

# Tighter Circuit Lower Bounds for MA/1 With Efficient PCPs

Joshua Cook

Joint work with Dana Moshkovitz



# Trust Can't Buy Time\*\*\*

## An Alternate Title

# Untrusted Advice Vs Trusted Advice

	Deterministic	Randomized
No Advice	$\text{TIME}[T]$	$\text{BPTIME}[T]$
Untrusted, Adaptive	$\text{NTIME}[T]$	$\text{MATIME}[T]$
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$$\text{ONTIME}[n^4] \stackrel{?}{\subseteq} \text{SIZE}[n]$$

Can trusted programs always run faster than untrusted programs?

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Win-Win if a is small

There exists randomized programs with one bit of trusted advice and a long, untrusted program advice that cannot be solved much faster with trusted advice.

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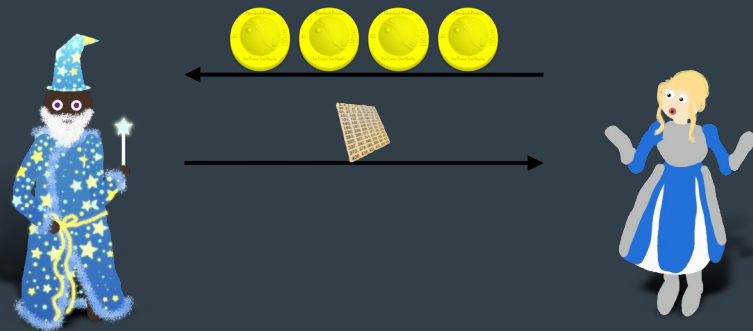


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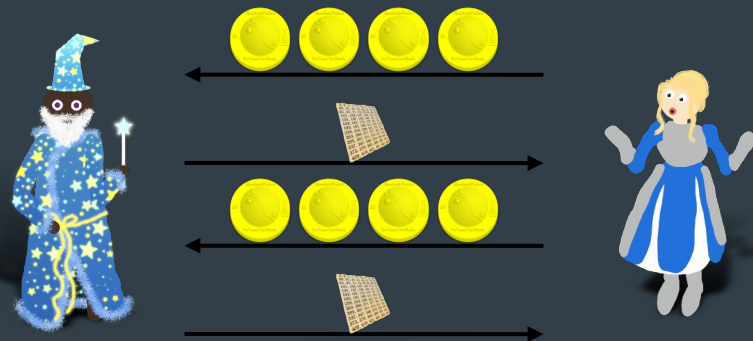


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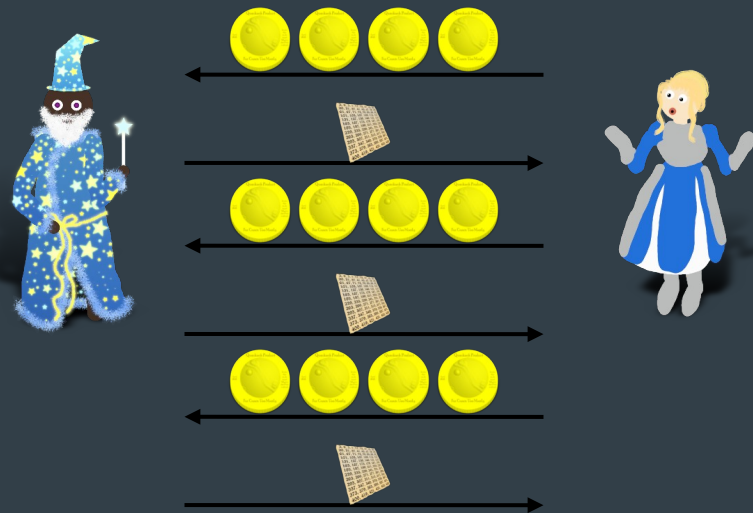


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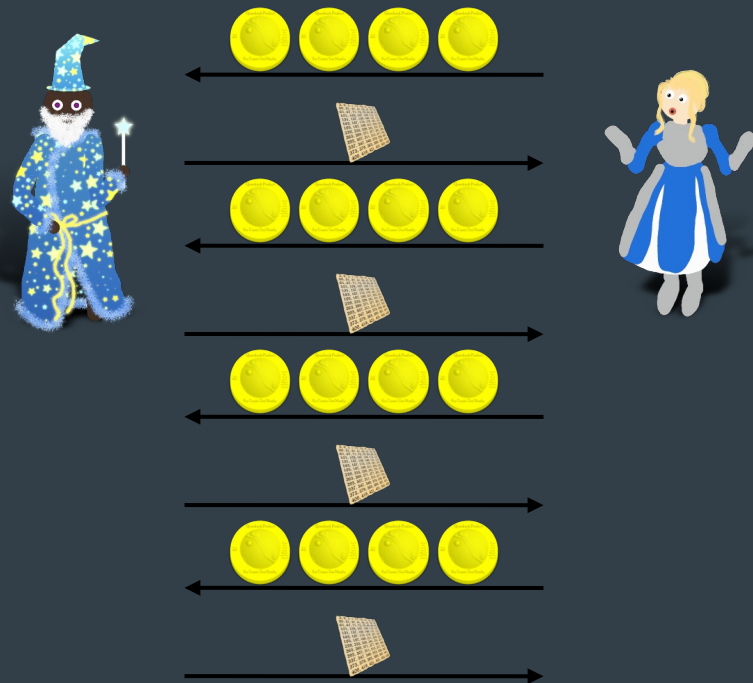


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# How powerful is IP?

Shamir 92 proved  $IP = PSPACE$ !

$$SPACE[n] \subseteq IVTIME[n^2]$$

$$IVTIME[n] \subseteq SPACE[n]$$

Prover's for IP also small space!

Circuit bounds for SPACE apply to IP!

# Main Idea

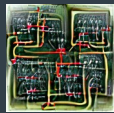


Use a Circuit as Merlin  
in IP.

Merlin Gives a Circuit  
Arthur Uses it to run IP



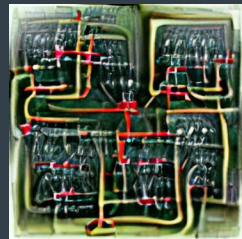
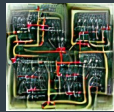
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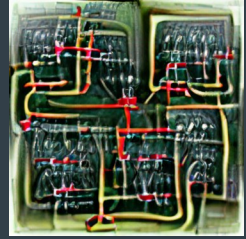
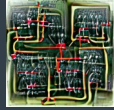
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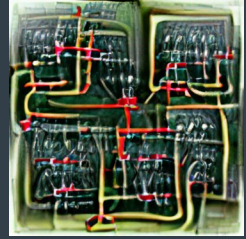
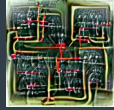
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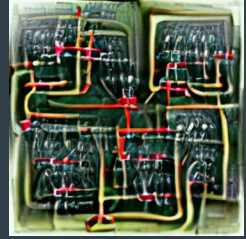
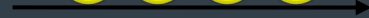
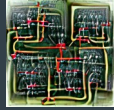
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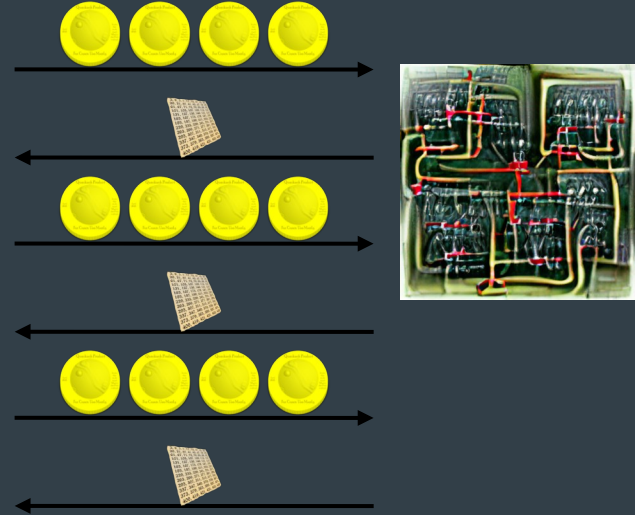
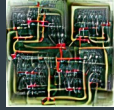
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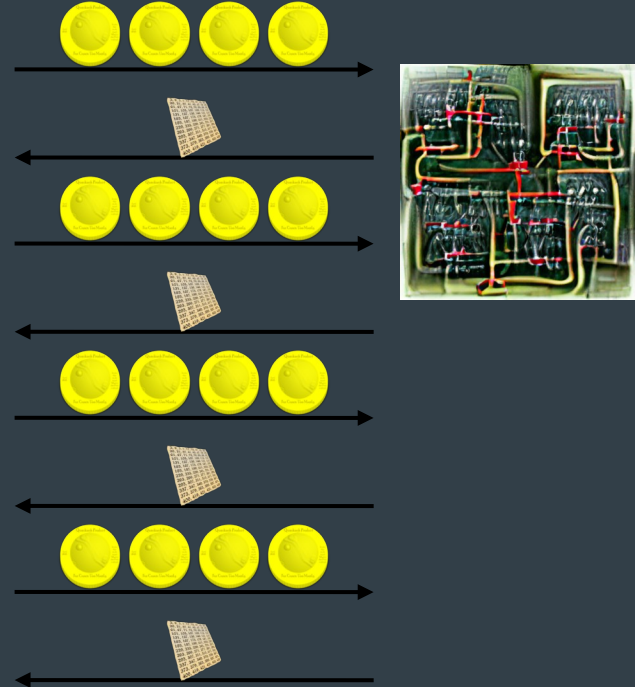
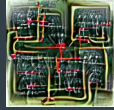
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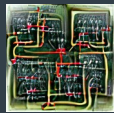
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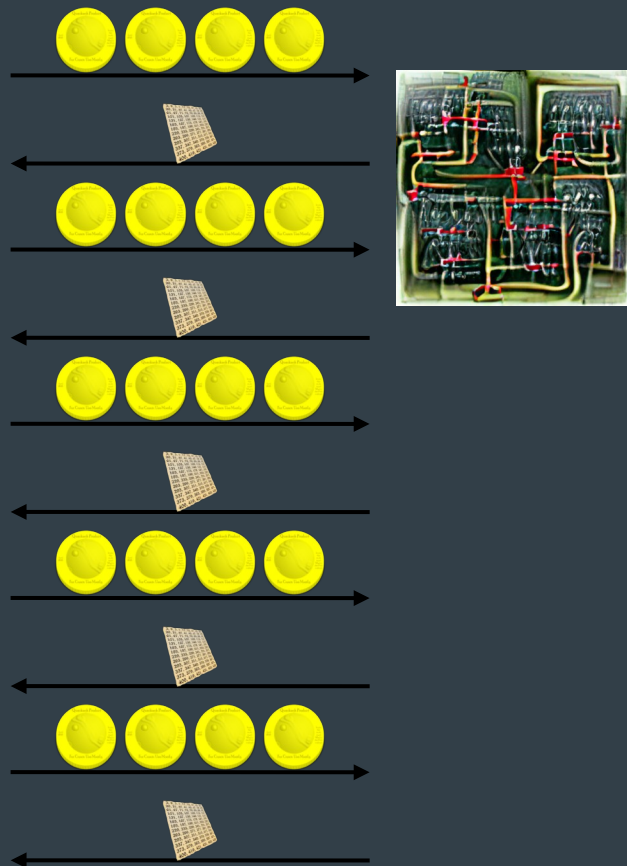
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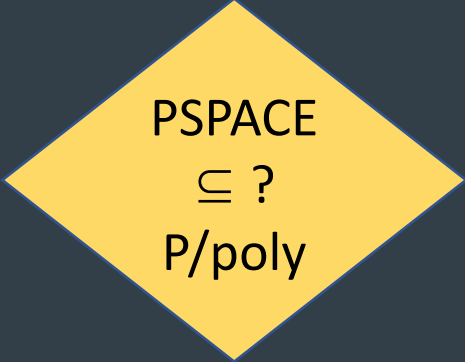
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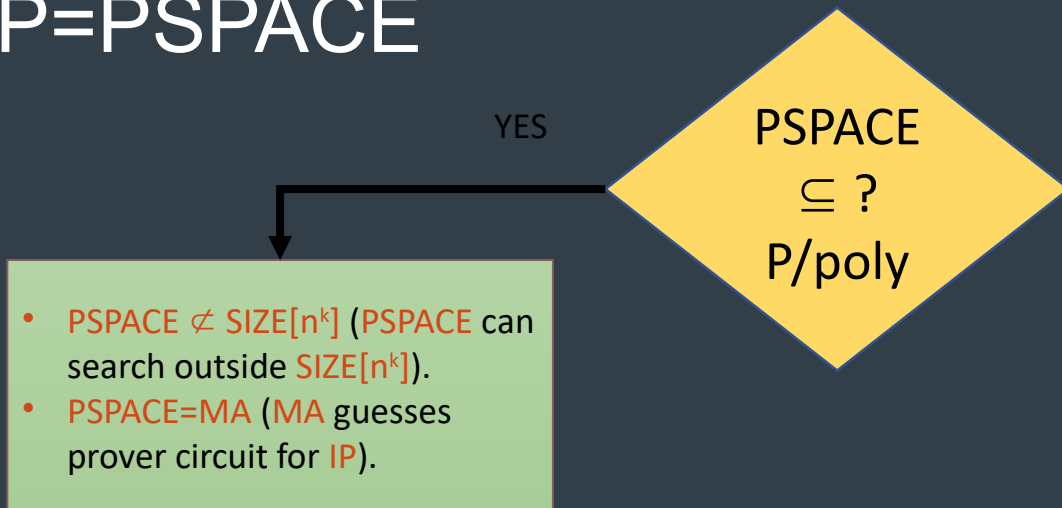
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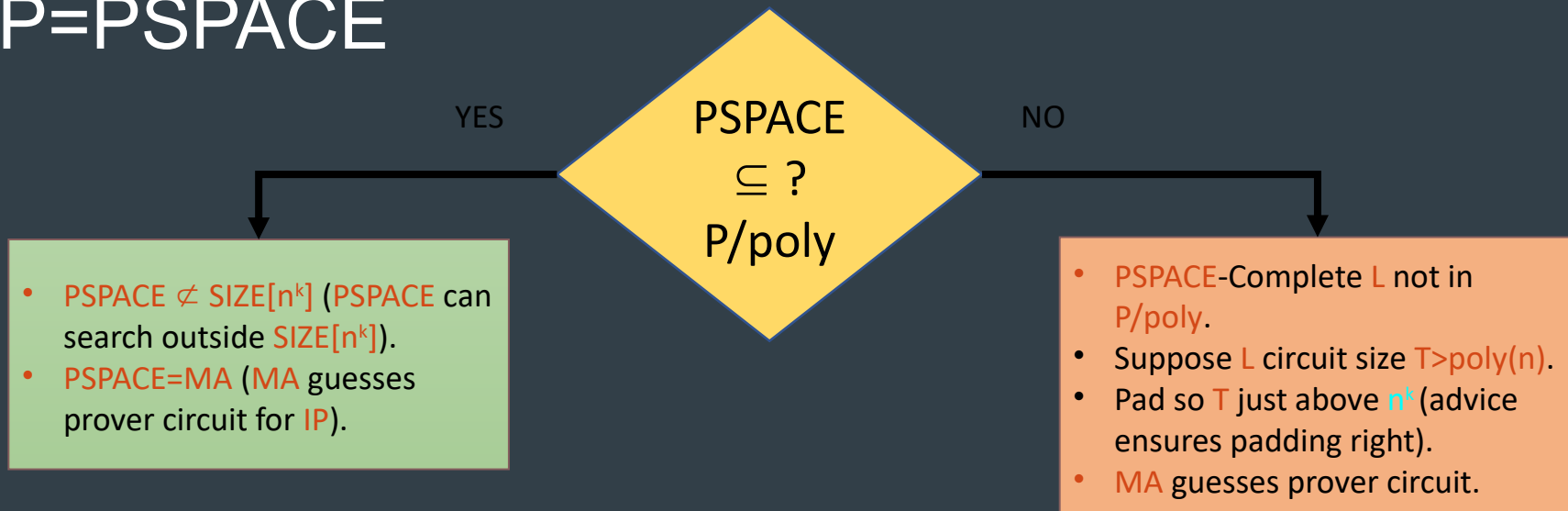


PSPACE  
 $\subseteq ?$   
P/poly

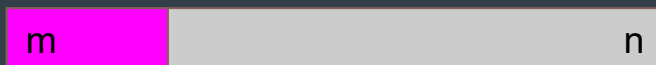
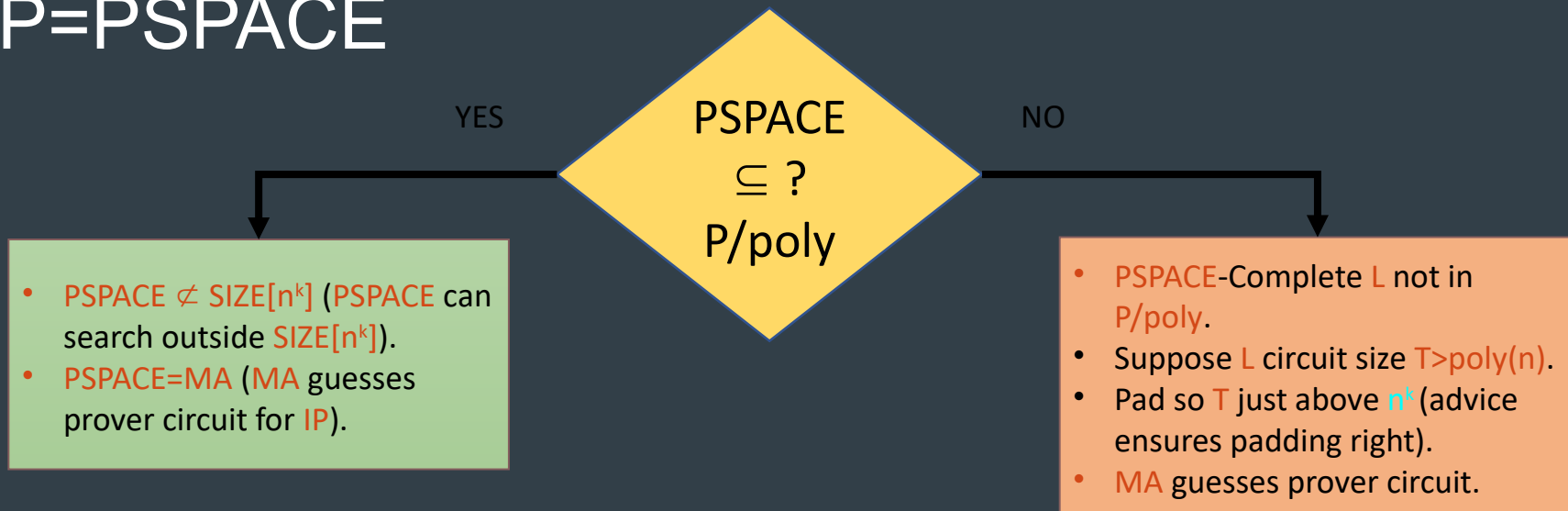
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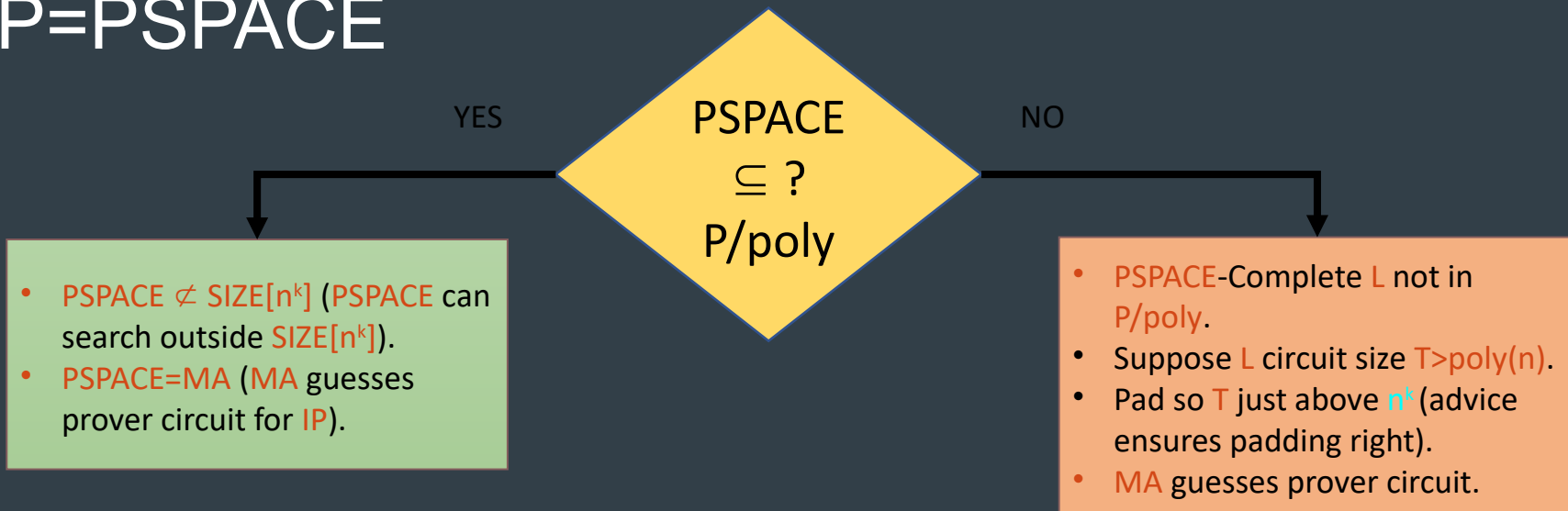


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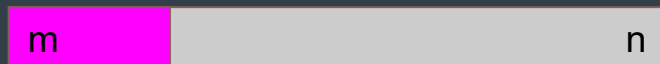


$$T(m) \sim n^k$$

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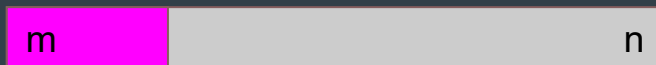
# Santhanam's Proof: Lower Bound From $IP=PSPACE$

YES NO  
 PSPACE  
 $\subseteq ?$   
 P/poly

- PSPACE  $\not\subseteq$  SIZE[ $n^k$ ] (PSPACE can search outside SIZE[ $n^k$ ]).
- PSPACE=MA (MA guesses prover circuit for IP).

- PSPACE-Complete L not in P/poly.
- Suppose L circuit size  $T > \text{poly}(n)$ .
- Pad so T just above  $n^k$  (advice ensures padding right).
- MA guesses prover circuit.

- To simulate verifier-prover interaction need time polynomially larger than prover circuit size.
- Idea: Use PCP to minimize verifier time, queries, interaction.



$$T(m) \sim n^k$$

# New PCP Theorem

For **Time-Space**[ $T, S$ ] there is PCP verifier with:

1. Verifier time  $O_{\sim}(n + \log T)$ .
2. Prover space  $O_{\sim}(S + n)$ .
3. Queries  $O(\log n + \log \log T)$ .
4. Answer size  $O(\log \log T)$ .



# New PCP Theorem

Think of  $T=2^n$  and  $S=n$

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As opposed to **polylog** $T$  [BGHSV05,...]

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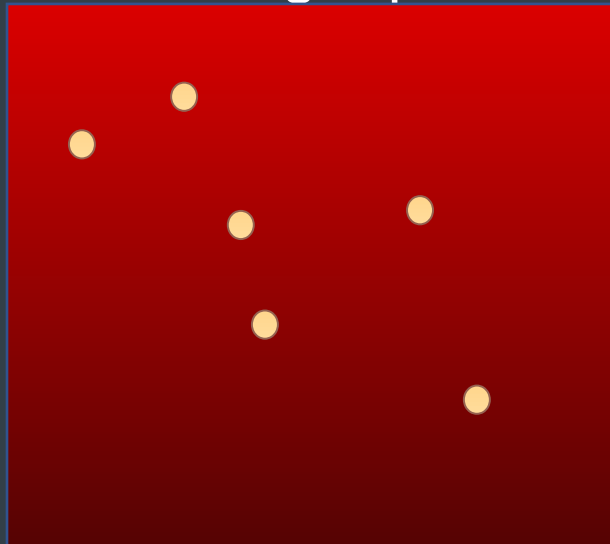
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Holmgren-Rothblum`18 could give  $O\sim(n+\log T)$  verifier time, but  $O(\log T)$  queries

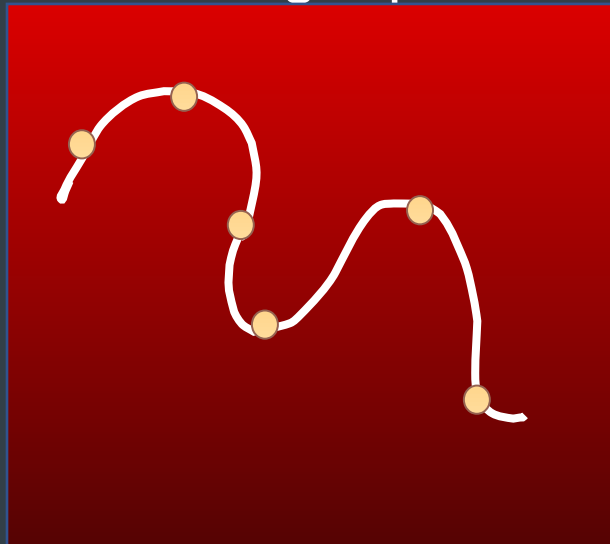
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“Aggregation Through Curves”: How to evaluate an  $m$ -variate low degree polynomial on  $k$  points using a prover?



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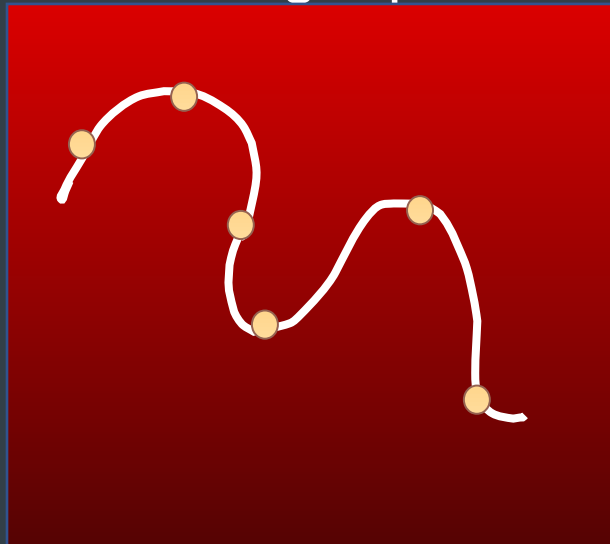
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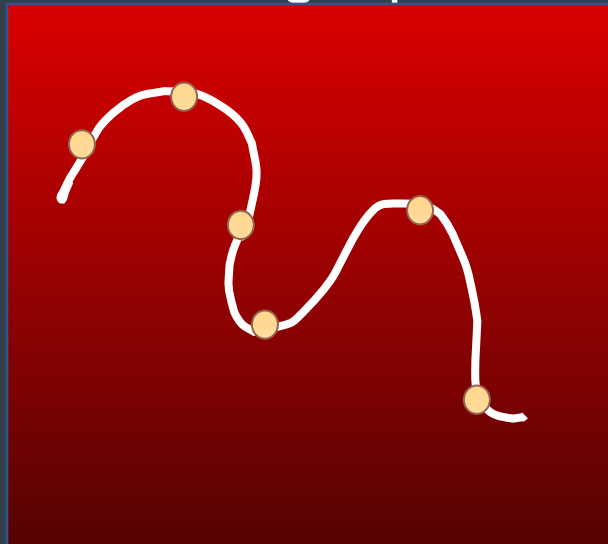


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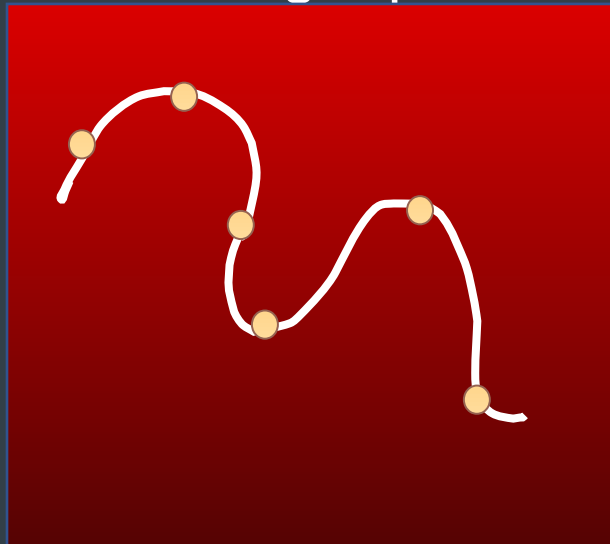
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**Time to compute curve  $\sim km$ , instead of  $\sim k+m$ .**

Idea: need linear transformation of  $k$  points in time  $\sim k+m$ . Possible for related points.





For Which  $k$  Prove  $\text{MATIME}[n^{k+o(1)}] \not\subseteq \text{SIZE}[n^k]$ ?

Have three cases:

1.  $\text{PSPACE} \not\subseteq \text{P/poly}$

2.  $\text{SPACE}[n] \subseteq \text{SIZE}[n^{1+o(1)}]$

3.  $\exists a > 1: \text{SPACE}[n] \subseteq \text{SIZE}[n^{a+o(1)}] - \text{SIZE}[n^{a-o(1)}]$

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All  $k$ . Space  $\sim$  Size. From our PCP  
 Space  $\sim$  Prover Space  $\sim$  Prover size.

3.  $\exists a > 1: \text{SPACE}[n] \subseteq \text{SIZE}[n^{a+o(1)}] - \text{SIZE}[n^{a-o(1)}]$

For Which  $k$  Prove  $\text{MATIME}[n^{k+o(1)}] / 1 \not\subseteq \text{SIZE}[n^k]$ ?

Have three cases:

All  $k$ . Santhanam's IP works, part of input running IP on shrinks very quickly, poly overhead shrinks.

1.  $\text{PSPACE} \not\subseteq \text{P/poly}$

2.  $\text{SPACE}[n] \subseteq \text{SIZE}[n^{1+o(1)}]$

All  $k$ . Space  $\sim$  Size. From our PCP Space  $\sim$  Prover Space  $\sim$  Prover size.

3.  $\exists a > 1: \text{SPACE}[n] \subseteq \text{SIZE}[n^{a+o(1)}] - \text{SIZE}[n^{a-o(1)}]$

$k < a$ . For  $k = a$ ,  $\text{Space}[n] \not\subseteq \text{Size}[n^a]$ , but Prover  $\text{Space}[n] \sim \text{Size}[n^{a+o(1)}]$ . So OMA time is about  $\text{Size}[n^{a+o(1)}]$ . Pad inputs for  $k < a$ .

For  $k > a$ , need something stronger than  $\text{Space}[n]$  for hard problem. Space hardness might stall, may need  $\text{Space}[n^k]$ , but then prover requires  $\text{Space}[n^k]$ , may need  $\text{Size}[n^{ka}]$ .

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