

Lecture #5 Exercises

Distributed Lab

August 20, 2024



Exercise 1. Dmytro and Denis were watching a horse race. Confident in his ability to predict the outcome, Dmytro decided to commit to his prediction. However, in his haste, he forgot to use a blinding factor. Now, Dmytro is concerned that Denis might discover his prediction before the race ends, which would defeat the purpose of his commitment.

We define a dummy hash function $H(a) = (a \cdot 13 + 17) \pmod{41}$. Dmytro used a *hash-based commitment* and H as a hash function. Set of race horse numbers is $(3, 5, 8, 15)$. Help Denis to find out the horse number Dmytro have made a commitment to, if commitment equals $C = 39$.

- (A) 3.
- (B) 5.
- (C) 8.
- (D) 15.

Exercise 2. Denis made a setup (points G and U) for a Pedersen commitment scheme and committed values $(m, r) = (3, 7)$ to Dmytro by sending him $C = [3]G + [7]U$. Dmytro did not verify the setup. Turns out that Denis knows that $U = [6]G$. Denis is planning to send a different message from the one he originally committed to to $m_2 = 15$. Which values (m_2, r_2) should he send to Dmytro at the opening stage?

- (A) $(15, 5)$
- (B) $(15, 7)$
- (C) $(15, 4)$
- (D) $(3, 5)$

Exercise 3. We define a dummy hash function $H(a, b) = (a \cdot 3 + b \cdot 7) \pmod{41}$. You have a Merkle tree built with depth 4 using hash function H with root equal 37. Which inclusion proof is valid for element 3? Position defines how leaves should be hashed:

- if *left* $\rightarrow h_i = \text{Hash}(h_{i-1}, \text{branch}[i])$
- if *right* $\rightarrow h_i = \text{Hash}(\text{branch}[i], h_{i-1})$

- (A) branch: $[4, 16, 13]$, position: $[\textit{left}, \textit{right}, \textit{left}]$
- (B) branch: $[1, 40, 3]$, position: $[\textit{left}, \textit{left}, \textit{left}]$

(C) branch: [5, 12, 13], position: [*right, right, left*]

(D) branch: [4, 17, 13], position: [*left, right, left*]

Exercise 4. Given a polynomial $p(x) = x^3 - 10x^2 + 31x - 30$, Oleksandr wants to prove that $p(2) = 0$. To do that, according to the KZG commitment scheme, he constructs the quotient polynomial $q(x)$ and wants to show that $q(\tau) \cdot (\tau - 2) = p(\tau)$. Assuming Oleksandr has conducted these steps correctly, what value of $q(x)$ has Oleksandr calculated?

(A) $q(x) = 2x^2 + 4x - 6$

(B) $q(x) = x^3 - 10x^2 + 30x - 28$

(C) $q(x) = x^2 - 8x + 15$

(D) $q(x) = x^2 + 5x + 18$