CS 70 Discrete Mathematics and Probability Theory
Fall 2024 Rao, Hug

DIS 5A

1 Polynomials Intro

Note 8

Polynomial: $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^n$; in terms of roots, $f(x) = a(x-r_1)(x-r_2)\cdots(x-r_k)$

Degree of a polynomial: the highest exponent in the polynomial

Galois Field: denoted as GF(p), it's basically just a fancy way of saying that we're working $\bmod p$, for a prime p

Properties (true over $\mathbb{R}$ and also over GF(p)):

- Polynomial of degree d has at most d roots.
- Exactly one polynomial of degree at most d passes through $d+1$ points.

Lagrange Interpolation: Given $d+1$ points (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), $\ldots$, (x_{d+1}, y_{d+1}), we define

$$\Delta_i(x) = \frac{\prod_{j \neq i}(x - x_j)}{\prod_{j \neq i}(x_i - x_j)}.$$

The unique polynomial through all points is $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{d+1} y_i \cdot \Delta_i(x)$

Secret Sharing: We make use of the fact that there is a unique polynomial of degree d passing through a given set of $d+1$ points. This means that if we require k people to come together in order to find a secret, we should use a polynomial of degree $k-1$, and give each person one point. There are more complicated schemes if there are more conditions, but they all use the same concept.

(a) Consider the $\Delta_i(x)$ polynomials in Lagrange interpolation. What is the value of $\Delta_i(x)$ for $x = x_i$, and what is its value for $x = x_j$, where $j \neq i$? How is this similar to the process of computing a solution with CRT?

(b) If we perform Lagrange interpolation over GF(p) instead of over $\mathbb{R}$, what is different?

(c) Suppose we want to share a secret among n people, where we require $k \leq n$ of them to come together to recover the secret. We use a polynomial Q, with the secret s stored as $Q(0) = s$.

If we want to work under GF(p), what is the *minimum* possible value of p to make this scheme work? (*Hint*: Think about the x and y values involved in the process. Your answer may be in terms of n, k, and/or s.)

2 Polynomial Practice

Note 8

(a) If f and g are non-zero real polynomials, how many real roots do the following polynomials have at least? How many can they have at most? (Your answer may depend on the degrees of f and g.)

(i) $f+g$

(ii) $f \cdot g$

(iii) f/g, assuming that f/g is a polynomial

(b) Now let f and g be polynomials over GF(p).

(i) We say a polynomial $f = 0$ if $\forall x, f(x) = 0$. Show that if $f \cdot g = 0$, it is not always true that either $f = 0$ or $g = 0$.

(ii) How many f of degree *exactly* $d < p$ are there such that $f(0) = a$ for some fixed $a \in \{0, 1, \ldots, p-1\}$?

(c) Find a polynomial f over GF(5) that satisfies $f(0) = 1, f(2) = 2, f(4) = 0$. How many such polynomials of degree at most 4 are there?

3 Lagrange Interpolation in Finite Fields

Note 8

Find a unique polynomial $p(x)$ of degree at most 2 that passes through points $(-1,3)$, $(0,1)$, and $(1,2)$ in modulo 5 arithmetic using the Lagrange interpolation.

(a) Find $p_{-1}(x)$ where $p_{-1}(0) \equiv p_{-1}(1) \equiv 0 \pmod 5$ and $p_{-1}(-1) \equiv 1 \pmod 5$.

(b) Find $p_0(x)$ where $p_0(-1) \equiv p_0(1) \equiv 0 \pmod 5$ and $p_0(0) \equiv 1 \pmod 5$.

(c) Find $p_1(x)$ where $p_1(-1) \equiv p_1(0) \equiv 0 \pmod 5$ and $p_1(1) \equiv 1 \pmod 5$.

(d) Construct $p(x)$ using a linear combination of $p_{-1}(x)$, $p_0(x)$, and $p_1(x)$.

4 Secrets in the United Nations

Note 8

A vault in the United Nations can be opened with a secret combination $s \in \mathbb{Z}$. In only two situations should this vault be opened: (i) all 193 member countries must agree, or (ii) at least 55 countries, plus the U.N. Secretary-General, must agree.

(a) Propose a scheme that gives private information to the Secretary-General and all 193 member countries so that the secret combination s can only be recovered under either one of the two specified conditions.

(b) The General Assembly of the UN decides to add an extra level of security: each of the 193 member countries has a delegation of 12 representatives, all of whom must agree in order for that country to help open the vault. Propose a scheme that adds this new feature. The scheme should give private information to the Secretary-General and to each representative of each country.