

---

# Linearization Trick in SNARKs

Janno Siim

University of Tartu, Estonia

Estonian-Latvian Theory Days 2026



# Background

---


Talk is based on my recent PKC26 paper: <https://eprint.iacr.org/2026/458>



Cryptology ePrint Archive

Paper 2026/458

**The Art of Linearization: From a KZG's Trick to a General Commitment Framework**

Janno Siim , University of Tartu



# Commitment Scheme

---

A commitment lets a prover lock value  $m$  and reveal it later.

# Commitment Scheme

---

A commitment lets a prover lock value  $m$  and reveal it later.

$$(C, decom) \leftarrow \mathbf{Com}(m),$$

# Commitment Scheme

---

A commitment lets a prover lock value  $m$  and reveal it later.

$$(C, decom) \leftarrow \mathbf{Com}(m), \quad \mathbf{Verify}(C, m, decom) \in \{\mathbf{Accept}, \mathbf{Reject}\}$$

# Commitment Scheme

---

A commitment lets a prover lock value  $m$  and reveal it later.

$$(C, decom) \leftarrow \mathbf{Com}(m), \quad \mathbf{Verify}(C, m, decom) \in \{\mathbf{Accept}, \mathbf{Reject}\}$$

**Security properties:**

# Commitment Scheme

---

A commitment lets a prover lock value  $m$  and reveal it later.

$$(C, decom) \leftarrow \mathbf{Com}(m), \quad \mathbf{Verify}(C, m, decom) \in \{\text{Accept}, \text{Reject}\}$$

## Security properties:

- ▶ **Hiding:**  $C$  reveals nothing about  $m$  before opening.

# Commitment Scheme

---

A commitment lets a prover lock value  $m$  and reveal it later.

$$(C, decom) \leftarrow \mathbf{Com}(m), \quad \mathbf{Verify}(C, m, decom) \in \{\text{Accept}, \text{Reject}\}$$

## Security properties:

- ▶ **Hiding:**  $C$  reveals nothing about  $m$  before opening.
- ▶ **Binding:** Prover cannot open to  $m' \neq m$ .

# Polynomial Commitment Schemes (PCS)

---

A PCS for degree  $\leq n$  polynomials allows a Prover to:

# Polynomial Commitment Schemes (PCS)

---

A PCS for degree  $\leq n$  polynomials allows a Prover to:

- ▶ **Commit:** Send a short string  $C$  that locks a polynomial  $f(X)$  with  $\deg(f) \leq n$ .

# Polynomial Commitment Schemes (PCS)

---

A PCS for degree  $\leq n$  polynomials allows a Prover to:

- ▶ **Commit:** Send a short string  $C$  that locks a polynomial  $f(X)$  with  $\deg(f) \leq n$ .
- ▶ **Open:** For any  $\alpha$ , provide  $y = f(\alpha)$  and a short proof  $\pi$ .

# Polynomial Commitment Schemes (PCS)

---

A PCS for degree  $\leq n$  polynomials allows a Prover to:

- ▶ **Commit:** Send a short string  $C$  that locks a polynomial  $f(X)$  with  $\deg(f) \leq n$ .
- ▶ **Open:** For any  $\alpha$ , provide  $y = f(\alpha)$  and a short proof  $\pi$ .
- ▶ **Verify:** A Verifier checks the evaluation  $y$  using  $C$  and  $\pi$ .

# Polynomial Commitment Schemes (PCS)

---

A PCS for degree  $\leq n$  polynomials allows a Prover to:

- ▶ **Commit:** Send a short string  $C$  that locks a polynomial  $f(X)$  with  $\deg(f) \leq n$ .
- ▶ **Open:** For any  $\alpha$ , provide  $y = f(\alpha)$  and a short proof  $\pi$ .
- ▶ **Verify:** A Verifier checks the evaluation  $y$  using  $C$  and  $\pi$ .

**Security property (intuition):**

# Polynomial Commitment Schemes (PCS)

---

A PCS for degree  $\leq n$  polynomials allows a Prover to:

- ▶ **Commit:** Send a short string  $C$  that locks a polynomial  $f(X)$  with  $\deg(f) \leq n$ .
- ▶ **Open:** For any  $\alpha$ , provide  $y = f(\alpha)$  and a short proof  $\pi$ .
- ▶ **Verify:** A Verifier checks the evaluation  $y$  using  $C$  and  $\pi$ .

**Security property (intuition):**

- ▶ Prover knows  $f$  of  $\deg(f) \leq n$  such that  $f(\alpha) = y$ .

# Polynomial Commitment Schemes (PCS)

---

A PCS for degree  $\leq n$  polynomials allows a Prover to:

- ▶ **Commit:** Send a short string  $C$  that locks a polynomial  $f(X)$  with  $\deg(f) \leq n$ .
- ▶ **Open:** For any  $\alpha$ , provide  $y = f(\alpha)$  and a short proof  $\pi$ .
- ▶ **Verify:** A Verifier checks the evaluation  $y$  using  $C$  and  $\pi$ .

**Security property (intuition):**

- ▶ Prover knows  $f$  of  $\deg(f) \leq n$  such that  $f(\alpha) = y$ .

Let look at one construction based on pairings.

# Pairings

---

**Setup:** Let  $p$  be prime and let  $\mathbb{G}_1, \mathbb{G}_2, \mathbb{G}_T$  be cyclic additive groups of order  $p$ .

# Pairings

---

**Setup:** Let  $p$  be prime and let  $\mathbb{G}_1, \mathbb{G}_2, \mathbb{G}_T$  be cyclic additive groups of order  $p$ .

$$e : \mathbb{G}_1 \times \mathbb{G}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_T$$

# Pairings

---

**Setup:** Let  $p$  be prime and let  $\mathbb{G}_1, \mathbb{G}_2, \mathbb{G}_T$  be cyclic additive groups of order  $p$ .

$$e : \mathbb{G}_1 \times \mathbb{G}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_T$$

Notation:

- ▶ Respective generators:  $\mathcal{P}_1, \mathcal{P}_2, \mathcal{P}_T$ .

# Pairings

---

**Setup:** Let  $p$  be prime and let  $\mathbb{G}_1, \mathbb{G}_2, \mathbb{G}_T$  be cyclic additive groups of order  $p$ .

$$e : \mathbb{G}_1 \times \mathbb{G}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_T$$

Notation:

- ▶ Respective generators:  $\mathcal{P}_1, \mathcal{P}_2, \mathcal{P}_T$ .
- ▶ For  $x \in \mathbb{F}_p$ , let  $[x]_1 := x\mathcal{P}_1$ ,  $[x]_2 := x\mathcal{P}_2$ , and  $[x]_T := x\mathcal{P}_T$ .

# Pairings

---

**Setup:** Let  $p$  be prime and let  $\mathbb{G}_1, \mathbb{G}_2, \mathbb{G}_T$  be cyclic additive groups of order  $p$ .

$$e : \mathbb{G}_1 \times \mathbb{G}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_T$$

Notation:

- ▶ Respective generators:  $\mathcal{P}_1, \mathcal{P}_2, \mathcal{P}_T$ .
- ▶ For  $x \in \mathbb{F}_p$ , let  $[x]_1 := x\mathcal{P}_1$ ,  $[x]_2 := x\mathcal{P}_2$ , and  $[x]_T := x\mathcal{P}_T$ .

Properties:

- ▶ **Bilinear:**  $e([a]_1, [b]_2) = (ab) \cdot e([1]_1, [1]_2)$  for  $a, b \in \mathbb{F}_p$ .

# Pairings

---

**Setup:** Let  $p$  be prime and let  $\mathbb{G}_1, \mathbb{G}_2, \mathbb{G}_T$  be cyclic additive groups of order  $p$ .

$$e : \mathbb{G}_1 \times \mathbb{G}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_T$$

Notation:

- ▶ Respective generators:  $\mathcal{P}_1, \mathcal{P}_2, \mathcal{P}_T$ .
- ▶ For  $x \in \mathbb{F}_p$ , let  $[x]_1 := x\mathcal{P}_1$ ,  $[x]_2 := x\mathcal{P}_2$ , and  $[x]_T := x\mathcal{P}_T$ .

Properties:

- ▶ **Bilinear:**  $e([a]_1, [b]_2) = (ab) \cdot e([1]_1, [1]_2)$  for  $a, b \in \mathbb{F}_p$ .
- ▶ **Non-degenerate:**  $e([1]_1, [1]_2) \neq [0]_T$ .

# Pairings

---

**Setup:** Let  $p$  be prime and let  $\mathbb{G}_1, \mathbb{G}_2, \mathbb{G}_T$  be cyclic additive groups of order  $p$ .

$$e : \mathbb{G}_1 \times \mathbb{G}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_T$$

Notation:

- ▶ Respective generators:  $\mathcal{P}_1, \mathcal{P}_2, \mathcal{P}_T$ .
- ▶ For  $x \in \mathbb{F}_p$ , let  $[x]_1 := x\mathcal{P}_1$ ,  $[x]_2 := x\mathcal{P}_2$ , and  $[x]_T := x\mathcal{P}_T$ .

Properties:

- ▶ **Bilinear:**  $e([a]_1, [b]_2) = (ab) \cdot e([1]_1, [1]_2)$  for  $a, b \in \mathbb{F}_p$ .
- ▶ **Non-degenerate:**  $e([1]_1, [1]_2) \neq [0]_T$ .
- ▶ **Efficient:** group operations and  $e(\cdot, \cdot)$  efficiently computable.

# KZG Polynomial Commitment

---

A popular PCS based on pairings:

# KZG Polynomial Commitment

---

A popular PCS based on pairings:

- ▶ **Setup:** Commitment key  $ck = ([1]_1, [\tau]_1, \dots, [\tau^n]_1, [1]_2, [\tau]_2)$  for random  $\tau$ .

# KZG Polynomial Commitment

---

A popular PCS based on pairings:

- ▶ **Setup:** Commitment key  $ck = ([1]_1, [\tau]_1, \dots, [\tau^n]_1, [1]_2, [\tau]_2)$  for random  $\tau$ .
- ▶ **Commit:** For a polynomial  $f(X) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i X^i$ , compute  $C = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i [\tau^i]_1$ .

# KZG Polynomial Commitment

---

A popular PCS based on pairings:

- ▶ **Setup:** Commitment key  $ck = ([1]_1, [\tau]_1, \dots, [\tau^n]_1, [1]_2, [\tau]_2)$  for random  $\tau$ .
- ▶ **Commit:** For a polynomial  $f(X) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i X^i$ , compute  $C = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i [\tau^i]_1$ .
- ▶ **Open:** To open at  $\alpha$ , send  $y = f(\alpha)$  and commitment  $\pi$  to  $Q(X) = (f(X) - y)/(X - \alpha)$ .

# KZG Polynomial Commitment

---

A popular PCS based on pairings:

- ▶ **Setup:** Commitment key  $ck = ([1]_1, [\tau]_1, \dots, [\tau^n]_1, [1]_2, [\tau]_2)$  for random  $\tau$ .
- ▶ **Commit:** For a polynomial  $f(X) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i X^i$ , compute  $C = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i [\tau^i]_1$ .
- ▶ **Open:** To open at  $\alpha$ , send  $y = f(\alpha)$  and commitment  $\pi$  to  $Q(X) = (f(X) - y)/(X - \alpha)$ .
- ▶ **Verify:** Check  $e(\pi, [\tau - \alpha]_2) = e(C - [y]_1, [1]_2)$ .

# KZG Polynomial Commitment

---

A popular PCS based on pairings:

- ▶ **Setup:** Commitment key  $ck = ([1]_1, [\tau]_1, \dots, [\tau^n]_1, [1]_2, [\tau]_2)$  for random  $\tau$ .
- ▶ **Commit:** For a polynomial  $f(X) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i X^i$ , compute  $C = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i [\tau^i]_1$ .
- ▶ **Open:** To open at  $\alpha$ , send  $y = f(\alpha)$  and commitment  $\pi$  to  $Q(X) = (f(X) - y)/(X - \alpha)$ .
- ▶ **Verify:** Check  $e(\pi, [\tau - \alpha]_2) = e(C - [y]_1, [1]_2)$ .

Security intuition:

# KZG Polynomial Commitment

---

A popular PCS based on pairings:

- ▶ **Setup:** Commitment key  $ck = ([1]_1, [\tau]_1, \dots, [\tau^n]_1, [1]_2, [\tau]_2)$  for random  $\tau$ .
- ▶ **Commit:** For a polynomial  $f(X) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i X^i$ , compute  $C = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i [\tau^i]_1$ .
- ▶ **Open:** To open at  $\alpha$ , send  $y = f(\alpha)$  and commitment  $\pi$  to  $Q(X) = (f(X) - y)/(X - \alpha)$ .
- ▶ **Verify:** Check  $e(\pi, [\tau - \alpha]_2) = e(C - [y]_1, [1]_2)$ .

Security intuition:

- ▶ Verifier checks  $Q(\tau)(\tau - \alpha) = f(\tau) - y$ .

# KZG Polynomial Commitment

---

A popular PCS based on pairings:

- ▶ **Setup:** Commitment key  $ck = ([1]_1, [\tau]_1, \dots, [\tau^n]_1, [1]_2, [\tau]_2)$  for random  $\tau$ .
- ▶ **Commit:** For a polynomial  $f(X) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i X^i$ , compute  $C = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i [\tau^i]_1$ .
- ▶ **Open:** To open at  $\alpha$ , send  $y = f(\alpha)$  and commitment  $\pi$  to  $Q(X) = (f(X) - y)/(X - \alpha)$ .
- ▶ **Verify:** Check  $e(\pi, [\tau - \alpha]_2) = e(C - [y]_1, [1]_2)$ .

Security intuition:

- ▶ Verifier checks  $Q(\tau)(\tau - \alpha) = f(\tau) - y$ .
- ▶  $\tau$  is unknown random value  $\Rightarrow$

# KZG Polynomial Commitment

---

A popular PCS based on pairings:

- ▶ **Setup:** Commitment key  $ck = ([1]_1, [\tau]_1, \dots, [\tau^n]_1, [1]_2, [\tau]_2)$  for random  $\tau$ .
- ▶ **Commit:** For a polynomial  $f(X) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i X^i$ , compute  $C = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i [\tau^i]_1$ .
- ▶ **Open:** To open at  $\alpha$ , send  $y = f(\alpha)$  and commitment  $\pi$  to  $Q(X) = (f(X) - y)/(X - \alpha)$ .
- ▶ **Verify:** Check  $e(\pi, [\tau - \alpha]_2) = e(C - [y]_1, [1]_2)$ .

Security intuition:

- ▶ Verifier checks  $Q(\tau)(\tau - \alpha) = f(\tau) - y$ .
- ▶  $\tau$  is unknown random value  $\Rightarrow$
- ▶  $Q(X)(X - \alpha) = f(X) - y$

# KZG Polynomial Commitment

---

A popular PCS based on pairings:

- ▶ **Setup:** Commitment key  $ck = ([1]_1, [\tau]_1, \dots, [\tau^n]_1, [1]_2, [\tau]_2)$  for random  $\tau$ .
- ▶ **Commit:** For a polynomial  $f(X) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i X^i$ , compute  $C = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i [\tau^i]_1$ .
- ▶ **Open:** To open at  $\alpha$ , send  $y = f(\alpha)$  and commitment  $\pi$  to  $Q(X) = (f(X) - y)/(X - \alpha)$ .
- ▶ **Verify:** Check  $e(\pi, [\tau - \alpha]_2) = e(C - [y]_1, [1]_2)$ .

Security intuition:

- ▶ Verifier checks  $Q(\tau)(\tau - \alpha) = f(\tau) - y$ .
- ▶  $\tau$  is unknown random value  $\Rightarrow$
- ▶  $Q(X)(X - \alpha) = f(X) - y \Rightarrow f(\alpha) - y = Q(\alpha)(\alpha - \alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow$

# KZG Polynomial Commitment

---

A popular PCS based on pairings:

- ▶ **Setup:** Commitment key  $ck = ([1]_1, [\tau]_1, \dots, [\tau^n]_1, [1]_2, [\tau]_2)$  for random  $\tau$ .
- ▶ **Commit:** For a polynomial  $f(X) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i X^i$ , compute  $C = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i [\tau^i]_1$ .
- ▶ **Open:** To open at  $\alpha$ , send  $y = f(\alpha)$  and commitment  $\pi$  to  $Q(X) = (f(X) - y)/(X - \alpha)$ .
- ▶ **Verify:** Check  $e(\pi, [\tau - \alpha]_2) = e(C - [y]_1, [1]_2)$ .

Security intuition:

- ▶ Verifier checks  $Q(\tau)(\tau - \alpha) = f(\tau) - y$ .
- ▶  $\tau$  is unknown random value  $\Rightarrow$
- ▶  $Q(X)(X - \alpha) = f(X) - y \Rightarrow f(\alpha) - y = Q(\alpha)(\alpha - \alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow$
- ▶  $f(\alpha) = y$ .

# Homomorphic Property

---

KZG is additively homomorphic:

# Homomorphic Property

---

KZG is additively homomorphic:

- ▶ If  $C_i$  is a commitment to  $f_i(X)$ , then  $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i C_i$  is a commitment to  $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(X)$ .

# Homomorphic Property

---

KZG is additively homomorphic:

- ▶ If  $C_i$  is a commitment to  $f_i(X)$ , then  $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i C_i$  is a commitment to  $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(X)$ .

**Example:**

# Homomorphic Property

---

KZG is additively homomorphic:

- ▶ If  $C_i$  is a commitment to  $f_i(X)$ , then  $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i C_i$  is a commitment to  $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(X)$ .

**Example:**

- ▶ Let  $f(X) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i X^i$  and  $g(X) = \sum_{i=0}^d b_i X^i$ .

# Homomorphic Property

---

KZG is additively homomorphic:

- ▶ If  $C_i$  is a commitment to  $f_i(X)$ , then  $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i C_i$  is a commitment to  $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(X)$ .

**Example:**

- ▶ Let  $f(X) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i X^i$  and  $g(X) = \sum_{i=0}^d b_i X^i$ .
- ▶  $C_1 = Com(f) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i [\tau^i]_1$  and  $C_2 = Com(g) = \sum_{i=0}^d b_i [\tau^i]_1$ .

# Homomorphic Property

---

KZG is additively homomorphic:

- ▶ If  $C_i$  is a commitment to  $f_i(X)$ , then  $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i C_i$  is a commitment to  $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(X)$ .

**Example:**

- ▶ Let  $f(X) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i X^i$  and  $g(X) = \sum_{i=0}^d b_i X^i$ .
- ▶  $C_1 = \text{Com}(f) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i [\tau^i]_1$  and  $C_2 = \text{Com}(g) = \sum_{i=0}^d b_i [\tau^i]_1$ .
- ▶  $C_1 + C_2 = \sum_{i=0}^n (a_i + b_i) [\tau^i]_1 = \text{Com}(g + f)$ .

# SNARKs

---

Why we care about about PCS?

# SNARKs

---

Why we care about about PCS?

- ▶ SNARKs (**S**uccinct **N**on-interactive **AR**guments of **K**nowledge): short proof that **any** computation was done correctly.

# SNARKs

---

Why we care about about PCS?

- ▶ SNARKs (**S**uccinct **N**on-interactive **AR**guments of **K**nowledge): short proof that **any** computation was done correctly.
- ▶ Widely used in blockchain and elsewhere.

# SNARKs

---

Why we care about about PCS?

- ▶ SNARKs (**S**uccinct **N**on-interactive **AR**guments of **K**nowledge): short proof that **any** computation was done correctly.
- ▶ Widely used in blockchain and elsewhere.
- ▶ PCS is a key component in SNARKs.

# The 3-Step SNARKs

---

Modern SNARKs follow a modular design:

# The 3-Step SNARKs

---

Modern SNARKs follow a modular design:

1. **PIOP**: Interactive information-theoretic proof where the prover sends polynomial oracles.

# The 3-Step SNARKs

---

Modern SNARKs follow a modular design:

1. **PIOP**: Interactive information-theoretic proof where the prover sends polynomial oracles.
  - ▶ Verifier can query polynomials.

# The 3-Step SNARKs

---

Modern SNARKs follow a modular design:

1. **PIOP**: Interactive information-theoretic proof where the prover sends polynomial oracles.
  - ▶ Verifier can query polynomials.
2. **PCS**: Compress these oracles and allow queries.

# The 3-Step SNARKs

---

Modern SNARKs follow a modular design:

1. **PIOP**: Interactive information-theoretic proof where the prover sends polynomial oracles.
  - ▶ Verifier can query polynomials.
2. **PCS**: Compress these oracles and allow queries.
  - ▶ Relies on security assumptions.

# The 3-Step SNARKs

---

Modern SNARKs follow a modular design:

1. **PIOP**: Interactive information-theoretic proof where the prover sends polynomial oracles.
  - ▶ Verifier can query polynomials.
2. **PCS**: Compress these oracles and allow queries.
  - ▶ Relies on security assumptions.
3. **Fiat-Shamir**: A heuristic to achieve non-interactivity.

## The Problem: Multiple Openings

---

In many SNARKs, the verifier needs to check an identity involving committed polynomials  $f_1, \dots, f_m$  and  $g_1, \dots, g_m$ :

## The Problem: Multiple Openings

---

In many SNARKs, the verifier needs to check an identity involving committed polynomials  $f_1, \dots, f_m$  and  $g_1, \dots, g_m$ :

$$\mathcal{V}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^m g_i(X) f_i(X) = 0$$

## The Problem: Multiple Openings

---

In many SNARKs, the verifier needs to check an identity involving committed polynomials  $f_1, \dots, f_m$  and  $g_1, \dots, g_m$ :

$$\mathcal{V}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^m g_i(X) f_i(X) = 0$$

**Naive Verification:**

# The Problem: Multiple Openings

---

In many SNARKs, the verifier needs to check an identity involving committed polynomials  $f_1, \dots, f_m$  and  $g_1, \dots, g_m$ :

$$\mathcal{V}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^m g_i(X) f_i(X) = 0$$

## Naive Verification:

- ▶ Open every  $f_i$  and  $g_i$  at a random point  $\alpha$ .

# The Problem: Multiple Openings

---

In many SNARKs, the verifier needs to check an identity involving committed polynomials  $f_1, \dots, f_m$  and  $g_1, \dots, g_m$ :

$$\mathcal{V}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^m g_i(X) f_i(X) = 0$$

## Naive Verification:

- ▶ Open every  $f_i$  and  $g_i$  at a random point  $\alpha$ .
- ▶ **Cost:**  $2m$  field elements and evaluation proofs.

## The Solution: Linearization (Maller's Trick)

---

SNARKs Marlin and Plonk introduced a clever optimization for KZG:

## The Solution: Linearization (Maller's Trick)

---

SNARKs Marlin and Plonk introduced a clever optimization for KZG:

1. Prover opens  $\bar{g}_i = g_i(\alpha)$  as usual.

## The Solution: Linearization (Maller's Trick)

---

SNARKs Marlin and Plonk introduced a clever optimization for KZG:

1. Prover opens  $\bar{g}_i = g_i(\alpha)$  as usual.
2. Using the **homomorphic** property of KZG, the verifier computes a commitment  $C'$  to the "linearized" polynomial:

## The Solution: Linearization (Maller's Trick)

---

SNARKs Marlin and Plonk introduced a clever optimization for KZG:

1. Prover opens  $\bar{g}_i = g_i(\alpha)$  as usual.
2. Using the **homomorphic** property of KZG, the verifier computes a commitment  $C'$  to the "linearized" polynomial:

$$\mathcal{V}'(X) = \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{g}_i f_i(X)$$

## The Solution: Linearization (Maller's Trick)

---

SNARKs Marlin and Plonk introduced a clever optimization for KZG:

1. Prover opens  $\bar{g}_i = g_i(\alpha)$  as usual.
2. Using the **homomorphic** property of KZG, the verifier computes a commitment  $C'$  to the "linearized" polynomial:

$$\mathcal{V}'(X) = \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{g}_i f_i(X)$$

3. Prover sends only **one** opening proof for  $\mathcal{V}'(\alpha) = 0$ .

## The Solution: Linearization (Maller's Trick)

---

SNARKs Marlin and Plonk introduced a clever optimization for KZG:

1. Prover opens  $\bar{g}_i = g_i(\alpha)$  as usual.
2. Using the **homomorphic** property of KZG, the verifier computes a commitment  $C'$  to the "linearized" polynomial:

$$\mathcal{V}'(X) = \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{g}_i f_i(X)$$

3. Prover sends only **one** opening proof for  $\mathcal{V}'(\alpha) = 0$ .

**Impact:** Cuts the communication roughly in half.

## Widespread Adoption

---

This "trick" is widely used in pairing-based SNARKs:

# Widespread Adoption

---

This "trick" is widely used in pairing-based SNARKs:

- ▶ **Plonk** (and its many variants)

# Widespread Adoption

---

This "trick" is widely used in pairing-based SNARKs:

- ▶ **Plonk** (and its many variants)
- ▶ **Marlin**

# Widespread Adoption

---

This "trick" is widely used in pairing-based SNARKs:

- ▶ **Plonk** (and its many variants)
- ▶ **Marlin**
- ▶ **Lunar**

# Widespread Adoption

---

This "trick" is widely used in pairing-based SNARKs:

- ▶ **Plonk** (and its many variants)
- ▶ **Marlin**
- ▶ **Lunar**
- ▶ **Vampire**

# Widespread Adoption

---

This "trick" is widely used in pairing-based SNARKs:

- ▶ **Plonk** (and its many variants)
- ▶ **Marlin**
- ▶ **Lunar**
- ▶ **Vampire**
- ▶ **Mercury & Samaritan**

# Widespread Adoption

---

This "trick" is widely used in pairing-based SNARKs:

- ▶ **Plonk** (and its many variants)
- ▶ **Marlin**
- ▶ **Lunar**
- ▶ **Vampire**
- ▶ **Mercury & Samaritan**
- ▶ ...

# Widespread Adoption

---

This "trick" is widely used in pairing-based SNARKs:

- ▶ **Plonk** (and its many variants)
- ▶ **Marlin**
- ▶ **Lunar**
- ▶ **Vampire**
- ▶ **Mercury & Samaritan**
- ▶ ...

*Plonk used in blockchains and **secures (hundreds of) millions of dollars.***

## The Problem: Is it actually secure?

---

Security requirement (usually):

## The Problem: Is it actually secure?

---

Security requirement (usually):

- ▶ The prover must "know" the polynomials  $f_i, g_i$  that satisfy  $\mathcal{V}(X) = 0$ .

## The Problem: Is it actually secure?

---

Security requirement (usually):

- ▶ The prover must "know" the polynomials  $f_i, g_i$  that satisfy  $\mathcal{V}(X) = 0$ .
- ▶ Formalized as **extractability** property of PCS (many variants).

## The Problem: Is it actually secure?

---

Security requirement (usually):

- ▶ The prover must "know" the polynomials  $f_i, g_i$  that satisfy  $\mathcal{V}(X) = 0$ .
- ▶ Formalized as **extractability** property of PCS (many variants).
- ▶ No proof in original papers.

## The Problem: Is it actually secure?

---

Security requirement (usually):

- ▶ The prover must "know" the polynomials  $f_i, g_i$  that satisfy  $\mathcal{V}(X) = 0$ .
- ▶ Formalized as **extractability** property of PCS (many variants).
- ▶ No proof in original papers.

Concerns about linearization:

# The Problem: Is it actually secure?

---

Security requirement (usually):

- ▶ The prover must "know" the polynomials  $f_i, g_i$  that satisfy  $\mathcal{V}(X) = 0$ .
- ▶ Formalized as **extractability** property of PCS (many variants).
- ▶ No proof in original papers.

Concerns about linearization:

- ▶ **Negative Results:** Lipmaa, Parisella, Me (TCC23) and Faonio, Fiore, Russo (CCS24) attack in some scenarios.

# Computational Special Soundness

---

- ▶ Work by Lipmaa, Parisella, Me (Eurocrypt 2024)

# Computational Special Soundness

---

- ▶ Work by Lipmaa, Parisella, Me (Eurocrypt 2024)
- ▶ In SNARKs KZG evaluation point  $\alpha$  is random from large space.

# Computational Special Soundness

---

- ▶ Work by Lipmaa, Parisella, Me (Eurocrypt 2024)
- ▶ In SNARKs KZG evaluation point  $\alpha$  is random from large space.
- ▶ Extractability notion: **Computational Special Soundness (CSS)**:

# Computational Special Soundness

---

- ▶ Work by Lipmaa, Parisella, Me (Eurocrypt 2024)
- ▶ In SNARKs KZG evaluation point  $\alpha$  is random from large space.
- ▶ Extractability notion: **Computational Special Soundness (CSS)**:
  - ▶ Computationally bounded adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  gets  $ck$  ( $\text{poly deg}(f) \leq n$ ) as input

# Computational Special Soundness

---

- ▶ Work by Lipmaa, Parisella, Me (Eurocrypt 2024)
- ▶ In SNARKs KZG evaluation point  $\alpha$  is random from large space.
- ▶ Extractability notion: **Computational Special Soundness (CSS)**:
  - ▶ Computationally bounded adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  gets  $ck$  ( $\text{poly deg}(f) \leq n$ ) as input
  - ▶ Outputs transcripts  $tr_i = (C, \alpha_i, \pi_i, y_i)$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n + 1$ .

# Computational Special Soundness

---

- ▶ Work by Lipmaa, Parisella, Me (Eurocrypt 2024)
- ▶ In SNARKs KZG evaluation point  $\alpha$  is random from large space.
- ▶ Extractability notion: **Computational Special Soundness (CSS)**:
  - ▶ Computationally bounded adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  gets  $ck$  ( $\text{poly deg}(f) \leq n$ ) as input
  - ▶ Outputs transcripts  $tr_i = (C, \alpha_i, \pi_i, y_i)$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n + 1$ .
  - ▶ Same commitment  $C$  for all  $tr_i$ .

# Computational Special Soundness

---

- ▶ Work by Lipmaa, Parisella, Me (Eurocrypt 2024)
- ▶ In SNARKs KZG evaluation point  $\alpha$  is random from large space.
- ▶ Extractability notion: **Computational Special Soundness (CSS)**:
  - ▶ Computationally bounded adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  gets ck (poly  $\deg(f) \leq n$ ) as input
  - ▶ Outputs transcripts  $\text{tr}_i = (C, \alpha_i, \pi_i, y_i)$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n + 1$ .
  - ▶ Same commitment  $C$  for all  $\text{tr}_i$ .
  - ▶ Distinct  $\alpha_i$ .

# Computational Special Soundness

---

- ▶ Work by Lipmaa, Parisella, Me (Eurocrypt 2024)
- ▶ In SNARKs KZG evaluation point  $\alpha$  is random from large space.
- ▶ Extractability notion: **Computational Special Soundness (CSS)**:
  - ▶ Computationally bounded adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  gets  $\text{ck}$  ( $\text{poly deg}(f) \leq n$ ) as input
  - ▶ Outputs transcripts  $\text{tr}_i = (C, \alpha_i, \pi_i, y_i)$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n + 1$ .
  - ▶ Same commitment  $C$  for all  $\text{tr}_i$ .
  - ▶ Distinct  $\alpha_i$ .
  - ▶ Exists extractor  $\text{Ext}(\text{tr}_1, \dots, \text{tr}_{n+1}) \rightarrow f(X)$  with  $\text{Com}(\text{ck}, f) = C$  and  $\text{deg}(f) \leq n$  and  $f(\alpha_i) = y_i$  for all  $i$ .

# Computational Special Soundness

---

- ▶ Work by Lipmaa, Parisella, Me (Eurocrypt 2024)
- ▶ In SNARKs KZG evaluation point  $\alpha$  is random from large space.
- ▶ Extractability notion: **Computational Special Soundness (CSS)**:
  - ▶ Computationally bounded adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  gets  $\text{ck}$  ( $\text{poly deg}(f) \leq n$ ) as input
  - ▶ Outputs transcripts  $\text{tr}_i = (C, \alpha_i, \pi_i, y_i)$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n+1$ .
  - ▶ Same commitment  $C$  for all  $\text{tr}_i$ .
  - ▶ Distinct  $\alpha_i$ .
  - ▶ Exists extractor  $\text{Ext}(\text{tr}_1, \dots, \text{tr}_{n+1}) \rightarrow f(X)$  with  $\text{Com}(\text{ck}, f) = C$  and  $\text{deg}(f) \leq n$  and  $f(\alpha_i) = y_i$  for all  $i$ .
- ▶ Holds for KZG under ARSDH (Adaptive Rational Strong Diffie-Hellman) assumption.

# ARSDH Assumption

---

## ARSDH (Adaptive Rational Strong Diffie-Hellman):

- ▶ Adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  gets  $ck \leftarrow ([1, \tau, \dots, \tau^n]_1, [1, \tau]_2)$ .

# ARSDH Assumption

---

## ARSDH (Adaptive Rational Strong Diffie-Hellman):

- ▶ Adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  gets  $ck \leftarrow ([1, \tau, \dots, \tau^n]_1, [1, \tau]_2)$ .
- ▶ Outputs  $[g]_1, [\varphi]_1$ , set  $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathbb{F}$

# ARSDH Assumption

---

## ARSDH (Adaptive Rational Strong Diffie-Hellman):

- ▶ Adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  gets  $ck \leftarrow ([1, \tau, \dots, \tau^n]_1, [1, \tau]_2)$ .
- ▶ Outputs  $[g]_1, [\varphi]_1$ , set  $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathbb{F}$
- ▶  $\mathcal{A}$  breaks assumption if

# ARSDH Assumption

---

## ARSDH (Adaptive Rational Strong Diffie-Hellman):

- ▶ Adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  gets  $ck \leftarrow ([1, \tau, \dots, \tau^n]_1, [1, \tau]_2)$ .
- ▶ Outputs  $[g]_1, [\varphi]_1$ , set  $S \subseteq \mathbb{F}$
- ▶  $\mathcal{A}$  breaks assumption if
  - ▶  $|S| = n + 1$ ,

# ARSDH Assumption

---

## ARSDH (Adaptive Rational Strong Diffie-Hellman):

- ▶ Adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  gets  $ck \leftarrow ([1, \tau, \dots, \tau^n]_1, [1, \tau]_2)$ .
- ▶ Outputs  $[g]_1, [\varphi]_1$ , set  $S \subseteq \mathbb{F}$
- ▶  $\mathcal{A}$  breaks assumption if
  - ▶  $|S| = n + 1$ ,
  - ▶  $[g]_1 \neq [0]_1$ ,

# ARSDH Assumption

---

## ARSDH (Adaptive Rational Strong Diffie-Hellman):

- ▶ Adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  gets  $ck \leftarrow ([1, \tau, \dots, \tau^n]_1, [1, \tau]_2)$ .
- ▶ Outputs  $[g]_1, [\varphi]_1$ , set  $S \subseteq \mathbb{F}$
- ▶  $\mathcal{A}$  breaks assumption if
  - ▶  $|S| = n + 1$ ,
  - ▶  $[g]_1 \neq [0]_1$ ,
  - ▶  $e([g]_1, [1]_2) = e([\varphi]_1, [Z_S(\tau)]_2)$ , where  $Z_S(X) = \prod_{s \in S} (X - s)$ .

# Roberto Talk's

---

- ▶ Lipmaa, Parisella, Me (Crypto 2025)

# Roberto Talk's

---

- ▶ Lipmaa, Parisella, Me (Crypto 2025)
- ▶ **Sanitized** KZG linearization: special sound under ARSDH.

# Roberto Talk's

---

- ▶ Lipmaa, Parisella, Me (Crypto 2025)
- ▶ **Sanitized** KZG linearization: special sound under ARSDH.
  - ▶ Real-world SNARKs use non-sanitized version.

# Roberto Talk's

---

- ▶ Lipmaa, Parisella, Me (Crypto 2025)
- ▶ **Sanitized** KZG linearization: special sound under ARSDH.
  - ▶ Real-world SNARKs use non-sanitized version.
- ▶ Plonk has computational special soundness

# Roberto Talk's

---

- ▶ Lipmaa, Parisella, Me (Crypto 2025)
- ▶ **Sanitized** KZG linearization: special sound under ARSDH.
  - ▶ Real-world SNARKs use non-sanitized version.
- ▶ Plonk has computational special soundness
  - ▶ ARSDH assumption

# Roberto Talk's

---

- ▶ Lipmaa, Parisella, Me (Crypto 2025)
- ▶ **Sanitized** KZG linearization: special sound under ARSDH.
  - ▶ Real-world SNARKs use non-sanitized version.
- ▶ Plonk has computational special soundness
  - ▶ ARSDH assumption
  - ▶ More specialized assumption related to Plonk: SplitRSDH

# Roberto Talk's

---

- ▶ Lipmaa, Parisella, Me (Crypto 2025)
- ▶ **Sanitized** KZG linearization: special sound under ARSDH.
  - ▶ Real-world SNARKs use non-sanitized version.
- ▶ Plonk has computational special soundness
  - ▶ ARSDH assumption
  - ▶ More specialized assumption related to Plonk: SplitRSDH
  - ▶ Needed because of linearization

# Roberto Talk's

---

- ▶ Lipmaa, Parisella, Me (Crypto 2025)
- ▶ **Sanitized** KZG linearization: special sound under ARSDH.
  - ▶ Real-world SNARKs use non-sanitized version.
- ▶ Plonk has computational special soundness
  - ▶ ARSDH assumption
  - ▶ More specialized assumption related to Plonk: SplitRSDH
  - ▶ Needed because of linearization
- ▶ Can we use only ARSDH?

## Formalizing the Trick: Linearization PCS (LPCS)

---

I define a new primitive to formalize the linearization technique:

## Formalizing the Trick: Linearization PCS (LPCS)

---

I define a new primitive to formalize the linearization technique:

- ▶ **Linearization PCS:**

# Formalizing the Trick: Linearization PCS (LPCS)

---

I define a new primitive to formalize the linearization technique:

- ▶ **Linearization PCS:**

- ▶  $\text{KGen}(n)$  : commitment key  $ck$  for degree  $\leq n$  polynomials.

# Formalizing the Trick: Linearization PCS (LPCS)

---

I define a new primitive to formalize the linearization technique:

- ▶ **Linearization PCS:**

- ▶  $KGen(n)$  : commitment key  $ck$  for degree  $\leq n$  polynomials.
- ▶  $Com(ck, \mathbf{f})$  : Commits to  $\mathbf{f} = (f_1, \dots, f_m)$ .

# Formalizing the Trick: Linearization PCS (LPCS)

---

I define a new primitive to formalize the linearization technique:

▶ **Linearization PCS:**

- ▶  $KGen(n)$  : commitment key  $ck$  for degree  $\leq n$  polynomials.
- ▶  $Com(ck, \mathbf{f})$  : Commits to  $\mathbf{f} = (f_1, \dots, f_m)$ .
- ▶  $Open(ck, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{f}, \alpha)$  : Defines  $\mathcal{V}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^m g_i(X)f_i(X)$

# Formalizing the Trick: Linearization PCS (LPCS)

---

I define a new primitive to formalize the linearization technique:

▶ **Linearization PCS:**

- ▶  $KGen(n)$  : commitment key  $ck$  for degree  $\leq n$  polynomials.
- ▶  $Com(ck, \mathbf{f})$  : Commits to  $\mathbf{f} = (f_1, \dots, f_m)$ .
- ▶  $Open(ck, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{f}, \alpha)$  : Defines  $\mathcal{V}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^m g_i(X)f_i(X)$ 
  - ▶ Sends  $y = \mathcal{V}(\alpha)$ , and proof  $\pi$ .

# Formalizing the Trick: Linearization PCS (LPCS)

---

I define a new primitive to formalize the linearization technique:

▶ **Linearization PCS:**

- ▶  $KGen(n)$  : commitment key  $ck$  for degree  $\leq n$  polynomials.
- ▶  $Com(ck, \mathbf{f})$  : Commits to  $\mathbf{f} = (f_1, \dots, f_m)$ .
- ▶  $Open(ck, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{f}, \alpha)$  : Defines  $\mathcal{V}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^m g_i(X)f_i(X)$ 
  - ▶ Sends  $y = \mathcal{V}(\alpha)$ , and proof  $\pi$ .
- ▶  $Verify(ck, C, \mathbf{g}_\alpha, \alpha, y, \pi)$  : where  $\mathbf{g}_\alpha = (g_1(\alpha), \dots, g_m(\alpha))$  and outputs **Accept** or **Reject**.

# Formalizing the Trick: Linearization PCS (LPCS)

---

I define a new primitive to formalize the linearization technique:

▶ **Linearization PCS:**

- ▶  $KGen(n)$  : commitment key  $ck$  for degree  $\leq n$  polynomials.
- ▶  $Com(ck, \mathbf{f})$  : Commits to  $\mathbf{f} = (f_1, \dots, f_m)$ .
- ▶  $Open(ck, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{f}, \alpha)$  : Defines  $\mathcal{V}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^m g_i(X)f_i(X)$ 
  - ▶ Sends  $y = \mathcal{V}(\alpha)$ , and proof  $\pi$ .
- ▶  $Verify(ck, C, \mathbf{g}_\alpha, \alpha, y, \pi)$  : where  $\mathbf{g}_\alpha = (g_1(\alpha), \dots, g_m(\alpha))$  and outputs **Accept** or **Reject**.

## Two Extractability Notions:

# Formalizing the Trick: Linearization PCS (LPCS)

---

I define a new primitive to formalize the linearization technique:

▶ **Linearization PCS:**

- ▶  $KGen(n)$  : commitment key  $ck$  for degree  $\leq n$  polynomials.
- ▶  $Com(ck, \mathbf{f})$  : Commits to  $\mathbf{f} = (f_1, \dots, f_m)$ .
- ▶  $Open(ck, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{f}, \alpha)$  : Defines  $\mathcal{V}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^m g_i(X)f_i(X)$ 
  - ▶ Sends  $y = \mathcal{V}(\alpha)$ , and proof  $\pi$ .
- ▶  $Verify(ck, C, \mathbf{g}_\alpha, \alpha, y, \pi)$  : where  $\mathbf{g}_\alpha = (g_1(\alpha), \dots, g_m(\alpha))$  and outputs **Accept** or **Reject**.

## Two Extractability Notions:

1. **CSS**: Extract all  $f_i(X)$  of degree  $\leq n$ .

# Formalizing the Trick: Linearization PCS (LPCS)

---

I define a new primitive to formalize the linearization technique:

▶ **Linearization PCS:**

- ▶  $KGen(n)$  : commitment key  $ck$  for degree  $\leq n$  polynomials.
- ▶  $Com(ck, \mathbf{f})$  : Commits to  $\mathbf{f} = (f_1, \dots, f_m)$ .
- ▶  $Open(ck, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{f}, \alpha)$  : Defines  $\mathcal{V}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^m g_i(X)f_i(X)$ 
  - ▶ Sends  $y = \mathcal{V}(\alpha)$ , and proof  $\pi$ .
- ▶  $Verify(ck, C, \mathbf{g}_\alpha, \alpha, y, \pi)$  : where  $\mathbf{g}_\alpha = (g_1(\alpha), \dots, g_m(\alpha))$  and outputs **Accept** or **Reject**.

## Two Extractability Notions:

1. **CSS**: Extract all  $f_i(X)$  of degree  $\leq n$ .
2. **Weak CSS (wCSS)**: Extract only  $\mathcal{V}(X)$  of degree  $\leq n + d$ , where  $\deg(g_i) \leq d$ .

# Security of Plonk

---

LinKZG: Linearization PCS constructed from KZG.

# Security of Plonk

---

LinKZG: Linearization PCS constructed from KZG.

- ▶ **Not CSS**: prior work.

# Security of Plonk

---

LinKZG: Linearization PCS constructed from KZG.

- ▶ **Not CSS**: prior work.
- ▶ **Weak CSS**: Under a **target group** ARSDH assumption.

# Security of Plonk

---

LinKZG: Linearization PCS constructed from KZG.

- ▶ **Not CSS:** prior work.
- ▶ **Weak CSS:** Under a **target group** ARSDH assumption.
- ▶ **Corollary:** Plonk is secure (knowledge sound) under target group ARSDH.

# Security of Plonk

---

LinKZG: Linearization PCS constructed from KZG.

- ▶ **Not CSS:** prior work.
- ▶ **Weak CSS:** Under a **target group** ARSDH assumption.
- ▶ **Corollary:** Plonk is secure (knowledge sound) under target group ARSDH.
  - ▶  $\Rightarrow$  Plonk is simulation extractable under target group ARSDH (Lipmaa, TCC 2025).

# ARSDH Assumption

---

## ARSDH (Adaptive Rational Strong Diffie-Hellman):

- ▶ Adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  gets  $ck \leftarrow ([1, \tau, \dots, \tau^n]_1, [1, \tau]_2)$ .
- ▶ Outputs  $[g]_1, [\varphi]_1$ , set  $S \subseteq \mathbb{F}$
- ▶  $\mathcal{A}$  breaks assumption if
  - ▶  $|S| = n + 1$ ,
  - ▶  $[g]_1 \neq [0]_1$ ,
  - ▶  $e([g]_1, [1]_2) = e([\varphi]_1, [Z_S(\tau)]_2)$ , where  $Z_S(X) = \prod_{s \in S} (X - s)$ .

# Target Group ARSDH Assumption

---

## Target Group ARSDH (Adaptive Rational Strong Diffie-Hellman):

- ▶ Adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  gets  $ck \leftarrow ([1, \tau, \dots, \tau^n]_1, [1, \tau, \dots, \tau^m]_2)$ .
- ▶ Outputs  $[g]_1, [g]_{\mathcal{T}}, [\varphi]_1$ , set  $S \subseteq \mathbb{F}$
- ▶  $\mathcal{A}$  breaks assumption if
  - ▶  $|S| = n + m + 1$ ,
  - ▶  $[g]_1 \neq [0]_1$ ,
  - ▶  $e([g]_1, [g]_{\mathcal{T}}) = e([\varphi]_1, [Z_S(\tau)]_2)$ , where  $Z_S(X) = \prod_{s \in S} (X - s)$ .

## Other Linearization PCSs

---

**Any homomorphic PCSs** can be turned into linearization PCS:

## Other Linearization PCSs

---

**Any homomorphic PCSs** can be turned into linearization PCS:

- ▶ **Construction:** Prover commits to  $f_i$  component-wise; verifier uses homomorphic operations to create a commitment to the linearized polynomial which is opened at  $\alpha$ .

## Other Linearization PCSs

---

**Any homomorphic PCSs** can be turned into linearization PCS:

- ▶ **Construction:** Prover commits to  $f_i$  component-wise; verifier uses homomorphic operations to create a commitment to the linearized polynomial which is opened at  $\alpha$ .
- ▶ Are they all secure?

## Other Linearization PCSs

---

**Any homomorphic PCSs** can be turned into linearization PCS:

- ▶ **Construction:** Prover commits to  $f_i$  component-wise; verifier uses homomorphic operations to create a commitment to the linearized polynomial which is opened at  $\alpha$ .
- ▶ Are they all secure?
  - ▶ I don't know. :(

## Other Linearization PCSs

---

**Any homomorphic PCSs** can be turned into linearization PCS:

- ▶ **Construction:** Prover commits to  $f_i$  component-wise; verifier uses homomorphic operations to create a commitment to the linearized polynomial which is opened at  $\alpha$ .
- ▶ Are they all secure?
  - ▶ I don't know. :(
- ▶ **Some are secure:** Bulletproofs, Hyrax, Dory (Pedersen-style commitments).

## Other Linearization PCSs

---

**Any homomorphic PCSs** can be turned into linearization PCS:

- ▶ **Construction:** Prover commits to  $f_i$  component-wise; verifier uses homomorphic operations to create a commitment to the linearized polynomial which is opened at  $\alpha$ .
- ▶ Are they all secure?
  - ▶ I don't know. :(
- ▶ **Some are secure:** Bulletproofs, Hyrax, Dory (Pedersen-style commitments).
  - ▶ Proof non-trivial: either AGM or linear independence of  $\{g_i\}_i$ .

## Other Linearization PCSs

---

**Any homomorphic PCSs** can be turned into linearization PCS:

- ▶ **Construction:** Prover commits to  $f_i$  component-wise; verifier uses homomorphic operations to create a commitment to the linearized polynomial which is opened at  $\alpha$ .
- ▶ Are they all secure?
  - ▶ I don't know. :(
- ▶ **Some are secure:** Bulletproofs, Hyrax, Dory (Pedersen-style commitments).
  - ▶ Proof non-trivial: either AGM or linear independence of  $\{g_i\}_i$ .

Efficiency improvements for SNARKs based on these PCSs.

# Impact & Open Problems

---

## Impact:

- ▶ Formalization of a widely used "trick" in SNARKs.



# Impact & Open Problems

---

## Impact:

- ▶ Formalization of a widely used "trick" in SNARKs.
- ▶ Plonk's security under one non-tailored assumption (Target Group ARSDH).



# Impact & Open Problems

---

## Impact:

- ▶ Formalization of a widely used "trick" in SNARKs.
- ▶ Plonk's security under one non-tailored assumption (Target Group ARSDH).
- ▶ Linearization trick in other homomorphic PCSs.



# Impact & Open Problems

---

## Impact:

- ▶ Formalization of a widely used "trick" in SNARKs.
- ▶ Plonk's security under one non-tailored assumption (Target Group ARSDH).
- ▶ Linearization trick in other homomorphic PCSs.

## Future directions:



# Impact & Open Problems

---

## Impact:

- ▶ Formalization of a widely used "trick" in SNARKs.
- ▶ Plonk's security under one non-tailored assumption (Target Group ARSDH).
- ▶ Linearization trick in other homomorphic PCSs.

## Future directions:

- ▶ Paper mainly focuses on KZG.



# Impact & Open Problems

---

## Impact:

- ▶ Formalization of a widely used "trick" in SNARKs.
- ▶ Plonk's security under one non-tailored assumption (Target Group ARSDH).
- ▶ Linearization trick in other homomorphic PCSs.

## Future directions:

- ▶ Paper mainly focuses on KZG.
- ▶ I explored other homomorphic PCSs quite superficially.



# Impact & Open Problems

---

## Impact:

- ▶ Formalization of a widely used "trick" in SNARKs.
- ▶ Plonk's security under one non-tailored assumption (Target Group ARSDH).
- ▶ Linearization trick in other homomorphic PCSs.

## Future directions:

- ▶ Paper mainly focuses on KZG.
- ▶ I explored other homomorphic PCSs quite superficially.
- ▶ What about lattice-based PCSs?



# Impact & Open Problems

---

## Impact:

- ▶ Formalization of a widely used "trick" in SNARKs.
- ▶ Plonk's security under one non-tailored assumption (Target Group ARSDH).
- ▶ Linearization trick in other homomorphic PCSs.

## Future directions:

- ▶ Paper mainly focuses on KZG.
- ▶ I explored other homomorphic PCSs quite superficially.
- ▶ What about lattice-based PCSs?

Thank you! Questions?

