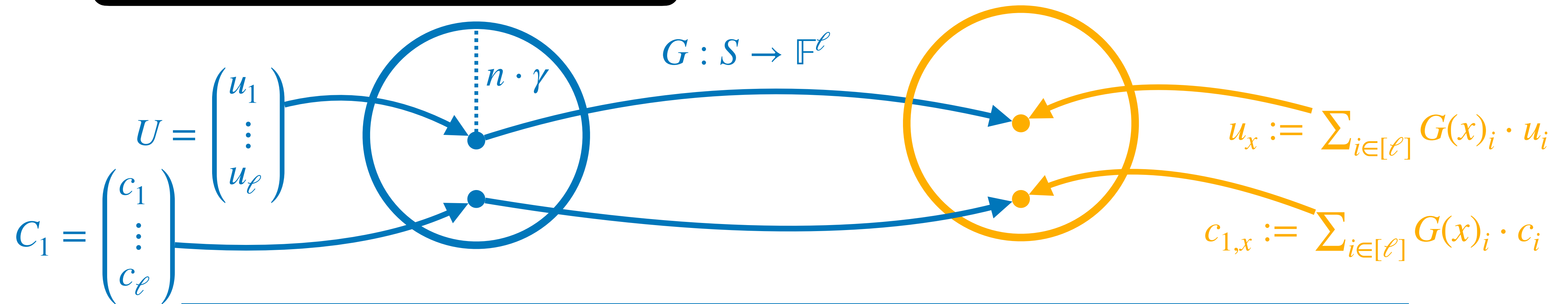
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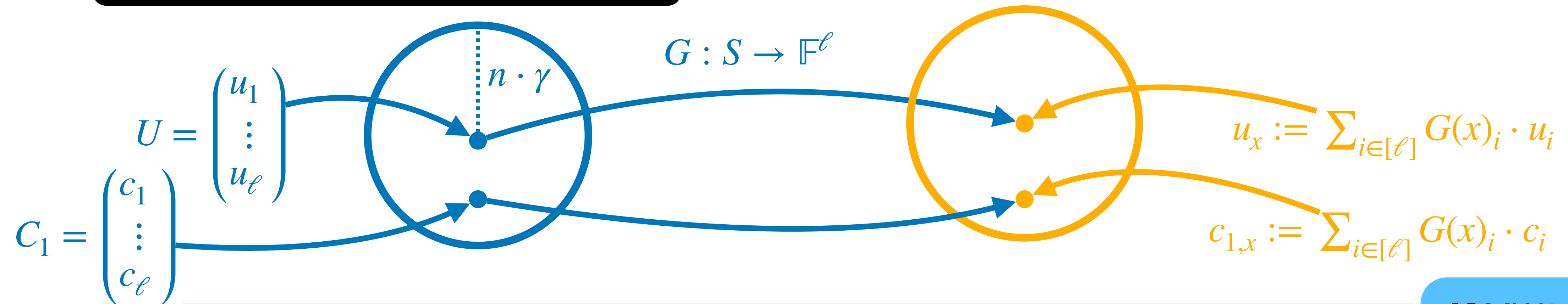


“List-decode and combine” $\Leftrightarrow$ “Combine and list-decode”

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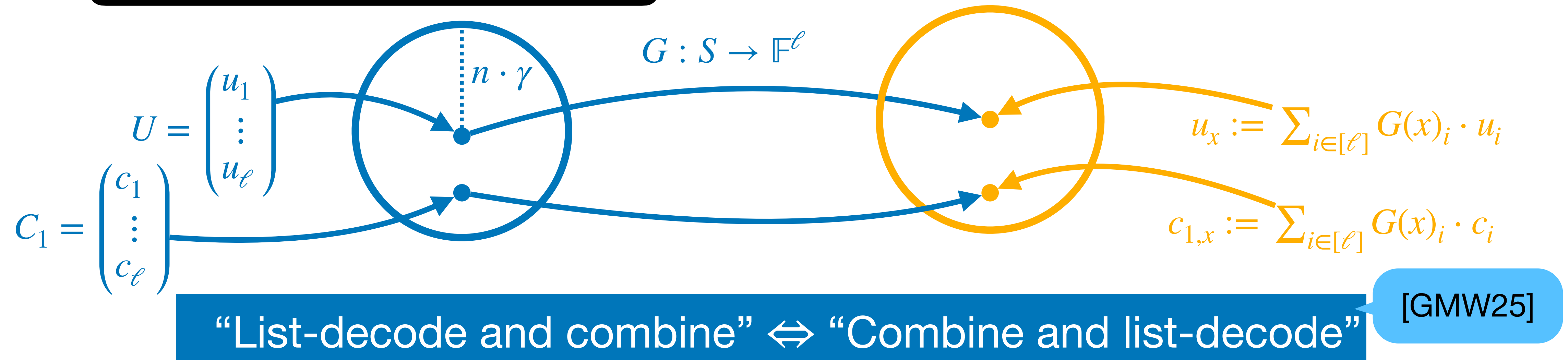
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[GMW25]

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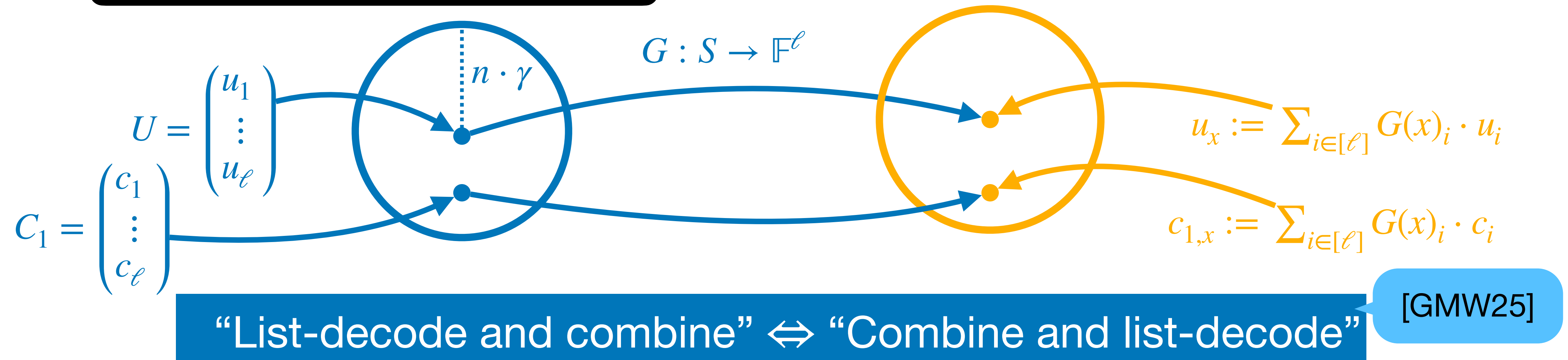
Straightline Extraction

Easier analyses, better parameters

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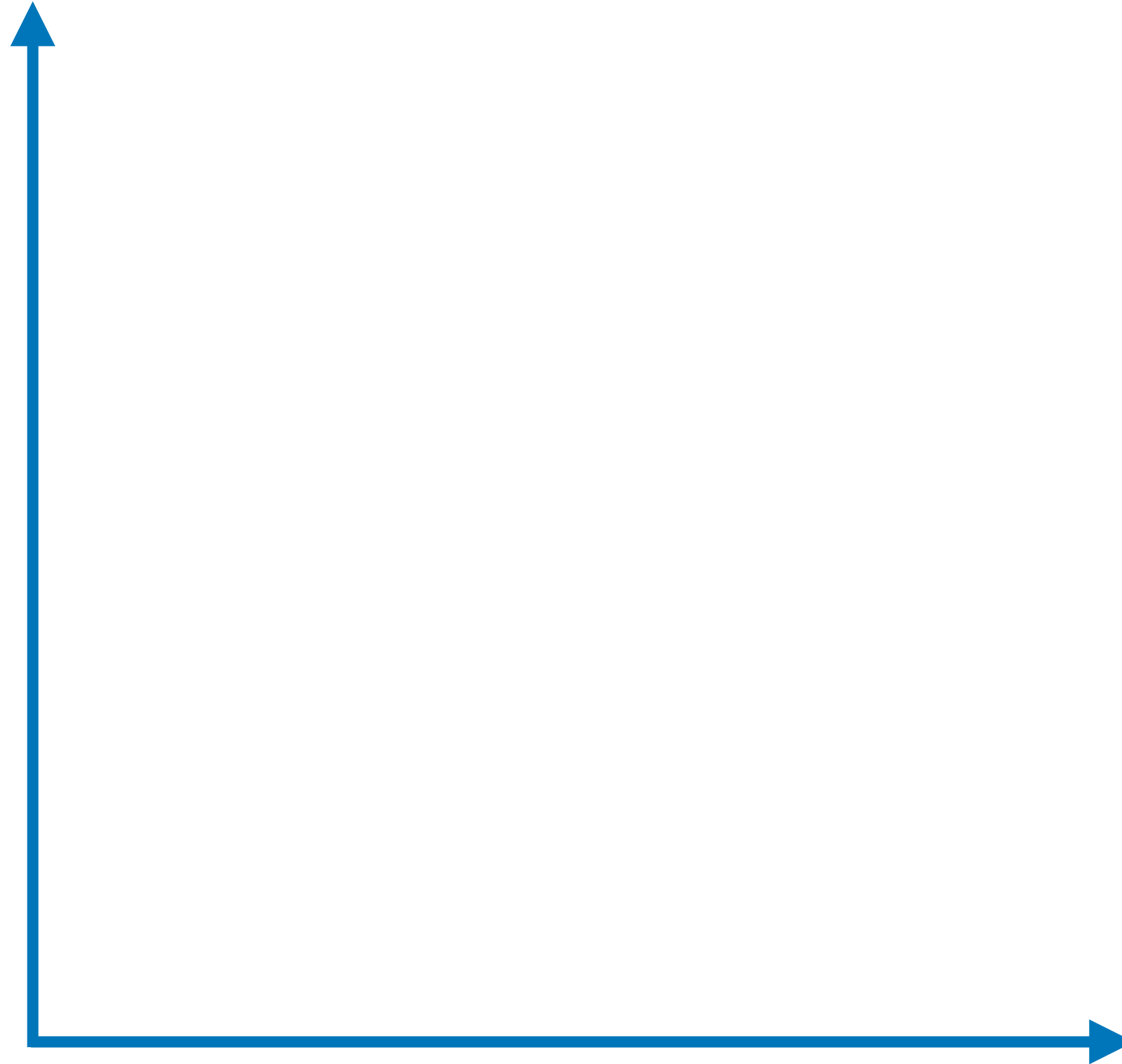
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RBR Security

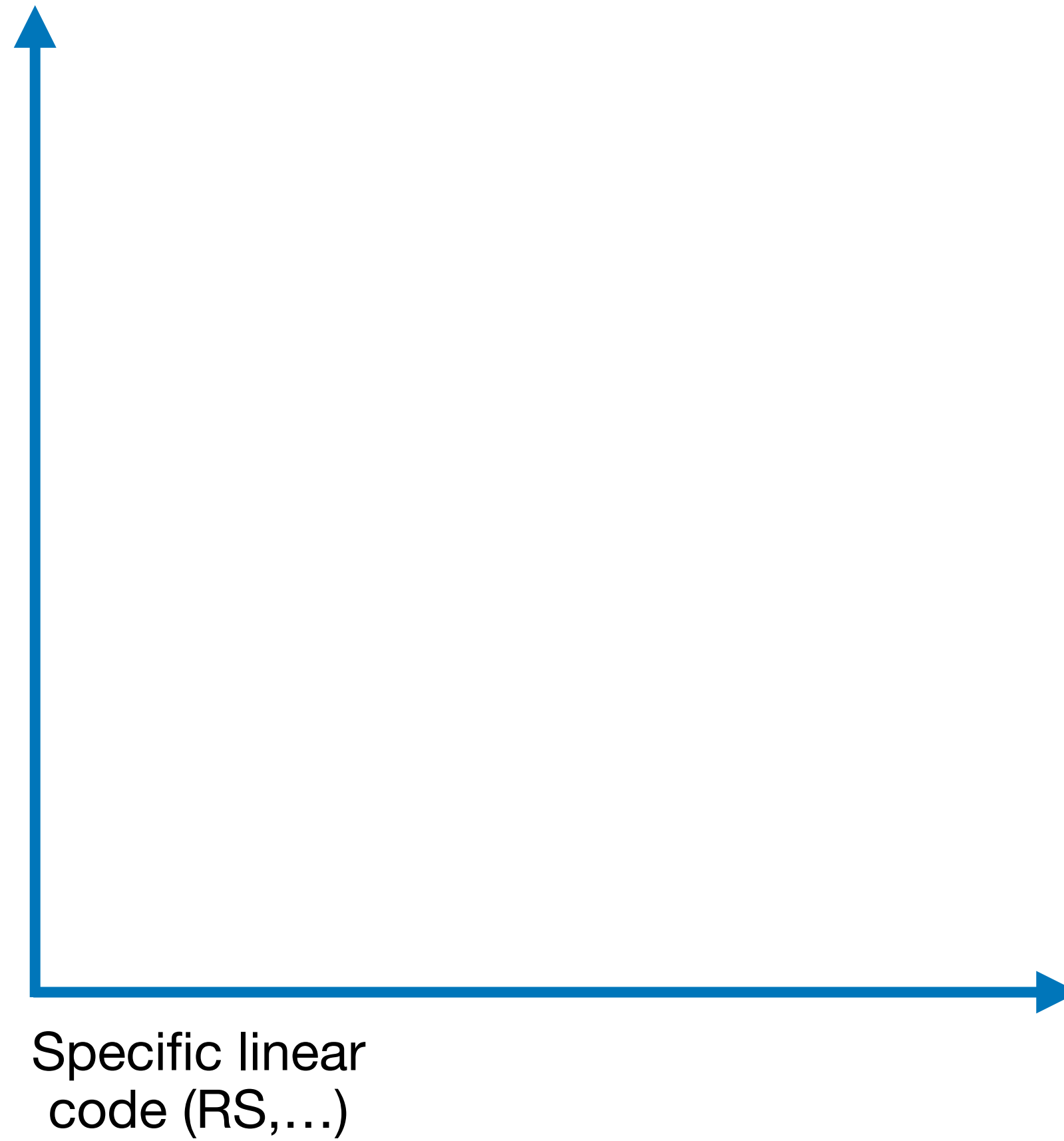
Essential for Fiat—Shamir

The Old MCA Landscape

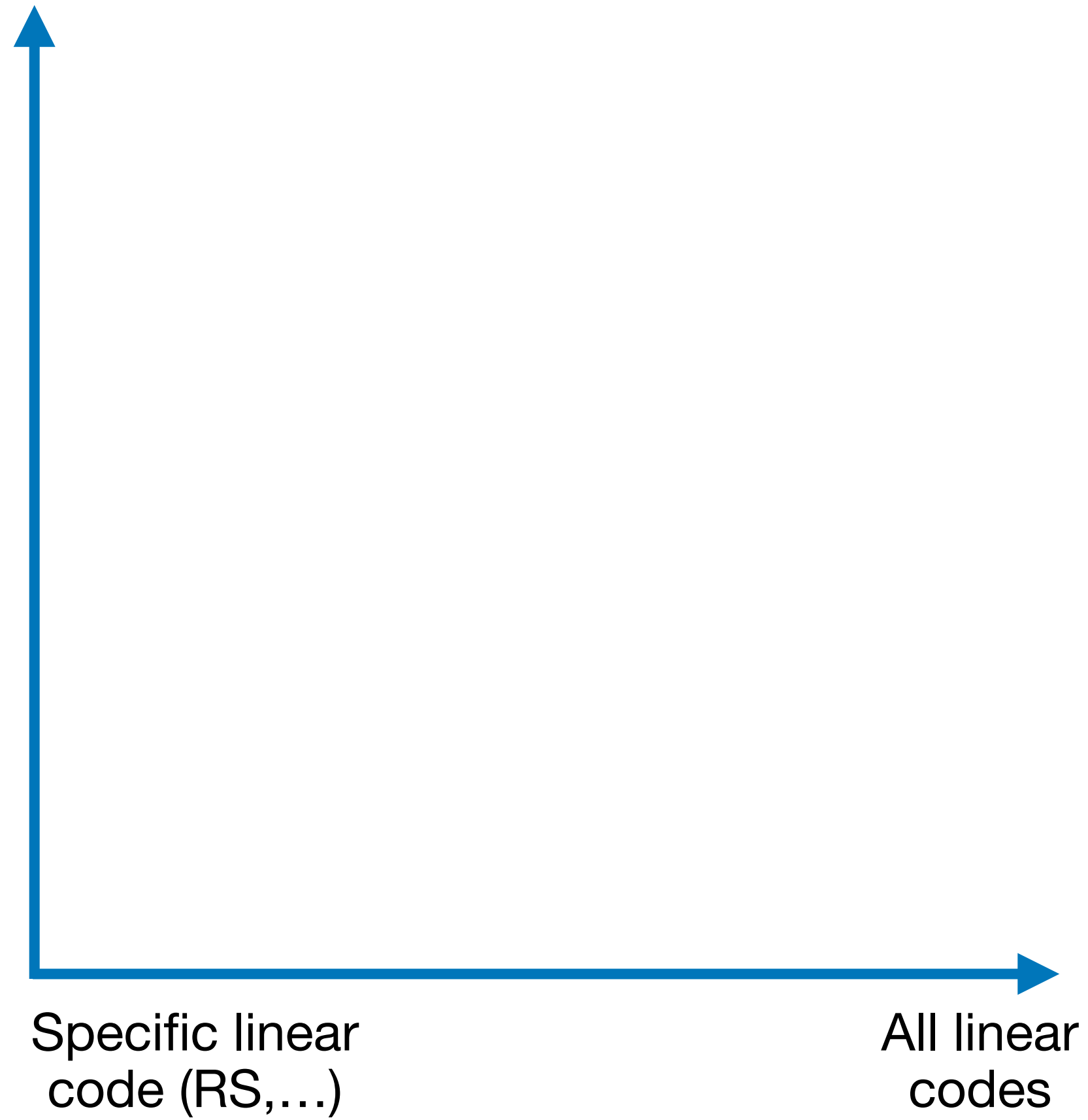
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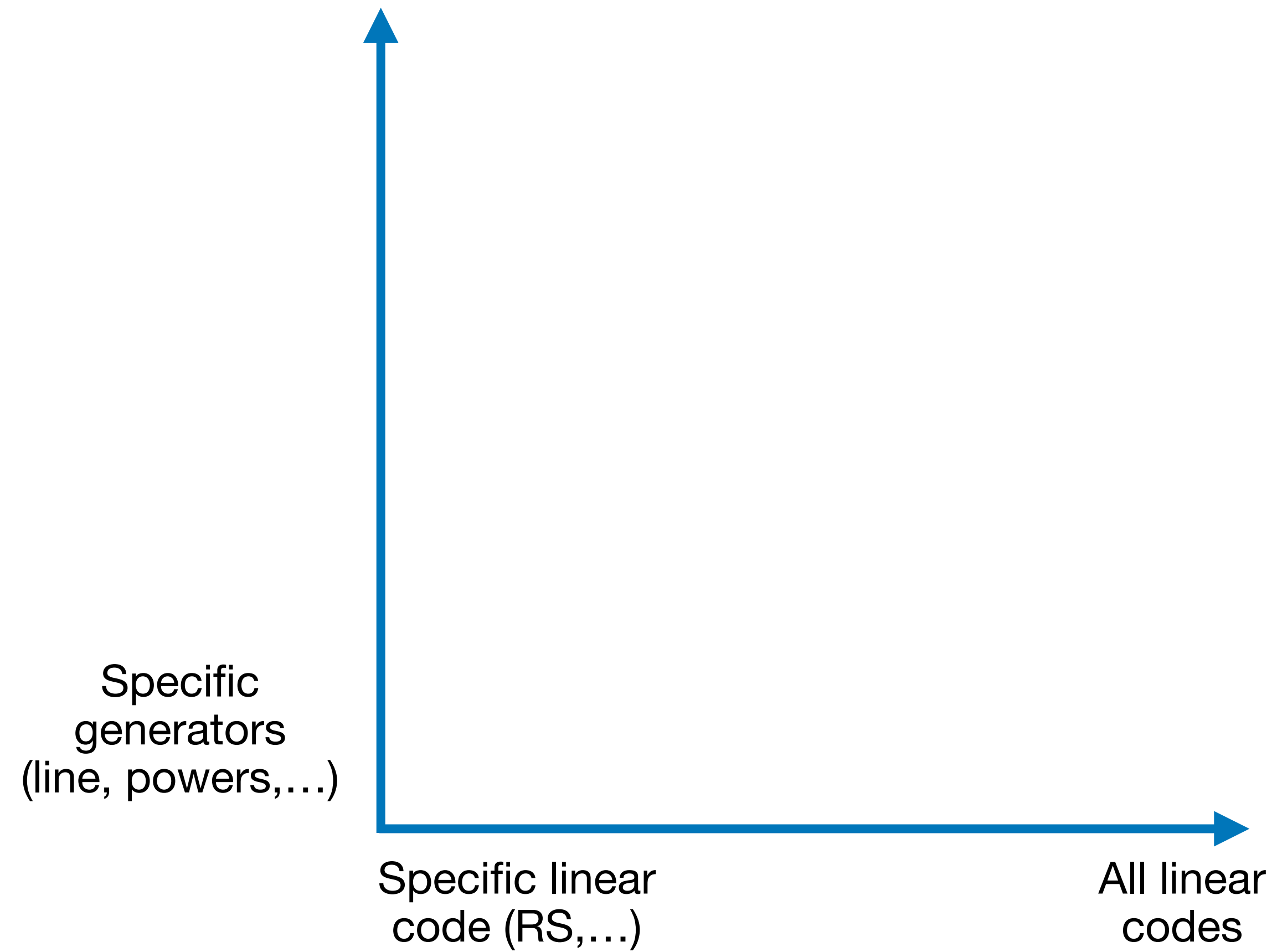
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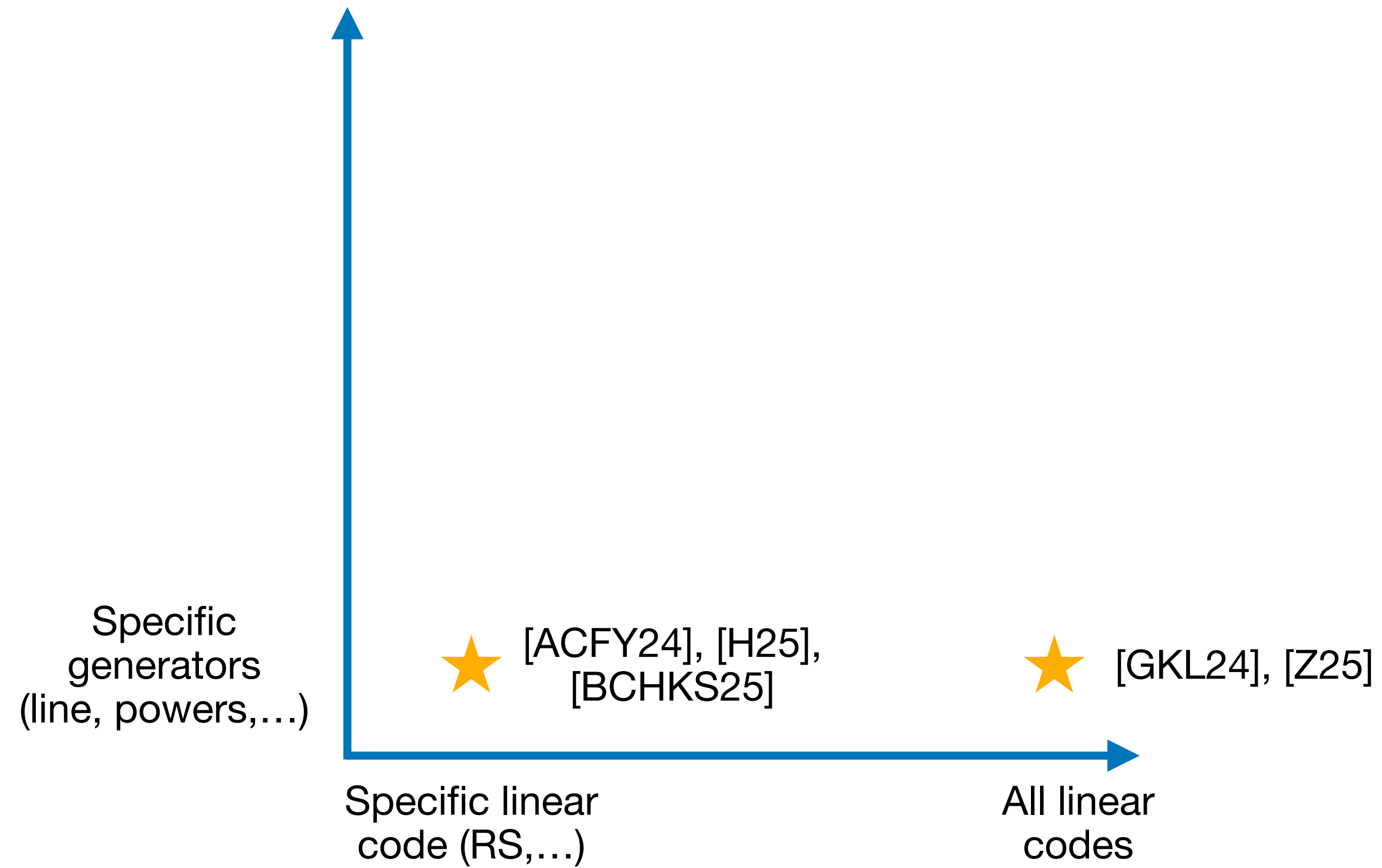
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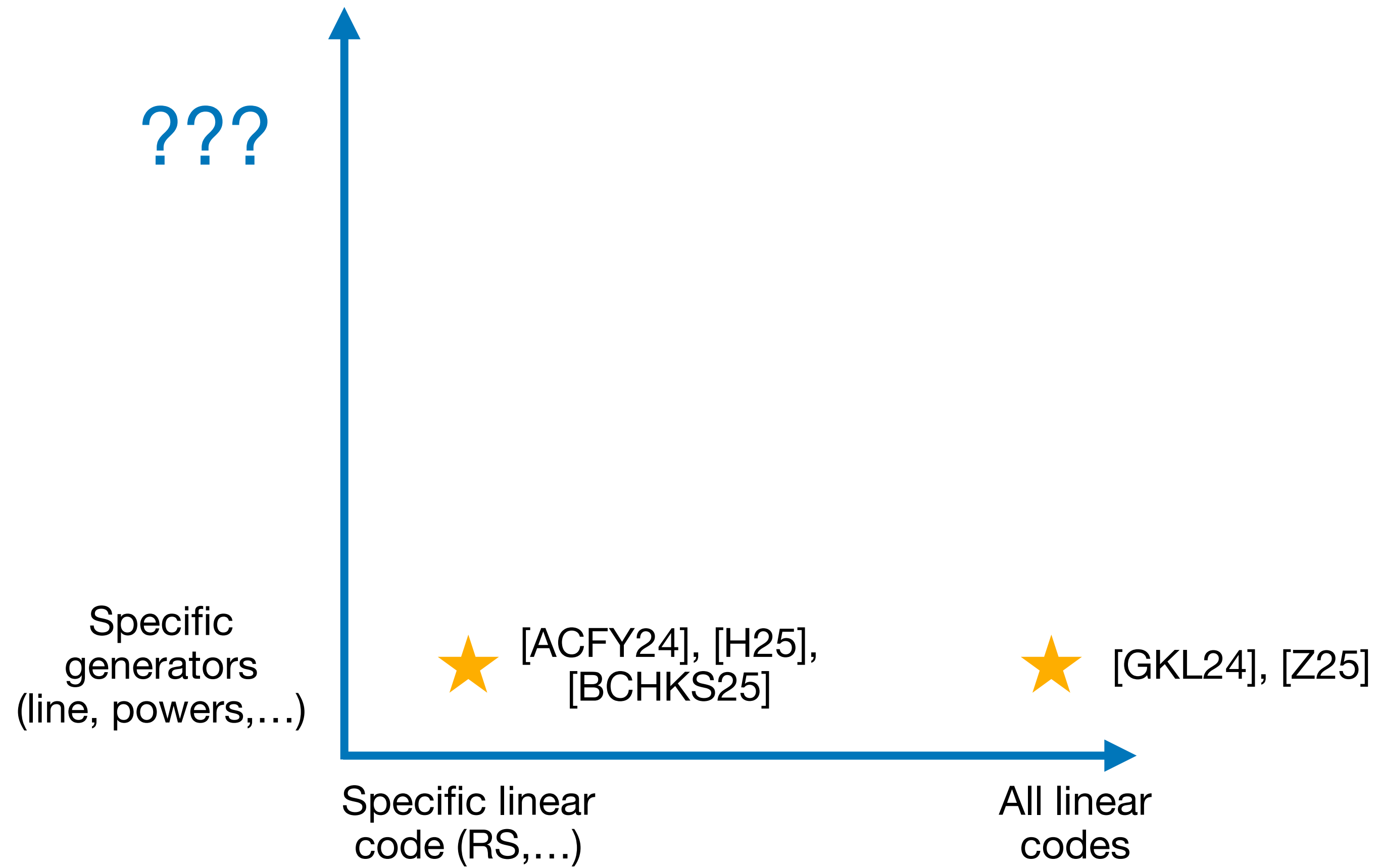
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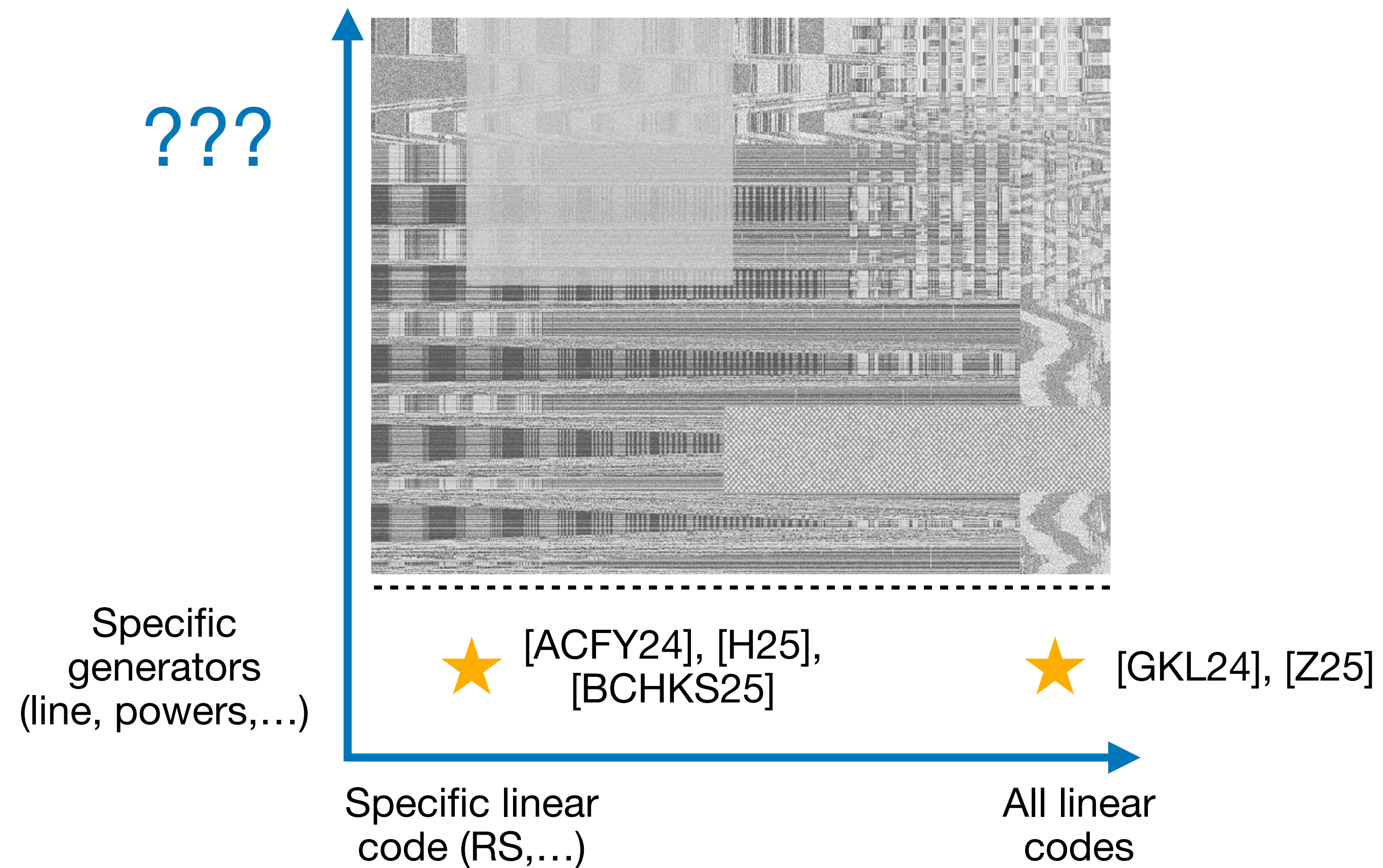
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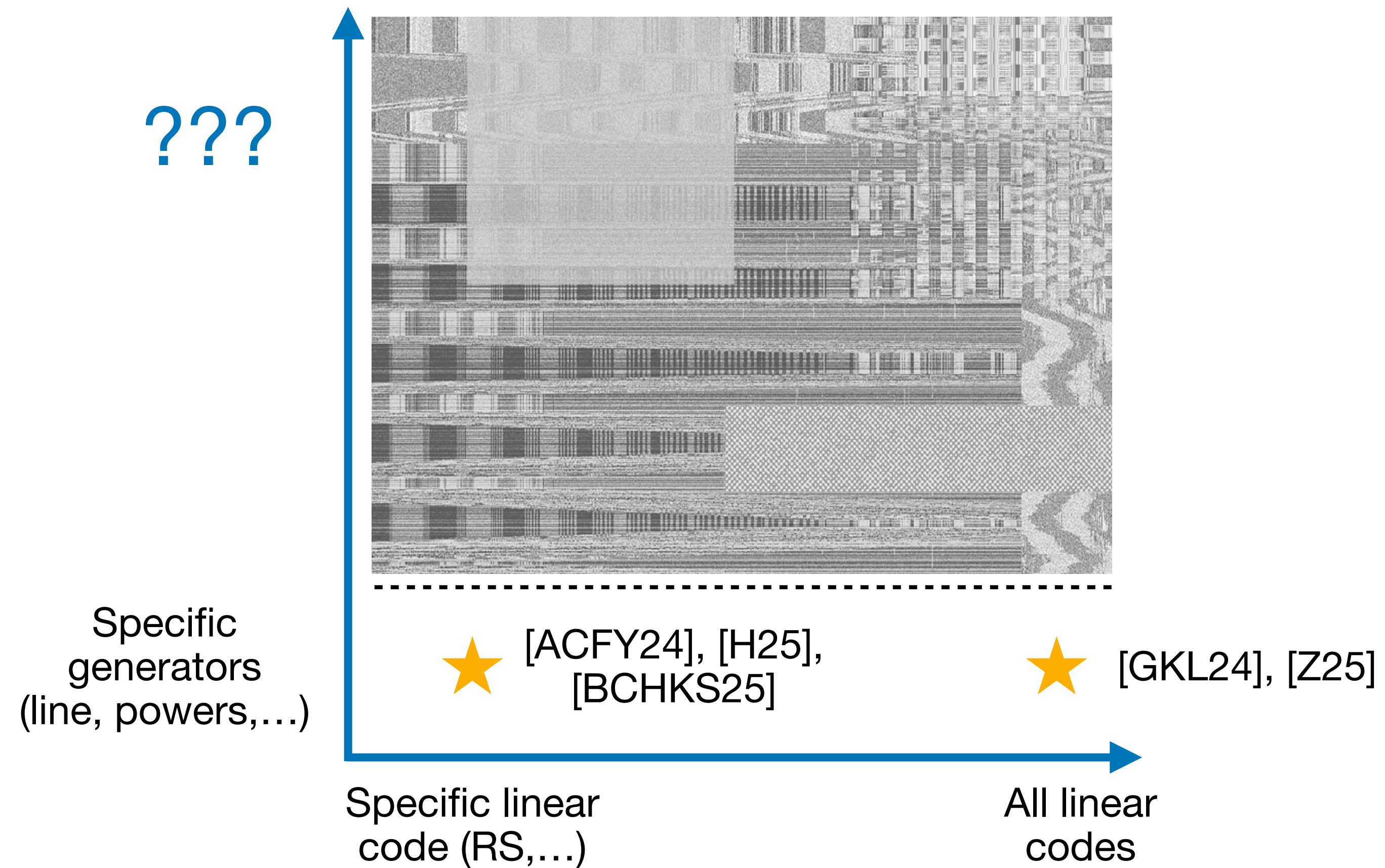
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Which generators have MCA?

Our Results

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1. Every MCA generator is *zero-evading*

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A necessary condition

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- **Our MCA error is tight:** in unique decoding, the error scales linearly with distance

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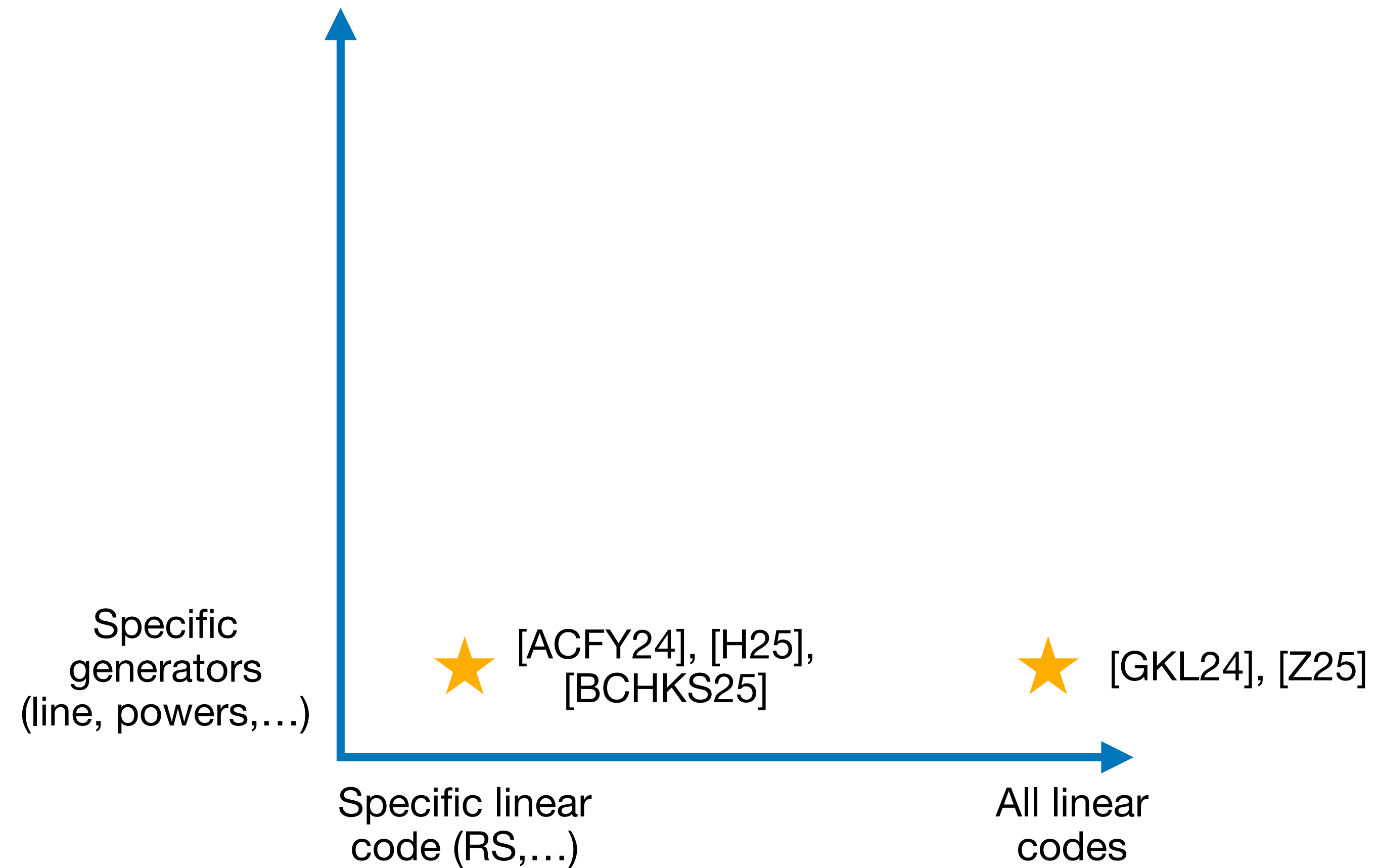
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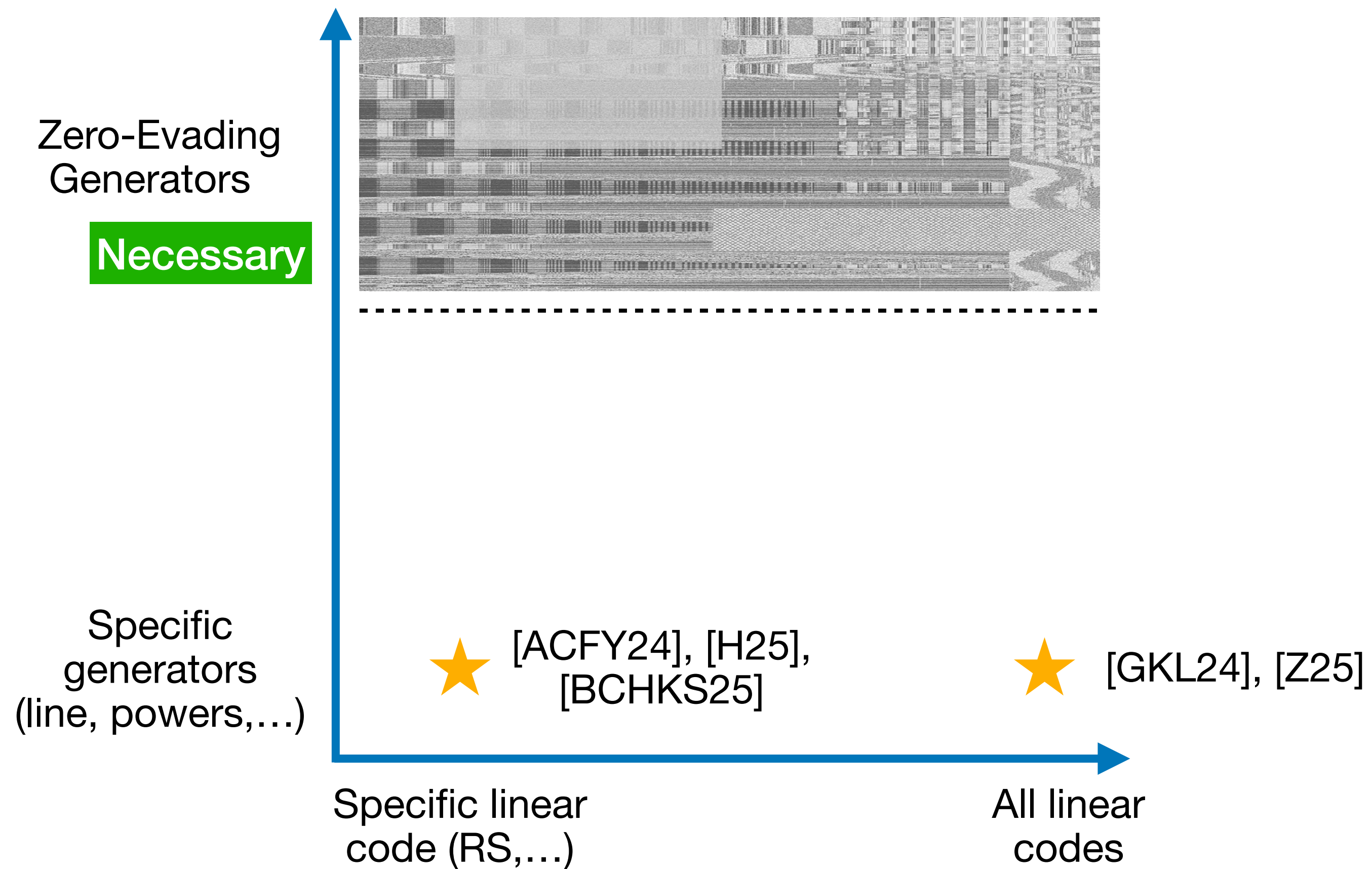
3. *MCA Toolbox*

The new MCA landscape

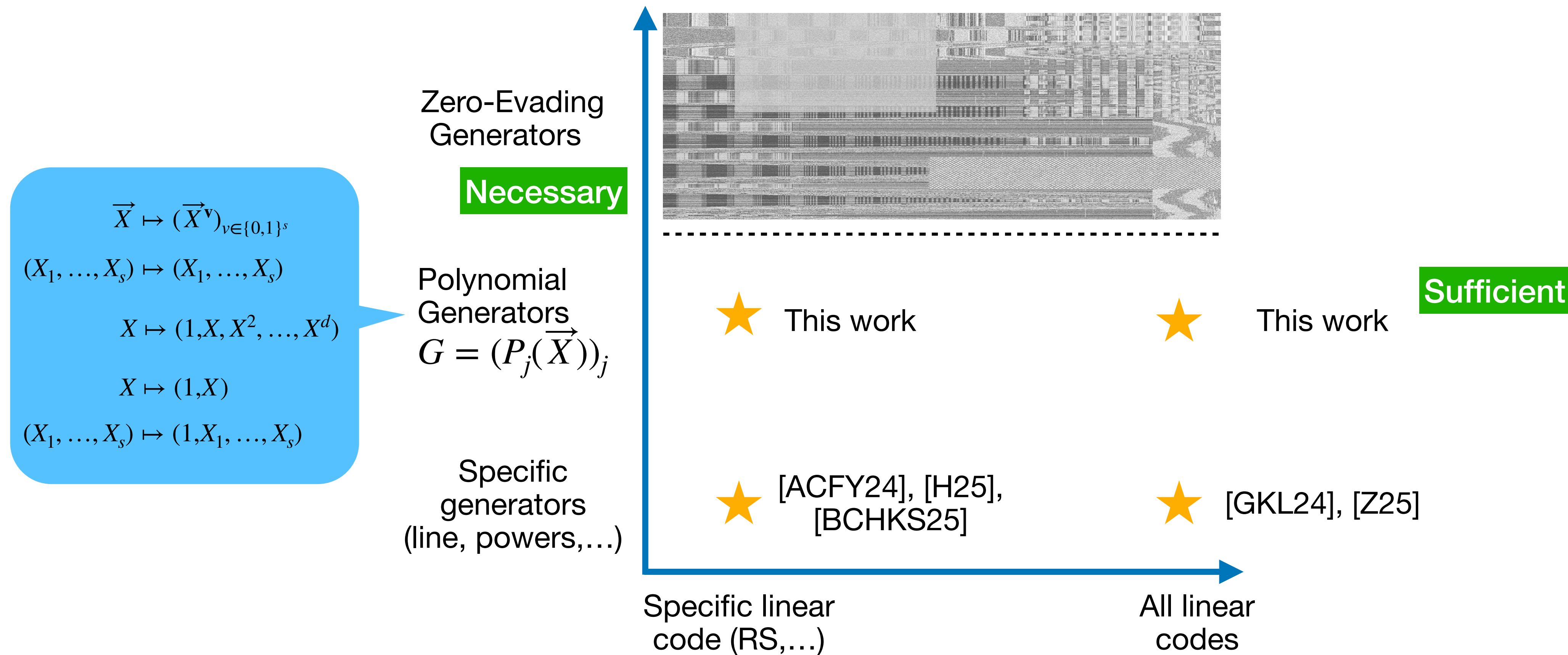
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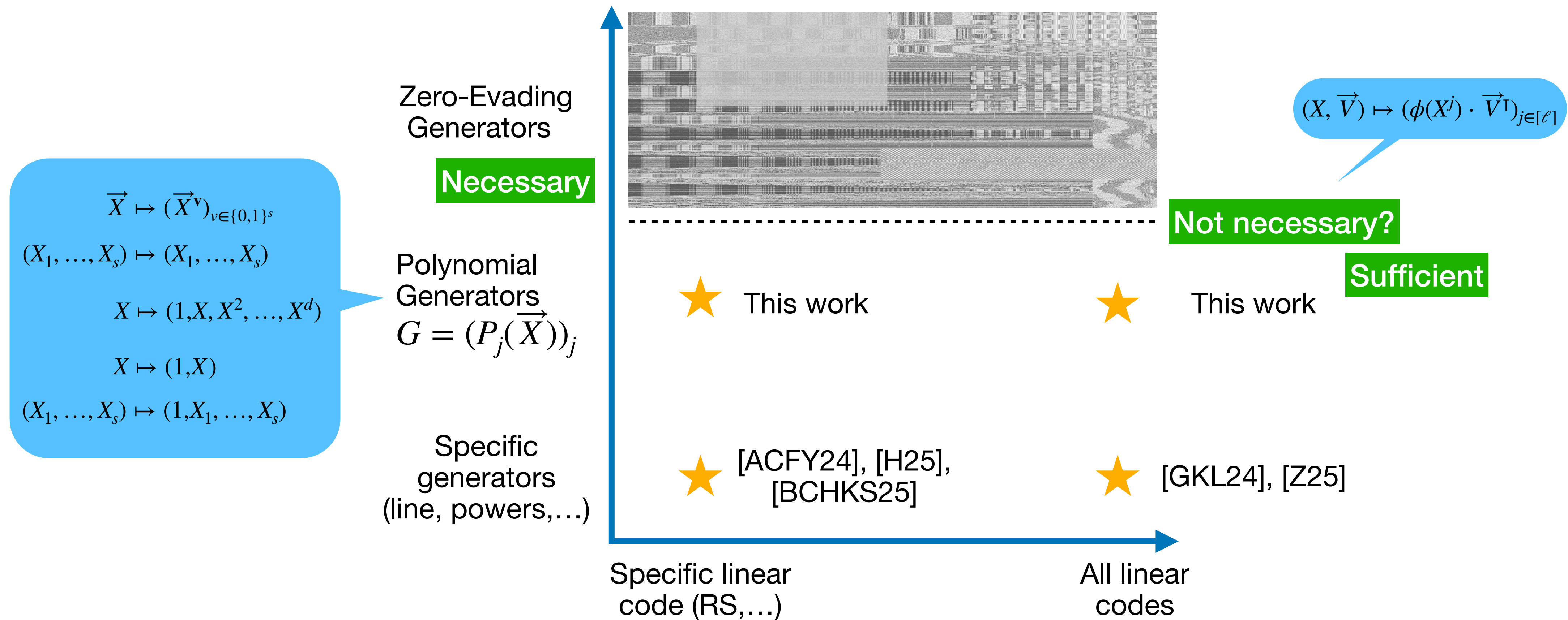
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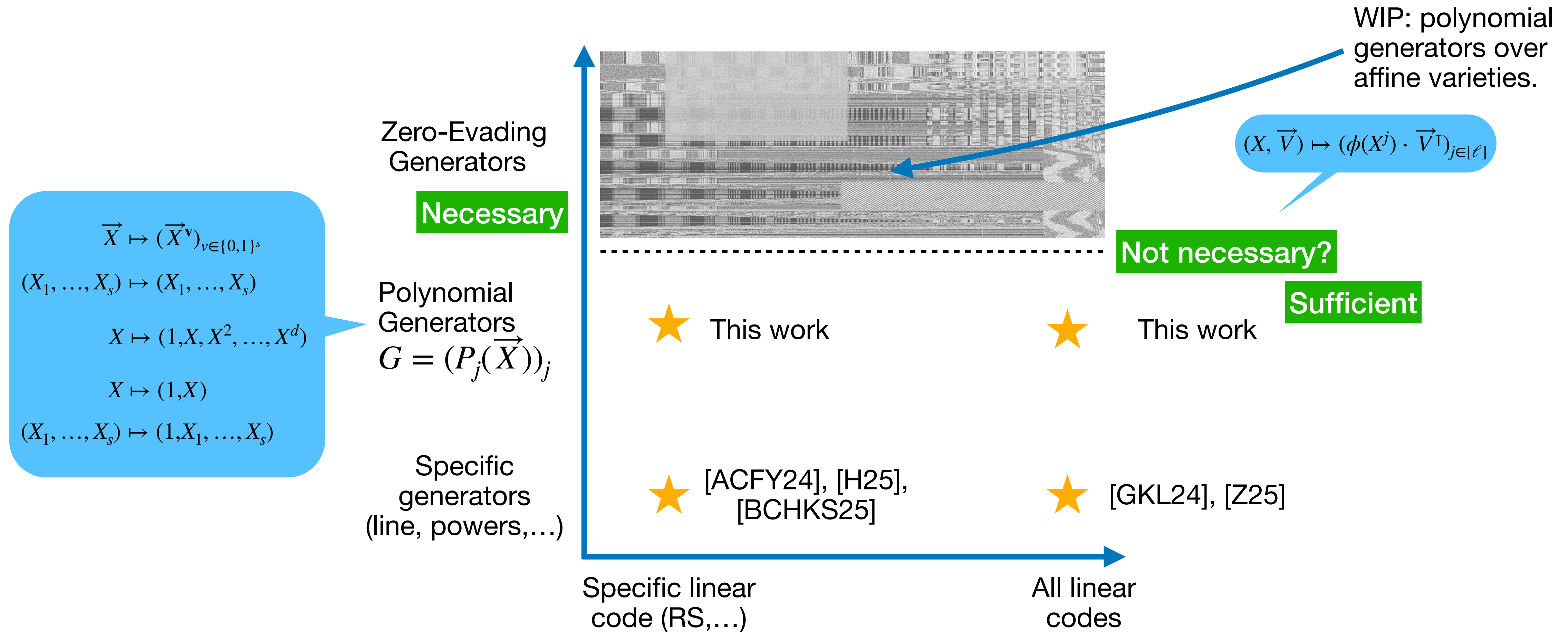
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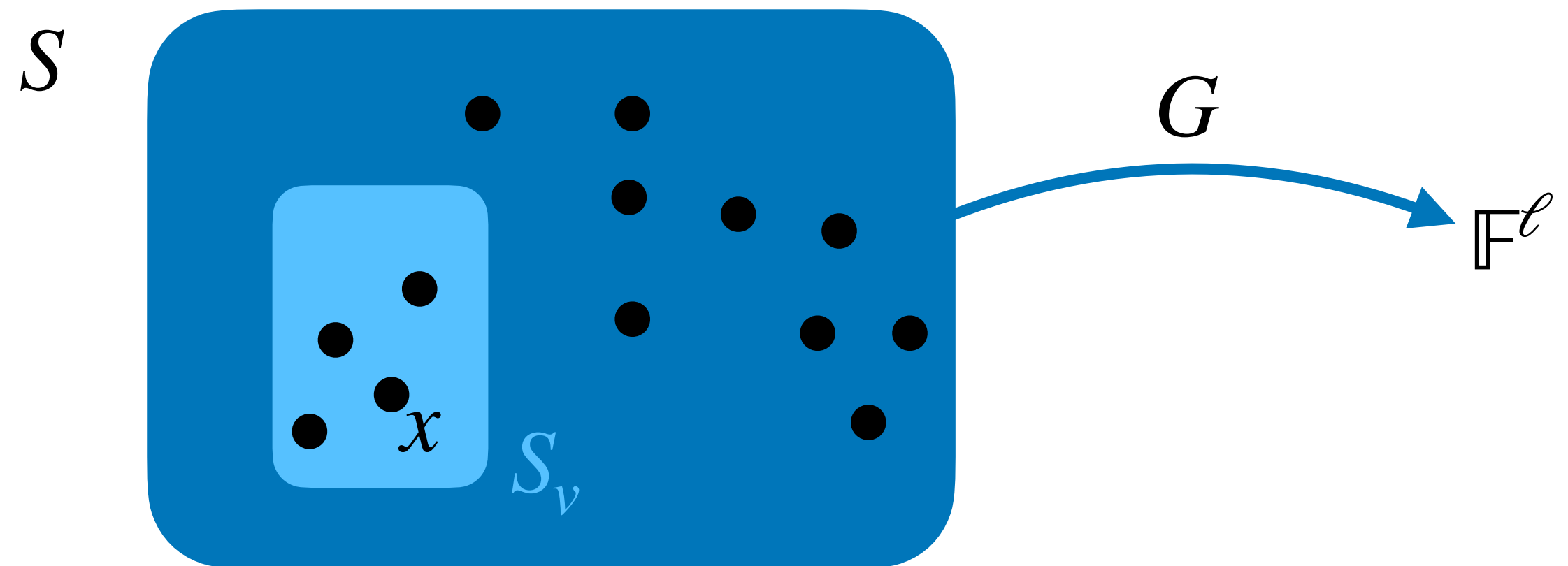


The new MCA landscape



ZE is Necessary

Zero-evading is necessary for MCA: $\epsilon_{ZE} \leq \epsilon_{MCA}$



$$S_v := \{x \mid G(x) \cdot v^\top = 0\} \quad (v \neq 0)$$

$$\max_{v \neq 0} |S_v| / |S| \leq \epsilon_{ZE}$$

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$$\epsilon_{MCA}(0) = \Pr_{x \in S} \left[\begin{array}{l} G(x) \cdot \mathbf{U} \in \mathcal{C} \\ \forall_{j \in [\ell]} \mathbf{u}_j \notin \mathcal{C} \end{array} \right]$$

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proof: $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathbb{F}^n$ of codimension r , $M \in \mathbb{F}^{r \times n}$ parity check matrix.

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$\vec{v} = (\mathbf{w}_1[i], \dots, \mathbf{w}_\ell[i])$
for $i \in [r]$ s.t. $\mathbf{w}_j[i] \neq 0$

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Linearly independent over $\mathbb{F}$

Polynomial generator $G(x_1, \dots, x_s) = (P_1(x_1, \dots, x_s), \dots, P_\ell(x_1, \dots, x_s))$

All polynomial generators have MCA for every linear code

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Pf sketch:

- Write $P_i(X_1, \dots, X_s) = \sum_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s} c_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s} \cdot \prod_j X_j^{\alpha_j}$
- Have $G(X_1, \dots, X_s) = \mathbf{A} \cdot \bigotimes_i (1, X_i, \dots, X_i^{d_i})$

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interact “nicely” with MCA:
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Can specialize to RS codes and obtain MCA up to Johnson bound for all polynomial generators

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Lower Bounds for MCA

$$G(x_1, \dots, x_s) = (P_1(x_1, \dots, x_s), \dots, P_\ell(x_1, \dots, x_s)), \text{ and } d_i := \max_j \{\deg_{X_i}(P_j)\}$$

$$\epsilon_{MCA}(\gamma) = \max\{n \cdot \gamma, 1\} \cdot \sum_i \frac{d_i}{|\mathbb{F}|} \quad \text{if } \gamma < \min_i \left\{ \frac{\delta_{\mathcal{C}}}{d_i + 2} \right\}$$

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Can we close the gap?

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$$G' := A \cdot G$$

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Matrix-vector product

Can show the [generator from \[AGHP92\]](#) has good MCA error

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$$2. \text{ over } \mathbb{F}_{q^k}, \phi(x^i)_j = \text{tr}(\beta_j x^i) = \sum_{m=0}^{k-1} (\beta_j x^i)^{q^m}, \text{ distance } \sim \frac{\delta_{\mathcal{C}}}{\ell q^{k-1}}$$

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MCA of $G_{\text{aff}}(\vec{v}) = \vec{v}$

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$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \exists T \subseteq [n], \quad |T| \geq (1 - \gamma) \cdot n \\ \forall j \in [k], (\sum_{i \in [\ell]} \phi(x^i)_j \cdot \mathbf{u}_i)|_T \in \mathcal{C}|_T \\ \exists i \in [\ell], \mathbf{u}_i|_T \notin \mathcal{C}|_T \end{array} \right]$$

Observation 1: $((x^i)_{i \in [\ell]} \cdot \mathbf{U})|_T = (\sum_j \sum_i \phi(x^i)_j \alpha_j \mathbf{u}_i)|_T \in (\mathcal{C} \otimes \mathbb{F}_{q^k})|_T$

Observation 2: $\mathbf{u}_i \notin \mathcal{C}|_T \implies \mathbf{u}_i \notin (\mathcal{C} \otimes \mathbb{F}_{q^k})|_T$

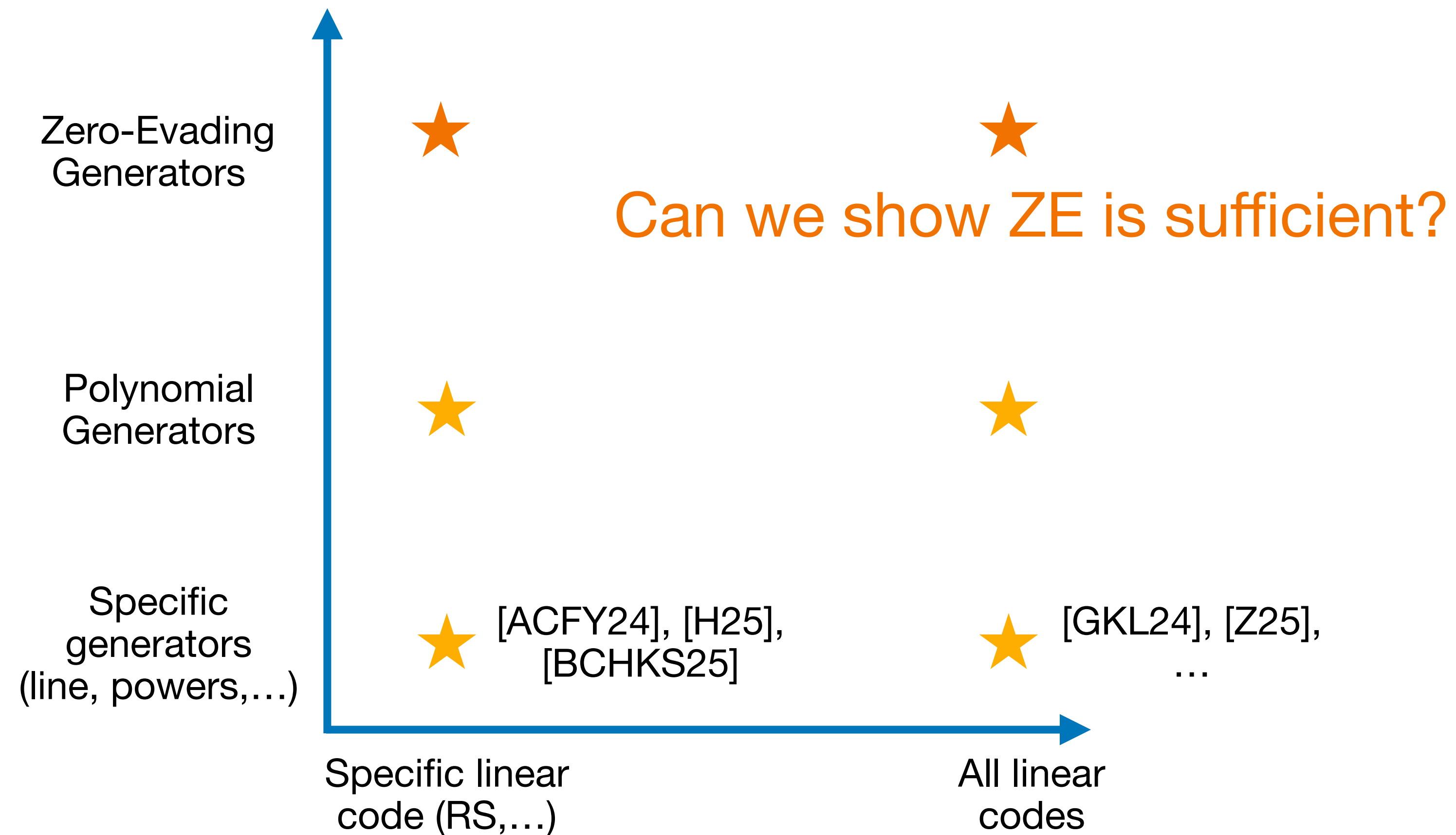
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Use univariate powers MCA over extended code



Open Problems & Discussion

A Complete Characterization?



Is Structure Necessary?

Random generator: a uniformly random element of the set of functions $S \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^\ell$

Can show: w.p. $\geq 1 - \delta$ random generator has $\epsilon_{ZE} \leq 1/|\mathbb{F}| + \text{err}(\delta, |\mathbb{F}|, |S|)$

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Does a random generator have MCA with high probability?

Can We Go Beyond Johnson?



Can We Go Beyond Johnson?

Multilinear generators
and arbitrary linear codes

$$\gamma = 0$$

$$\gamma = 1 - (1 - \delta_{\mathcal{C}})^{1/3}$$

$$\gamma = \delta_{\mathcal{C}}$$

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Can We Go Beyond Johnson?

Multilinear generators
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Can we show
something
here?

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Can We Go Beyond Johnson?

The Proximity Prize



\$1,000,000

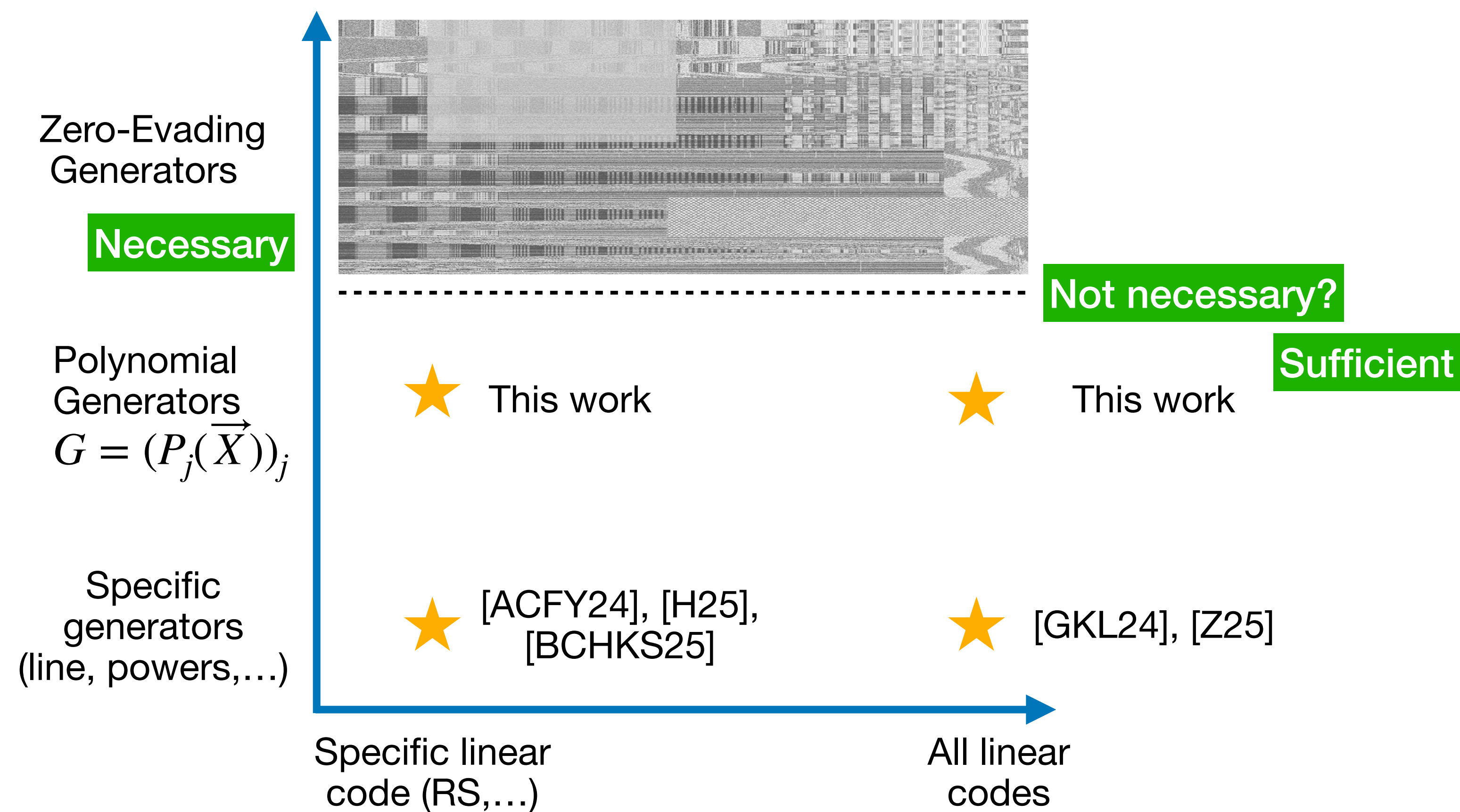
in prizes to prove (or disprove!) Reed-Solomon
proximity gaps conjectures—more info soonTM

An initiative by the Ethereum Foundation to advance the foundations of modern zkVMs.

$\gamma = 0$

$\gamma = \delta_{\mathcal{C}}$

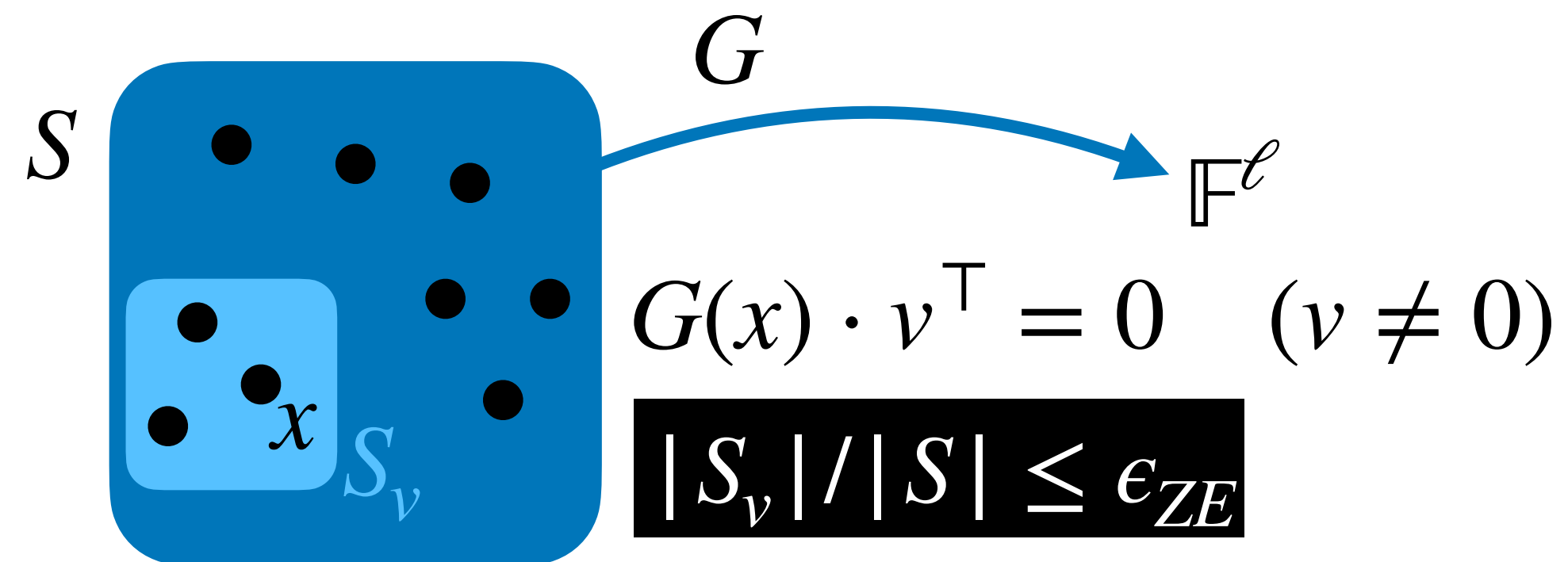
Recap



Thanks!

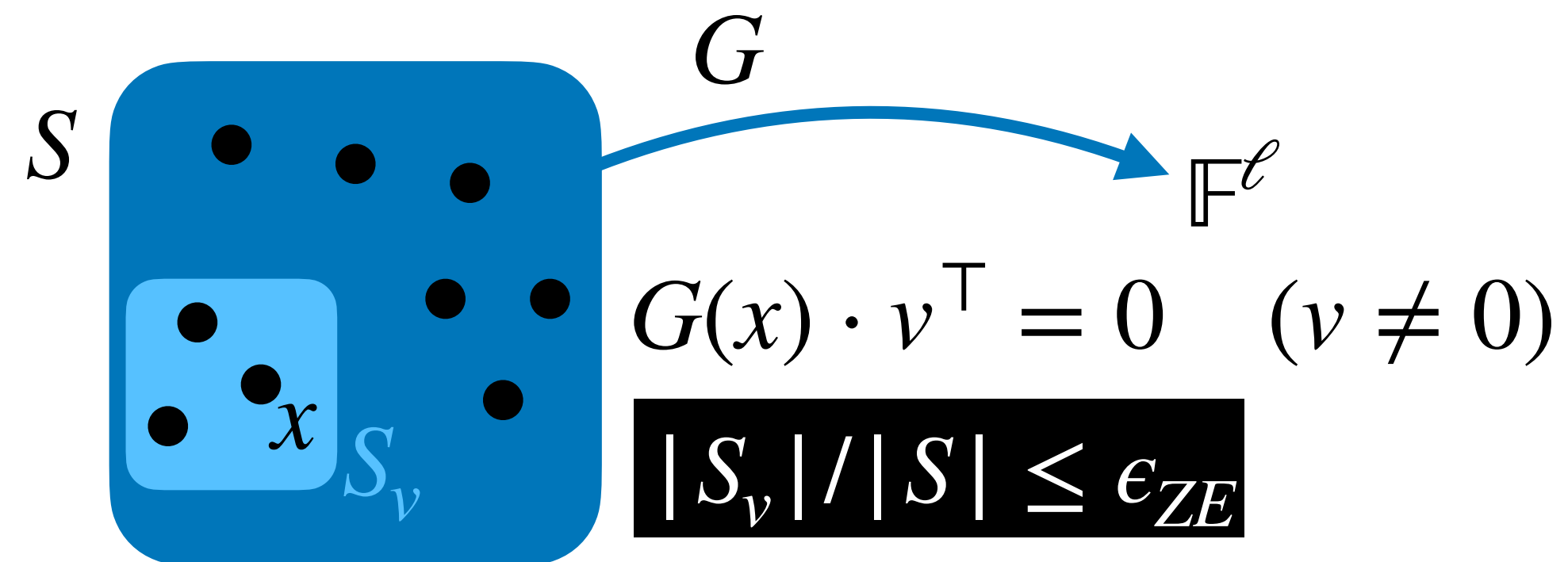
ZE is Necessary

Zero-evading is necessary for MCA: $\epsilon_{ZE} \leq \epsilon_{MCA}$



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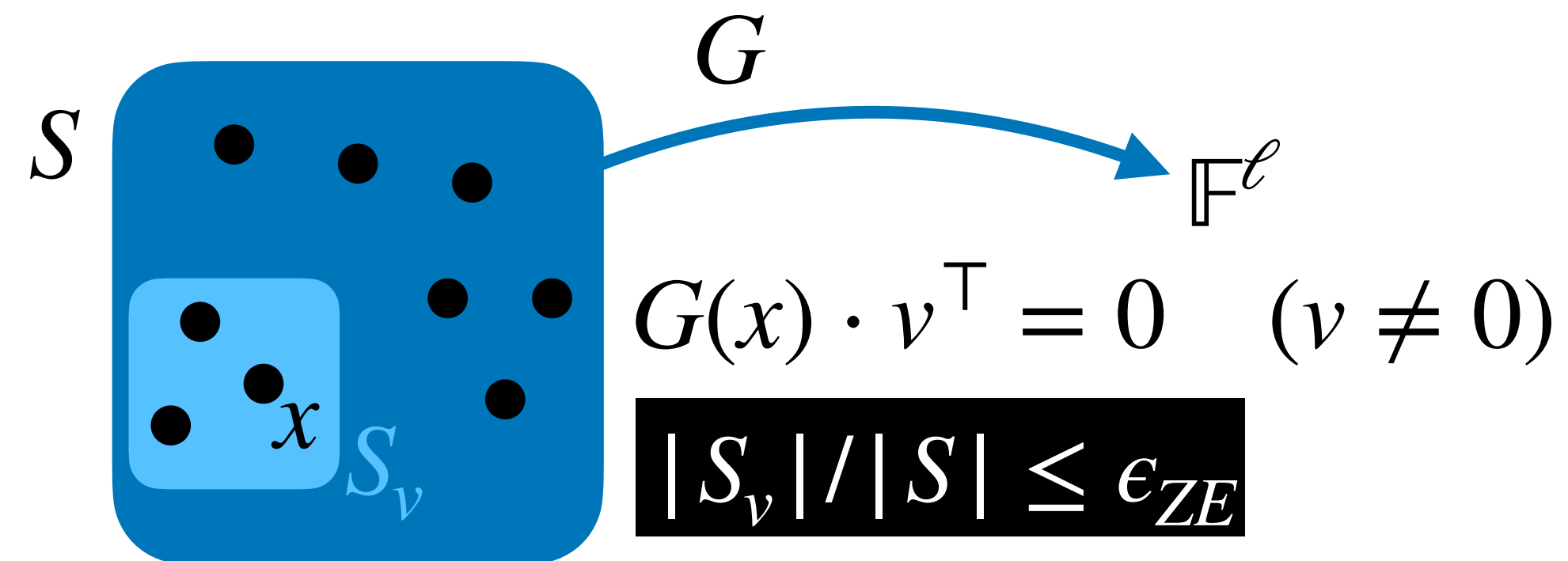
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Pf sketch:

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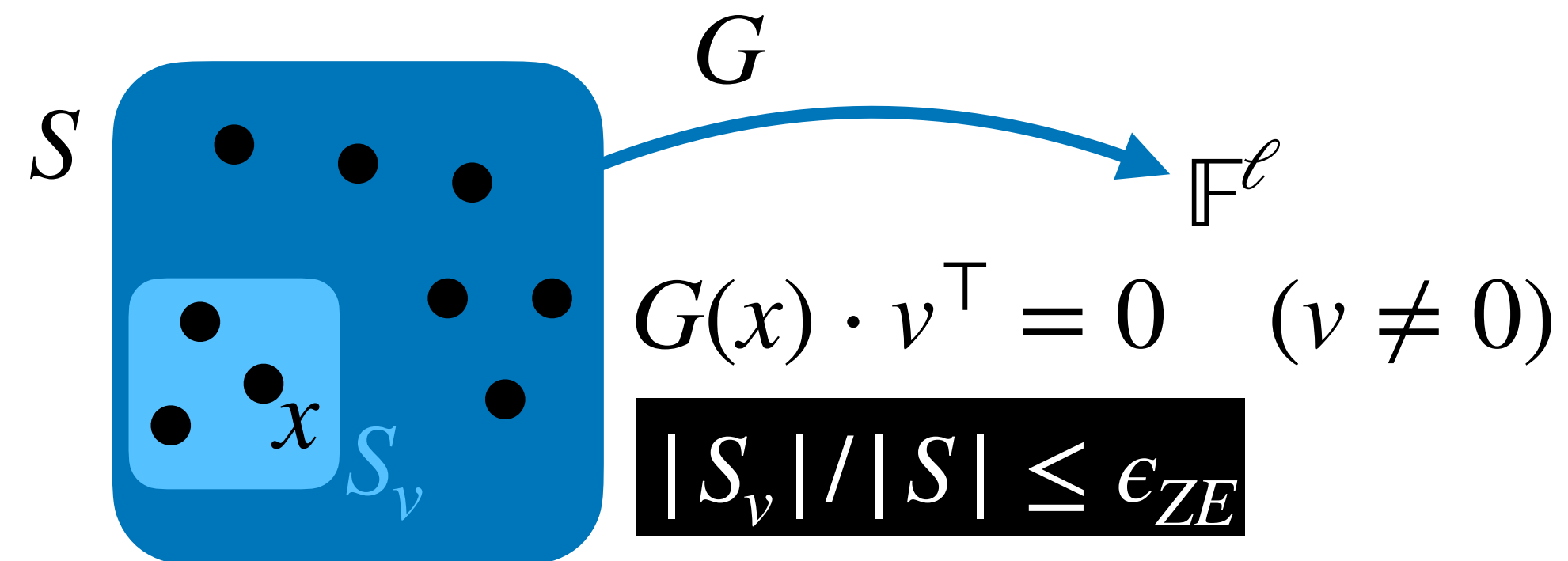


Pf sketch:

- Sufficient to show $\epsilon_{ZE} \leq \epsilon_{MCA}(0)$

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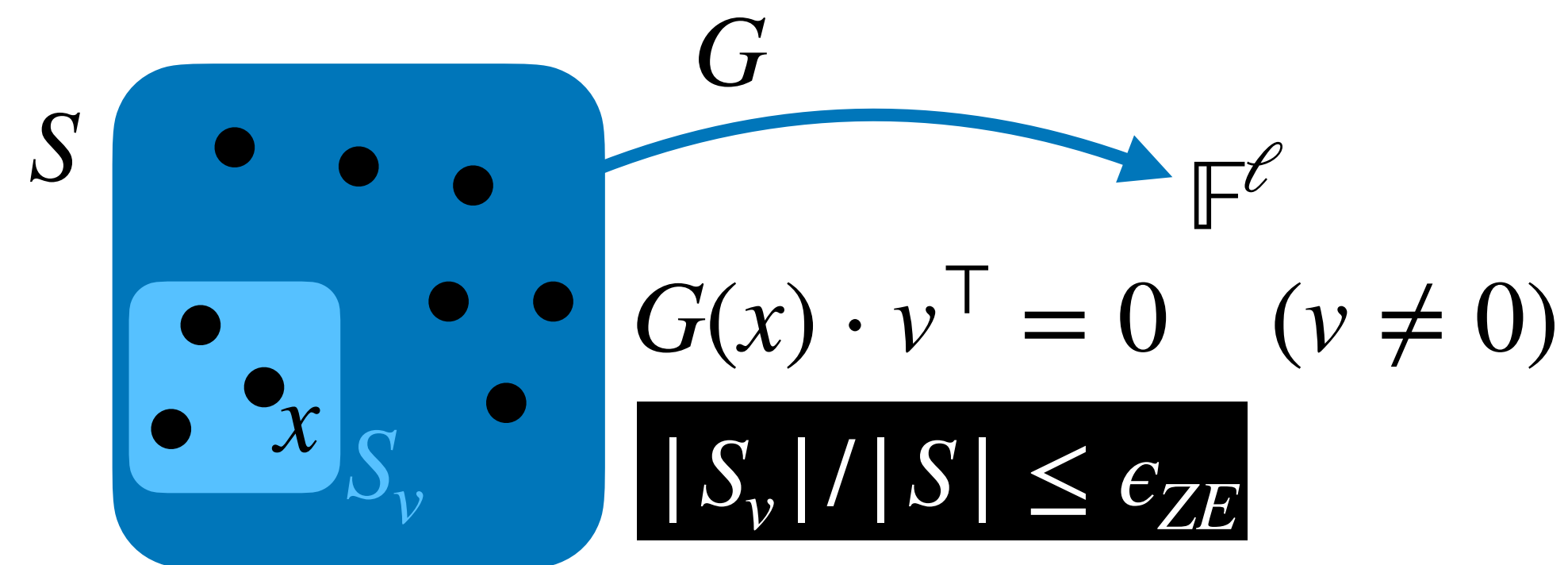
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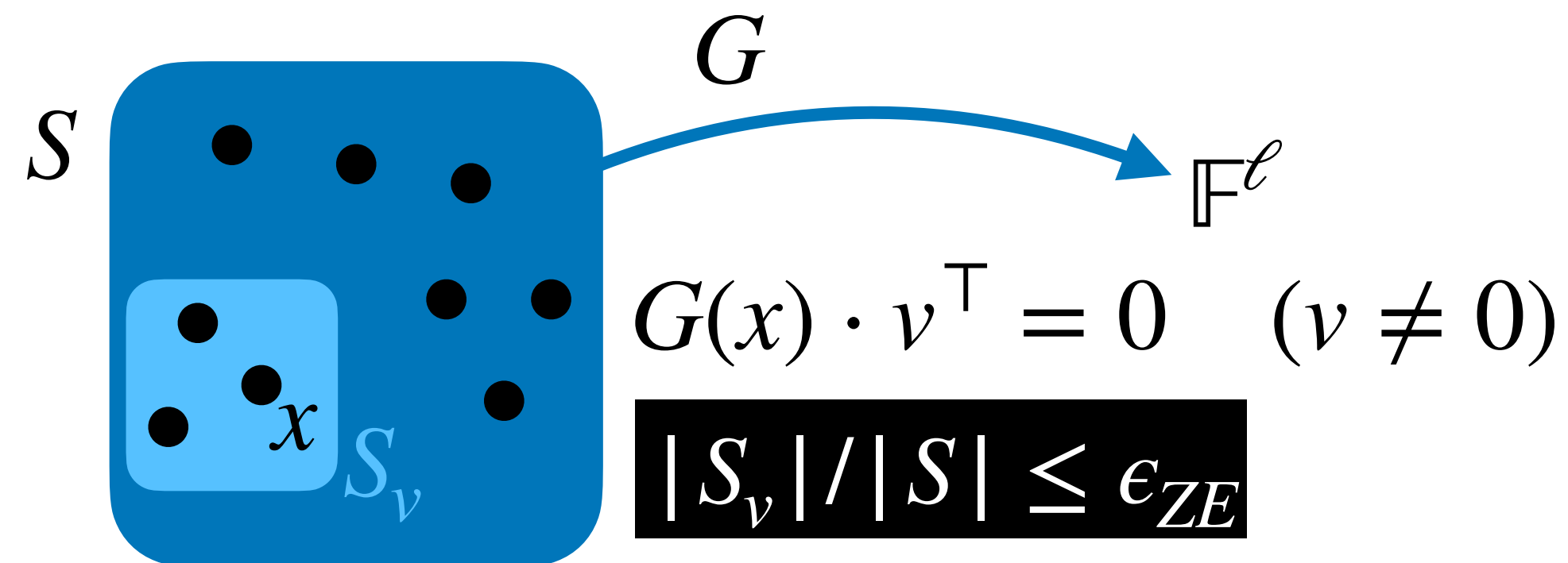
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Lemma: $\epsilon_{ZE} = \epsilon_{MCA}(0) = \min_{\gamma \in [0,1]} \epsilon_{MCA}(\gamma)$

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$\vec{v} = (\mathbf{w}_1[i], \dots, \mathbf{w}_\ell[i])$
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Lemma: $\left| \{x \in S : T \subsetneq T_x\} \right| \leq (n - |T|) \cdot \epsilon_{ZE} \cdot |S|$



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Takeaway: ZE error controls agreement outside of correlated agreement set

MCA for Univariate Powers

Theorem (UDR): $G: S \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{d+1}$ defined as $x \mapsto (1, x, \dots, x^d)$ has **MCA** for any **linear code** $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathbb{F}^n$, with **error**

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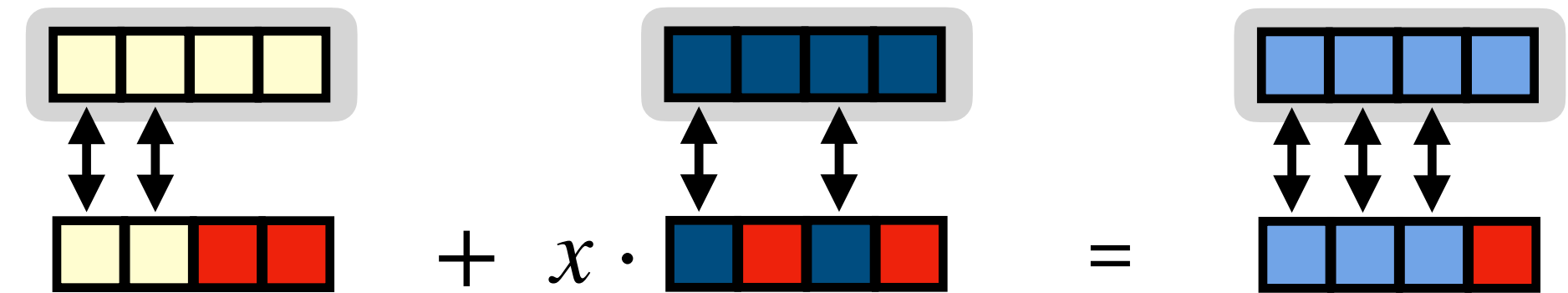
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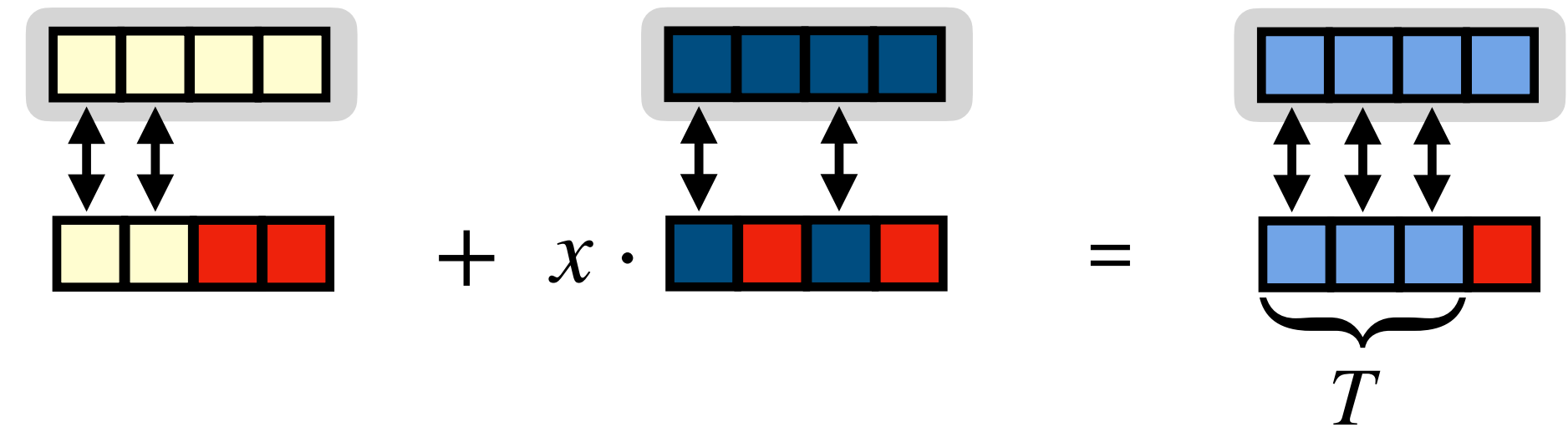
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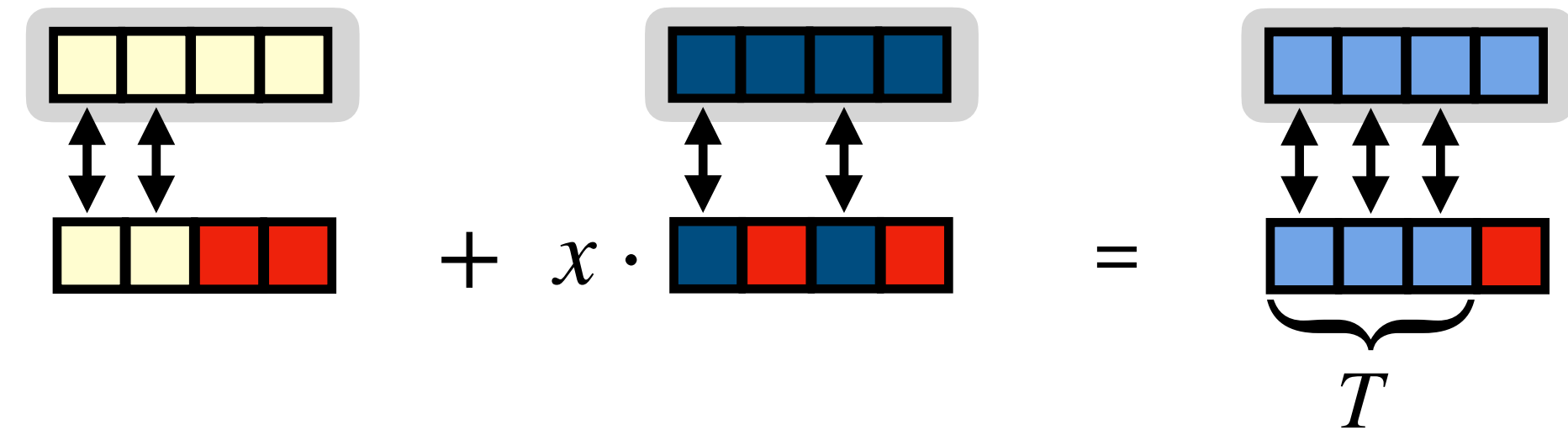
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Invertibility
+triangle inequality
+UDR

Assume $|B| > n \cdot d$. We find $\mathbf{c}_1^*, \dots, \mathbf{c}_\ell^* \in \mathcal{C}$:

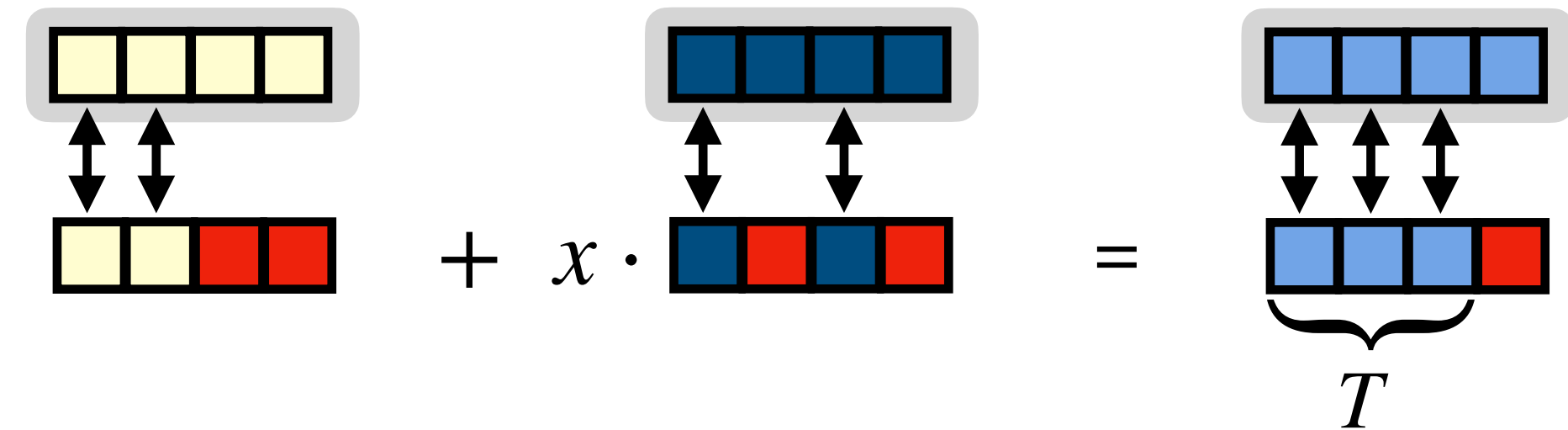
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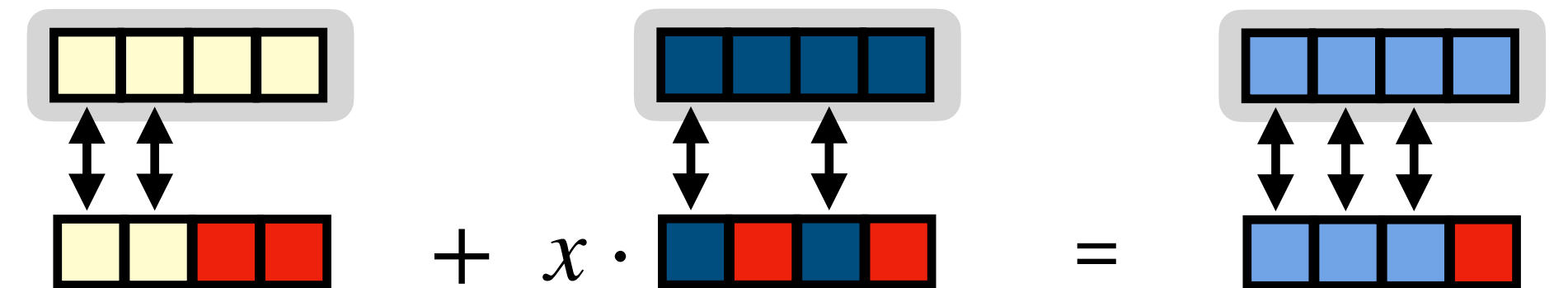
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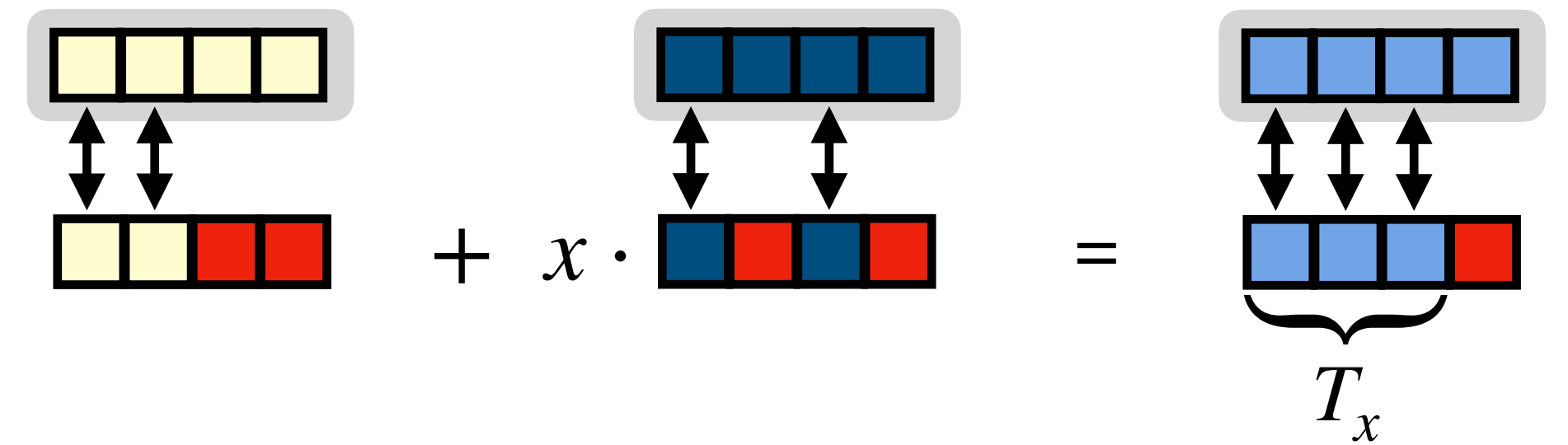
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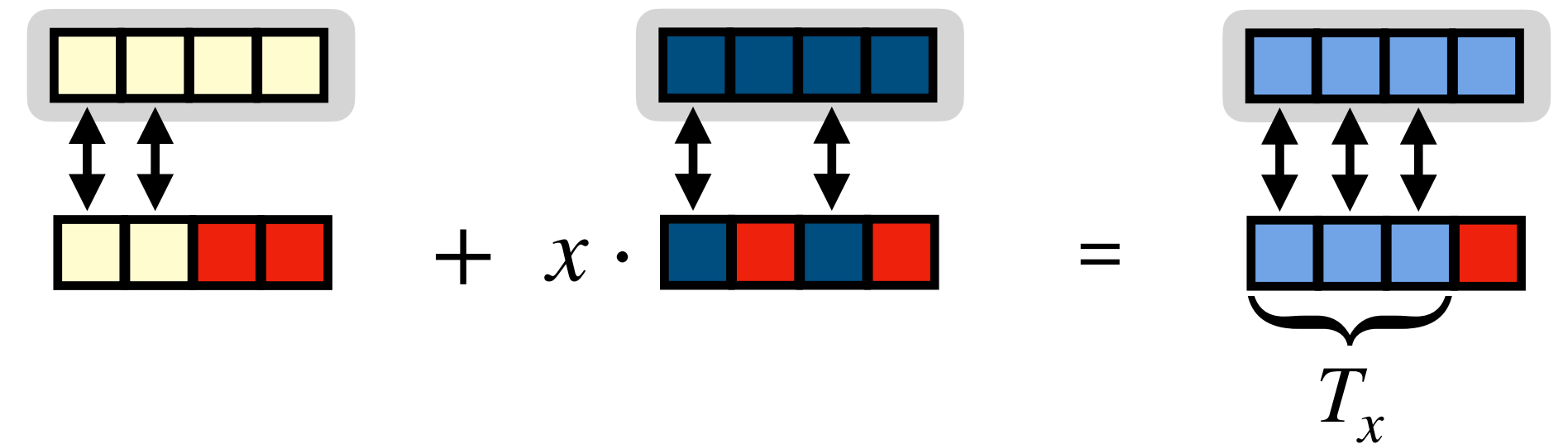
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The correlated agreement set between the $\mathbf{u}_j$'s and the $\mathbf{c}_j^\star$'s



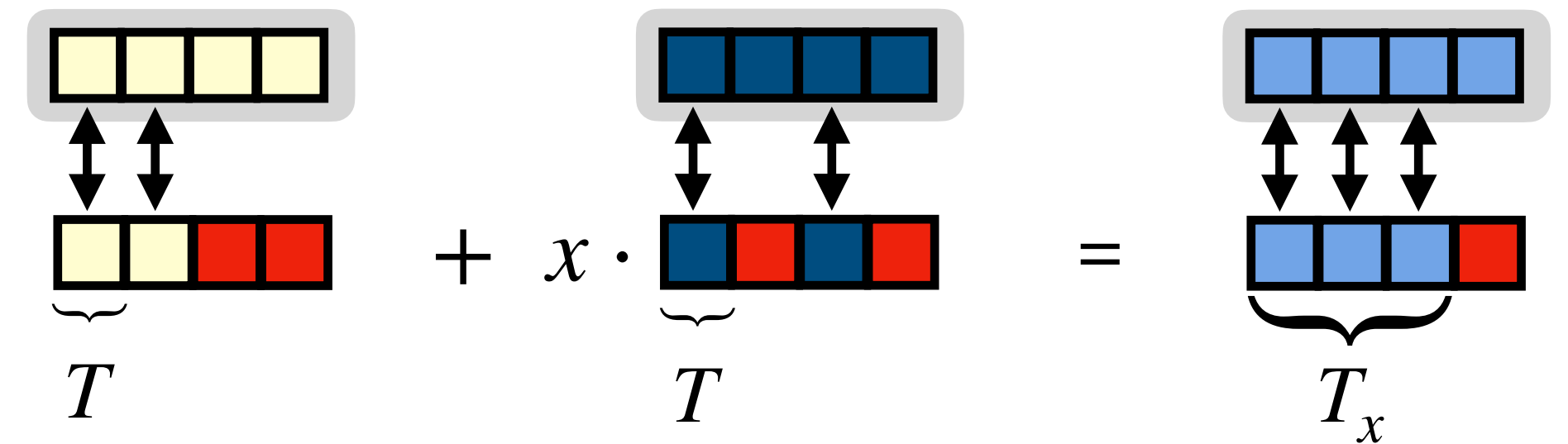
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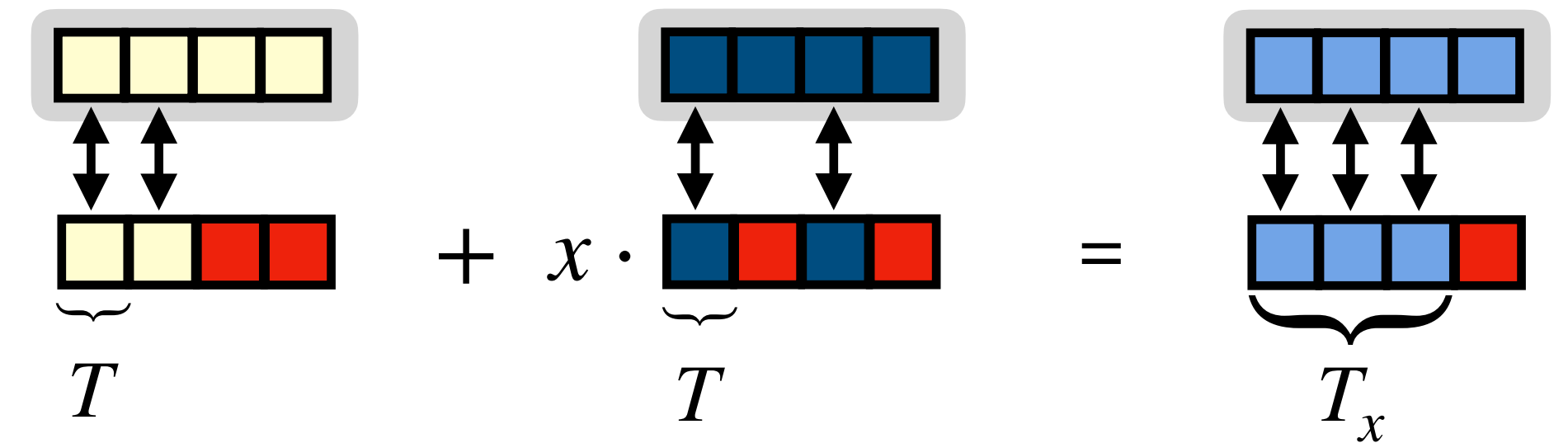
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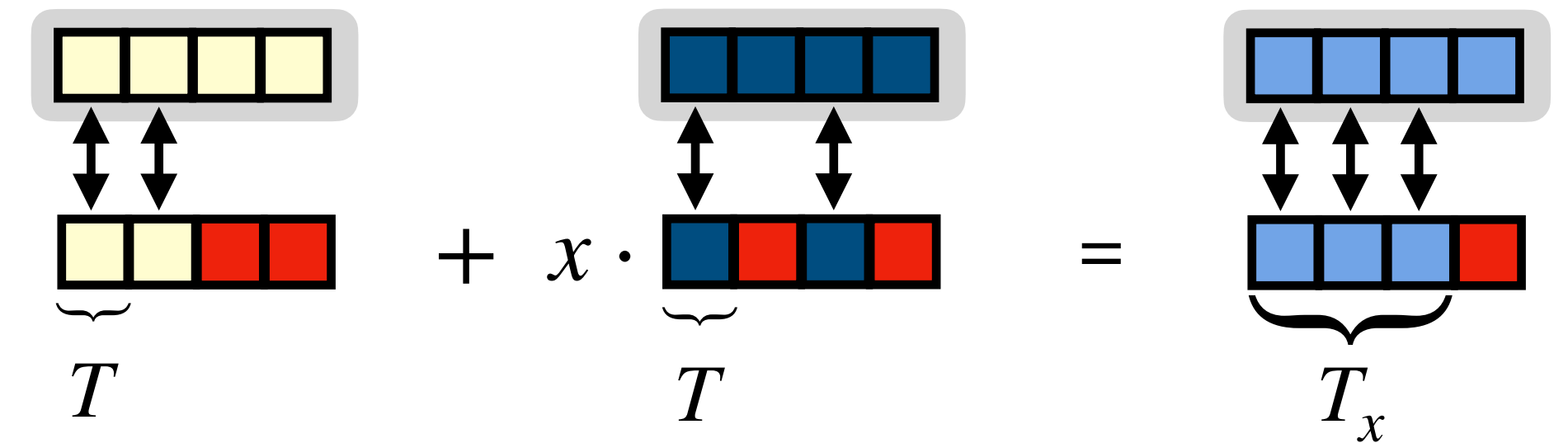
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Can show $|T| \geq n \cdot (1 - \gamma)$

Extending to list-decoding

Theorem (List-decoding): If $G: S \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^\ell$ is **MDS** (of dim. ℓ), then it has **MCA** for any **linear code** $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathbb{F}^n$, with **error**

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Counting x 's such that $T \subsetneq T_x$

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Lemma: this transformation (matrix-vector product) sums MCA errors