Quiz 8 Solutions

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Monday, October 3, 2016

This quiz does not count towards your grade. It exists to simply gauge your understanding. Treat this as though it were a portion of your midterm or final exam.

1 Polynomials

1. True or False We can construct two equal polynomials, where one has k non-zero coefficients b_i and the other has k distinct roots e_i (i.e., $\Pi c_i(x - e_i) = b_{k-1}x^{k-1}\cdots b_1x + b_0$)

Solution: False.

A polynomial with k coefficients has degree k - 1. A polynomial with k roots has degree k. It is impossible for a polynomial of degree k to equal a polynomial of degree k - 1.

2. True or False For some prime p, we know a polynomial of degree p + 1 is not unique by Fermat's Little Theorem in GF(p). Is a polynomial of degree p unique in GF(p)? p-1? (Remember that, for this course, GF(p) just means all polynomials are taken p).

Solution: No. Yes.

We can only apply the variant of Fermat's Little Theorem where $x^p \equiv x \pmod{p}$. This version of FLT applies because p is prime. However, we cannot apply $x^{p-1} \equiv x \pmod{p}$ since x could be 0.

3. From a group, at least b members must come together to unlock the secret. All members carry the same amount of unique information and b-1 members are not sufficient. If only b-a members come together, how many possible polynomials would they need to try? How many possible secrets? Assume this is in GF(p) for some prime p. (Consider the case where a = 0, then a = b)

Solution: p^a, p

The first two sentences simply mean that each member carries 1 point, for a polynomial uniquely identified by b points. This means that when b-a members gather, the group is a points shy of uniquely constructing the polynomial. For each point, we have p possibilities, making p^a total combinations of points we could pick to construct a polynomial.

By convention in secret sharing, we pick $p(0) = b_0$ to be our secret. For b_0 we have only p possible values.