

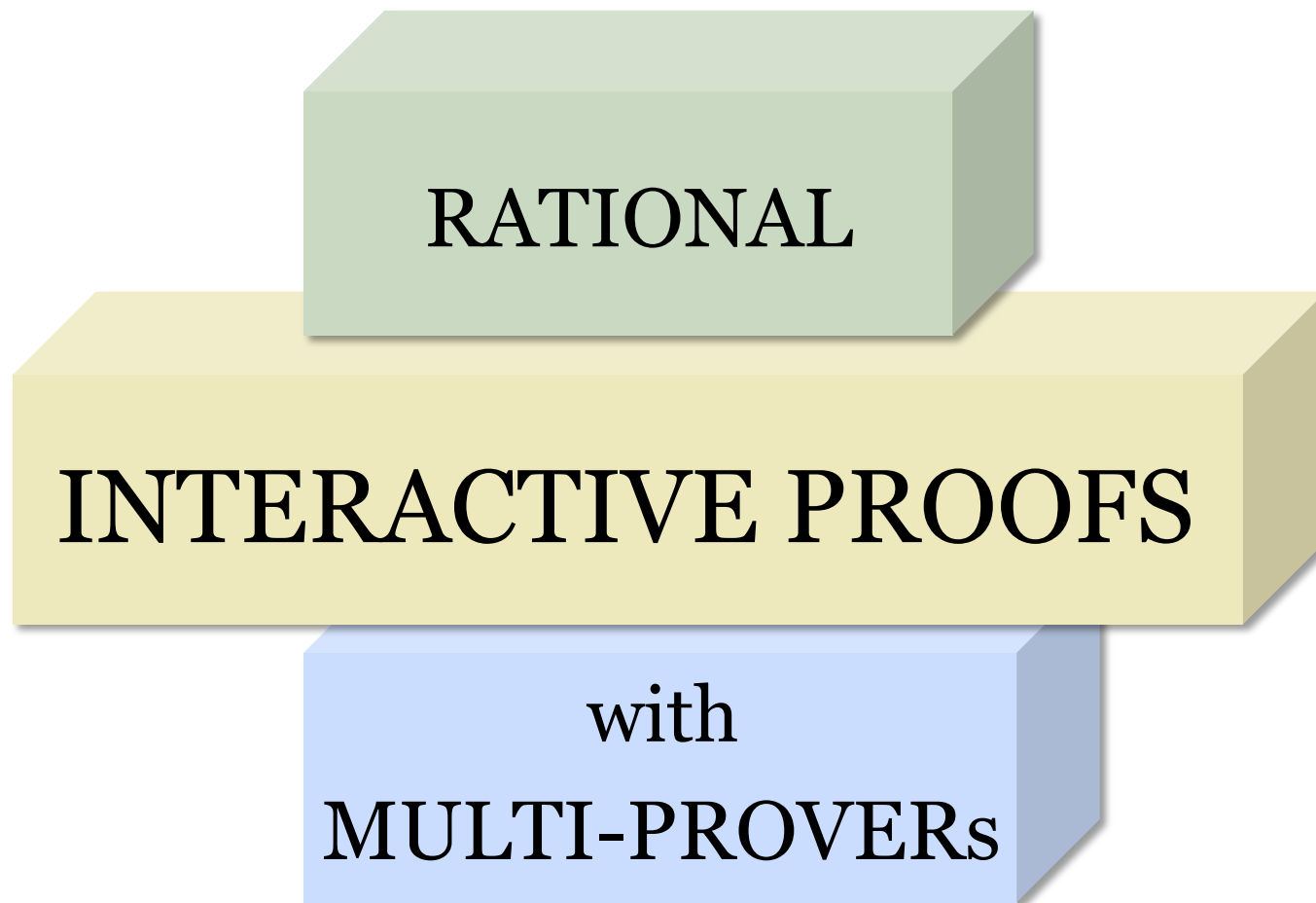
Rational Proofs with Multiple Provers

Jing Chen, **Samuel McCauley**, **Shikha Singh**
Department of Computer Science



Stony Brook
University

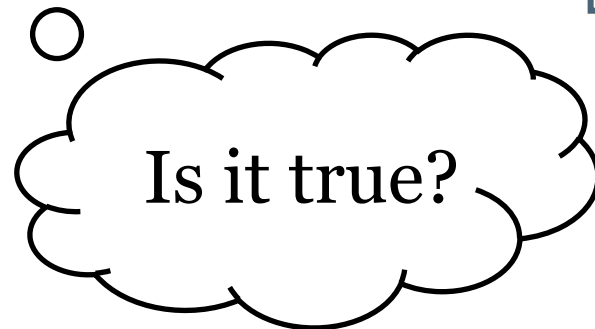
Outline of the Talk



Interactive Proofs

[GMR, BM 85]

- All-powerful Merlin (**Prover**) interacts with a polynomial-time, probabilistic Arthur (**Verifier**)
- $IP = PSPACE$ [Shamir 92]



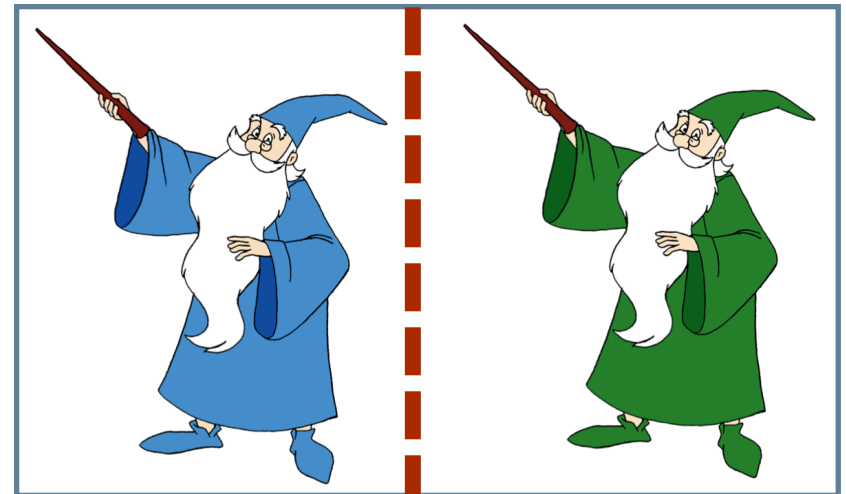
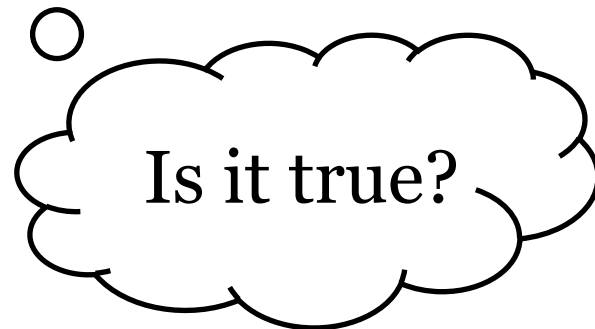
Proof that
 $x \in L$



Multi-Prover Interactive Proofs

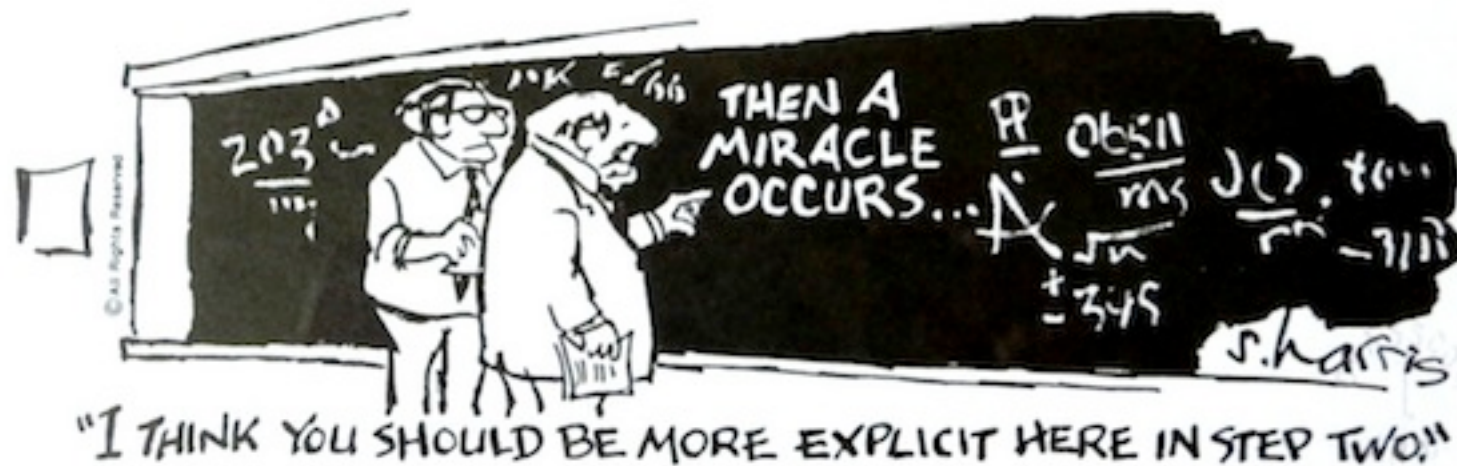
[BGKW 88]

- Provers work together to convince the verifier
- Once protocol begins, provers cannot communicate
- $MIP = NEXP$ [BFL 90]



Proof that $x \in L$

Classical Interactive Proofs

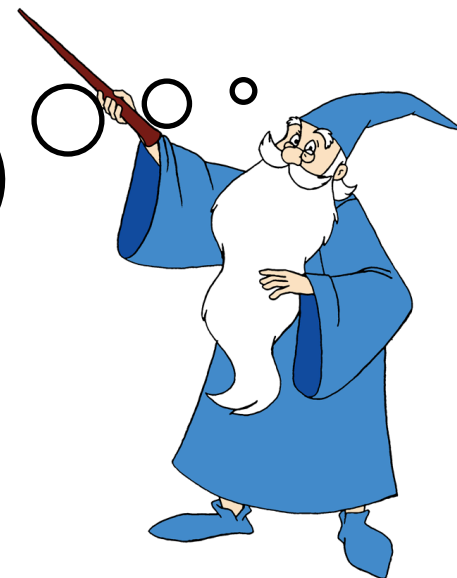
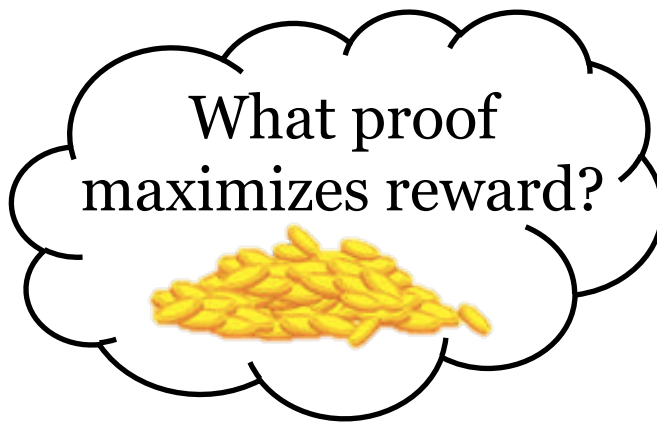


- Merlin can be arbitrary: dishonest or malicious

Rational Interactive Proofs

[AM 12]

- Arthur promises Merlin a reward for proving the theorem correctly
- Merlin is rational: he wants to *maximize* this reward



Rational Interactive Proofs

[AM 12]

- Arthur computes the reward based on the transcript and his randomness
- *Correctness* is ensured by Merlin's rationality!



Proof that
 $x \in L$

How to pay to
incentivize
truthfulness?



Rational Interactive Proofs

[AM 12]

- Lead to simple and efficient protocols
- Constant rounds: RIP is more powerful
- Polynomial rounds: $\text{RIP} = \text{IP}$

Delegation of Computation

- Computation is becoming a commodity
- Should be able to *verify* correctness
- Pay *money* in exchange for services



Google Cloud Platform



Delegation of Computation

- *Super-efficient* rational proofs [AM 13, GHRV 14, ZB 14, GHRV 16], IP for Muggles [GKR 08]



Protocol

\$ \$ \$



Delegation of Computation

- *Super-efficient* rational proofs [AM 13, GHRV 14, ZB 14, GHRV 16], IP for Muggles [GKR 08]
- All existing work involves a **single rational prover**



Protocol

\$ \$ \$

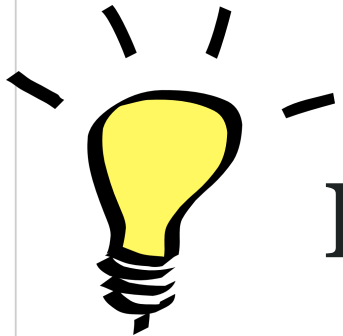




Arthur has **two** Merlins



what if?



Arthur has **two** Merlins

He can crosscheck their answers!



what if?



Arthur has **two** Merlins

He can crosscheck their answers!

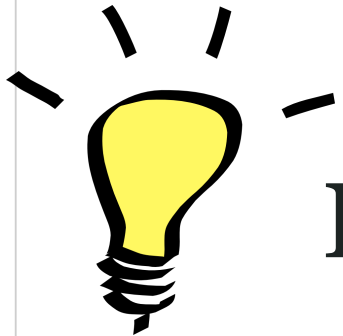
In classical interactive proofs, two provers *increase the power* of the system

Multi-prover IP = NEXP BFL 91

IP = PSPACE Shamir 90



what if?



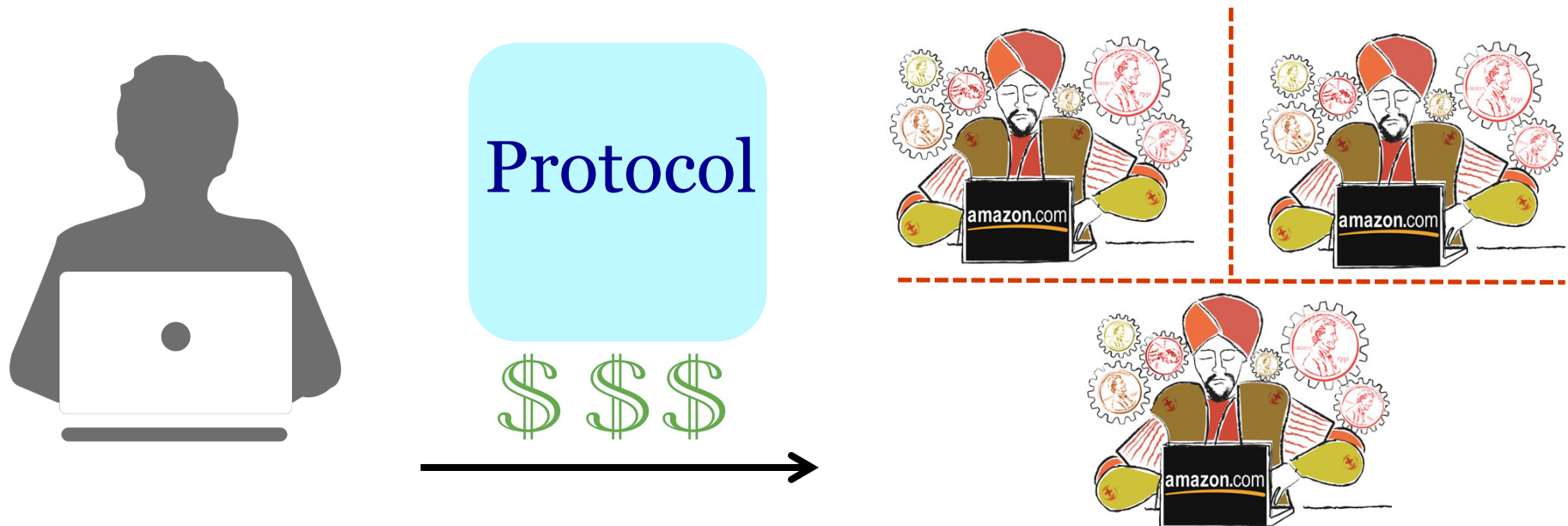
Arthur has **two** Merlins

He can crosscheck their answers!

*“Are **multiple Merlins** more powerful than one in rational proofs?” - AM 12*

We introduce: MRIP

Multi-Prover Rational Interactive Proofs



Multi-Prover Rational Interactive Proofs

- A way to outsource computation to multiple service providers
- A natural extension of RIP and MIP

MRIP: The Model

- Provers can pre-agree on a joint strategy
- They cannot communicate once the protocol begins
- At the end, the verifier computes a total reward
- [Correctness] Any strategy of the provers that maximizes the total reward leads the the verifier to the right answer

Warm Up: MRIP for **NEXP**



$x \in L$ or $x \notin L$



Warm Up: MRIP for **NEXP**



$x \in L$ or $x \notin L$



If claim $x \in L$

Warm Up: MRIP for **NEXP**



$x \in L$ or $x \notin L$



If claim $x \in L$

Y

Accept

Warm Up: MRIP for NEXP



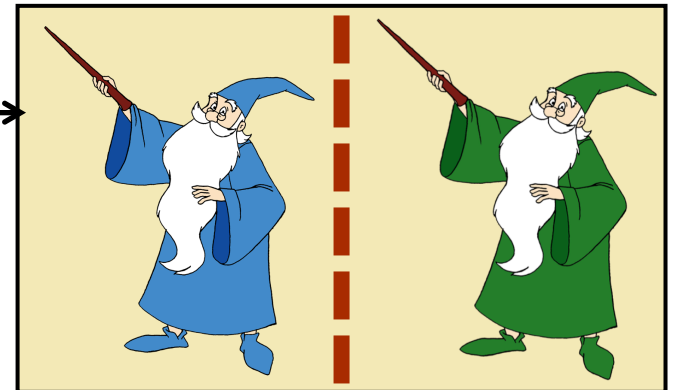
$x \in L$ or $x \notin L$



If claim $x \in L$

Y

Accept



MIP for NEXP

Warm Up: MRIP for NEXP



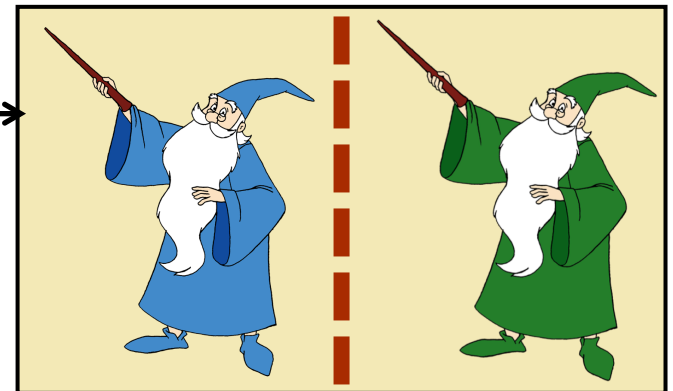
$x \in L$ or $x \notin L$



If claim $x \in L$

Y

Accept



MIP for NEXP

Acc

Rej

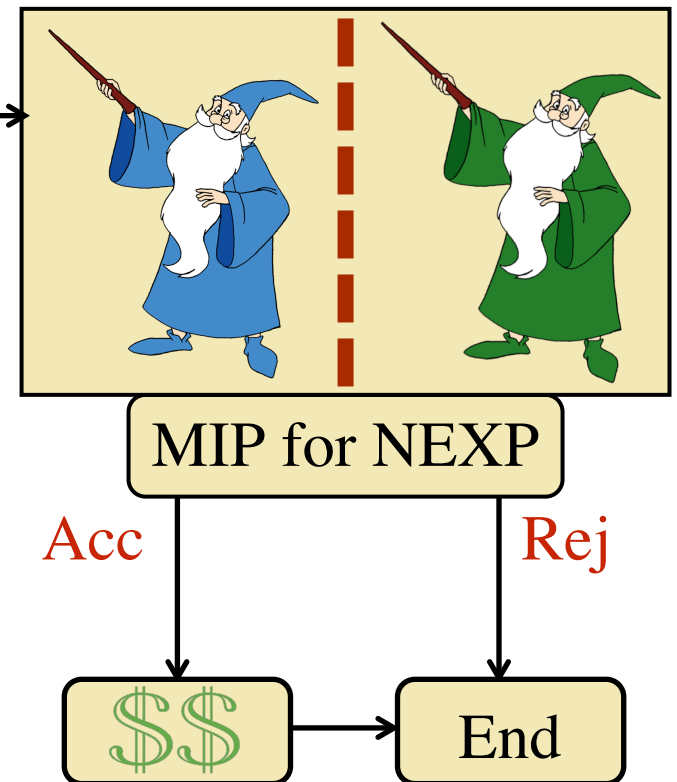
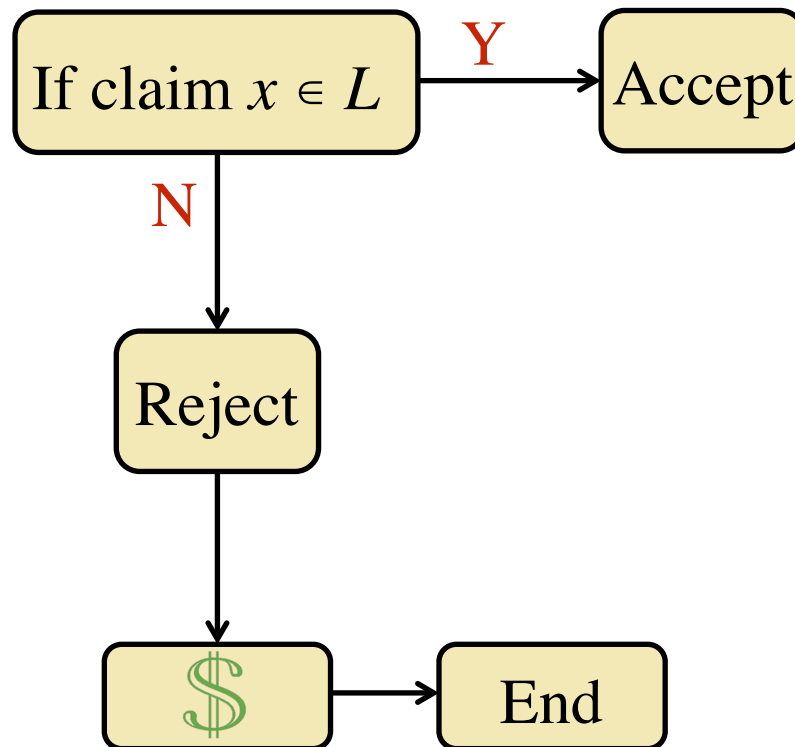
\$\$

End

Warm Up: MRIP for **NEXP**



$x \in L$ or $x \notin L$



Warm Up: MRIP for NEXP



Truth: $x \in L$

$x \notin L$



If claim $x \in L$

Y

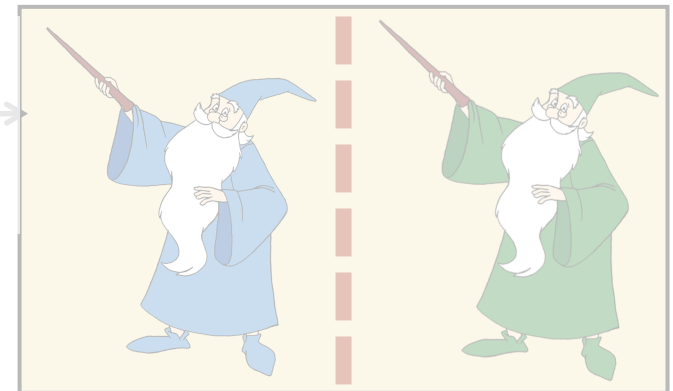
Accept

N

Reject

\$

End



MIP for NEXP

Acc

Rej

\$\$

End

Warm Up: MRIP for NEXP



Truth: $x \in L$

$x \in L$



If claim $x \in L$

Y

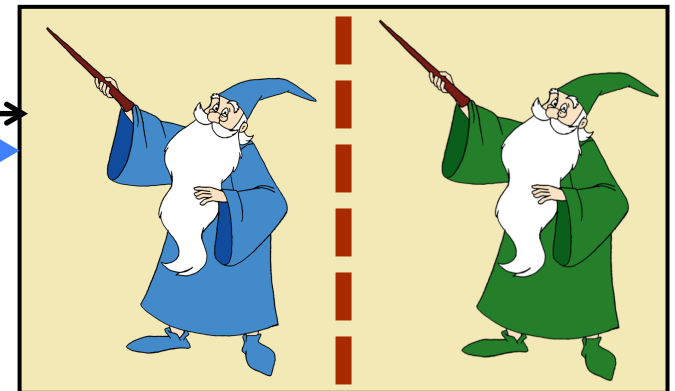
Accept

N

Reject

\$

End



MIP for NEXP

Acc

Prob = 1

Rej

\$\$

End

Warm Up: MRIP for NEXP



Truth: $x \notin L$

$x \in L$



If claim $x \in L$

Y

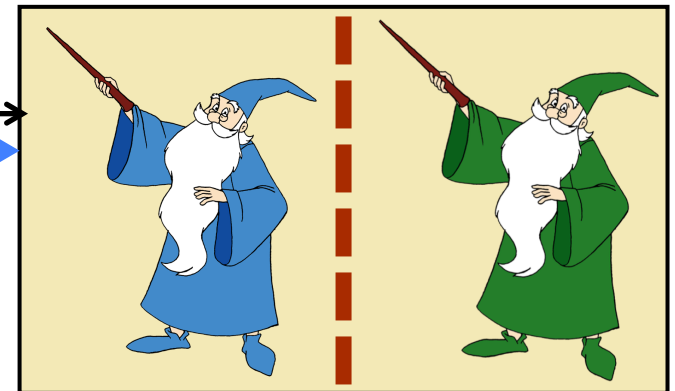
Accept

N

Reject

\$

End



MIP for NEXP

Acc

Prob $\leq 1/3$

Rej

\$\$

End

Warm Up: MRIP for NEXP



Truth: $x \notin L$

$x \notin L$



If claim $x \in L$

Y

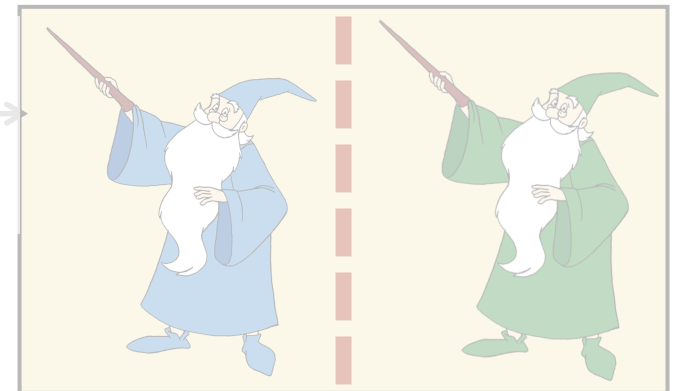
Accept

N

Reject

\$

End



MIP for NEXP

Acc

Rej

\$\$

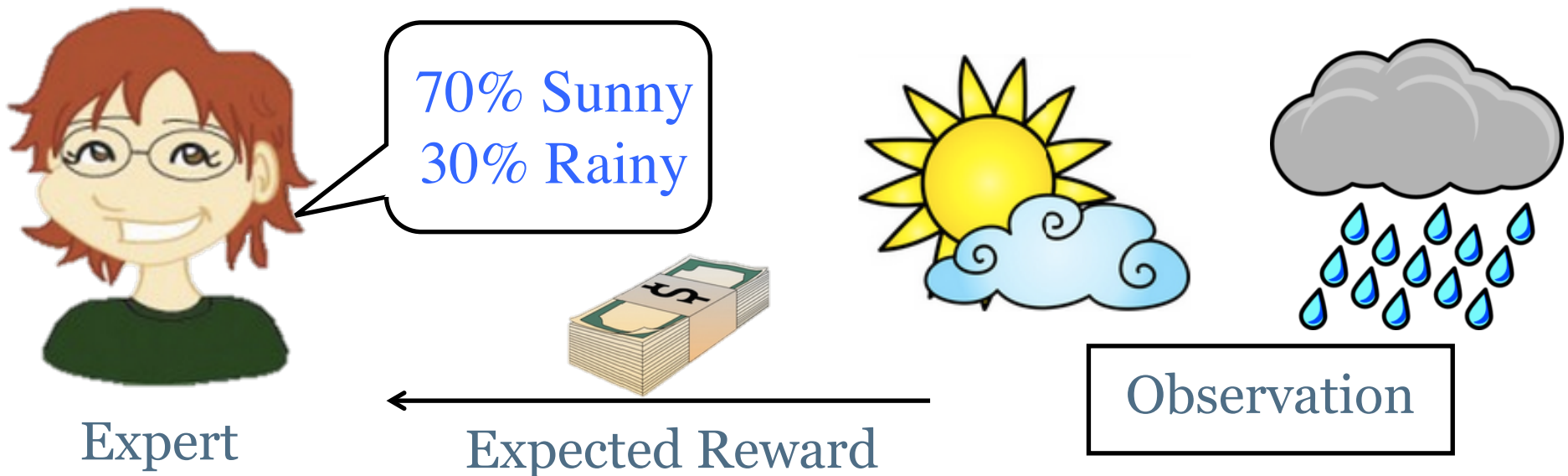
End

More Efficient MRIP for NEXP

- MIP protocols are often complicated, or computation and communication intensive
- We construct a simple, linear time MRIP protocol for NEXP

More Efficient MRIP for NEXP

- Construct MRIP for an NEXP-complete language
- Use *Brier's Scoring Rule*:
$$\text{BSR}(D, \omega) = 2D(\omega) - \sum_{\omega \in \Sigma} D(\omega)^2 - 1$$



MRIP for NEXP-Complete Language

Oracle 3SAT [BFL 91] : *Given a Boolean 3-CNF B , does there exist a function A such that for all w , $B(w, A(b_1), A(b_2), A(b_3))$ is satisfied, where $b_1b_2b_3$ is a suffix of w ?*

MRIP for NEXP-Complete Language

Oracle 3SAT [BFL 91] : *Given a Boolean 3-CNF B , does there exist a **function** A such that for all w $B(w, A(b_1), A(b_2), A(b_3))$ is satisfied, where $b_1b_2b_3$ is a suffix of w ?*

- A has $2^{|w|}$ solutions = B satisfied with probability 1
- Verifier cannot obtain true sample for the scoring rule
 - Use second prover to help sample
- What if prover is honest about a bad choice of A ?
 - BSR maximized when all or none satisfied

Is MRIP strictly more powerful?

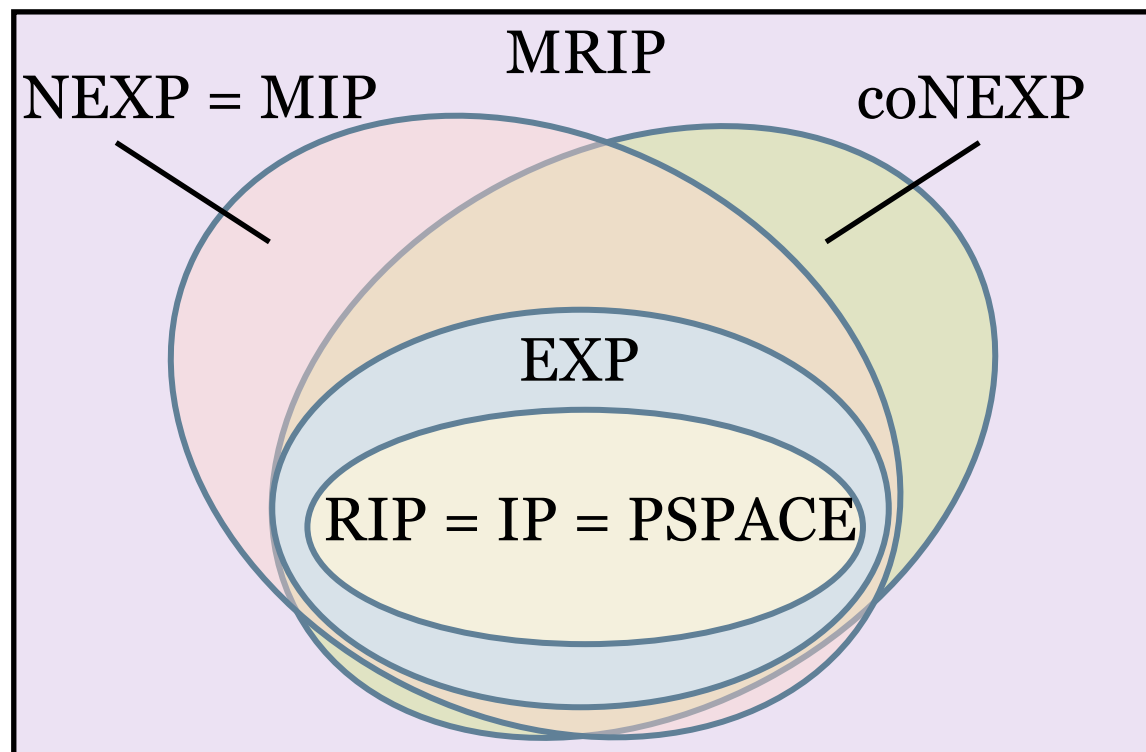
- Recall:
 - MRIP contains MIP
 - However, with a single prover: $\text{RIP} = \text{IP}$ [AM 12]

MRIP is Closed under Complement

- A rational Merlin correctly reports $x \in L$ or $x \notin L$
- MRIP contains NEXP, so MRIP also contains coNEXP

MRIP vs RIP and MIP

- Assuming $\text{NEXP} \neq \text{coNEXP}$:
- MRIP is more powerful than both RIP and MIP



Exactly How Powerful is MRIP?

Theorem: $MRIP = EXP||NP$

Exponential-time Turing Machine with non-adaptive
access to an NP oracle

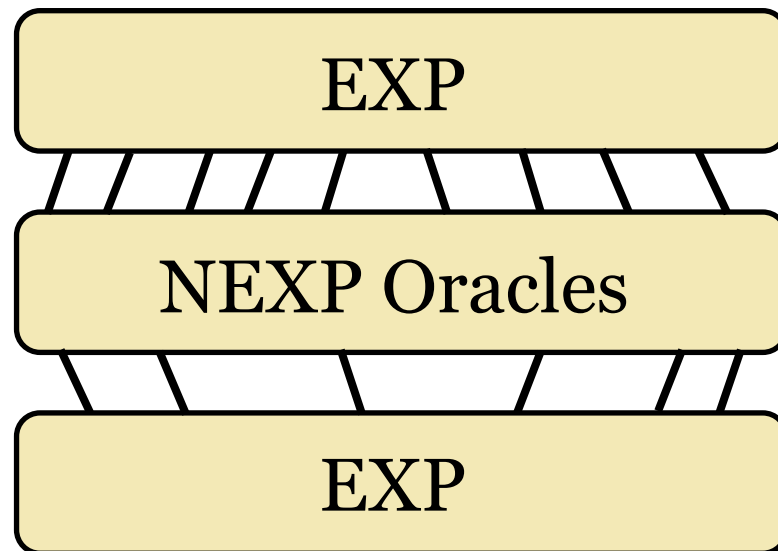
$MRIP = EXP^{||NP}$ (proof sketch)

Lemma: $EXP^{||NP} = EXP^{||poly-NEXP}$

To show: $MRIP = EXP^{||poly-NEXP}$

MRIP = EXP || NP (proof sketch)

- Divide computation into 3 parts
- EXP protocol uses DC circuit characterization
- Challenge: compose rewards together as a final reward which incentivizes truth in *each* protocol



TAKE AWAY

When paying for (verifiable) computation, we can solve more difficult problems by employing multiple provers and cross-checking their answers!

TAKE AWAY



Ask us questions separately and cross-check the results to get better answers

Fewer provers and rounds

- For MIP 2 provers, 1 round suffice [FL92]



I only know so
many Merlins...

Fewer provers and rounds

- For MIP 2 provers, 1 round suffice [FL92]



I only know so
many Merlins...

Theorem: Two provers and five rounds
achieve the full power of MRIP.*

This slide is intentionally left blank.

Utility Gap

- So far, truthfulness guarantees *maximum* reward
- But how much do the provers lose by lying?
- We call this loss the *utility gap*



I don't get out of bed for less than \$10,000 a day...

MRIP with Utility Gap

- Polynomial gap: $P \parallel^{NEXP}$
- Constant gap: Contains both NEXP and coNEXP

Compare to $EXP \parallel^{NP}$
for MRIP with arbitrary gap

Conclusion and Future Directions

- How to exploit the rationality of two provers
- What does this mean in terms of delegation of computation?
 - Scale down our protocols
- Interesting connections to existing models
 - Streaming Interactive Proofs [CTY 11, etc.]



Questions?

Err..



Thank You!

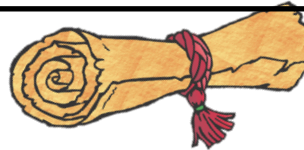
2 Provers and 5 Rounds are Sufficient



My random coin flips are:



Transcript:



01, 100, 1, 110, ?

11100



Since your answers match
(don't match), your reward is:

