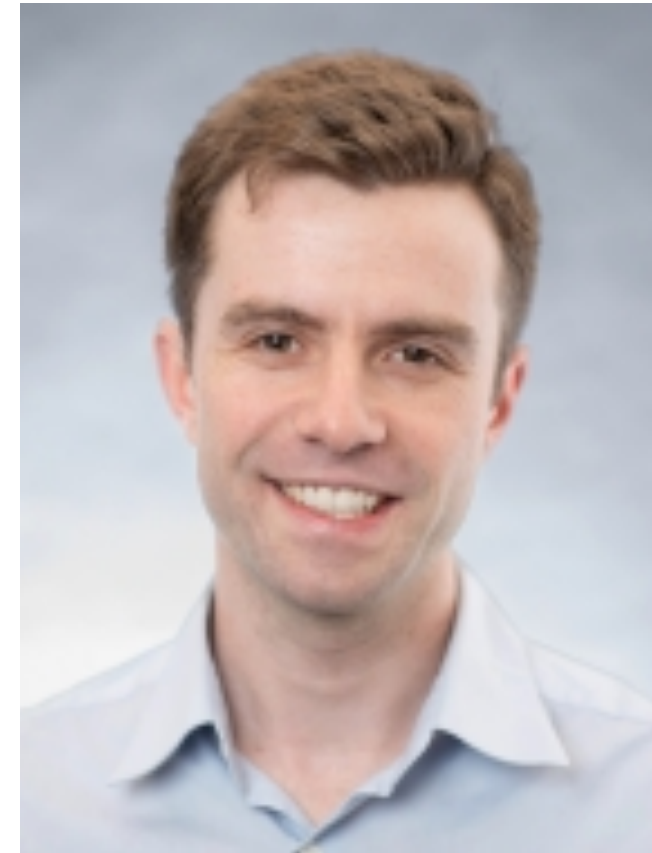


SNARGs for NP & Non-Signaling PCPs, Revisited

Surya Mathialagan
MIT → NTT Research



Lali Devadas
MIT



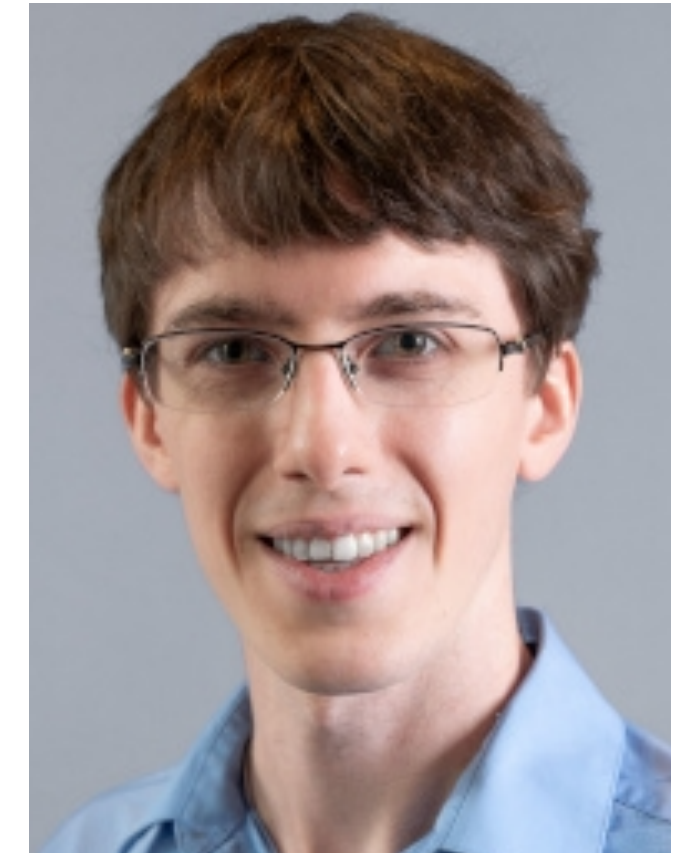
Sam Hopkins
MIT



Yael Kalai
MIT



Pravesh Kothari
Princeton



Alex Lombardi
Princeton

WANTED

DEAD OR ALIVE



CASH
REWARD

\$ 10.000



WANTED

PROVEN

OR ALIVE

CASH
REWARD

\$ 10.000



WANTED

PROVEN

OR

DISPROVEN

CASH
REWARD

\$ 10.000



WANTED

PROVEN

OR

DISPROVEN

**CASH
REWARD**

\$ 10

+ COOKIES



WANTED

PROVEN

OR

DISPROVEN

Low-Norm Nullstellensatz Conjecture



CASH
REWARD

\$ 10

+ COOKIES



TLDR

- **Theorem.** We construct SNARGs for NP assuming:
 - Hardness of LWE, Bilinear Maps or DDH,
 - A mathematical conjecture above multivariate polynomials of reals.
- **This talk:** I will talk about this fascinating connection between SNARGs and PCPs [BMW98, KRR14, BHK17, BKKSW18]
- Giving you an open problem to solve :)

Delegation of Computation

Delegation of Computation



Delegation of Computation



Delegation of Computation



$"M(x) = 1"$



Delegation of Computation



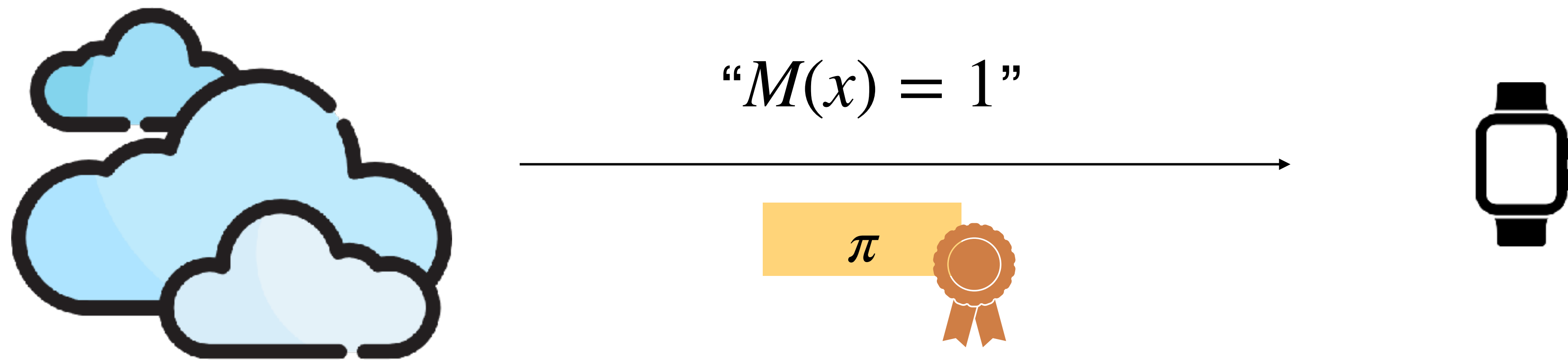
$"M(x) = 1"$



π

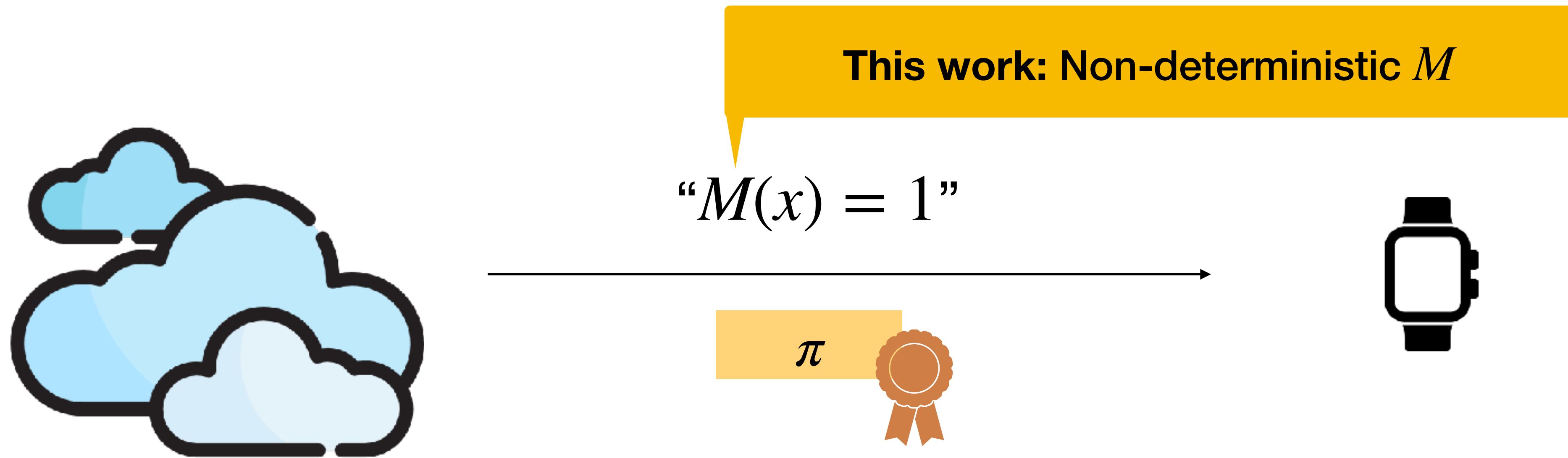


Delegation of Computation



Can the cloud attach a **small, efficiently verifiable proof** that he did the computation correctly?

Delegation of Computation



Can the cloud attach a **small, efficiently verifiable proof** that he did the computation correctly?

Succinct Non-Interactive Arguments for NP

Succinct Non-Interactive Arguments for NP

\mathcal{P}



Succinct Non-Interactive Arguments for NP

“ $x \in \mathcal{L}$ ”

\mathcal{P}



Succinct Non-Interactive Arguments for NP

$"x \in \mathcal{L}"$

\mathcal{P}



\mathcal{V}

Succinct Non-Interactive Arguments for NP

$"x \in \mathcal{L}"$

\mathcal{P}

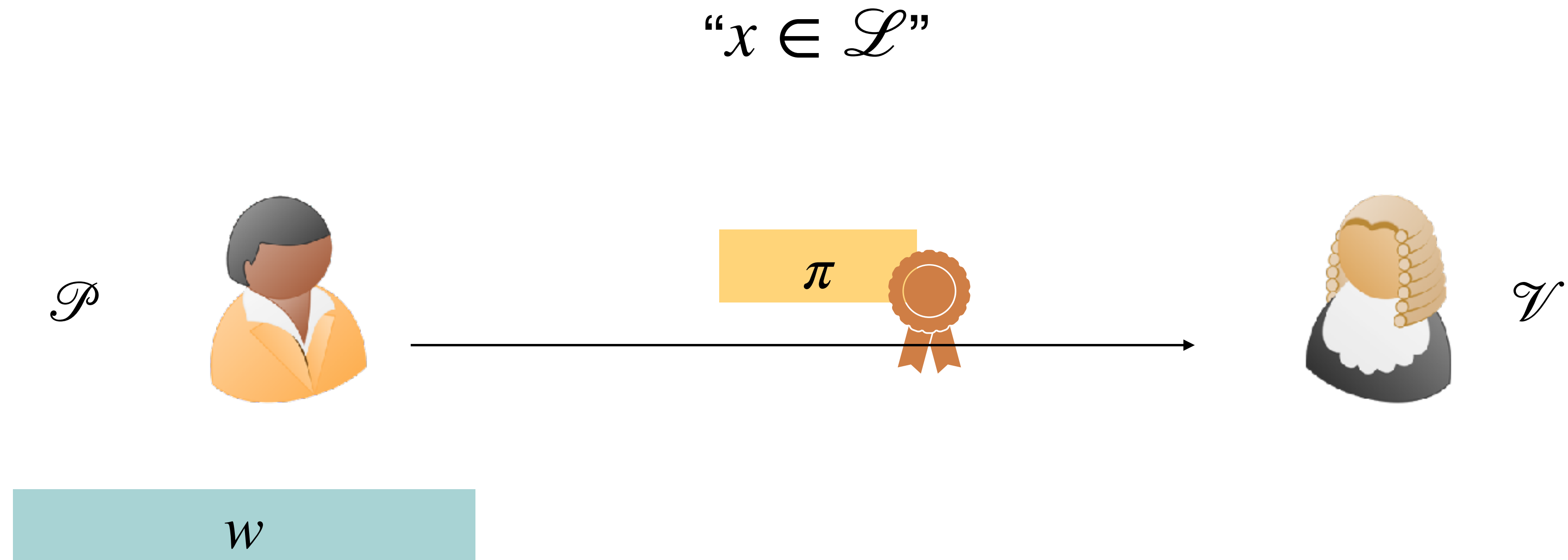


w

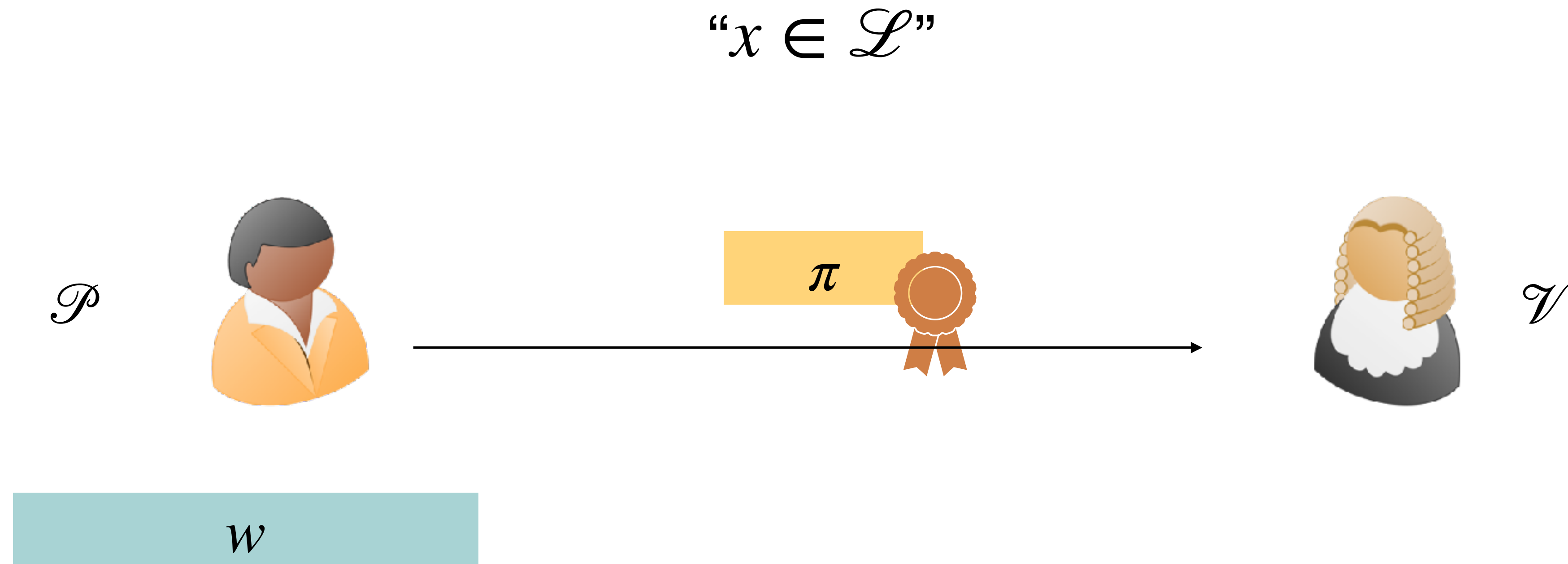


\mathcal{V}

Succinct Non-Interactive Arguments for NP

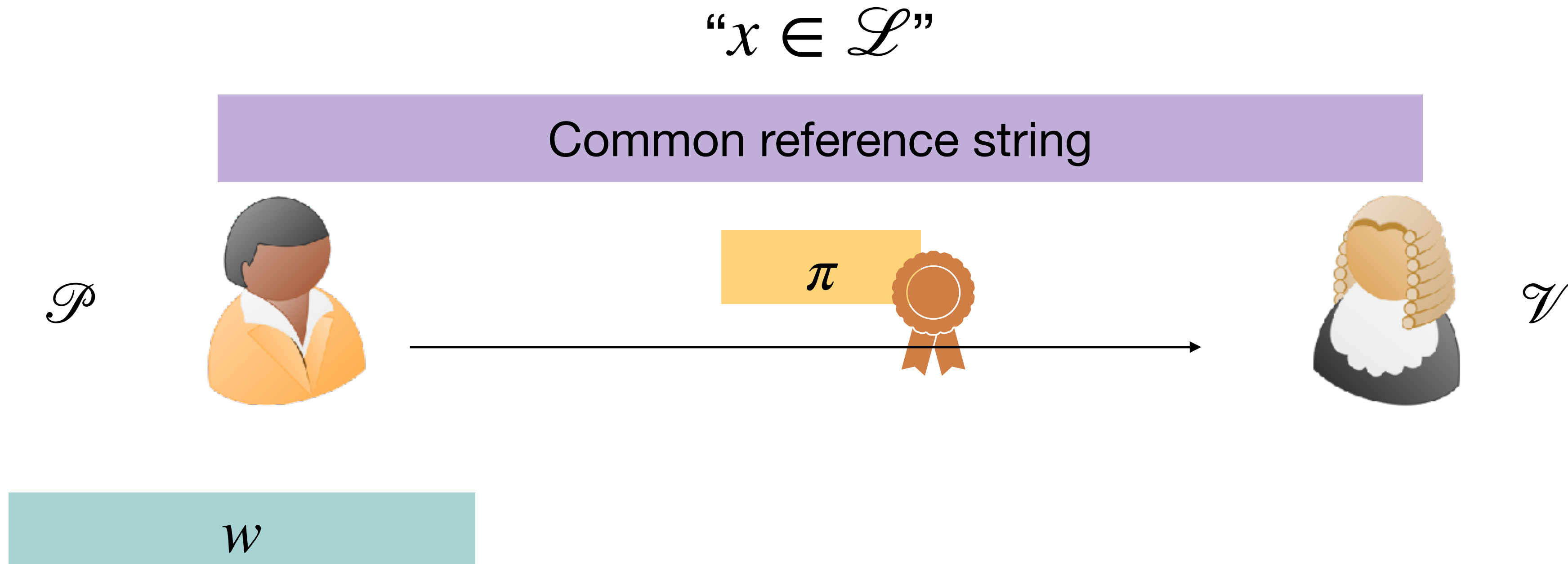


Succinct Non-Interactive Arguments for NP



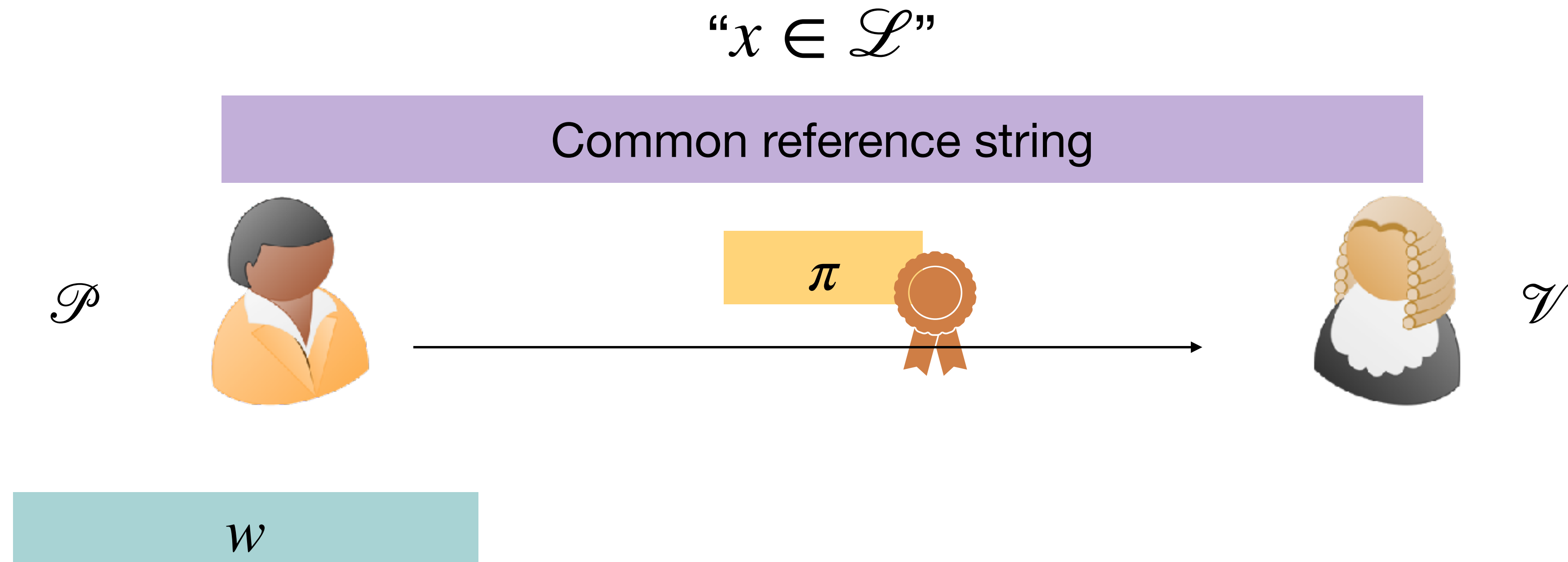
- **Succinctness:** $|\pi| \ll |w|$.

Succinct Non-Interactive Arguments for NP



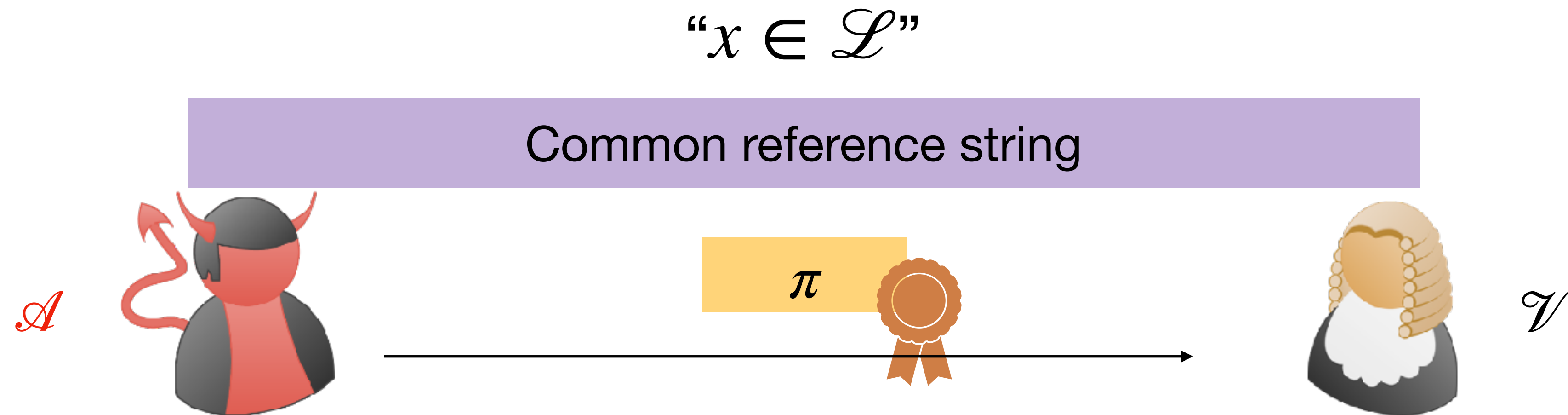
- **Succinctness:** $|\pi| \ll |w|$.

Succinct Non-Interactive Arguments for NP



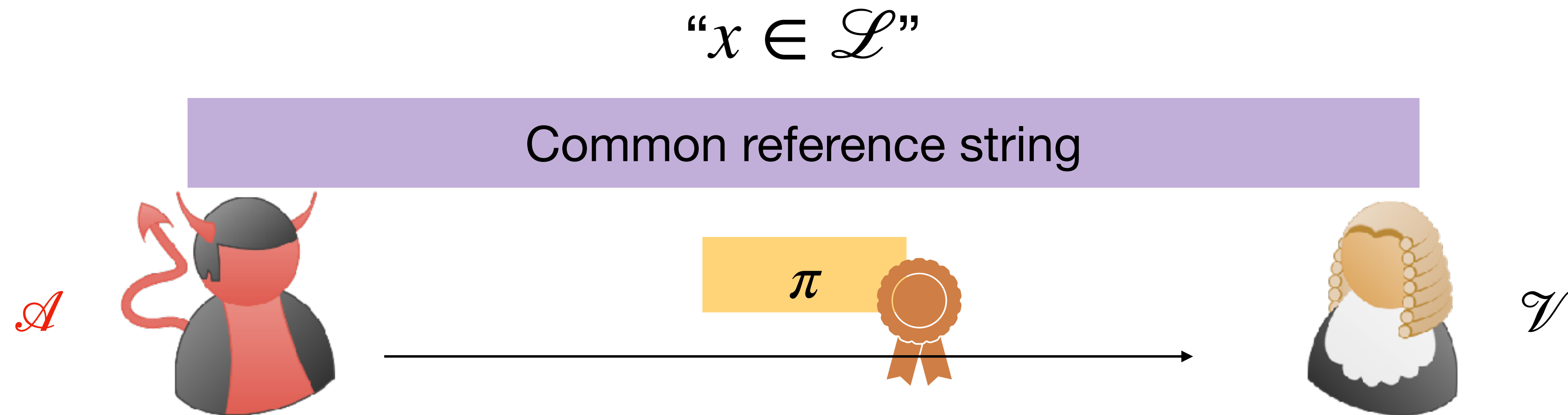
- **Succinctness:** $|\pi| \ll |w|$.
- **Correctness:** If π is **honestly generated**, $\mathcal{V}(\text{crs}, x, \pi)$ accepts.

Succinct Non-Interactive Arguments for NP



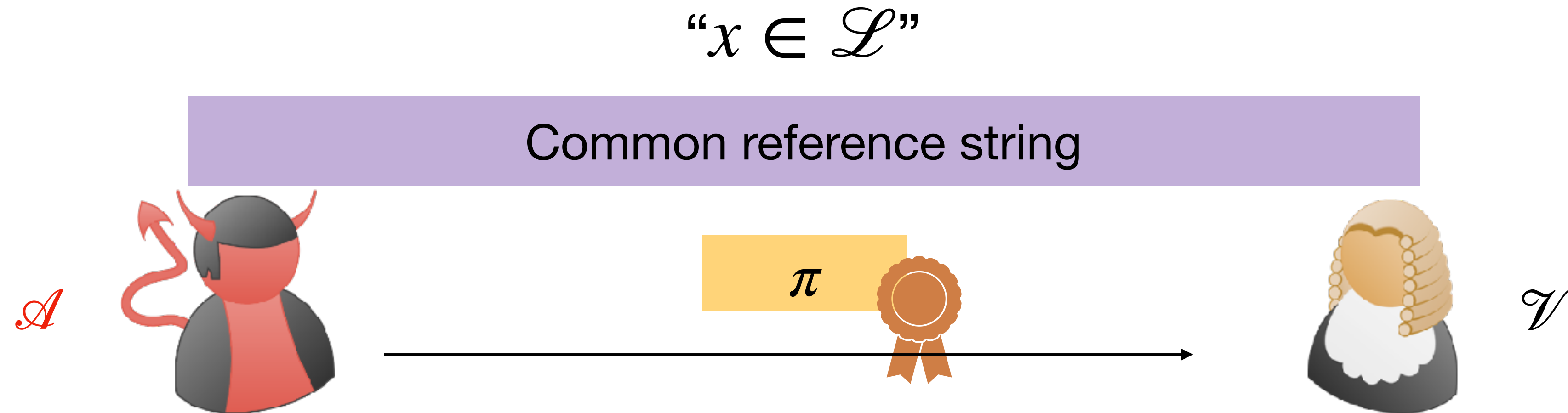
- **Succinctness:** $|\pi| \ll |w|$.
- **Correctness:** If π is **honestly generated**, $\mathcal{V}(\text{crs}, x, \pi)$ accepts.

Succinct Non-Interactive Arguments for NP



- **Succinctness:** $|\pi| \ll |w|$.
- **Correctness:** If π is **honestly generated**, $\mathcal{V}(\text{crs}, x, \pi)$ accepts.
- **(Non-Adaptive) Soundness:** If $x \notin \mathcal{L}$, difficult for ppt \mathcal{A} to come up with accepting proof.

Succinct Non-Interactive Arguments for NP



$$\Pr_{\text{crs}}[\pi \leftarrow \mathcal{A}(\text{crs}) \wedge \mathcal{V}(\text{crs}, x, \pi) = 1] \leq 2^{-\lambda}$$

- **Succinctness:** $|\pi| \ll |w|$.
- **Correctness:** If π is **honestly generated**, $\mathcal{V}(\text{crs}, x, \pi)$ accepts.
- **(Non-Adaptive) Soundness:** If $x \notin \mathcal{L}$, difficult for ppt \mathcal{A} to come up with accepting proof.

SNARGs for NP?

SNARGs for NP?

Micali'00, IKO'07, GKR'08, IKOS'09, Groth'10, SBW'11, SMBW'12, Lipmaa'12, CMT'12, DFH'12, SVPBBW'12, TRMP'12, GGPR'13, BCIOP'13, BCCT'13, Thaler'13, BCGTV'13, PHGR'13, BSCGT'13, BCGGMTV'14, BCCGP'16, Groth'16, GMO'16, GLRT'17, AHIV'17, BSBCGGHPRST'17, WJBSTWW'17, BBBPWM'18, BCGMMW'18, BSBHR'18, WTSTW'18, WZCPS'18, GMNO'18, FKL'18, BBCGI'19, BBHR'19, BCRSVW'19, BSCRSVW'19, CFQ19, GWC'19, KPV'19, KPY'19, MBKM'19, Nitulescu'19, XZZPS'19, Gabizon'19, BBS'20, BSCIKS'20, BFHVXZ'20, COS'20, CHMMVW'20, KZ'20, KPPS'20, SGKS'20, SL'20, Setty'20, ZXZS'20, BMMTV'21, GLSTW'21, GMN21, GPR'21, Sta'21, ZLWZSXZ'21, Bay'22, CBBZ'22, XZCZZJBS'22, XZS'22, ...

SNARGs for NP?

Micali'00, IKO'07, GKR'08, IKOS'09, Groth'10, SBW'11, SMBW'12, Lipmaa'12, CMT'12, DFH'12, SVPBBW'12, TRMP'12, GGPR'13, BCIOP'13, BCCT'13, Thaler'13, BCGTV'13, PHGR'13, BSCGT'13, BCGGMTV'14, BCCGP'16, Groth'16, GMO'16, GLRT'17, AHIV'17, BSBCGGHPRST'17, WJBSTWW'17, BBBPWM'18, BCGMMW'18, BSBHR'18, WTSTW'18, WZCPS'18, GMNO'18, FKL'18, BBCGI'19, BBHR'19, BCRSVW'19, BSCHSVW'19, CFCQ'19, GWC'19, KPV'19, KPY'19, MBKM'19, Nitulescu'19, XZZPS'19, Gabizon'19, BBS'20, BSCIKS'20, BFHVXZ'20, COS'20, CHMMVW'20, KZ'20, KPPS'20, SGKS'20, SL'20, Setty'20, ZXZS'20, BMMTV'21, GLSTW'21, GMN21, GPR'21, Sta'21, ZLWZSXZ'21, Bay'22, CBBZ'22, XZCZZJBS'22, XZS'22, ...

Random Oracle/Knowledge Assumptions

SNARGs for NP in Standard Model?

SNARGs for NP in Standard Model?



SNARGs for NP in Standard Model?



SNARGs for NP

SNARGs for NP in Standard Model?

SNARGs for NP

From indistinguishability obfuscation

[SW '14, WW '24, MPV '24, WZ '25, WW '25]

SNARGs for NP in Standard Model?

SNARGs for NP

From indistinguishability obfuscation

[SW '14, WW '24, **MPV** '24, WZ '25, WW '25]

From witness encryption* [JKLM '25]

SNARGs for NP in Standard Model?

SNARGs for NP

Obfustopia

Not known from standard,
post-quantum assumptions

SNARGs for NP in Standard Model?

SNARGs for NP

Obfustopia

Not known from standard,
post-quantum assumptions

From indistinguishability obfuscation

[SW '11, WW '24, MPV '24, WZ '25, WW '25]

From witness encryption* [JKL M '25]

SNARGs for NP in Standard Model?

SNARGs for NP

Obfustopia

Not known from standard,
post-quantum assumptions

From Learning with Error, Bilinear Maps, Etc.

SNARGs for NP in Standard Model?

SNARGs for NP

Obfustopia

Not known from standard,
post-quantum assumptions

From Learning with Error, Bilinear Maps, Etc.

P or Batch-NP [KRR14, BHK17, CJJ21, KVZ21]

SNARGs for NP in Standard Model?

SNARGs for NP

Obfustopia

Not known from standard,
post-quantum assumptions

From Learning with Error, Bilinear Maps, Etc.

P or Batch-NP [KRR14, BHK17, CJJ21, KVZ21]

Monotone-Policy Batch-NP [KRR14, BHK17, CJJ21, KVZ21]

SNARGs for NP in Standard Model?

SNARGs for NP

Obfustopia

Not known from standard,
post-quantum assumptions

From Learning with Error, Bilinear Maps, Etc.

P or Batch-NP [KRR14, BHK17, CJJ21, KVZ21]

Monotone-Policy Batch-NP [KRR14, BHK17, CJJ21, KVZ21]

Natural subclasses of $\text{NP} \cap \text{coNP}$ [JKLV24, JKLM25]

SNARGs for NP in Standard Model?

SNARGs for NP

Obfustopia

Not known from standard,
post-quantum assumptions

From Learning with Error, Bilinear Maps, Etc.

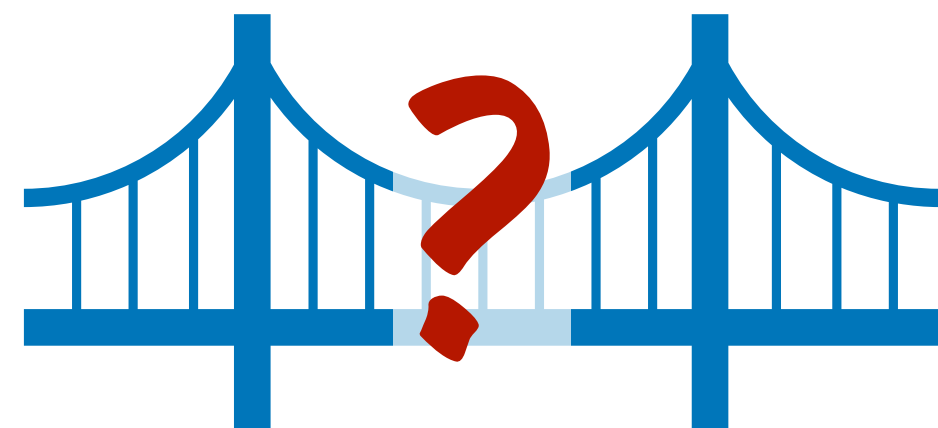
Subclass of NP

SNARGs for NP in Standard Model?

SNARGs for NP

Obfustopia

Not known from standard,
post-quantum assumptions



From Learning with Error, Bilinear Maps, Etc.

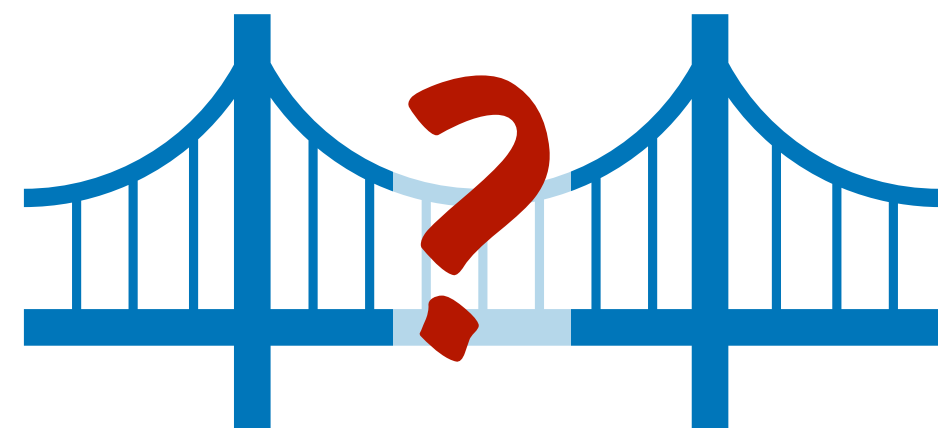
Subclass of NP

SNARGs for NP in Standard Model?

SNARGs for NP

Obfuscation

Not known from standard,
post-quantum assumptions



Can we build SNARGs from
LWE/Bilinear Maps/etc?

From Learning with Error, Bilinear Maps, Etc.

P or Batch-NP [KRR14, BHK17, CJJ21, KVZ21]

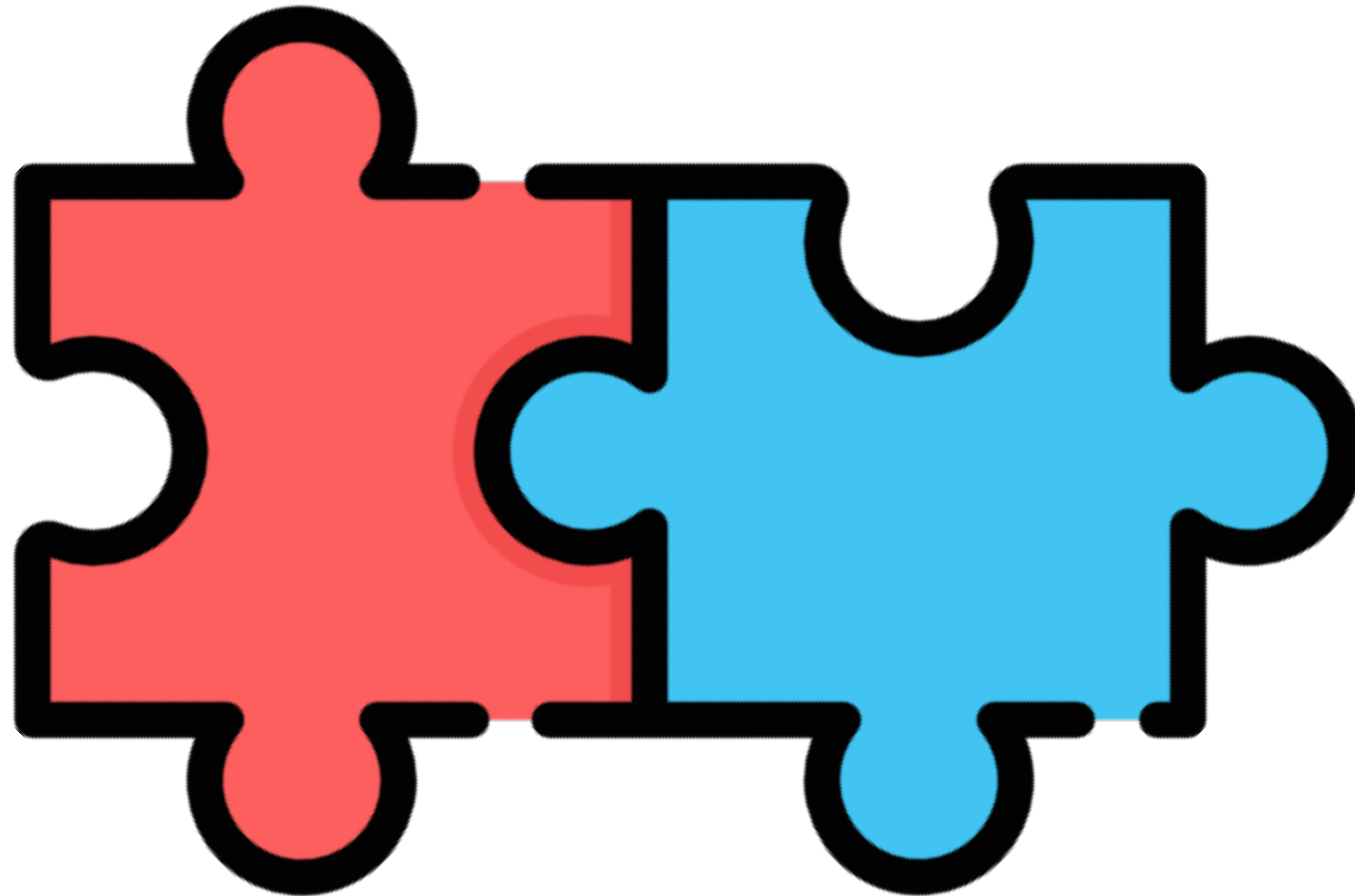
Monotone-Policy Batch-NP [KRR14, BHK17, CJJ21, KVZ21]

Subclass of NP

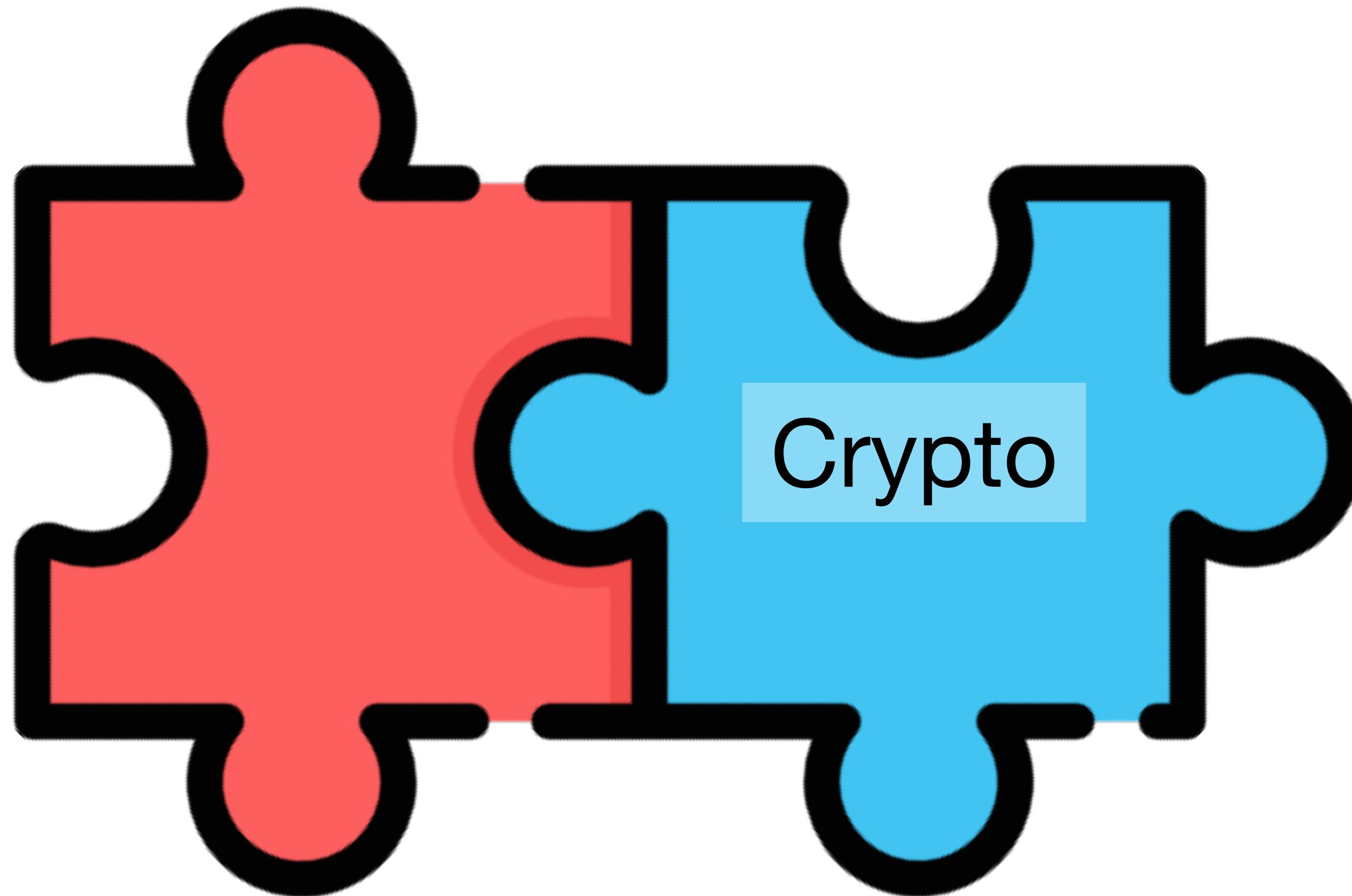
Natural subclasses of $NP \cap coNP$ [JKLV24, JKLM25]

How to construct SNARGs?

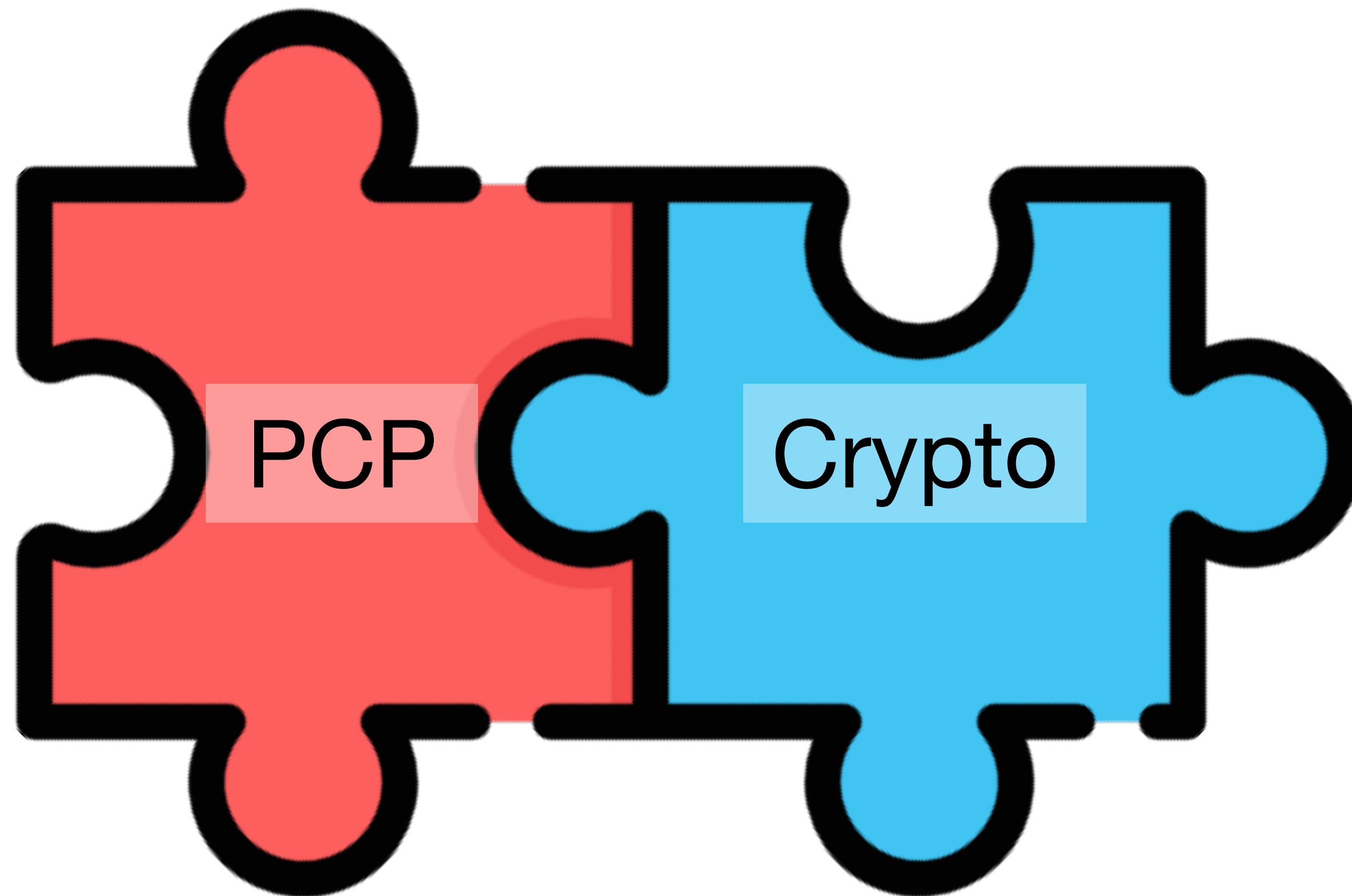
How to construct SNARGs?



How to construct SNARGs?



How to construct SNARGs?



Probabilistically Checkable Proofs

Probabilistically Checkable Proofs



PCP string Π

Probabilistically Checkable Proofs



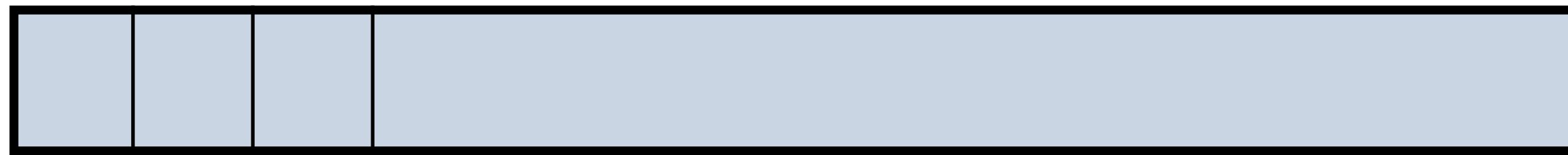
PCP string Π



Probabilistically Checkable Proofs



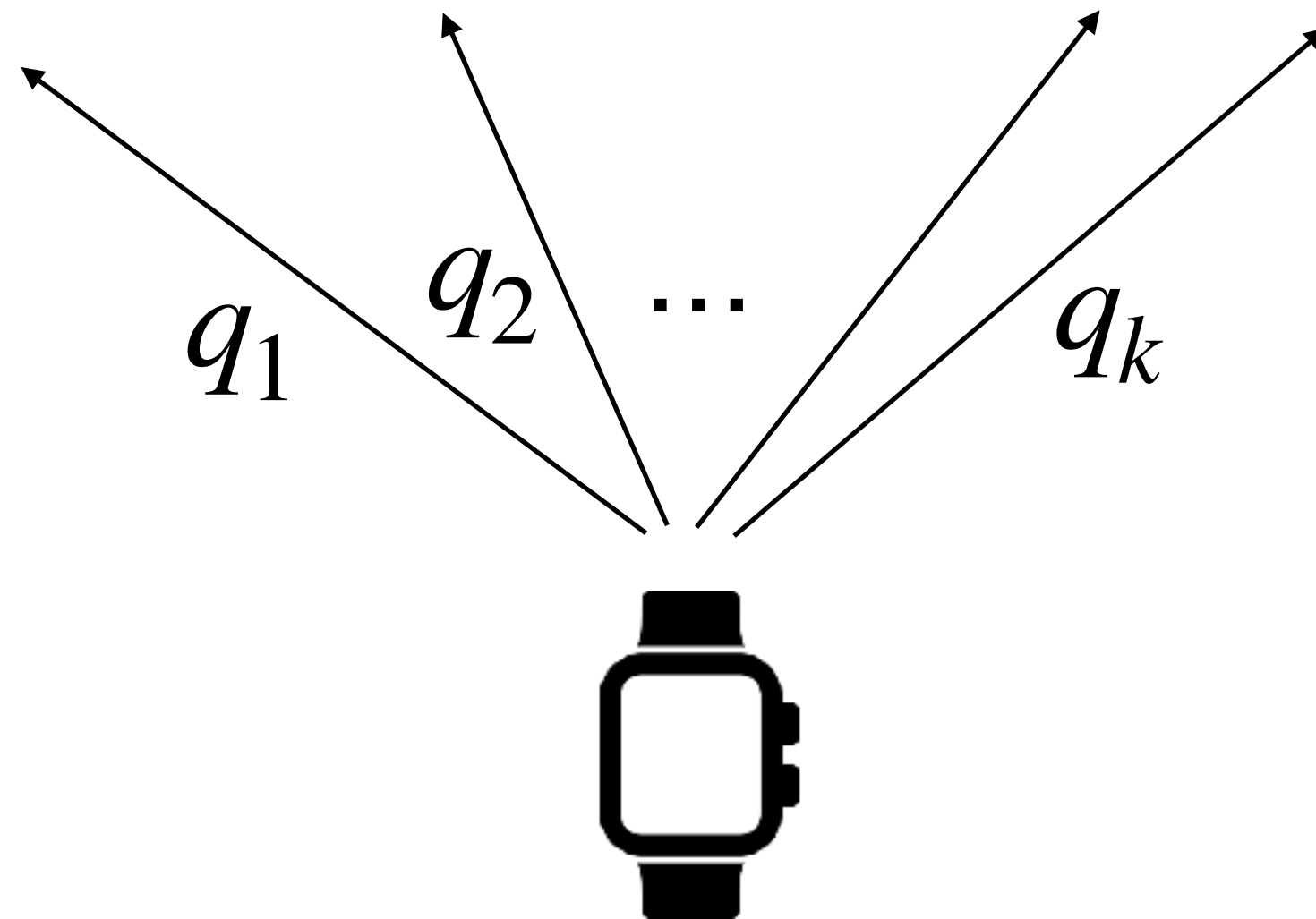
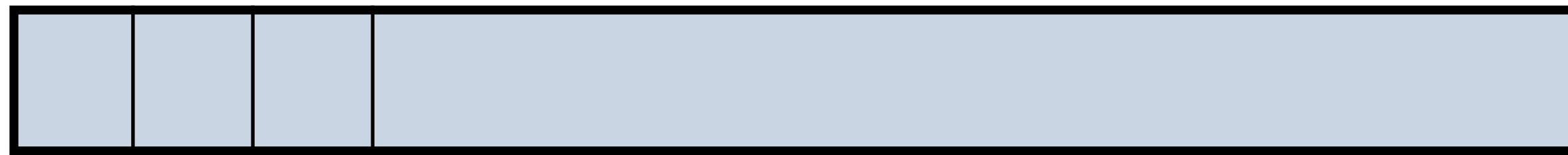
PCP string Π



Probabilistically Checkable Proofs



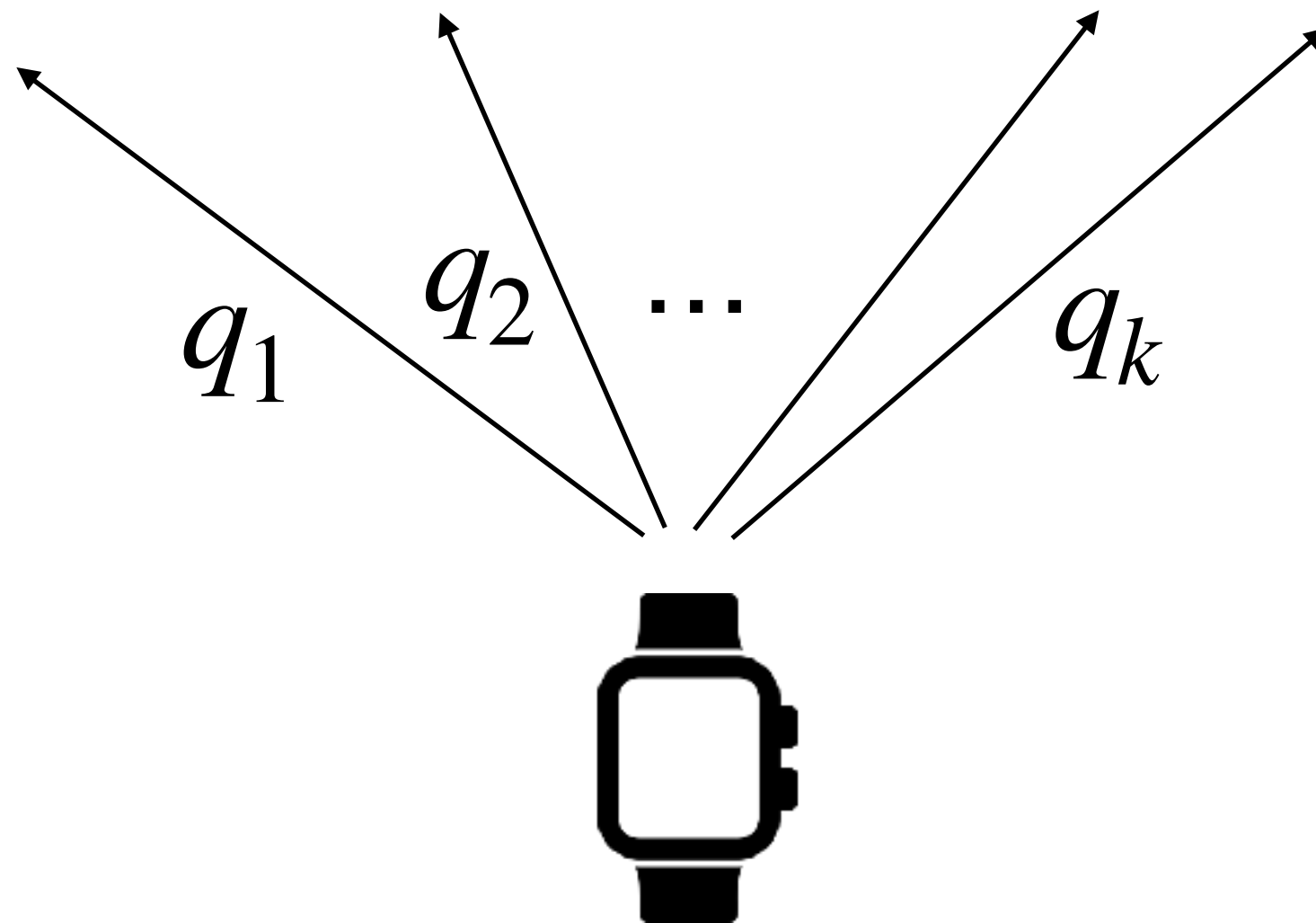
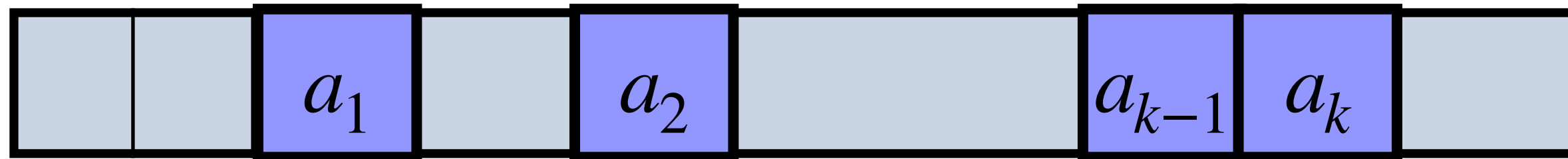
PCP string Π



Probabilistically Checkable Proofs



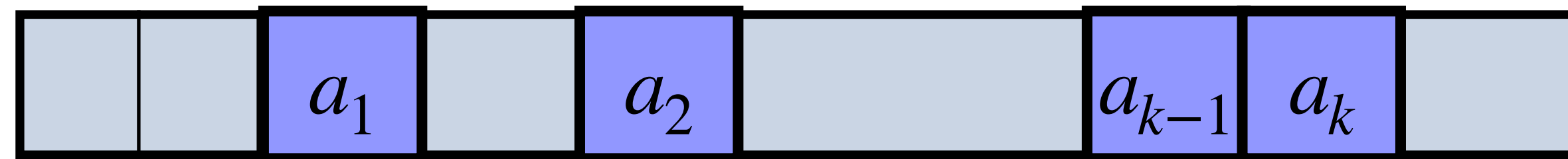
PCP string Π



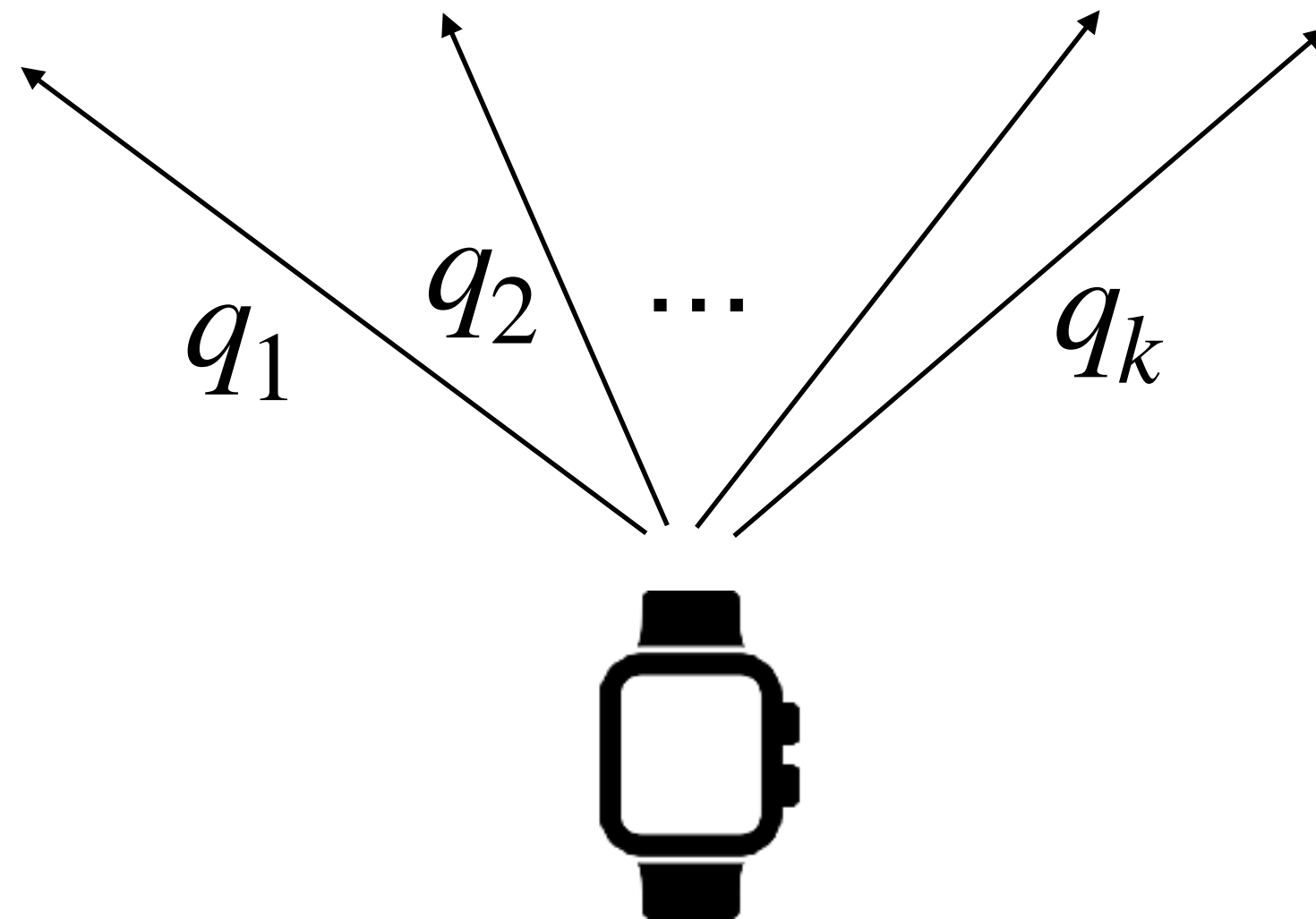
Probabilistically Checkable Proofs



PCP string Π



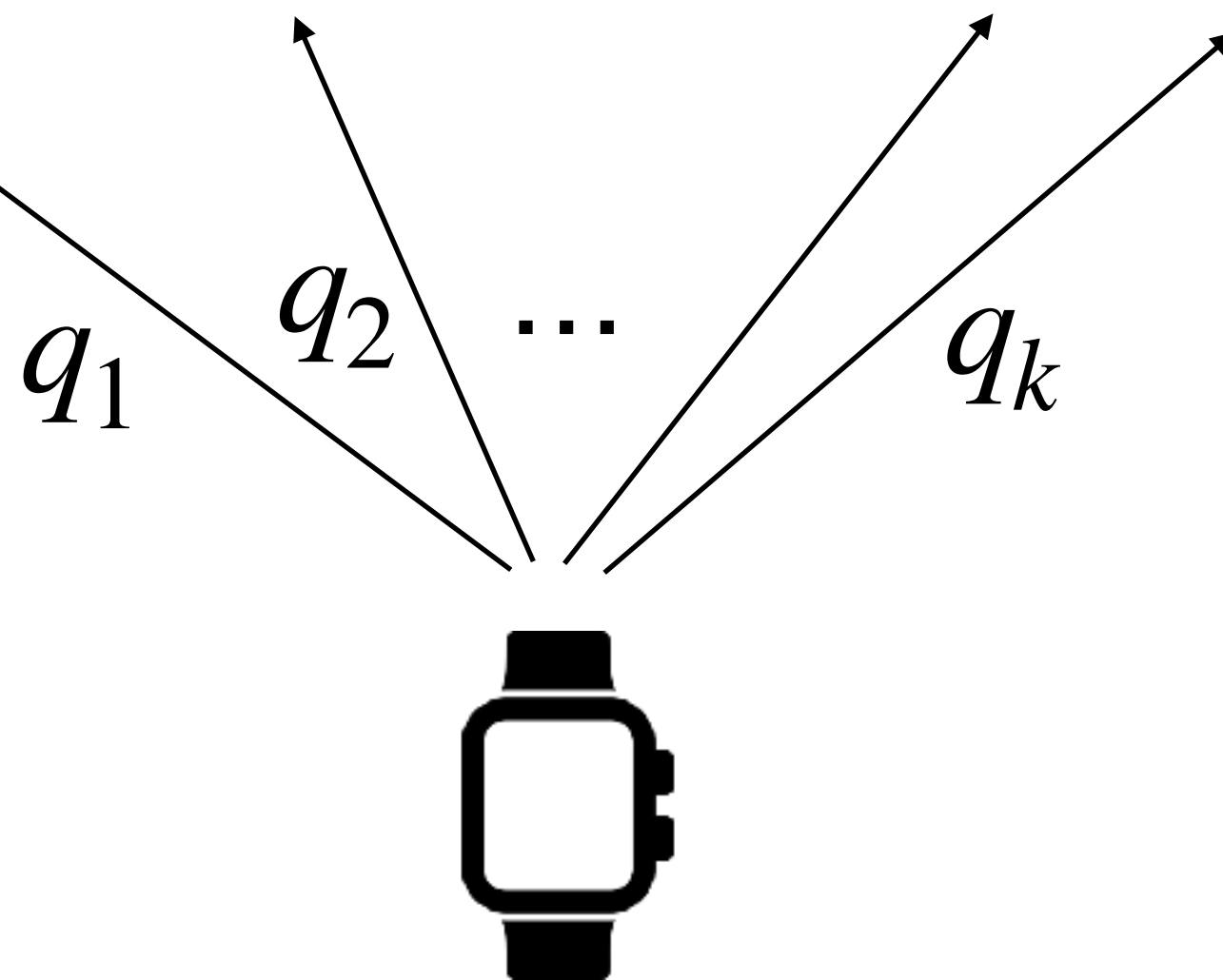
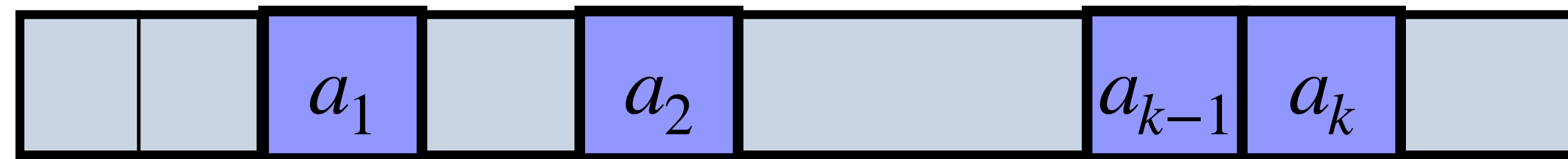
- **Locality:** $k \ll |w|$



Probabilistically Checkable Proofs

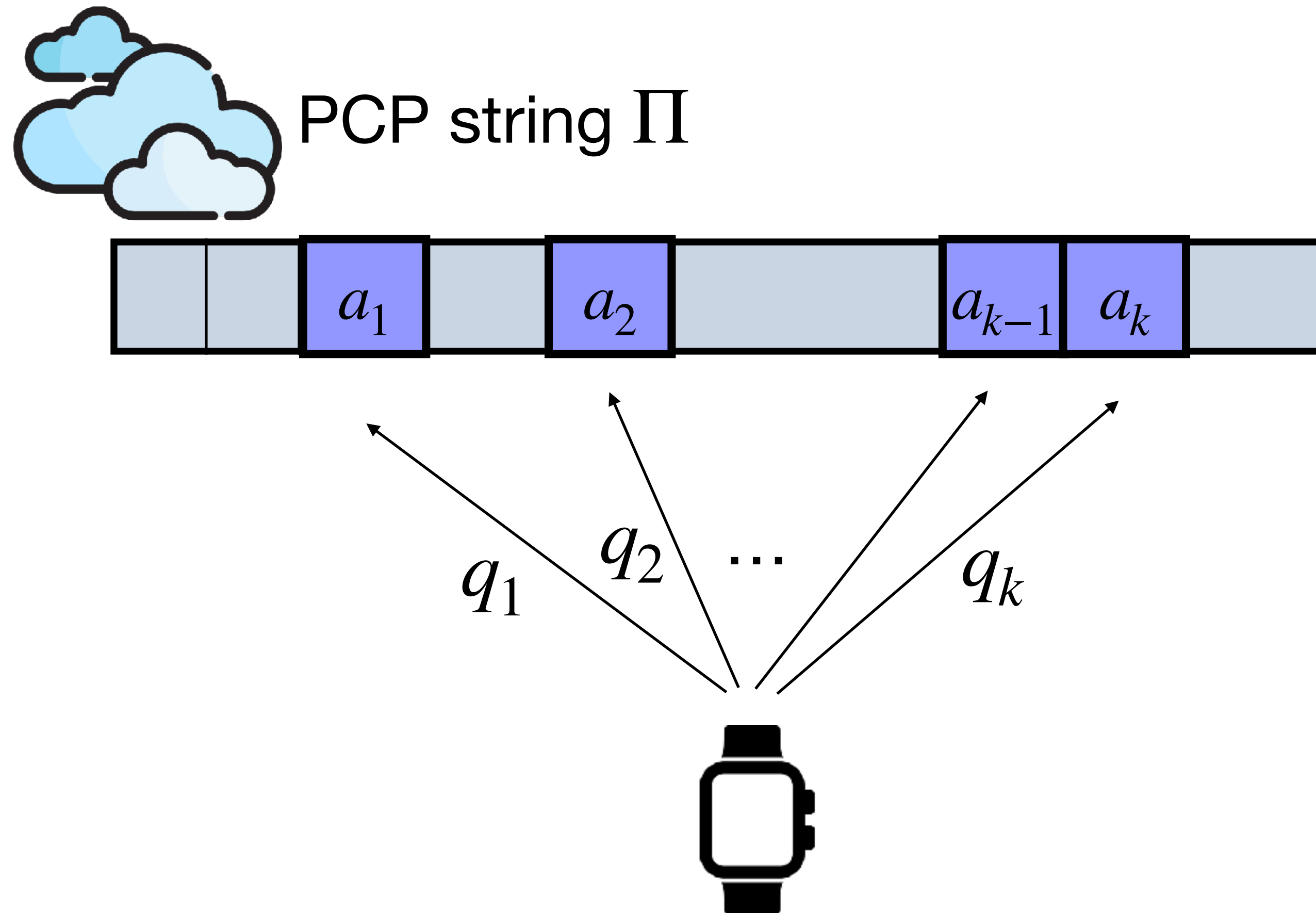


PCP string Π



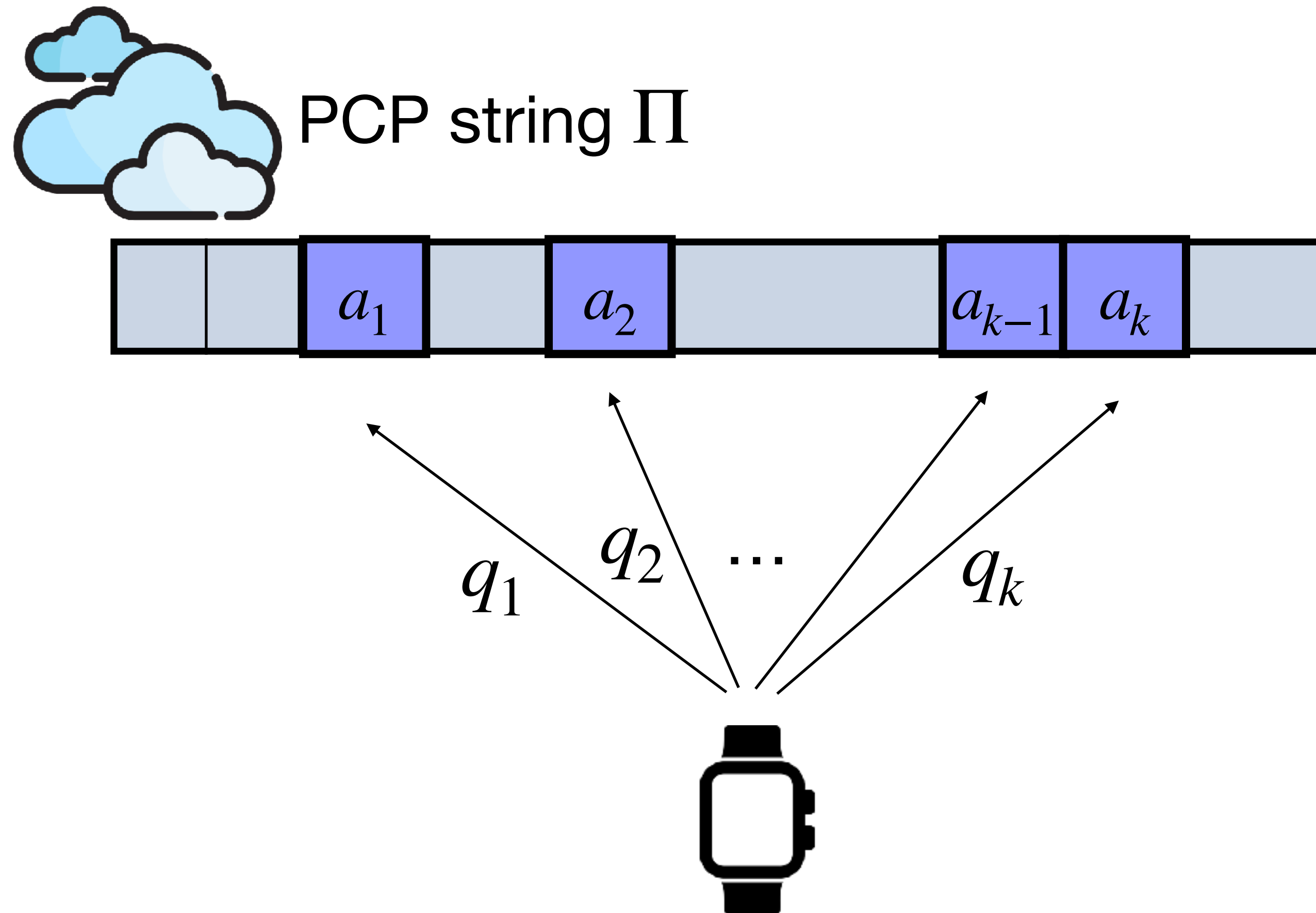
- **Locality:** $k \ll |w|$
- **Correctness:** For honest Π , V always accepts.

Probabilistically Checkable Proofs



- **Locality:** $k \ll |w|$
- **Correctness:** For honest Π , V always accepts.
- **Soundness:** For $x \notin \mathcal{L}$,
 $\Pr_Q[V^\Pi(x, Q) = 1] \leq 1/\text{poly}(n)$

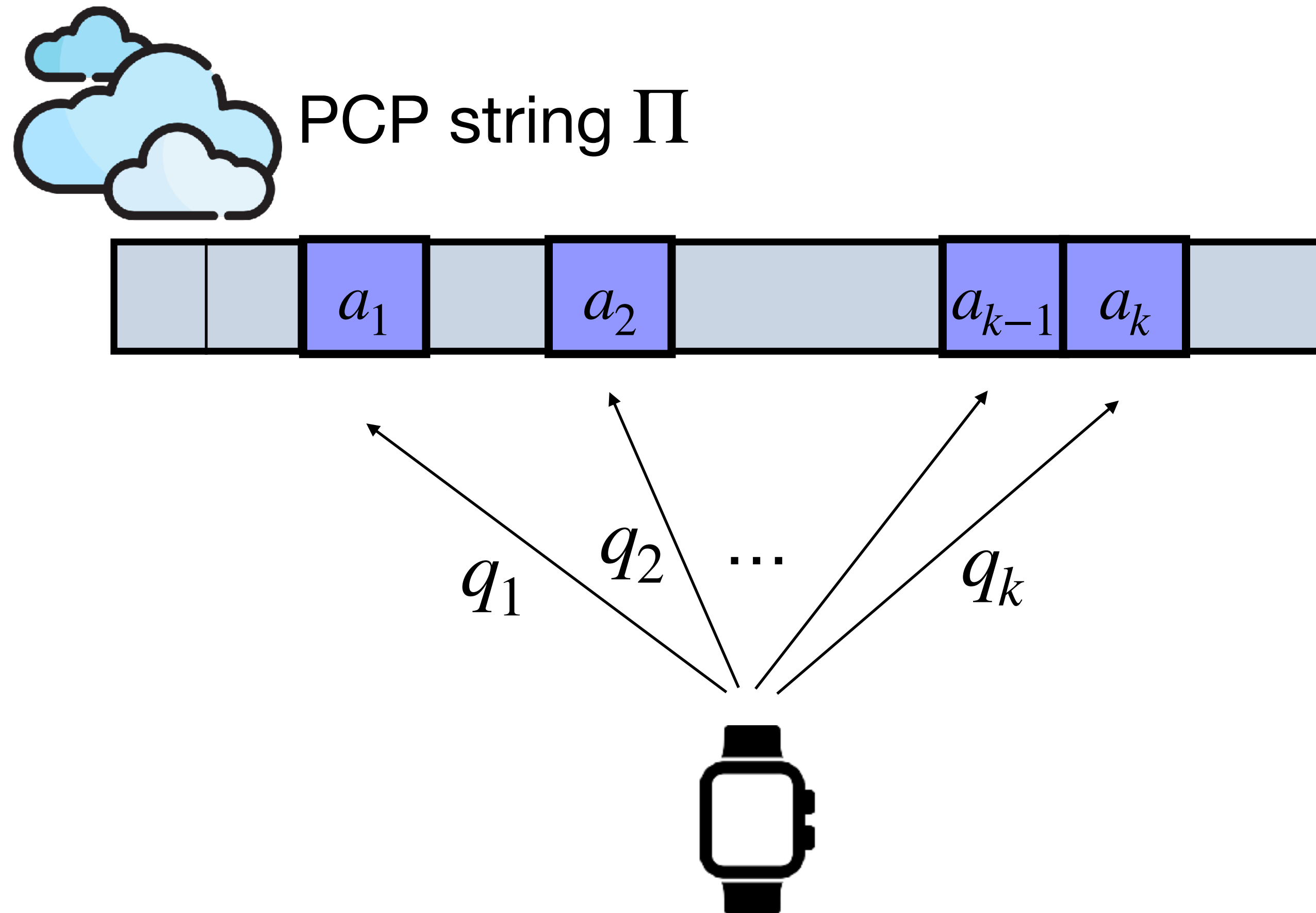
Probabilistically Checkable Proofs



- **Locality:** $k \ll |w|$
- **Correctness:** For honest Π , V always accepts.
- **Soundness:** For $x \notin \mathcal{L}$,
$$\Pr_Q[V^\Pi(x, Q) = 1] \leq 1/\text{poly}(n)$$

Theorem [ALMSS '92]. There exists a PCP of length $\text{poly}(n)$ and locality $\text{polylog}(n)$

PCP to SNARG?



- **Locality:** $k \ll |w|$
- **Correctness:** For honest Π , V always accepts.
- **Soundness:** For $x \notin \mathcal{L}$,
$$\Pr_Q[V^\Pi(x, Q) = 1] \leq 1/\text{poly}(n)$$

Theorem [ALMSS '92]. There exists a PCP of length $\text{poly}(n)$ and locality $\text{polylog}(n)$

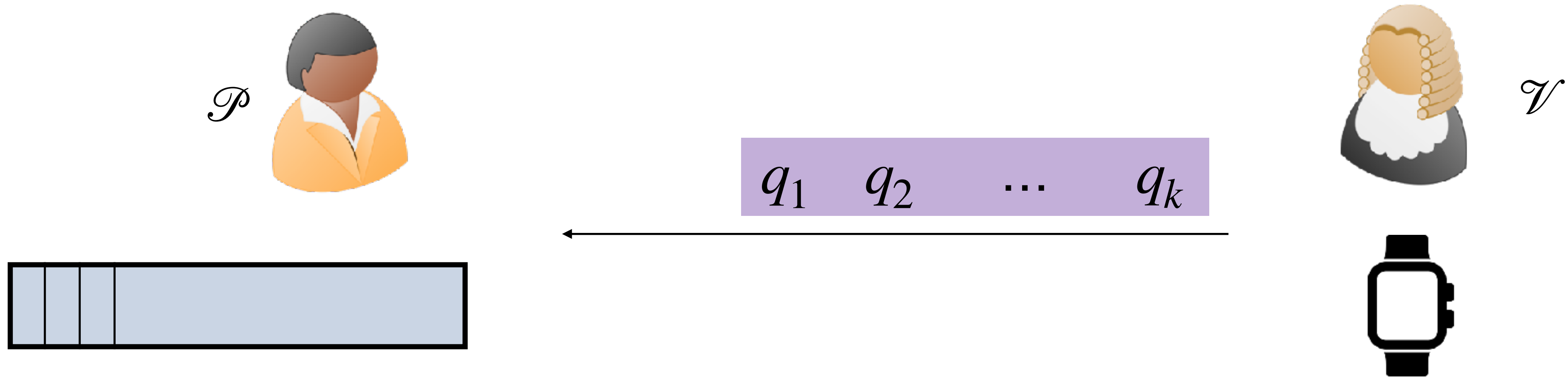
PCP to SNARG?



\mathcal{V}



PCP to SNARG?



PCP to SNARG?



crs =

q_1

q_2

\dots

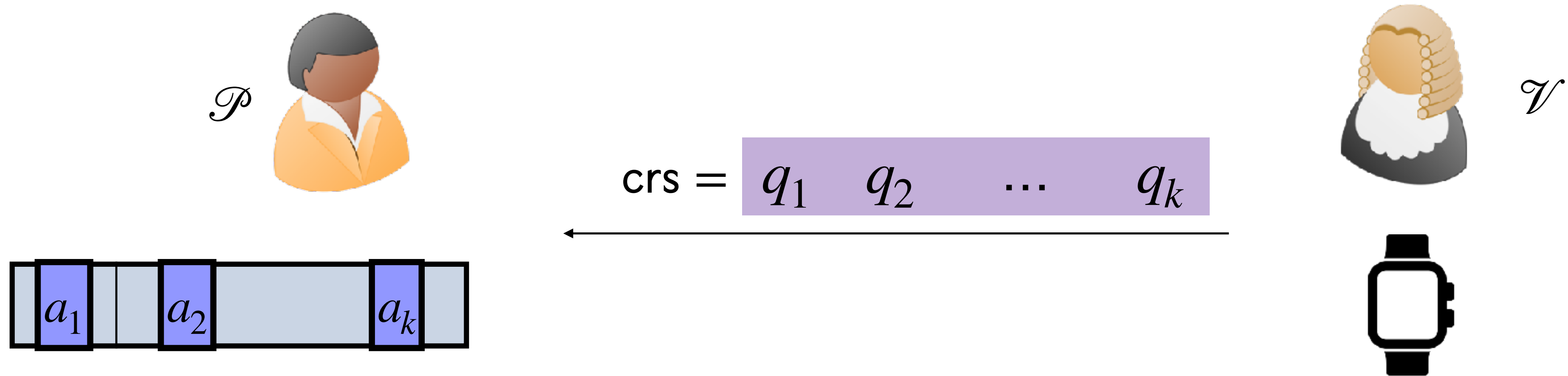
q_k



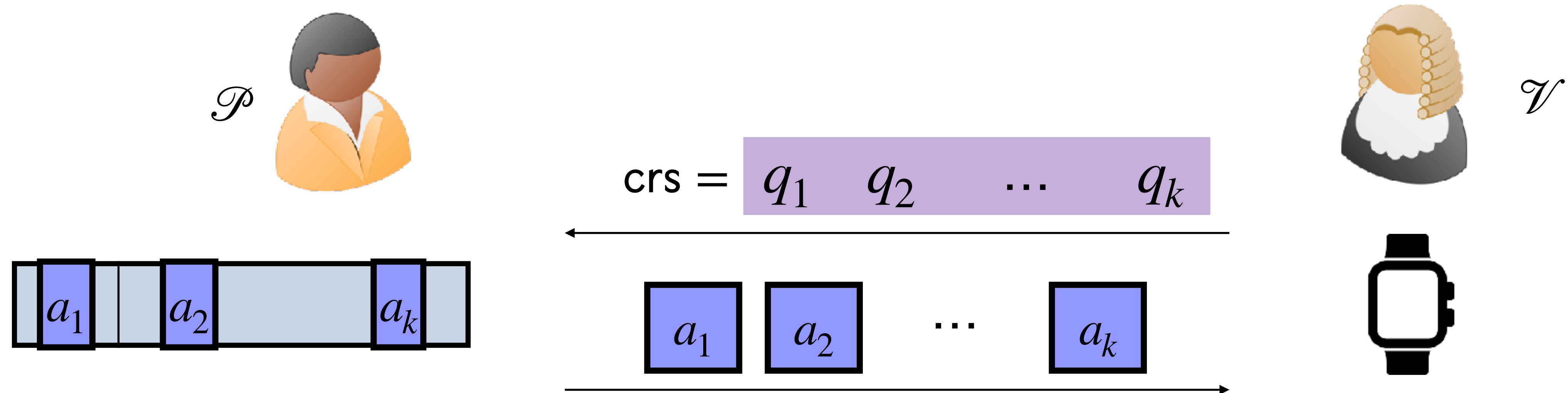
\mathcal{V}



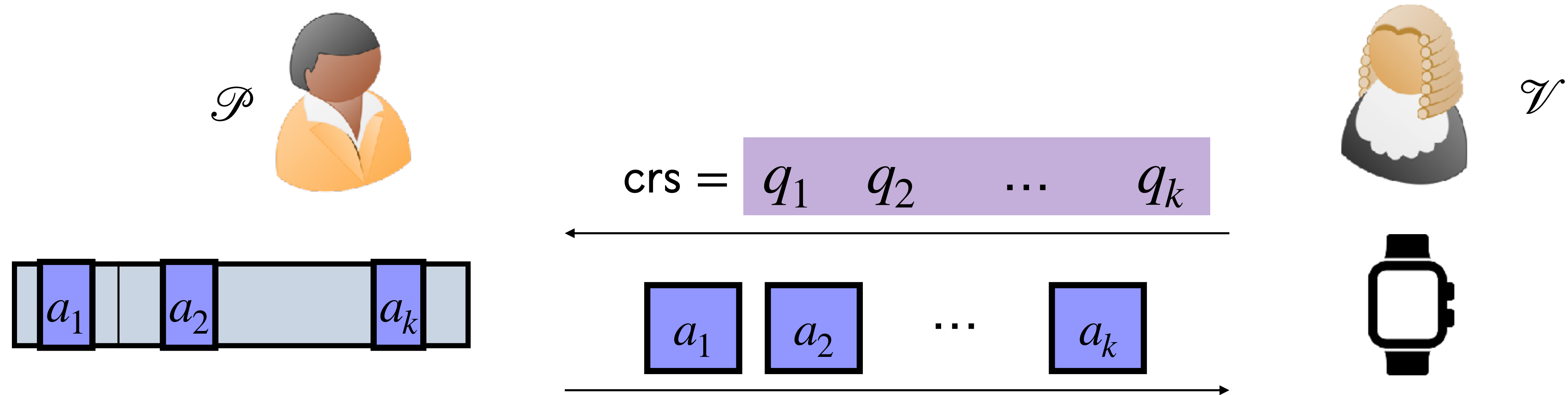
PCP to SNARG?



PCP to SNARG?

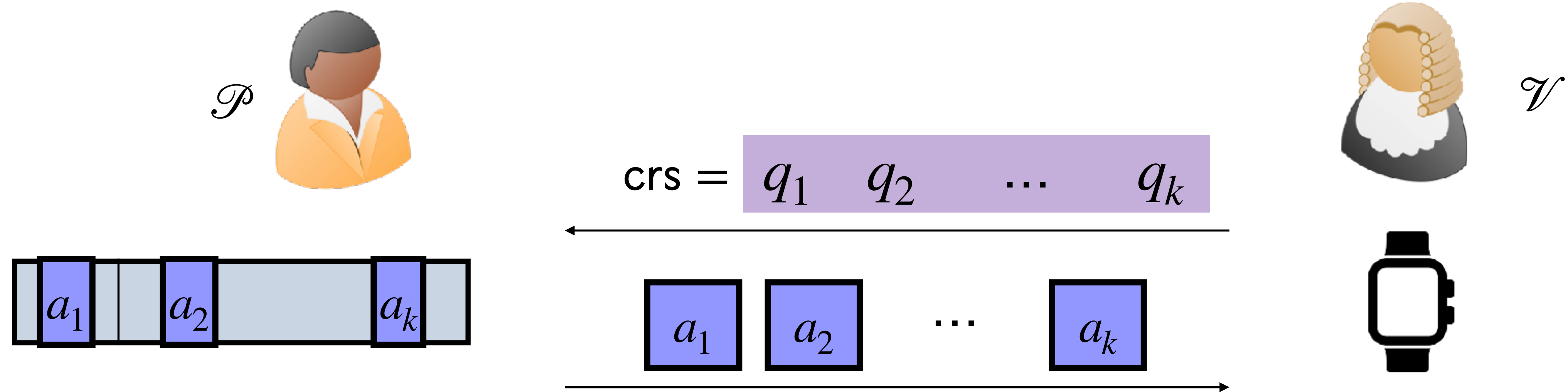


PCP to SNARG?



✓ Succinct and Correct

PCP to SNARG?

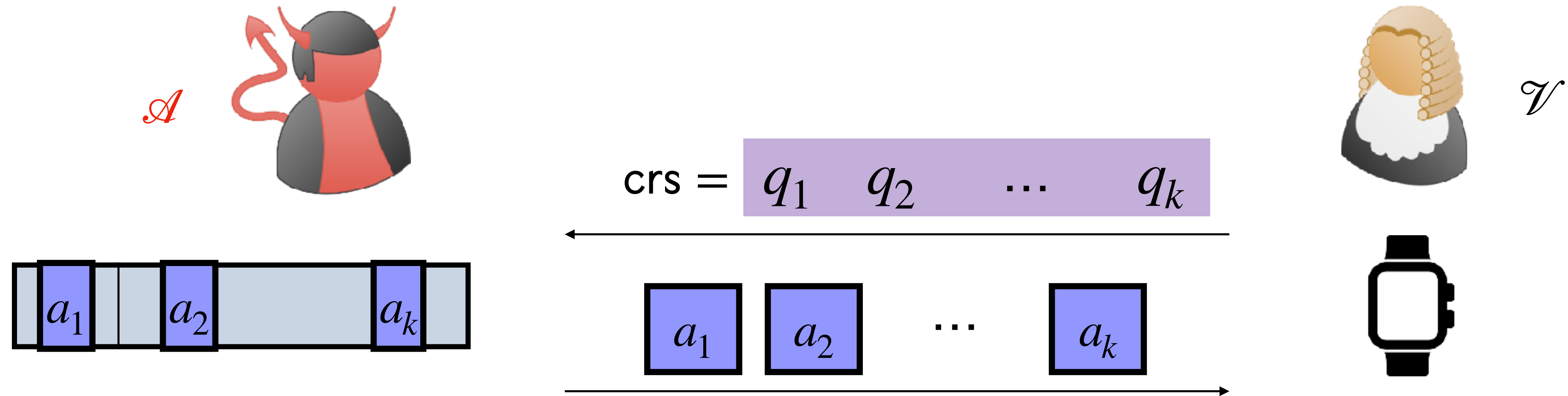


Succinct and Correct



Not sound

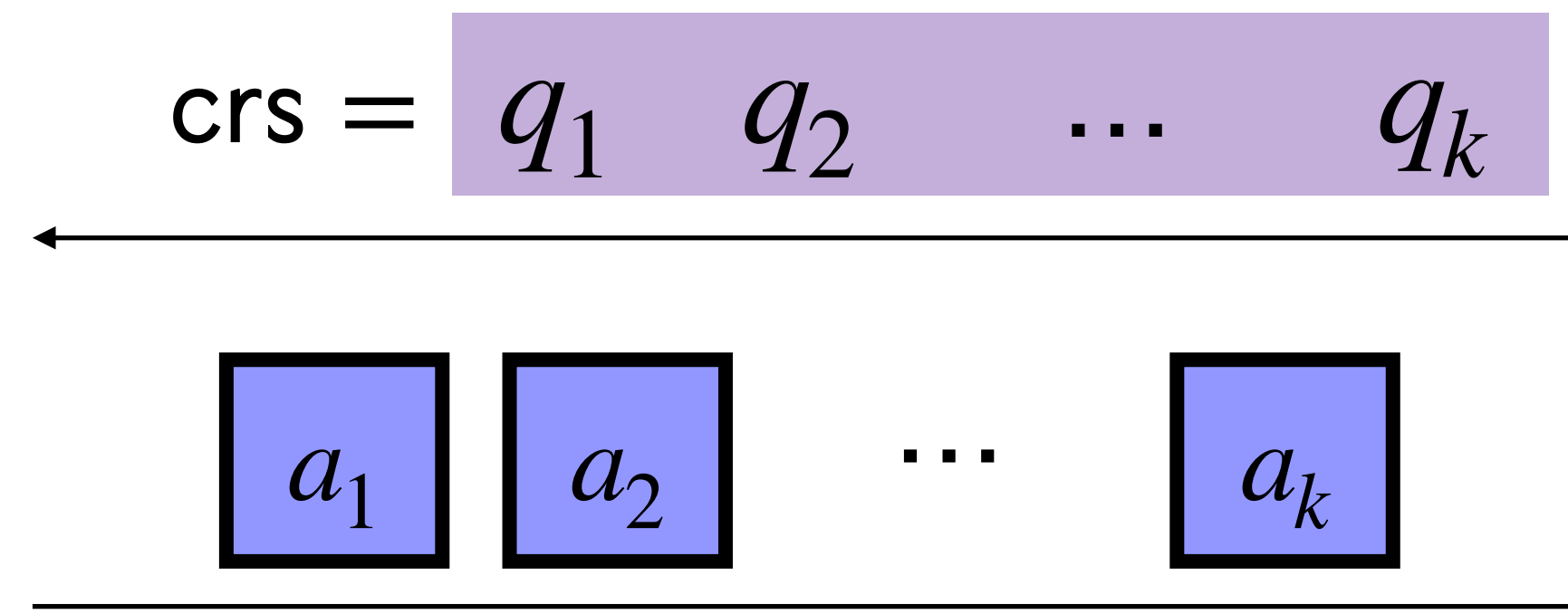
PCP to SNARG?



✓ Succinct and Correct

✗ Not sound

PCP to SNARG?



Succinct and Correct



Not sound

PCP to SNARG?



\mathcal{A}

Not **committed** to any string!

crs =

q_1

q_2

...

q_k

a_1

a_2

...

a_k



\mathcal{V}



Succinct and Correct



Not sound

PCP to SNARG?



\mathcal{A}

Not **committed** to any string!
Can choose a_i after seeing Q

crs =

q_1

q_2

...

q_k

a_1

a_2

...

a_k



\mathcal{V}



Succinct and Correct



Not sound

PCP to SNARG?



\mathcal{A}

Not **committed** to any string!
Can choose a_i after seeing Q

crs =

q_1

q_2

...

q_k

a_1

a_2

...

a_k



\mathcal{V}



Succinct and Correct



Not sound

Need some **cryptography** in this
compiler to restrict \mathcal{A} !

PCP to SNARG?

PCP to SNARG?

- **Recipe #1:** [Kilian '92, Micali '94] (not in talk)

PCP to SNARG?

- **Recipe #1:** [Kilian '92, Micali '94] (not in talk)

PCP +  Commitments

PCP to SNARG?

- **Recipe #1:** [Kilian '92, Micali '94] (not in talk)

PCP +  Commitments = **Interactive** Argument

PCP to SNARG?

- **Recipe #1:** [Kilian '92, Micali '94] (not in talk)

PCP +  Commitments

PCP to SNARG?

- **Recipe #1:** [Kilian '92, Micali '94] (not in talk)

PCP +  Commitments + Fiat-Shamir

PCP to SNARG?

- **Recipe #1:** [Kilian '92, Micali '94] (not in talk)

PCP +  Commitments + Fiat-Shamir

PCP to SNARG?

- **Recipe #1:** [Kilian '92, Micali '94] (not in talk)

PCP +  Commitments + Fiat-Shamir

- **Recipe #2:** [BMW '98, KRR '14]

PCP to SNARG?

- **Recipe #1:** [Kilian '92, Micali '94] (not in talk)

PCP +  Commitments + Fiat-Shamir

- **Recipe #2:** [BMW '98, KRR '14]

“Non-Signaling” PCP +  FHE

PCP to SNARG?

- **Recipe #1:** [Kilian '92, Micali '94] (not in talk)

PCP +  Commitments + Fiat-Shamir


- **Recipe #2:** [BMW '98, KRR '14]

“Non-Signaling” PCP +  FHE

PCP to SNARG?

- **Recipe #1:** [Kilian '92, Micali '94] (not in talk)

PCP +  Commitments + Fiat-Shamir

- **Recipe #2:** [BMW '98, KRR '14] 

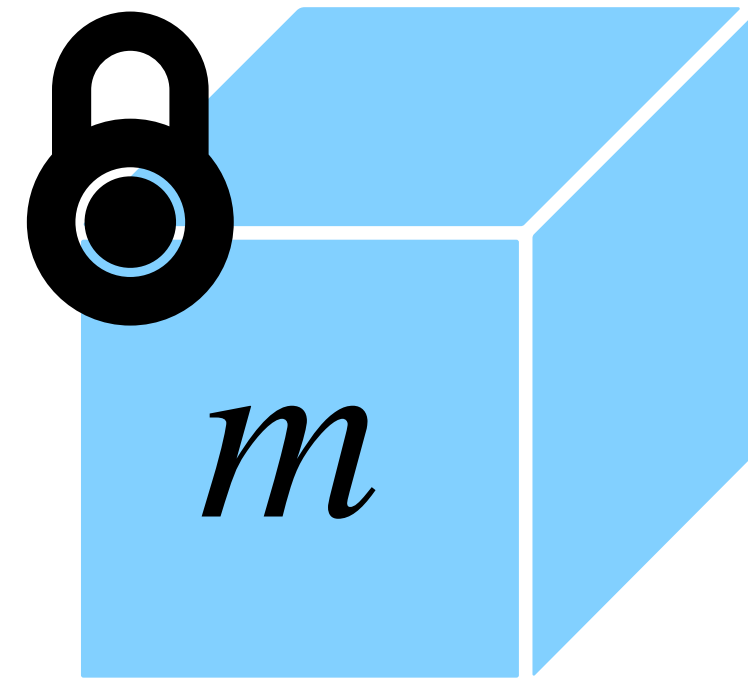
“Non-Signaling” PCP +  FHE

Fully Homomorphic Encryption

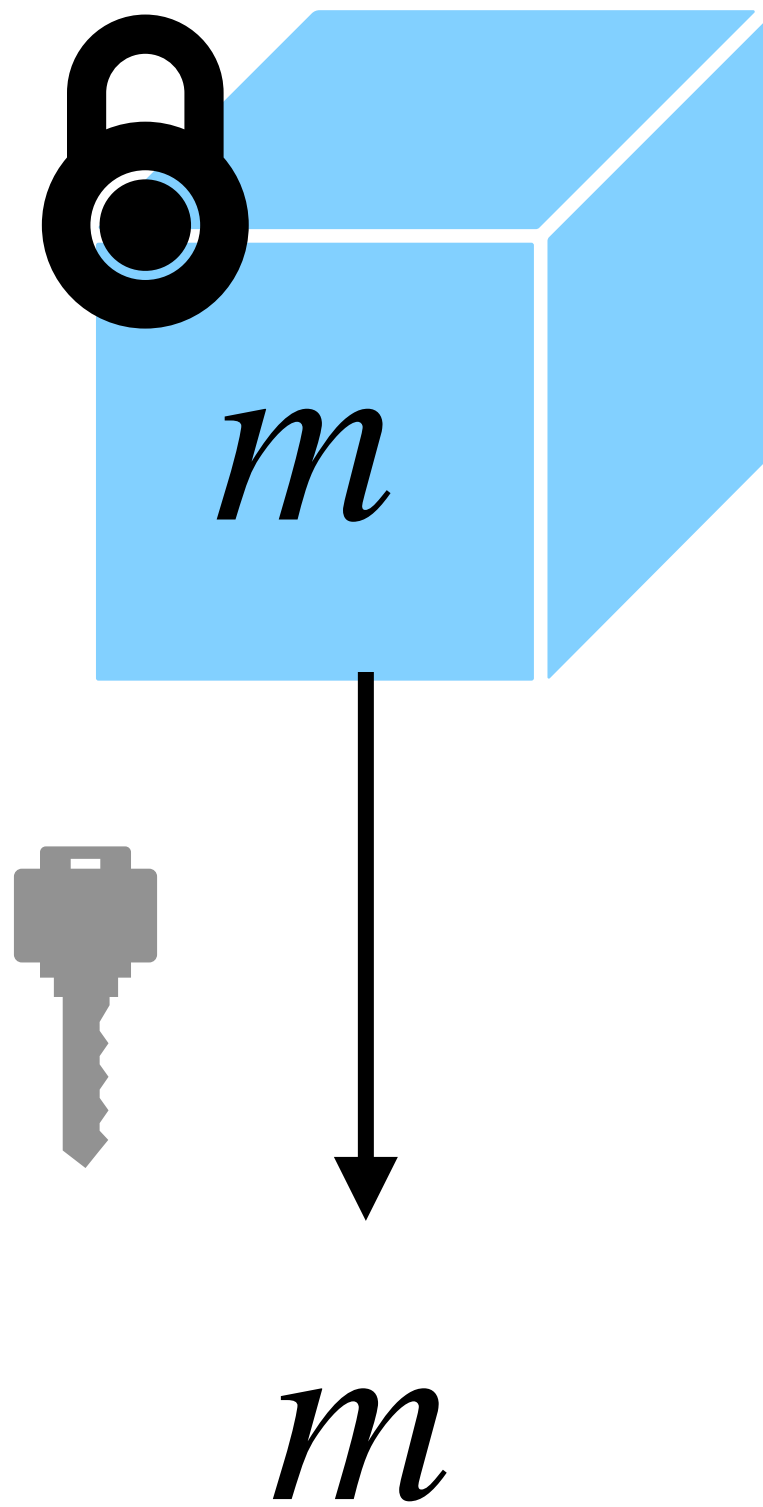
Fully Homomorphic Encryption

m

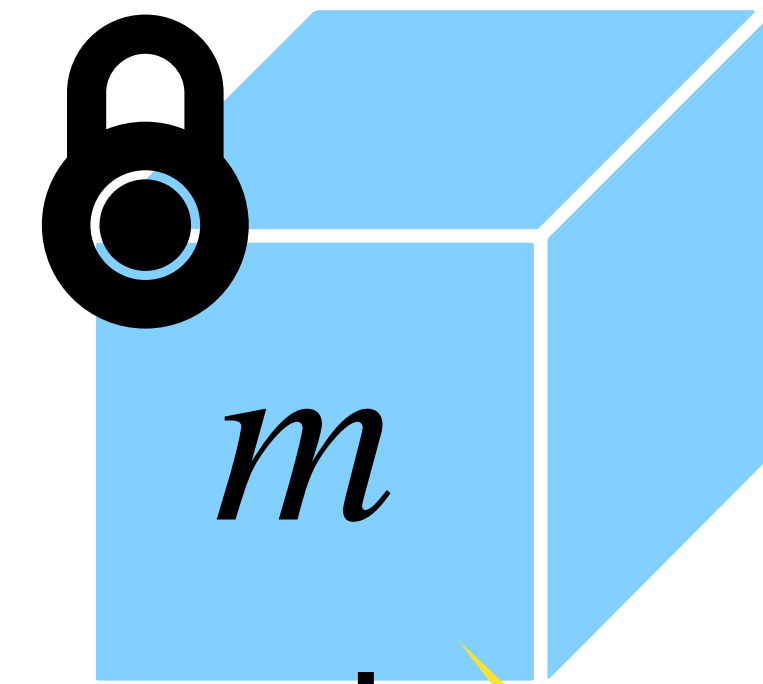
Fully Homomorphic Encryption



Fully Homomorphic Encryption



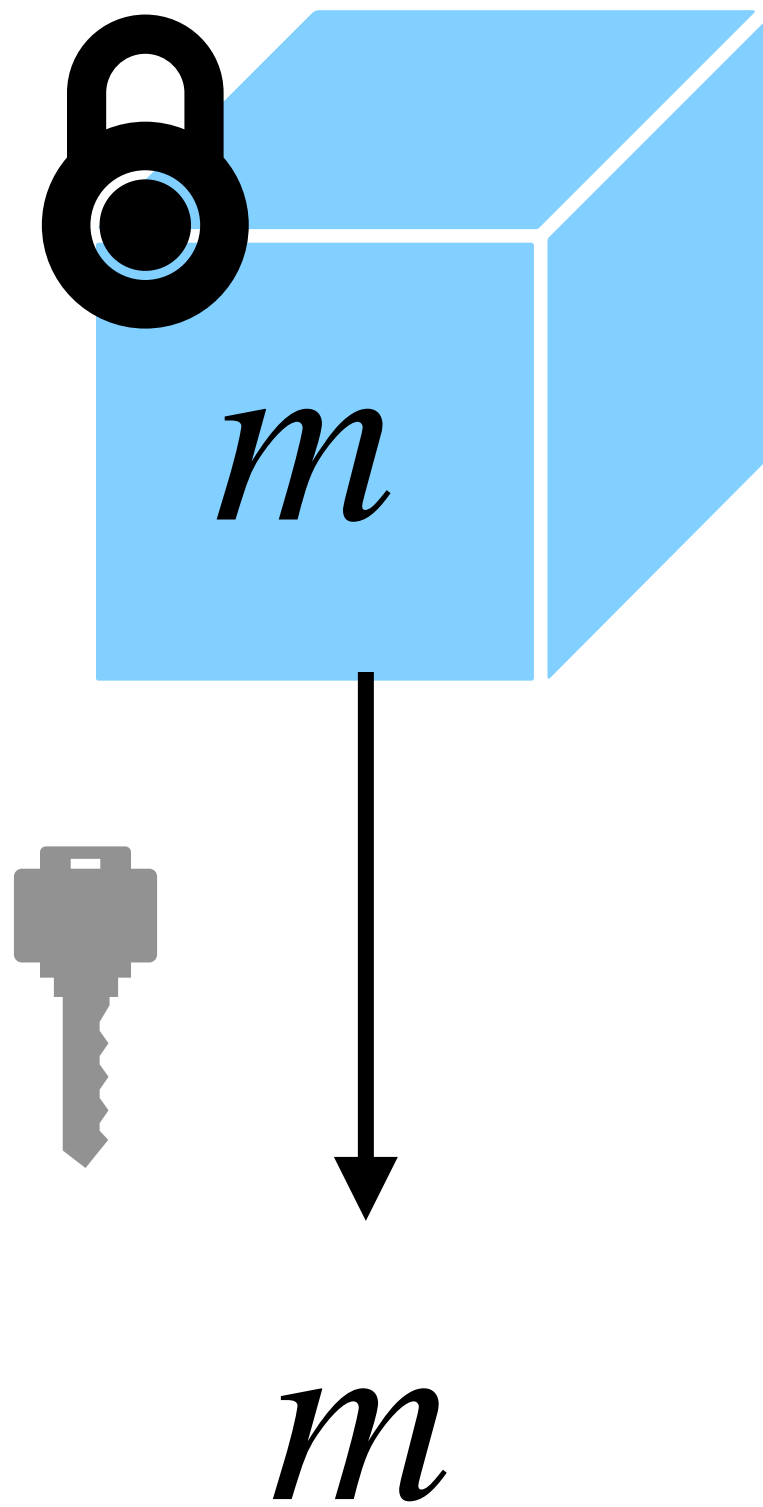
Fully Homomorphic Encryption



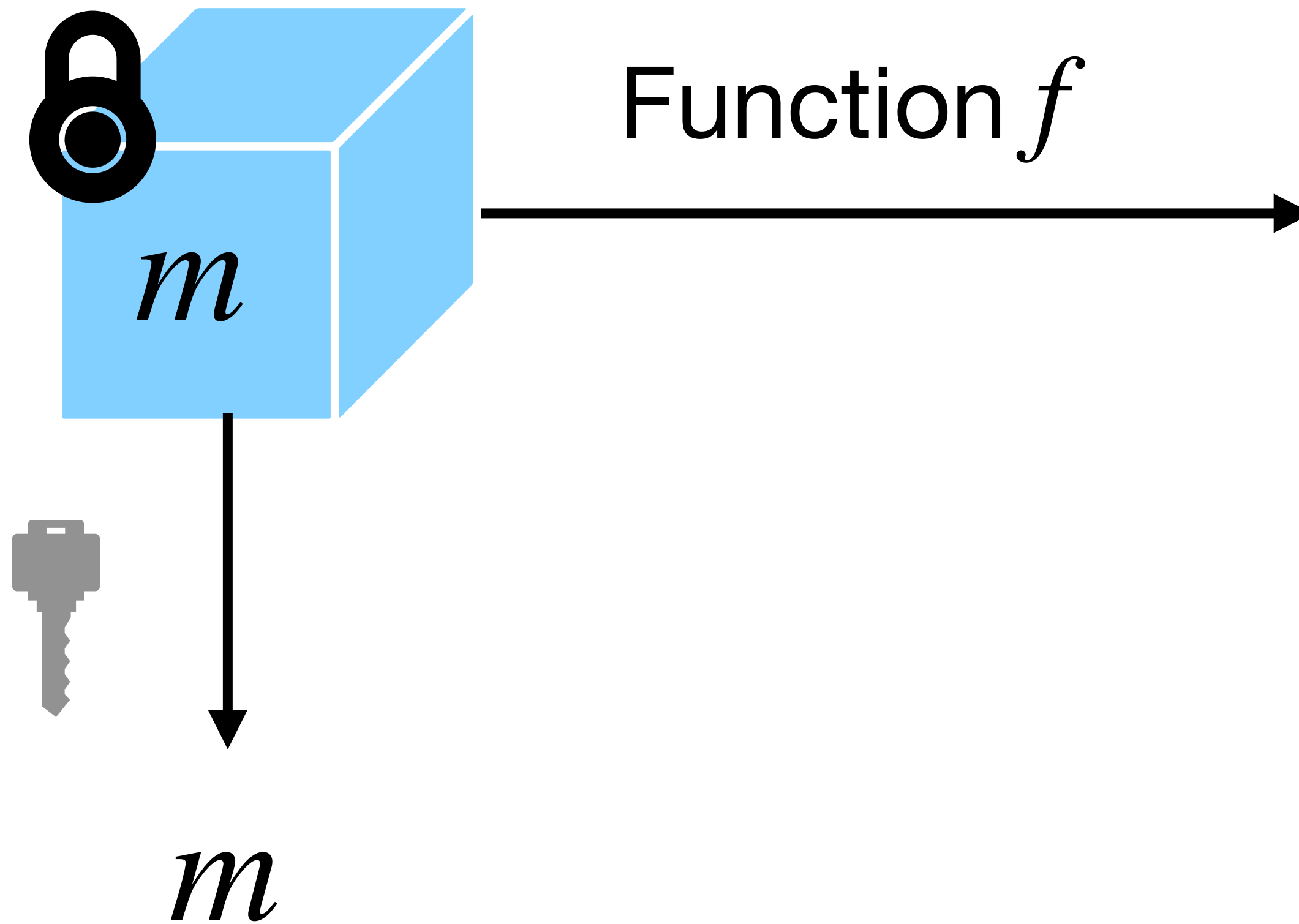
m

Satisfies usual properties of
an encryption scheme

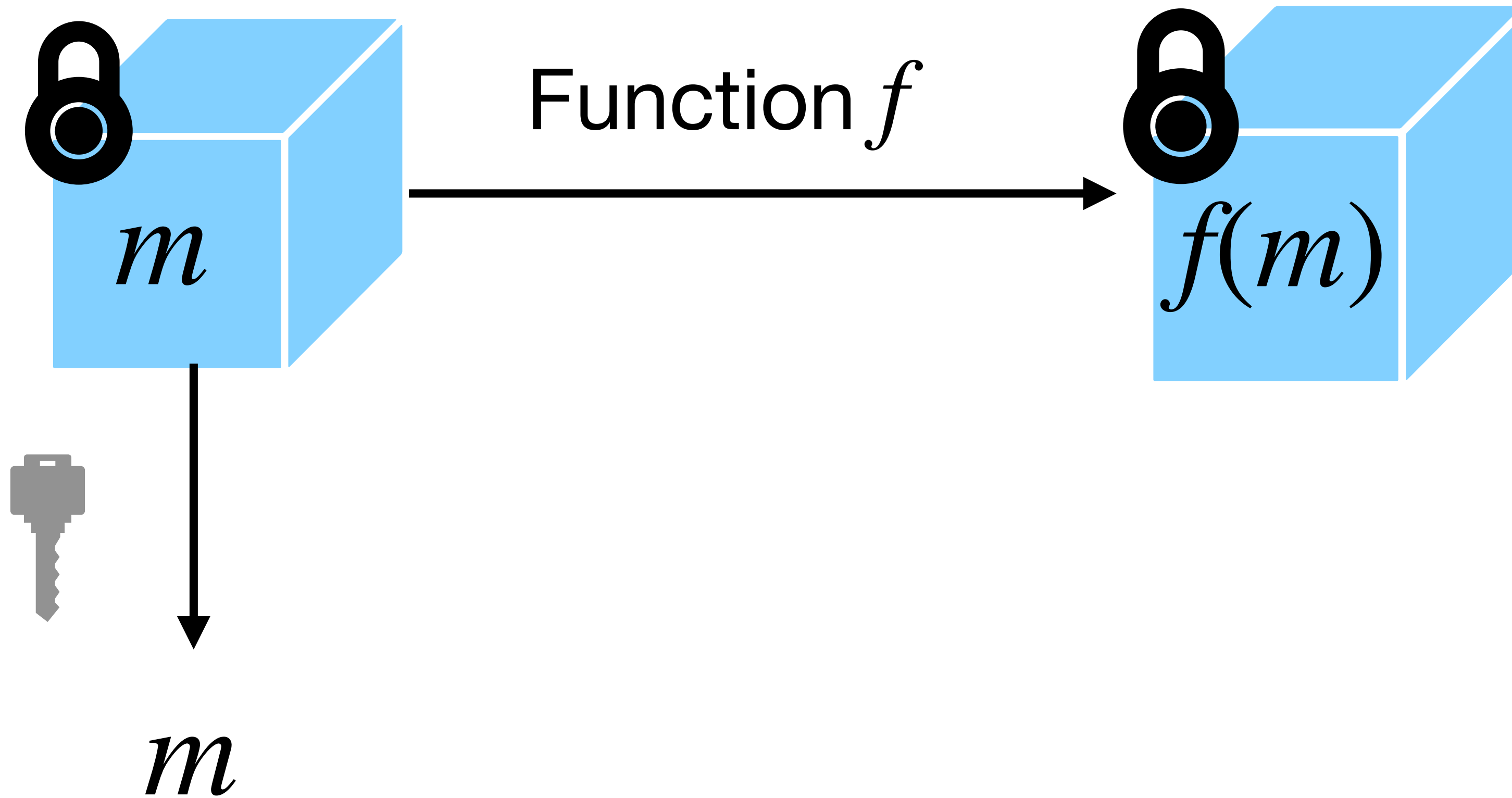
Fully Homomorphic Encryption



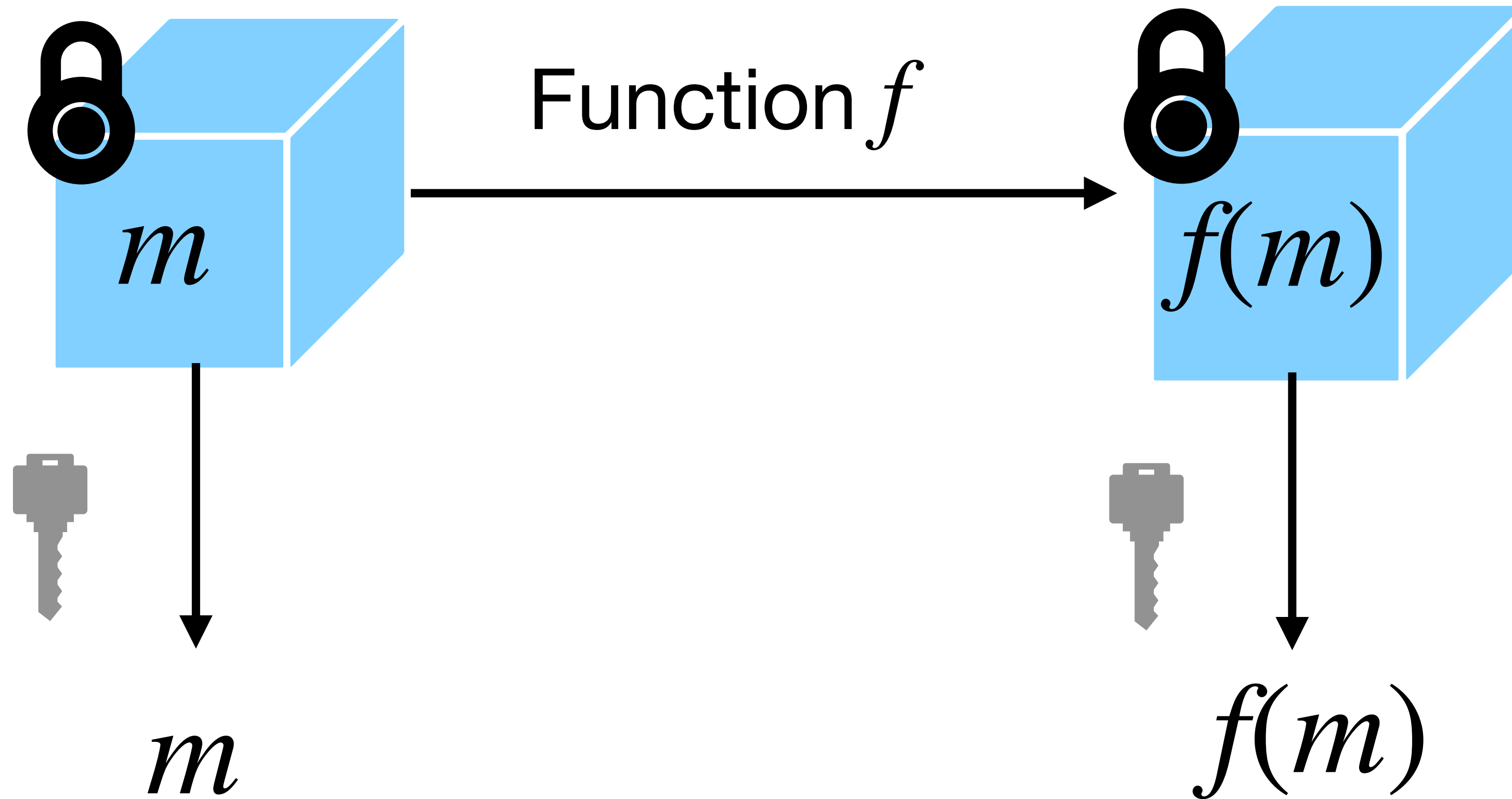
Fully Homomorphic Encryption



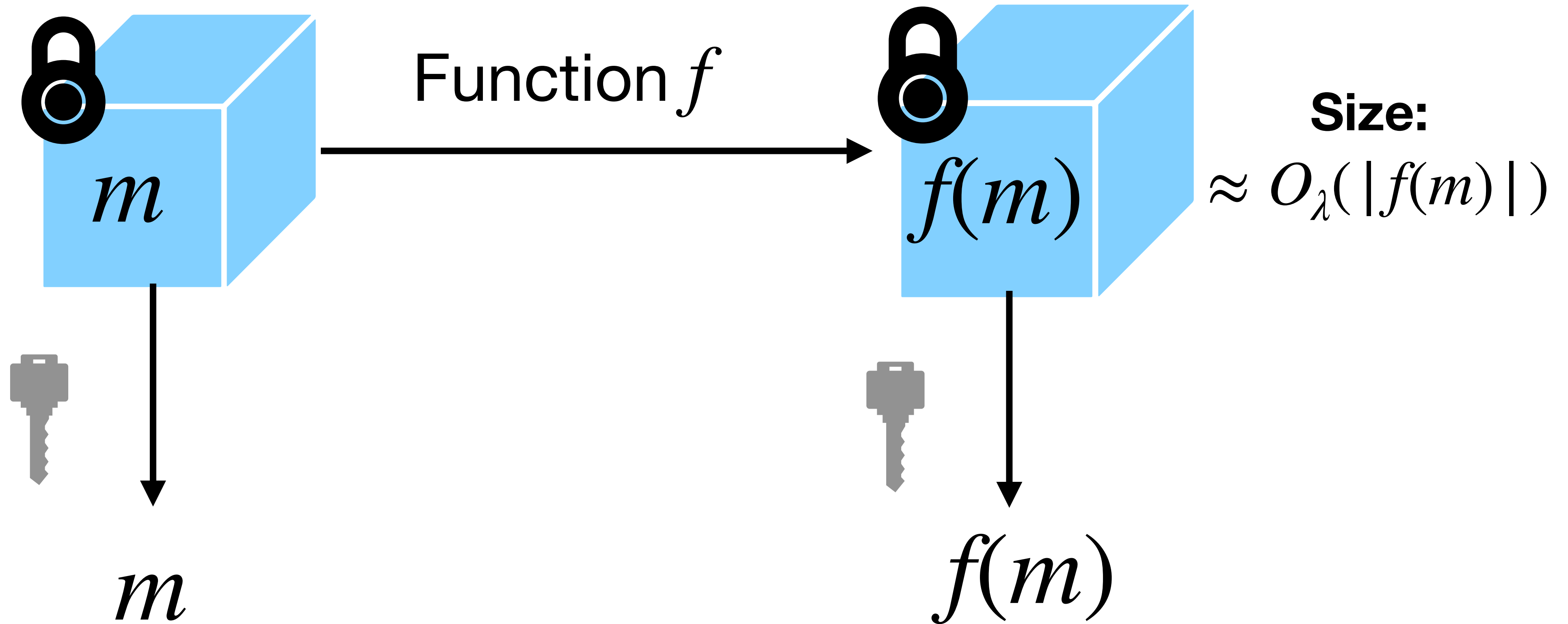
Fully Homomorphic Encryption



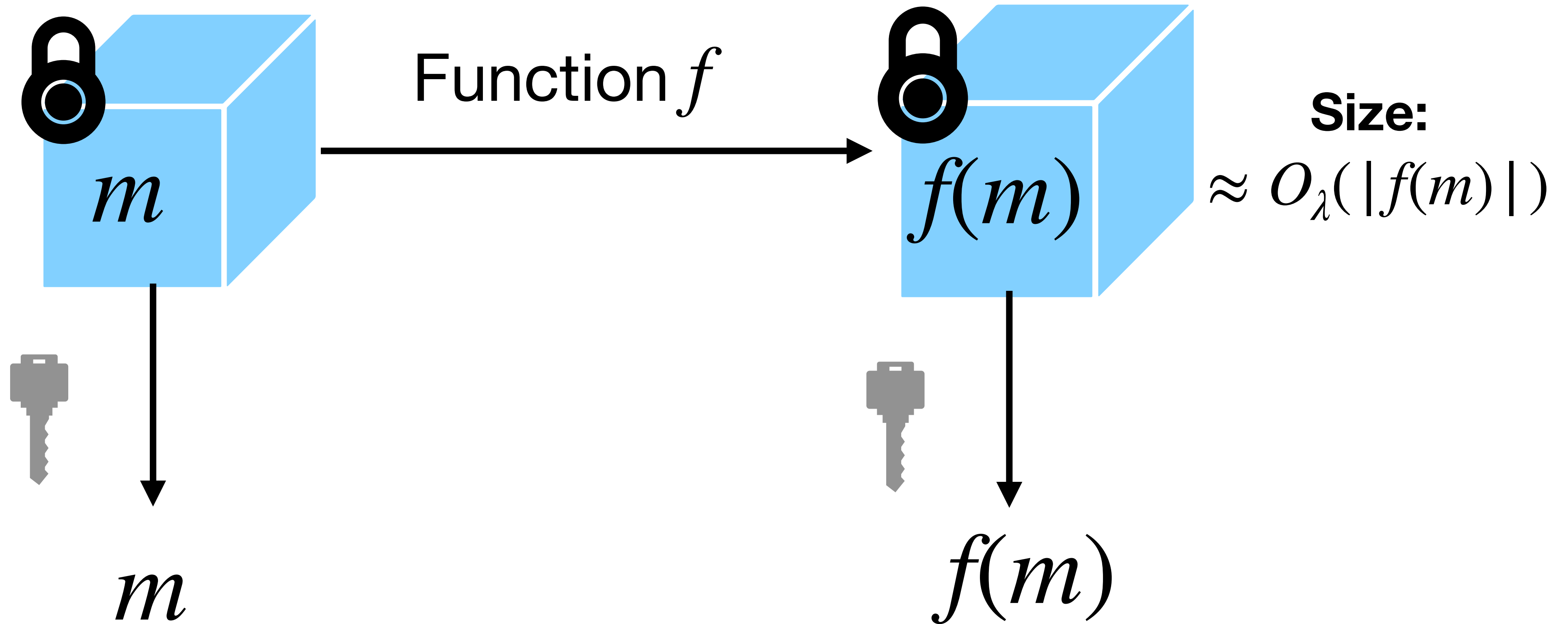
Fully Homomorphic Encryption



Fully Homomorphic Encryption



Fully Homomorphic Encryption



Theorem [G09, BV11]. Assuming polynomial hardness
LWE, there exist (leveled) FHE.

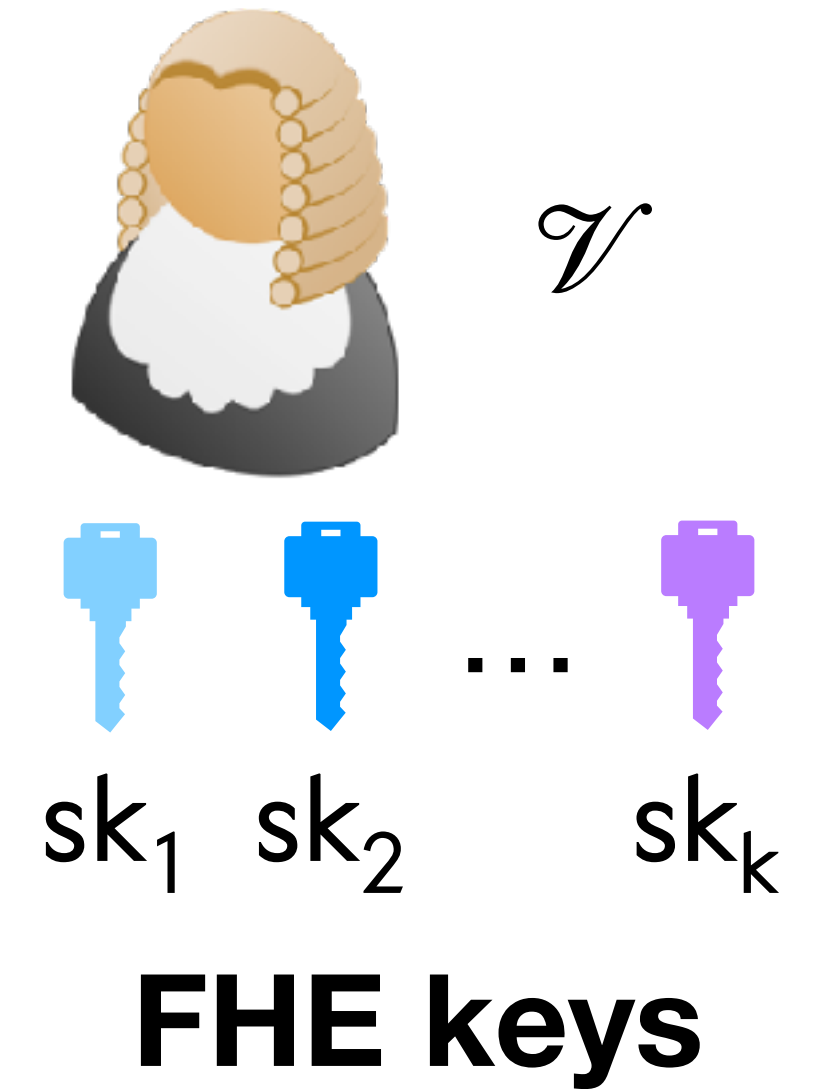
KRR14 Construction

Based on [Biehl-Meyer-Wetzel '98]



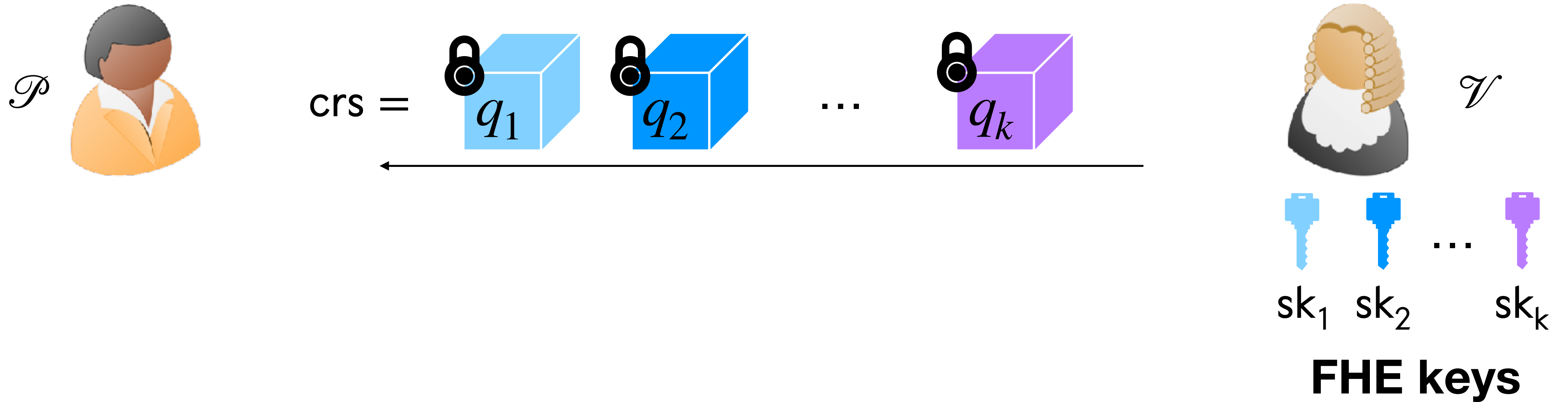
KRR14 Construction

Based on [Biehl-Meyer-Wetzel '98]



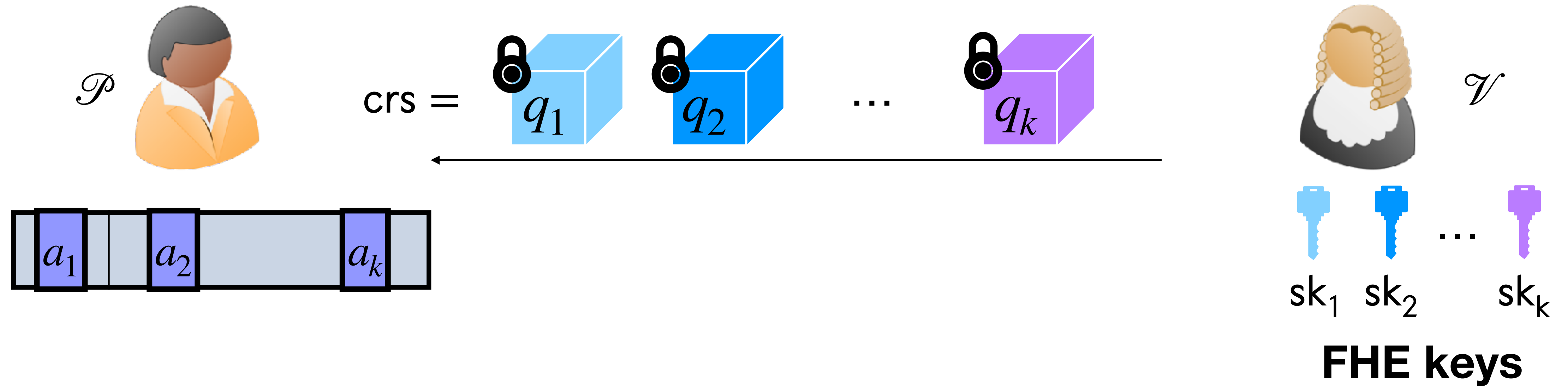
KRR14 Construction

Based on [Biehl-Meyer-Wetzel '98]



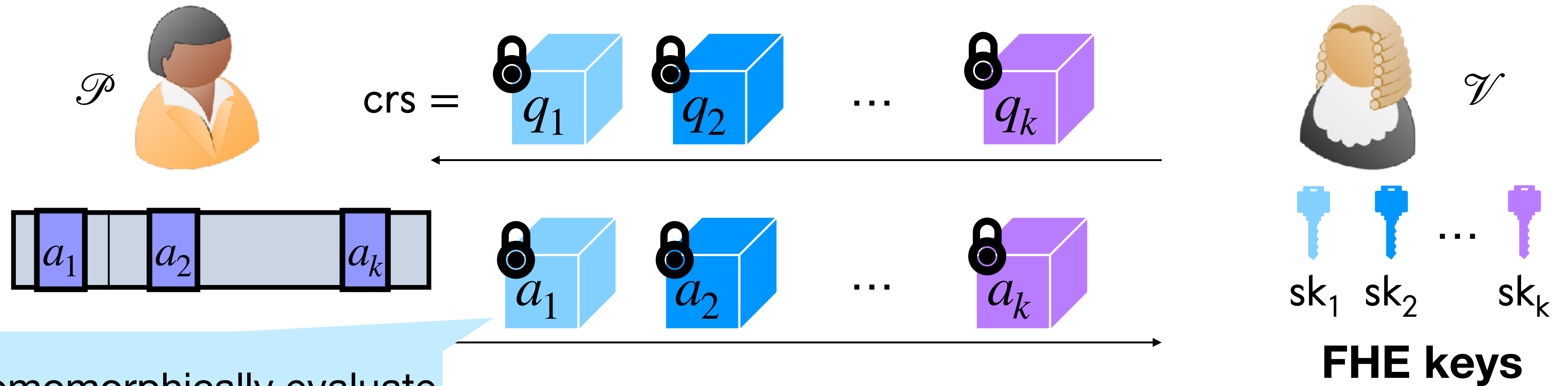
KRR14 Construction

Based on [Biehl-Meyer-Wetzel '98]



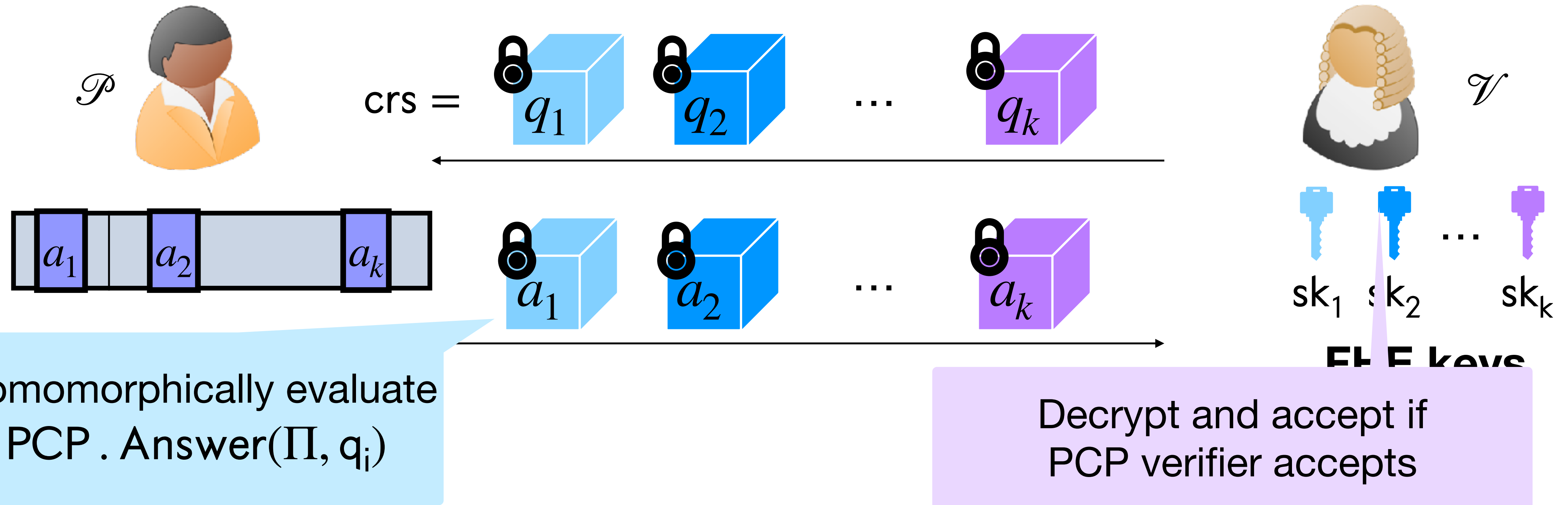
KRR14 Construction

Based on [Biehl-Meyer-Wetzel '98]



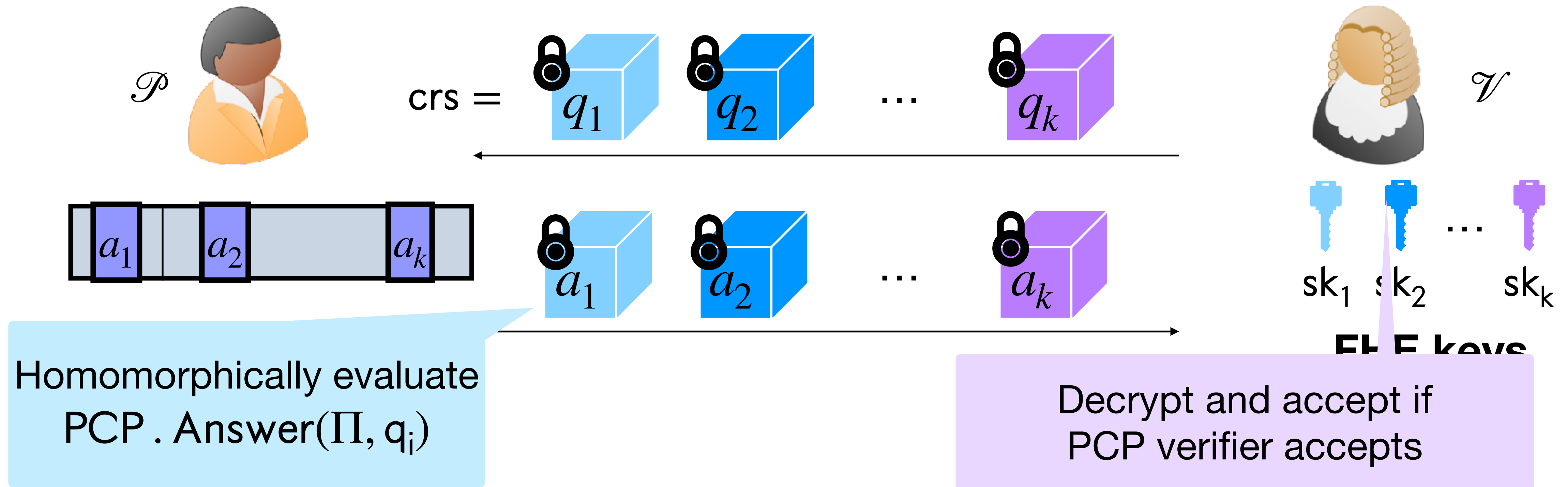
KRR14 Construction

Based on [Biehl-Meyer-Wetzel '98]



KRR14 Construction

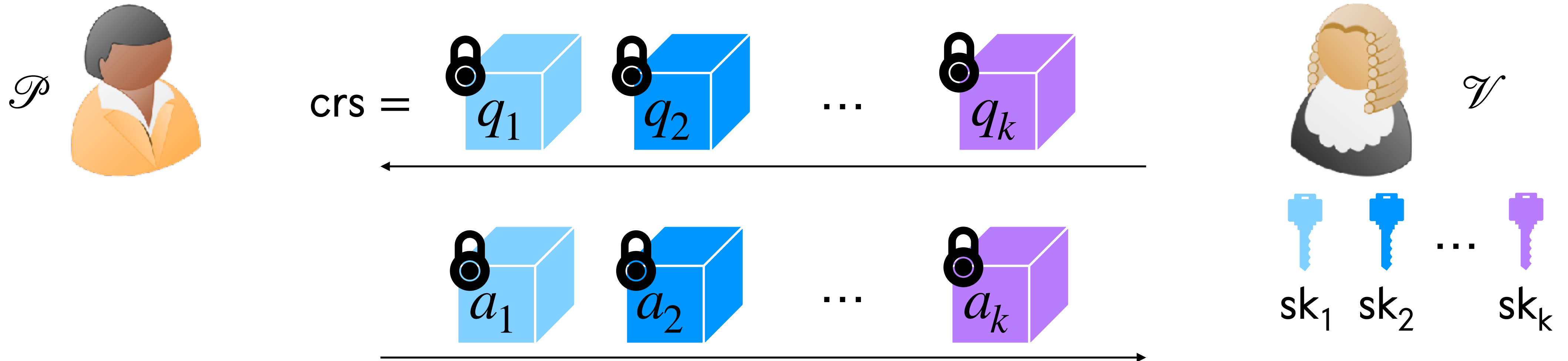
Based on [Biehl-Meyer-Wetzel '98]



Intuition: How can \mathcal{P} cheat if he doesn't know what is being queried (FHE security)?

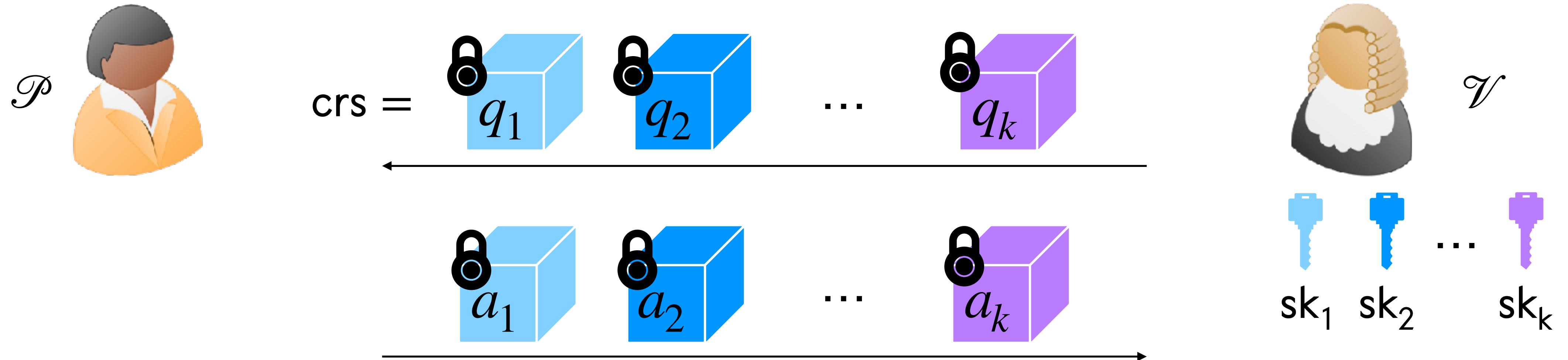
KRR14 Construction

Based on [Biehl-Meyer-Wetzel '98]



KRR14 Construction

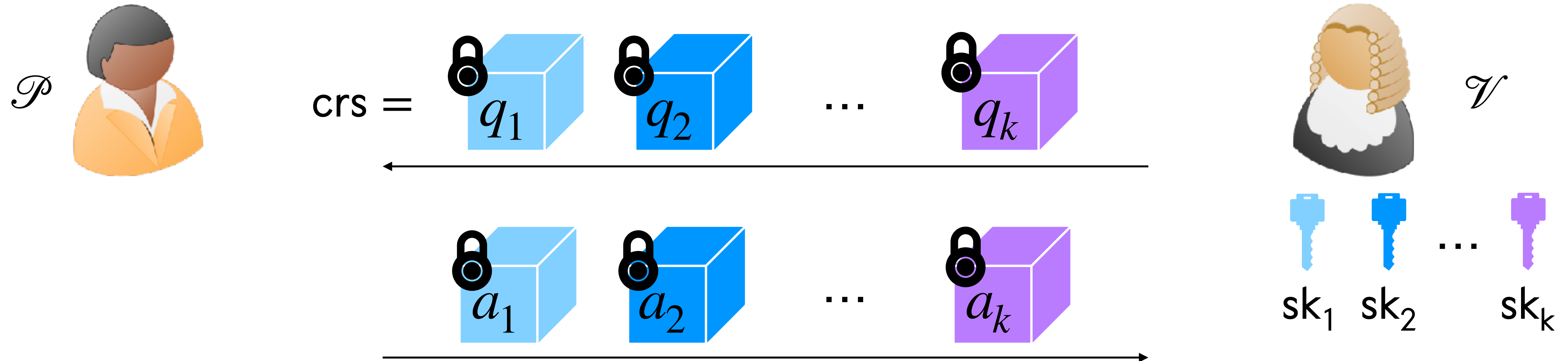
Based on [Biehl-Meyer-Wetzel '98]



Issue 1: Need a **secret key** to verify (can be solved using [JKLM25])

KRR14 Construction

Based on [Biehl-Meyer-Wetzel '98]

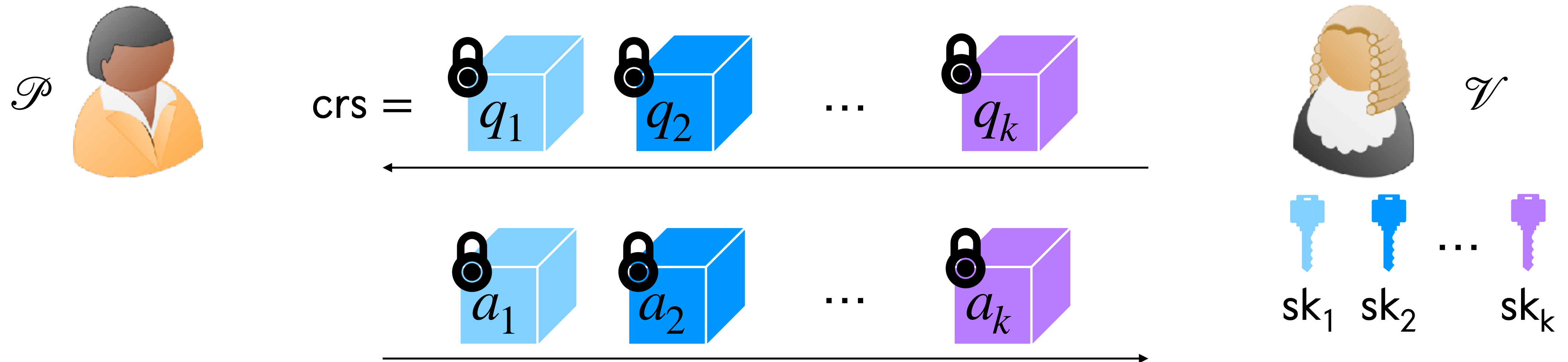


Issue 1: Need a **secret key** to verify (can be solved using [JKLM25])

Issue 2: There exist PCPs and FHE schemes for which this compiler is **not sound**. [DLNNR04, DHRW16]

KRR14 Construction

Based on [Biehl-Meyer-Wetzel '98]



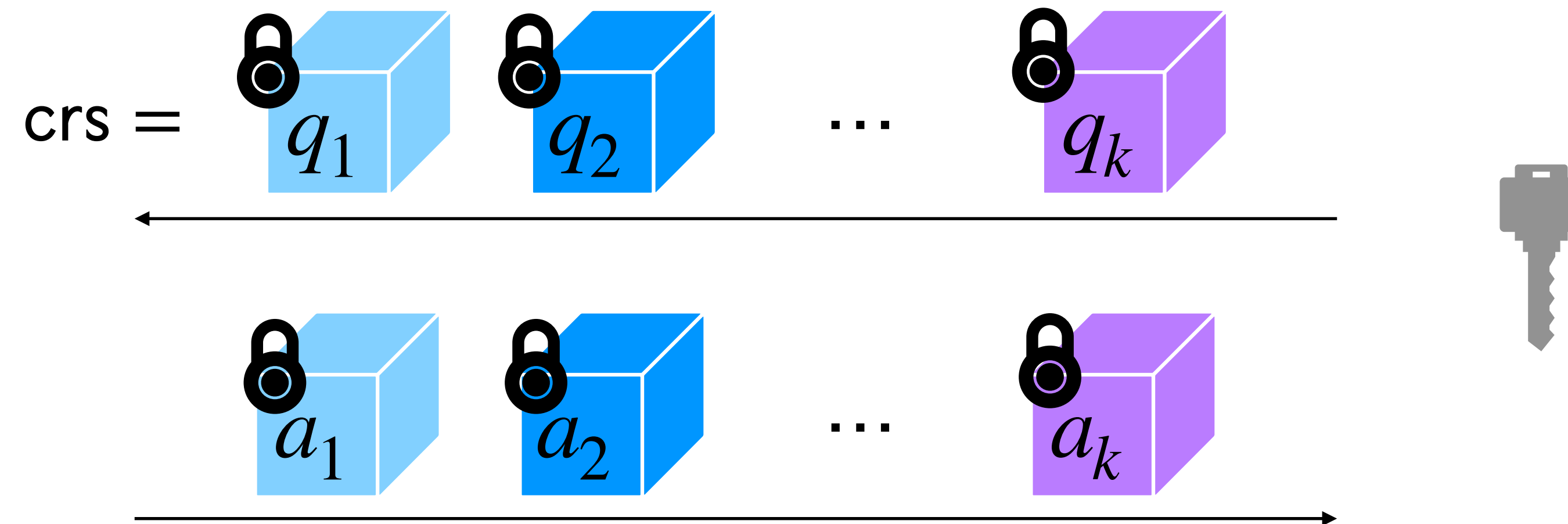
Issue 1: Need a **secret key** to verify (can be solved using [JKLM25])

Issue 2: There exist PCPs and FHE schemes for which this compiler is **not sound**. [DLNNR04, DHRW16]

- Still runs into the problem that the verifier is not committed to **one** Π !
(Bonus slide demonstrating this)

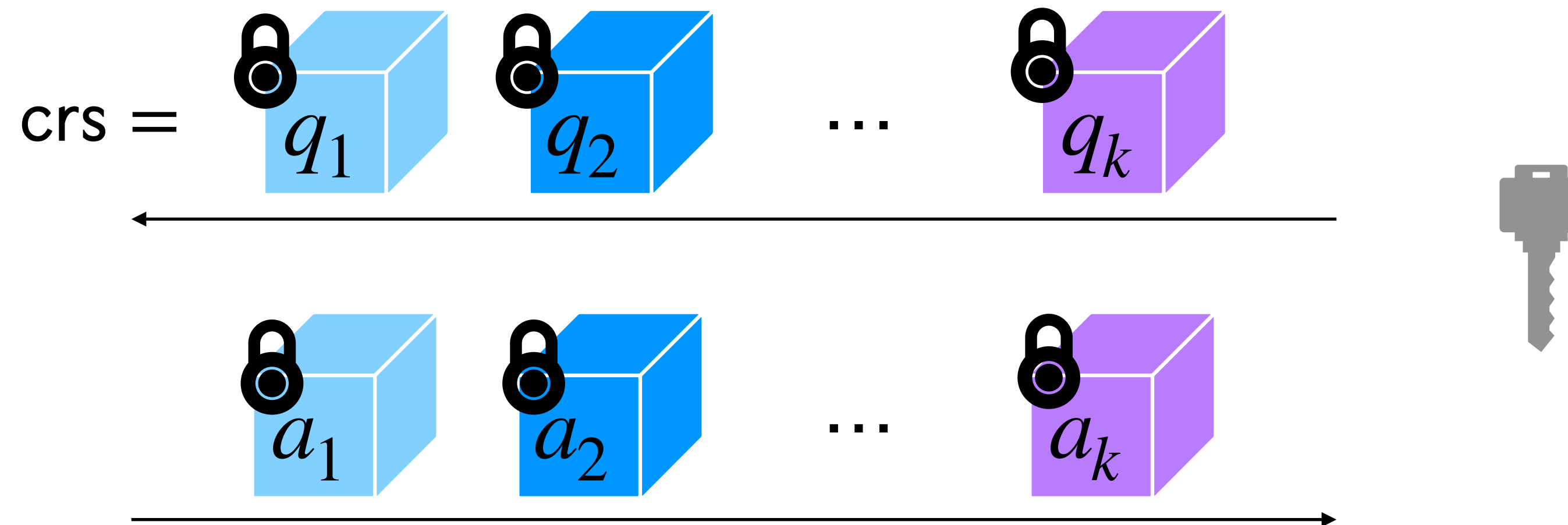
KRR14 Construction

Based on [Biehl-Meyer-Wetzel '98]



KRR14 Construction

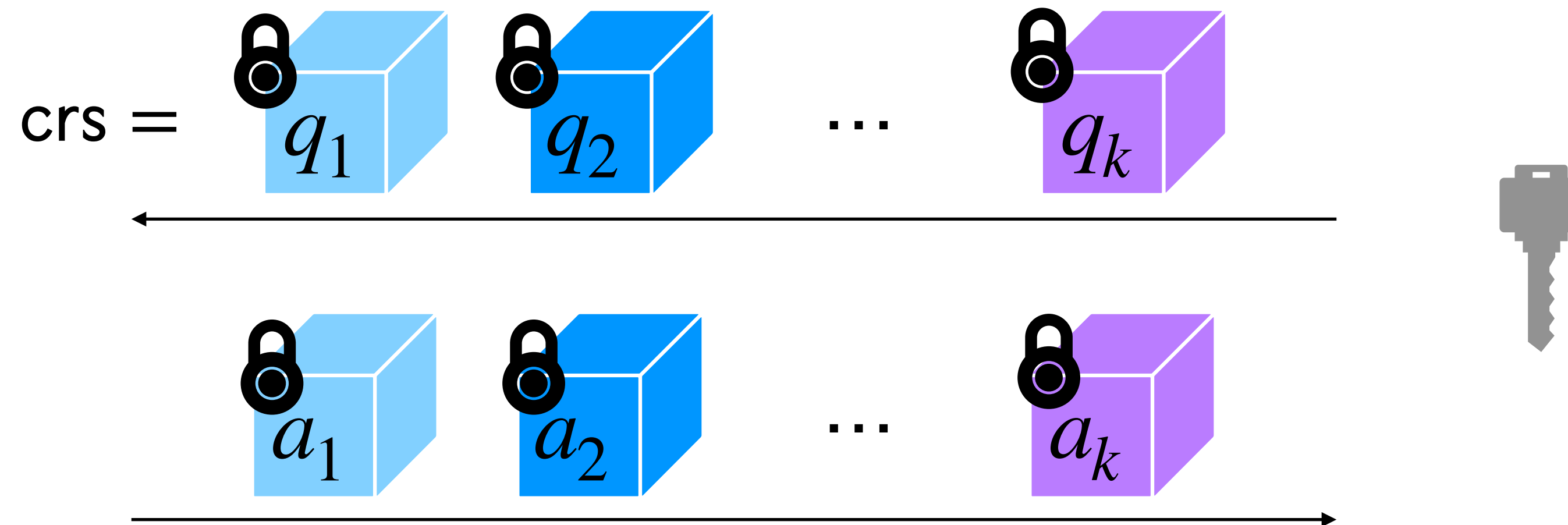
Based on [Biehl-Meyer-Wetzel '98]



Independent keys: Adversary doesn't “**see all**” $\{q_i\}_i$ anymore.

KRR14 Construction

Based on [Biehl-Meyer-Wetzel '98]



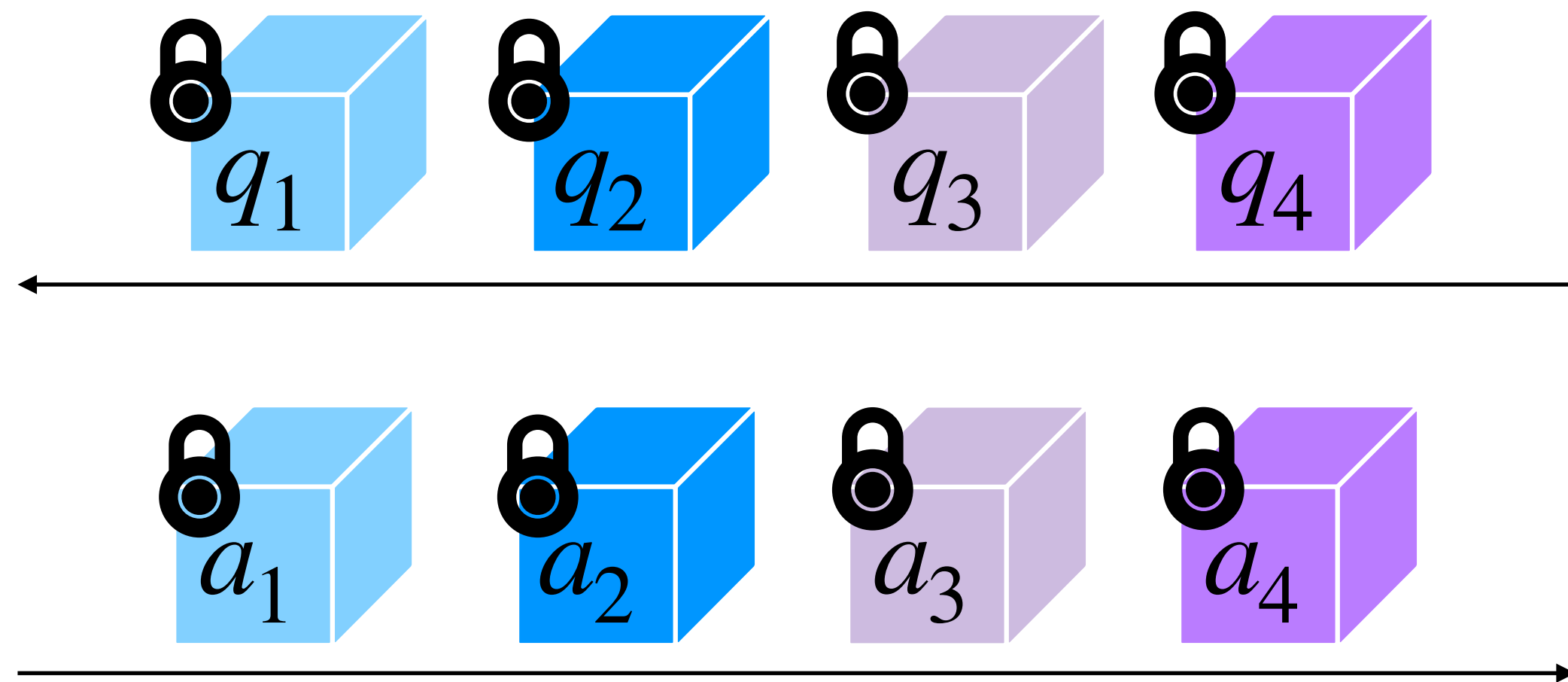
Independent keys: Adversary doesn't “**see all**” $\{q_i\}_i$ anymore.

i.e. “Information” should **not** be transmitted between answers.

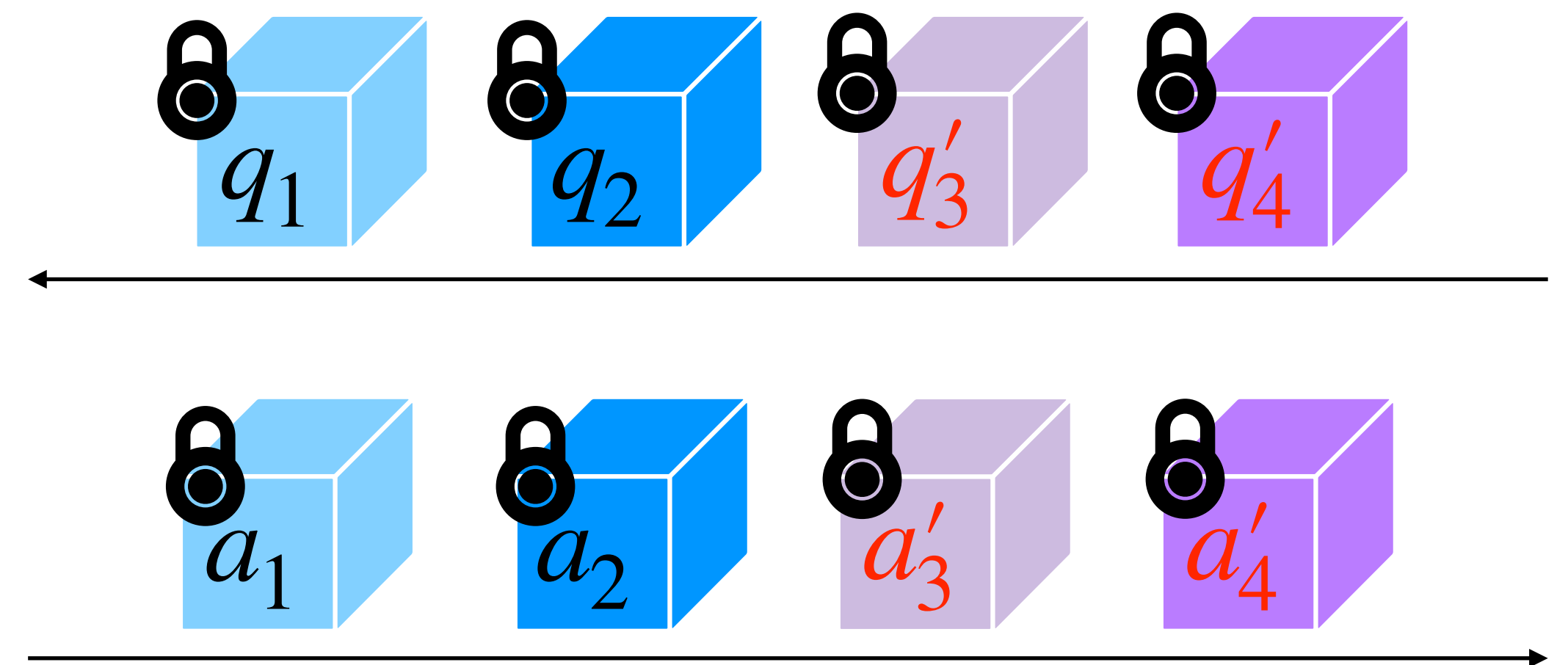
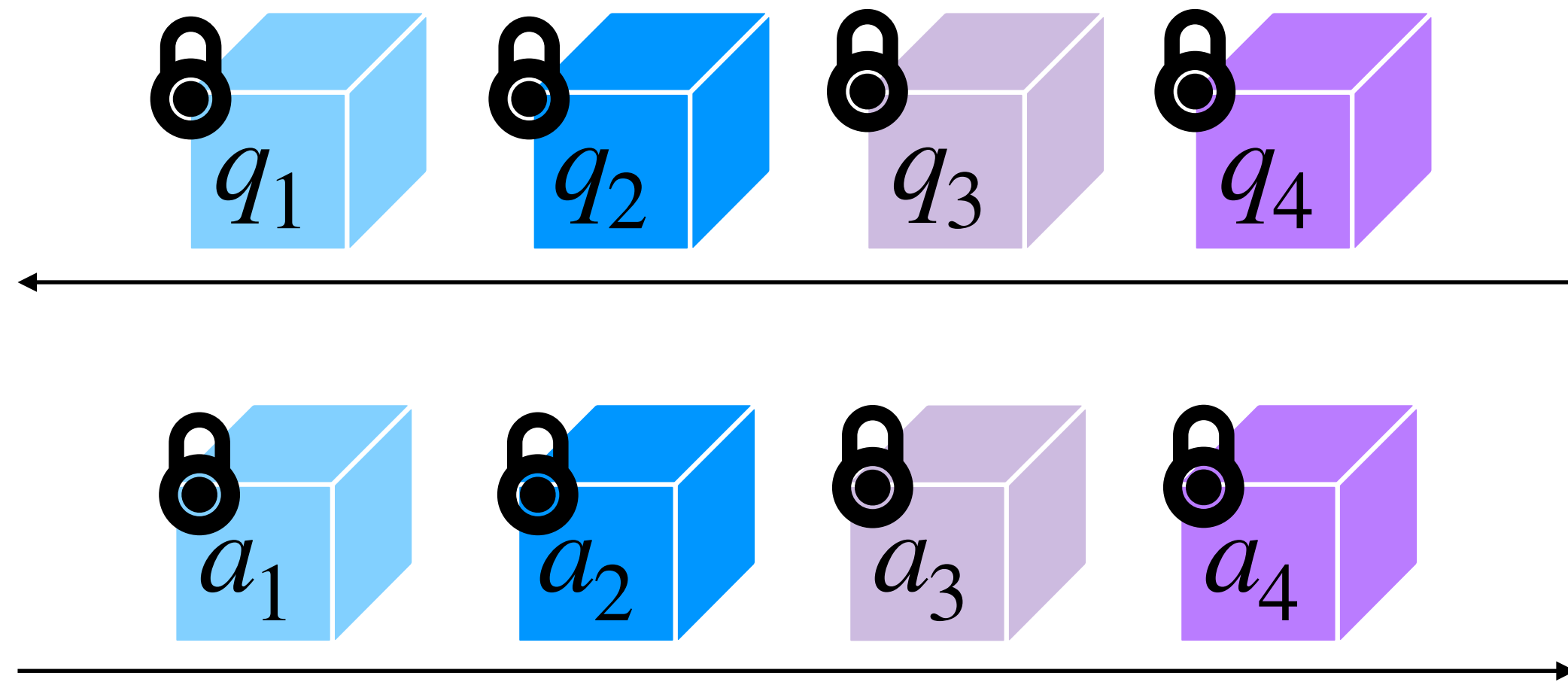
KRRR14 Guarantee



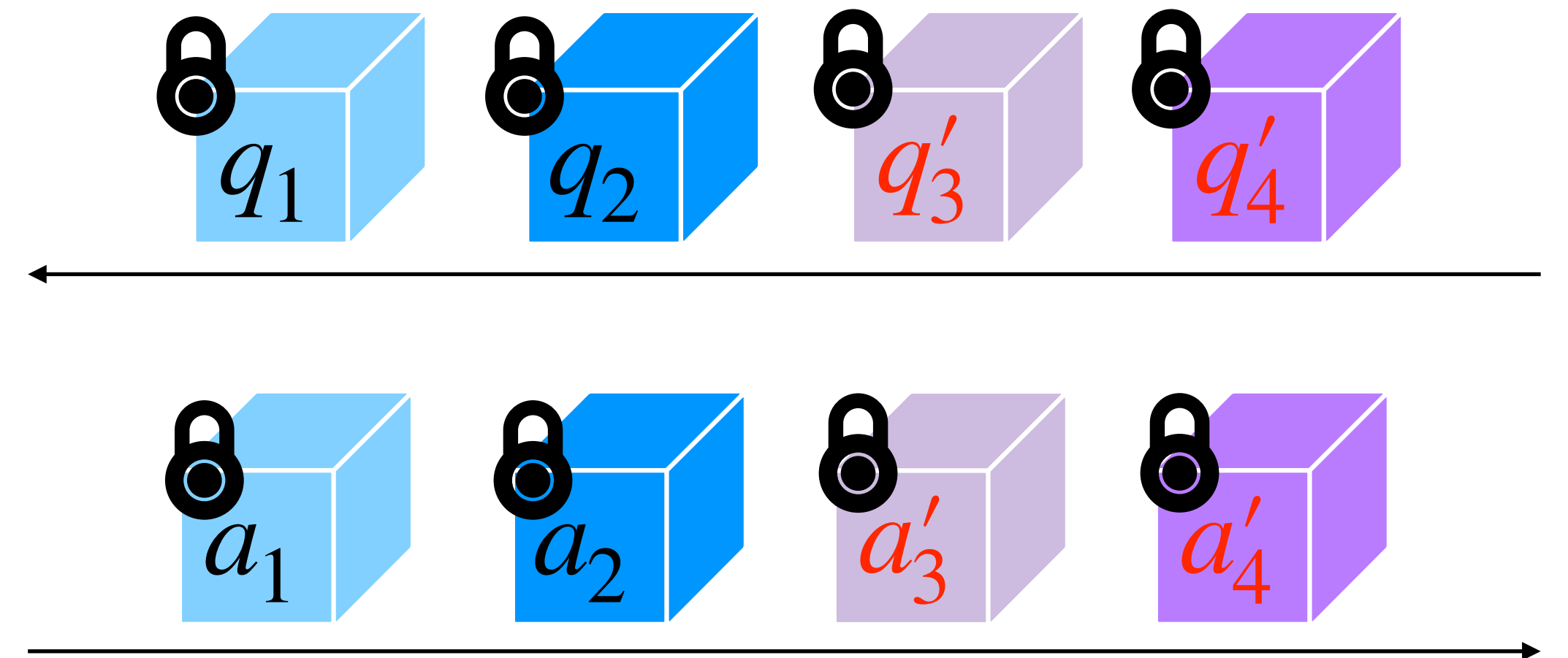
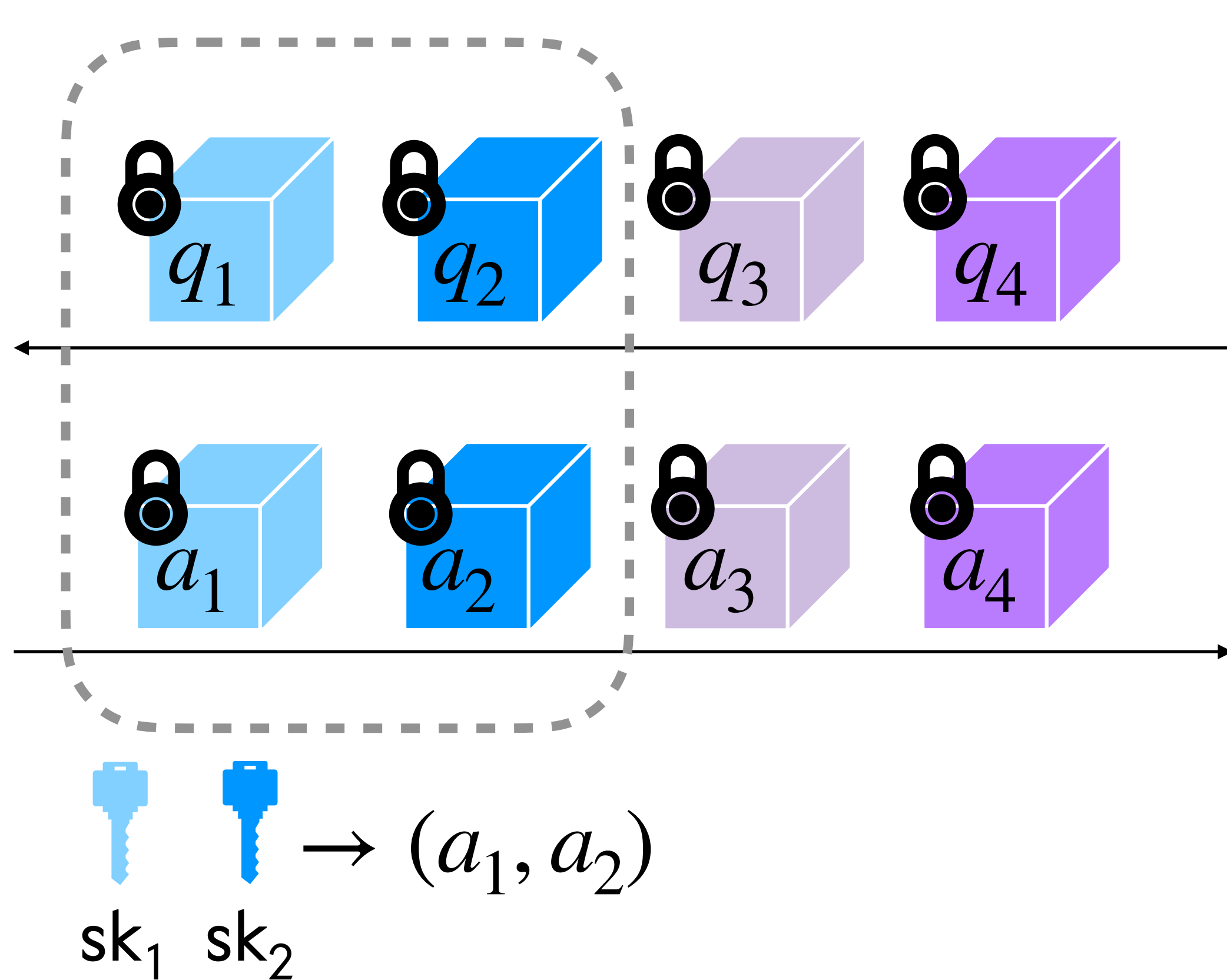
KRR14 Guarantee



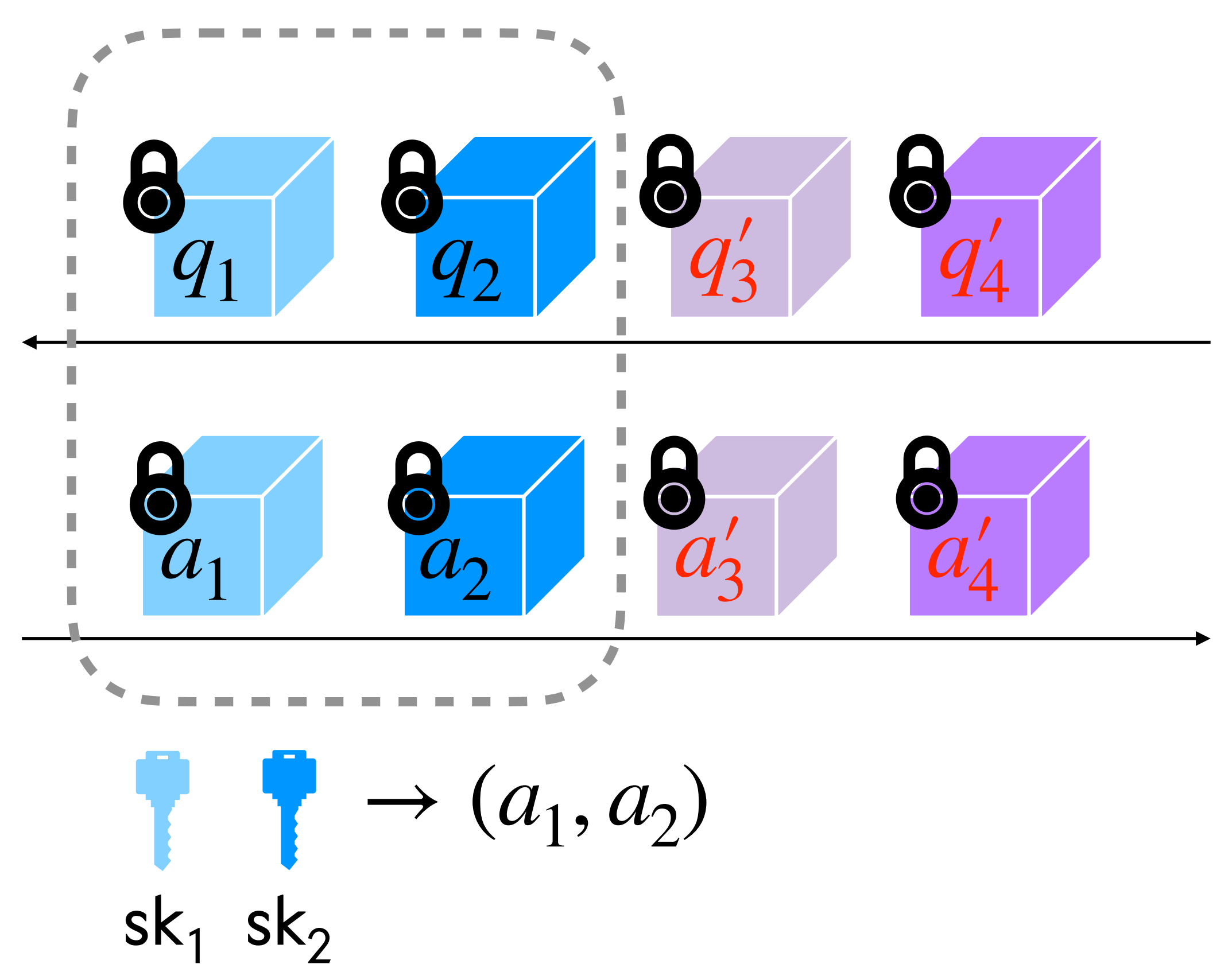
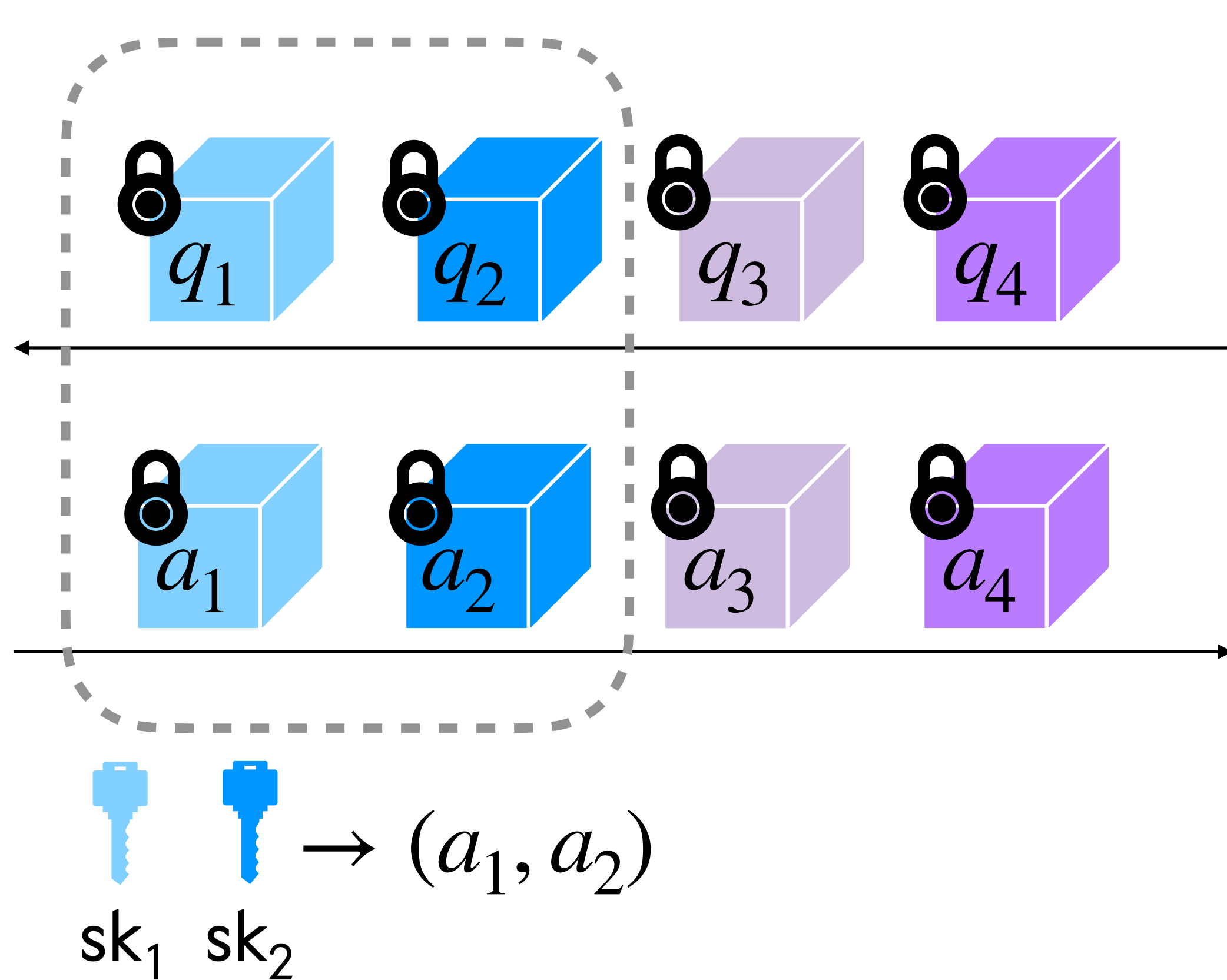
KRR14 Guarantee



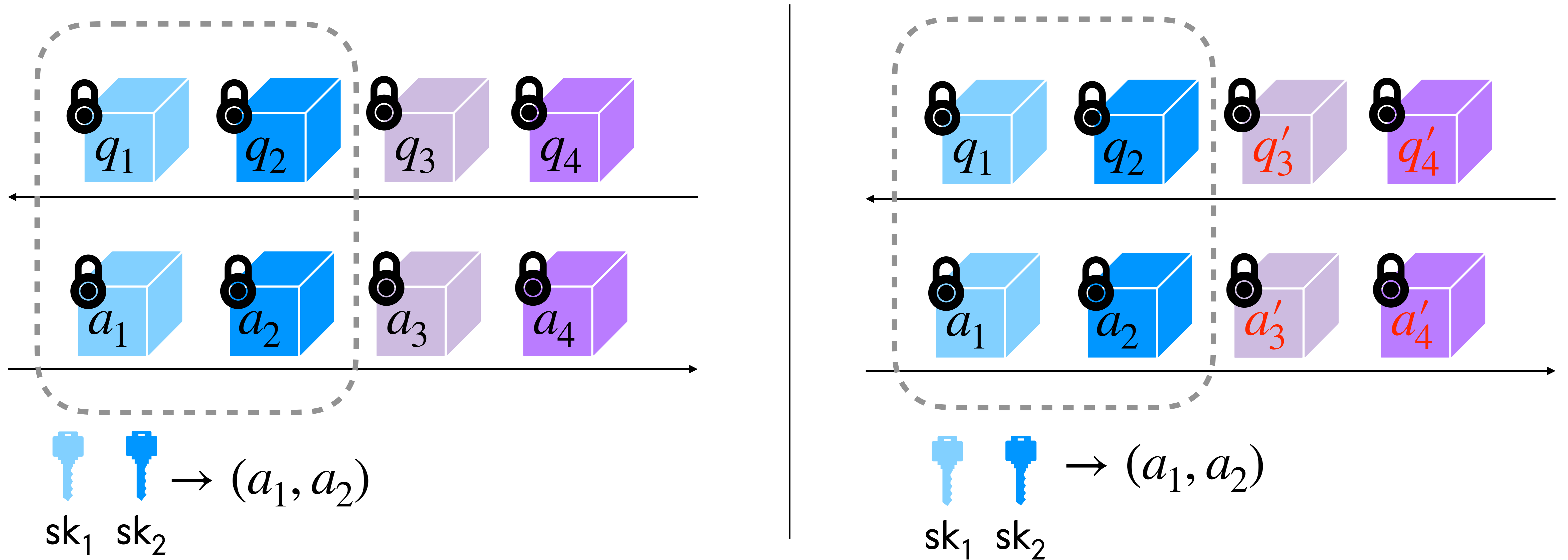
KRR14 Guarantee



KRR14 Guarantee



KRR14 Guarantee



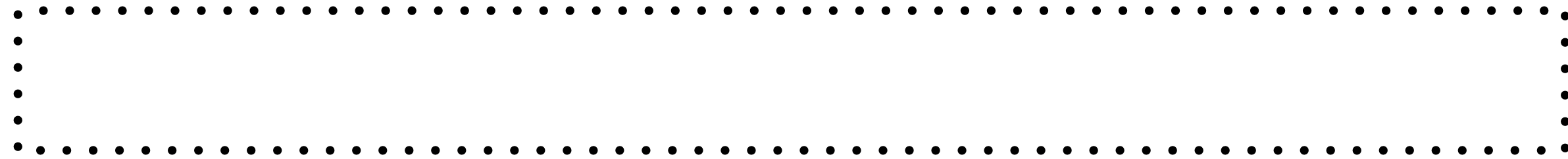
Semantic security of (sk_3, sk_4) :

PCPs answers (a_1, a_2) should be **indistinguishable** in both experiments.

Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs



Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs

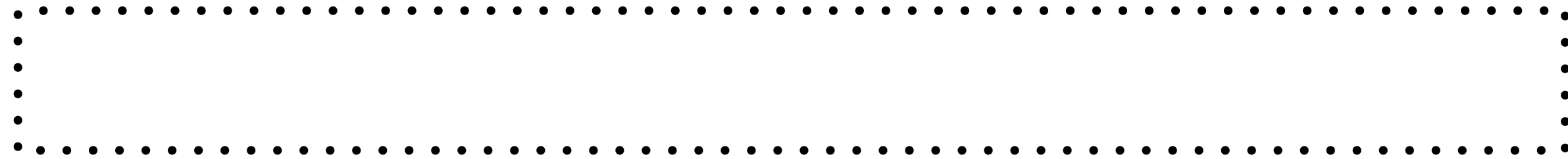


Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs



Family of distributions:

$$\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$$

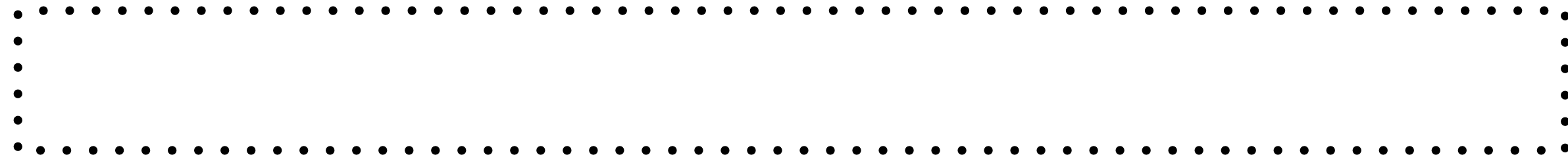
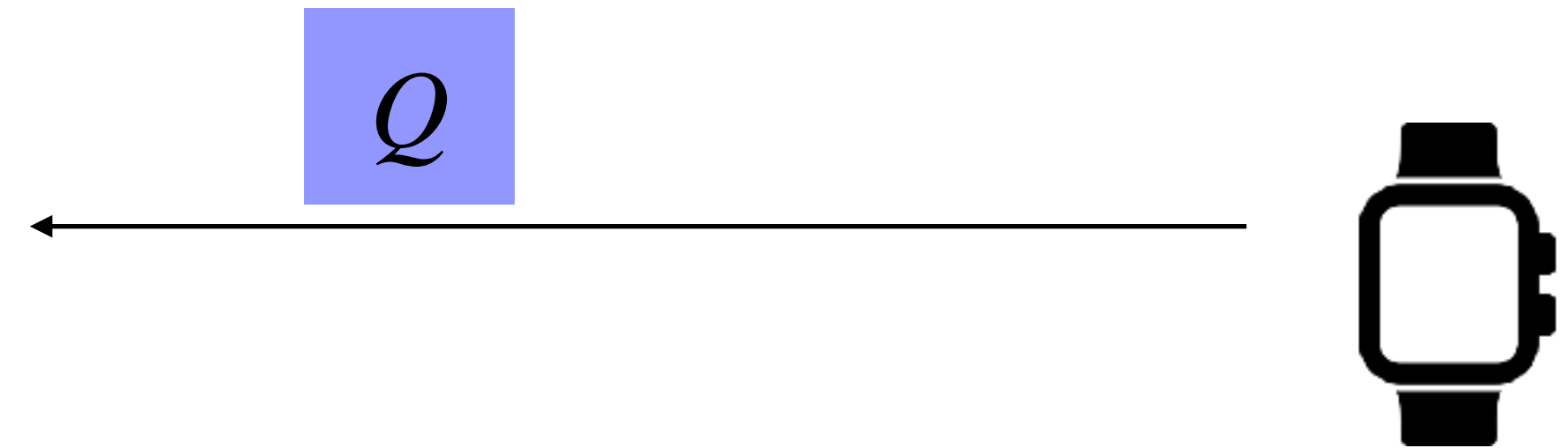


Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs



Family of distributions:

$$\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$$

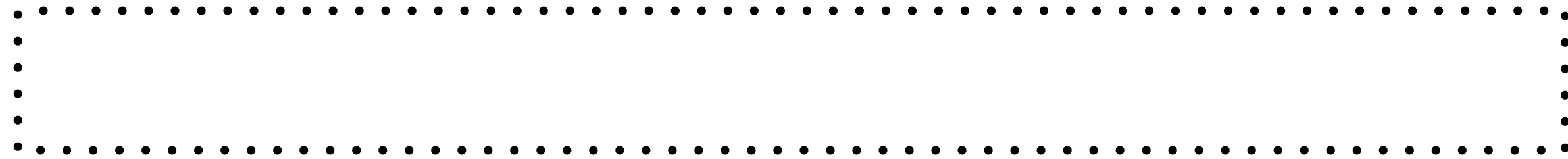
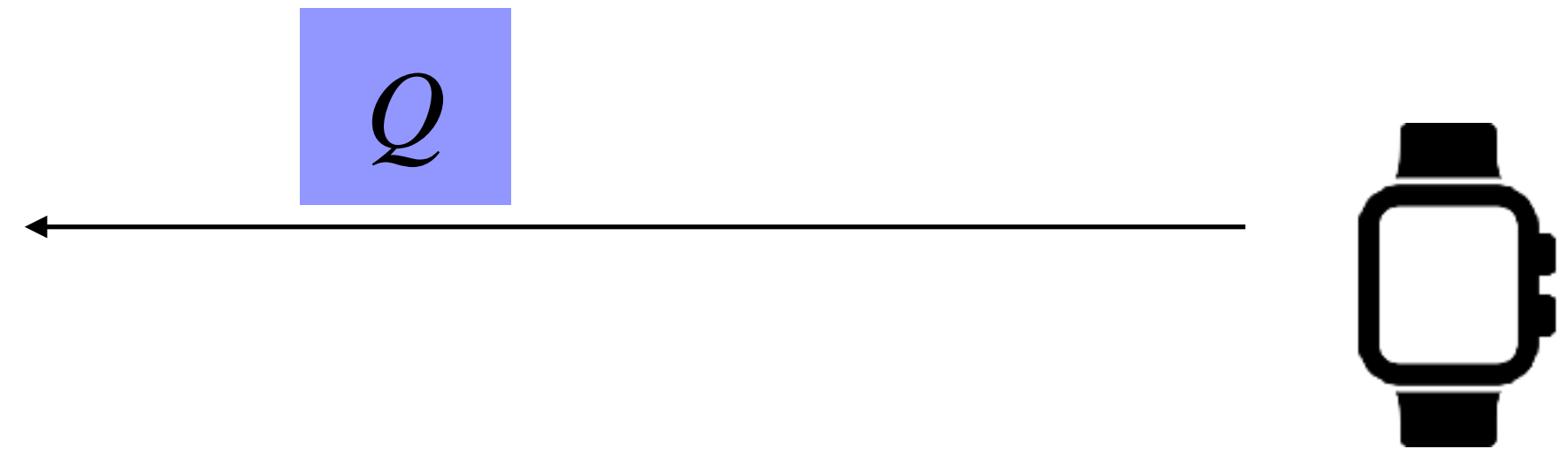


Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs



Family of distributions:

$$\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$$



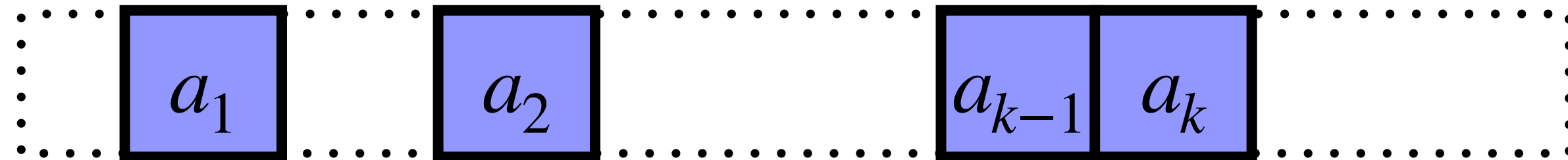
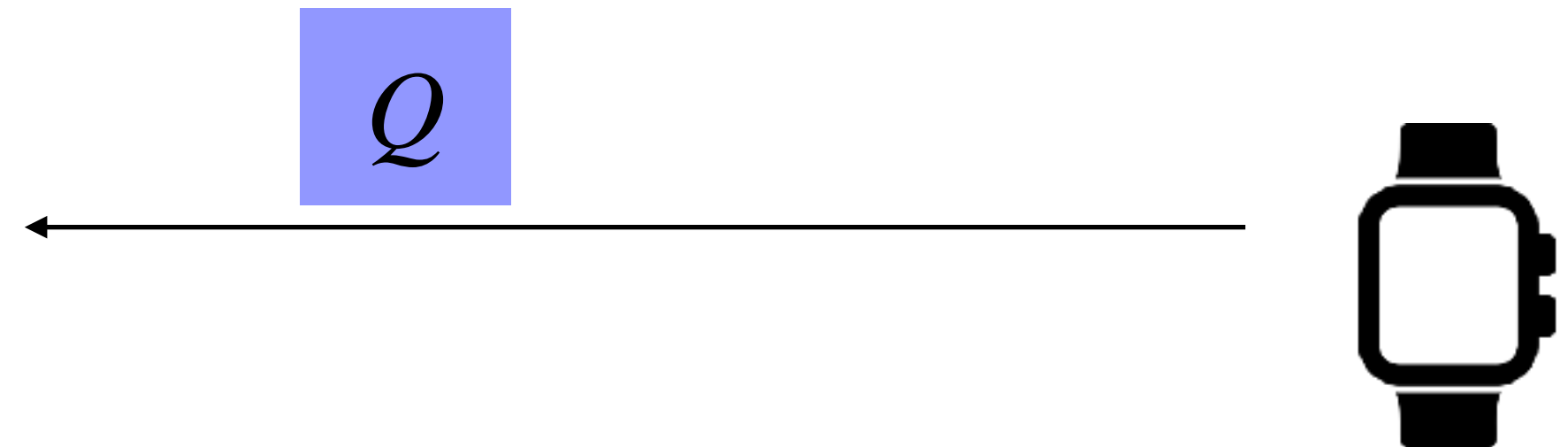
$$A_Q \leftarrow D_Q$$

Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs



Family of distributions:

$$\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$$



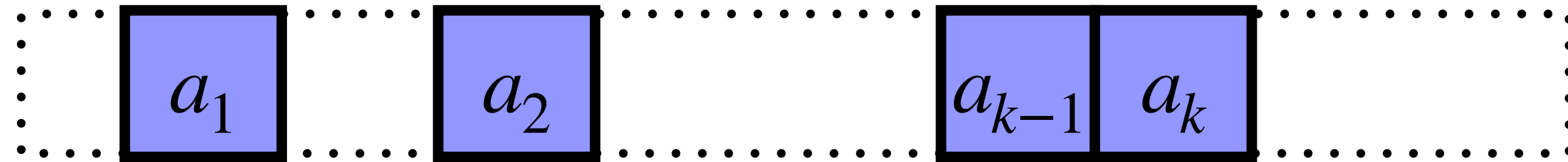
$$A_Q \leftarrow D_Q$$

Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs

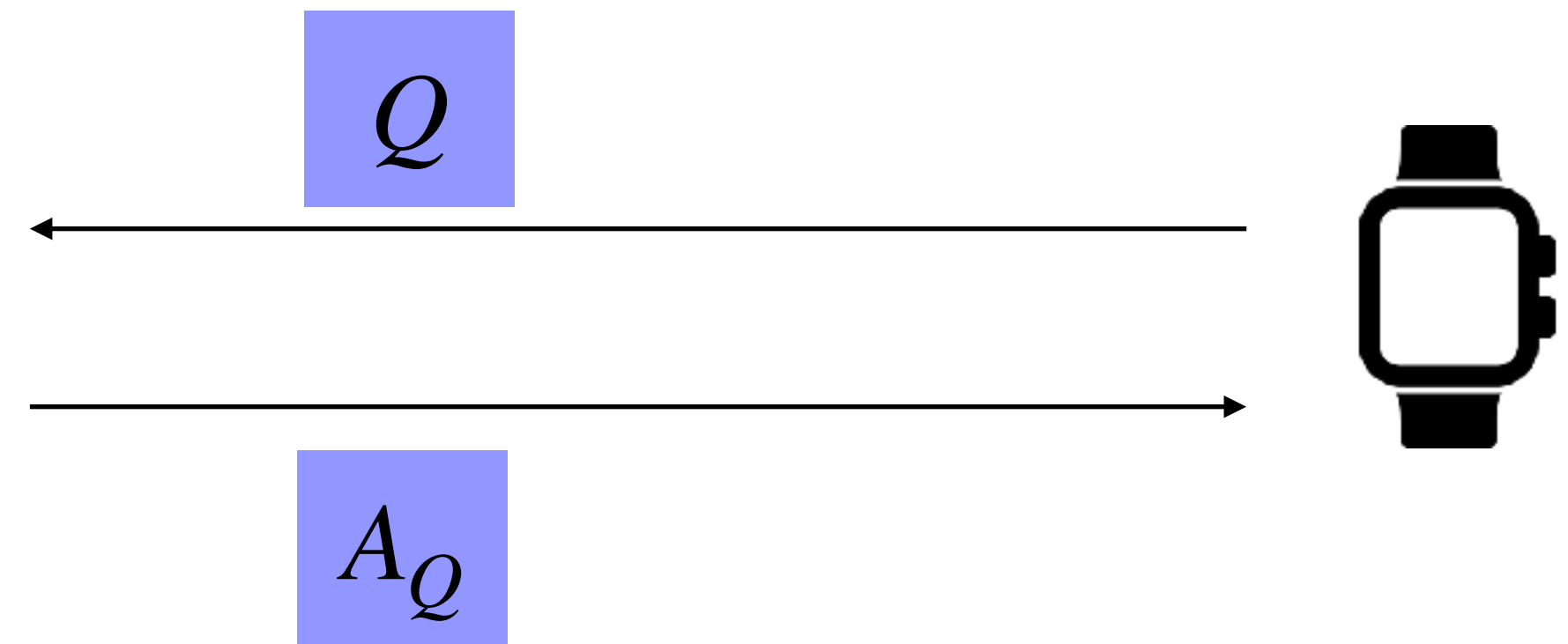


Family of distributions:

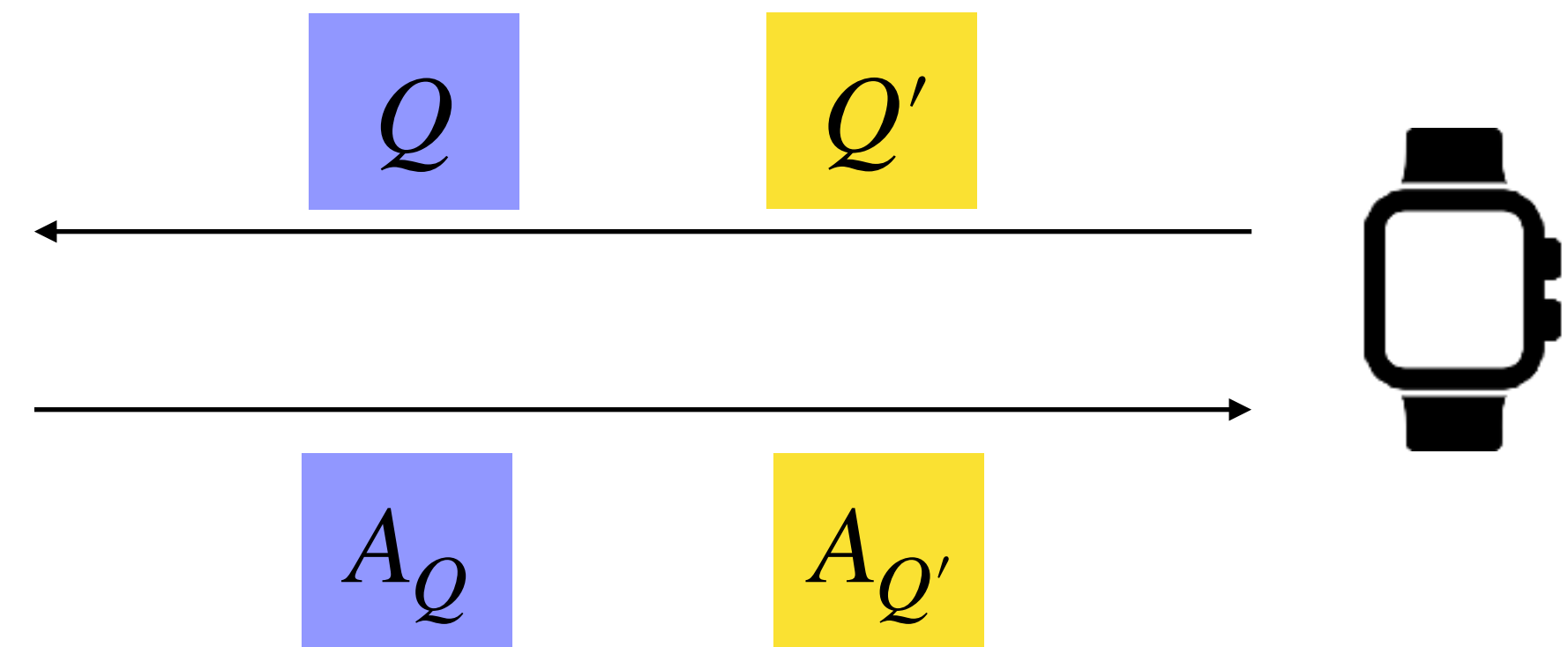
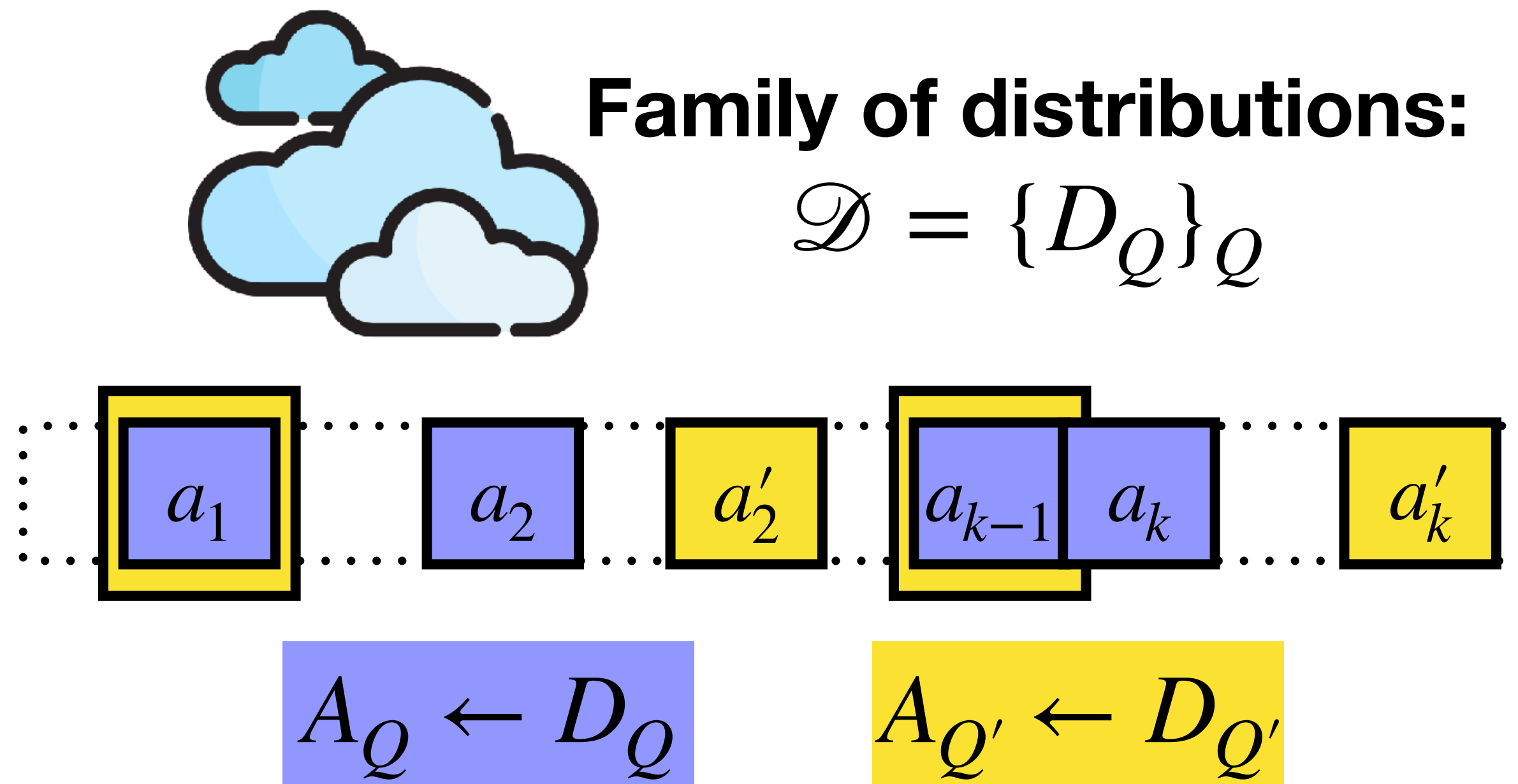
$$\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$$



$$A_Q \leftarrow D_Q$$



Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs

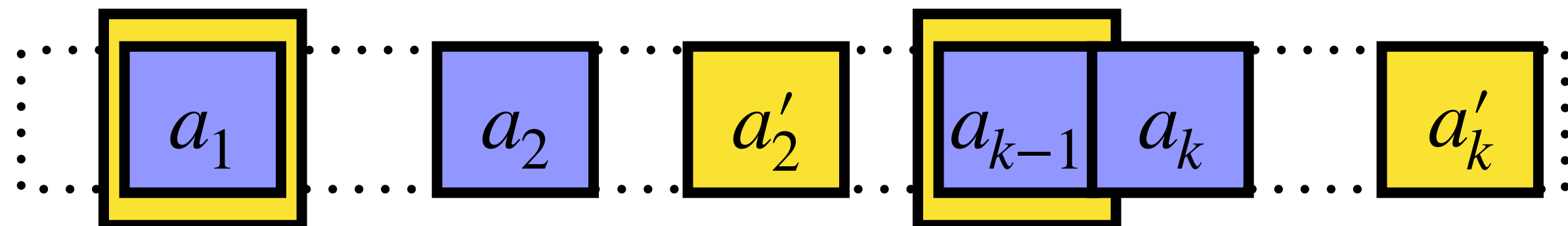


Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs



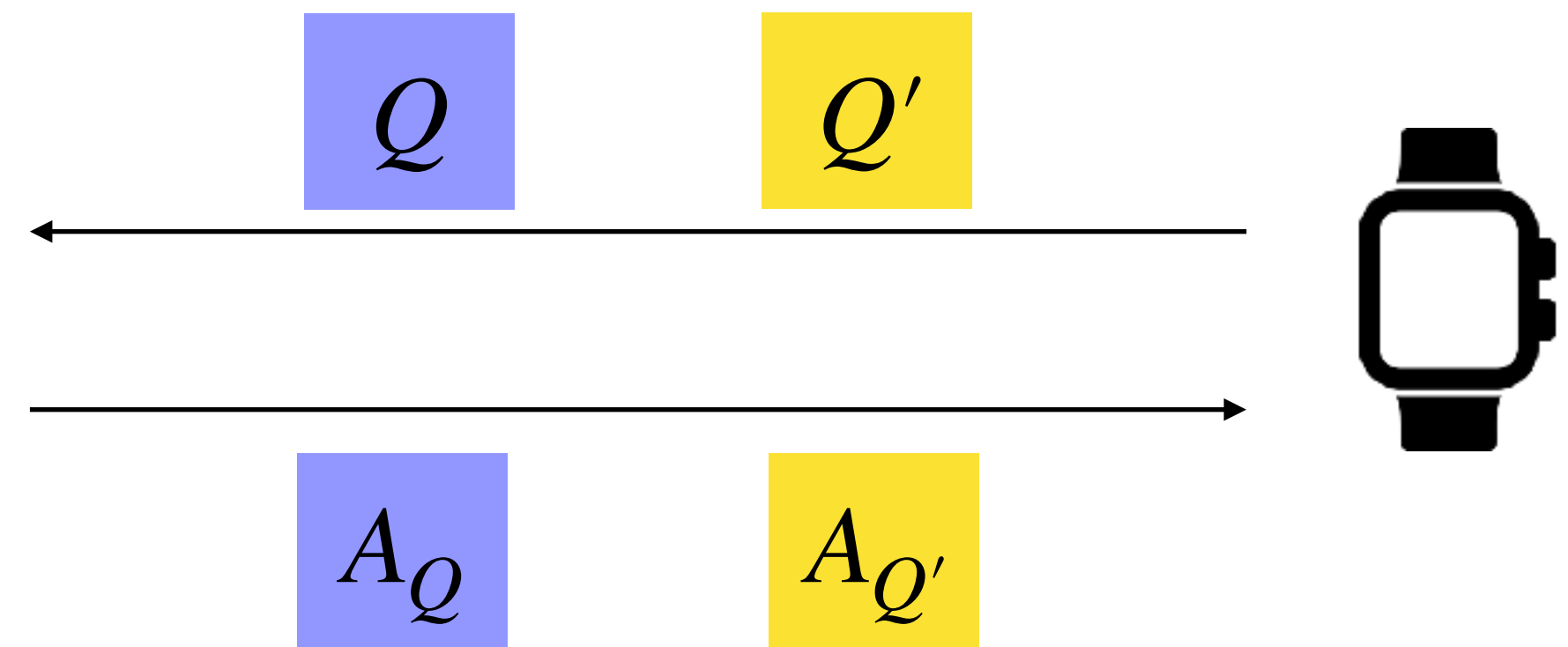
Family of distributions:

$$\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$$



$$A_Q \leftarrow D_Q$$

$$A_{Q'} \leftarrow D_{Q'}$$



Non-signaling: Let $S = Q \cap Q'$.

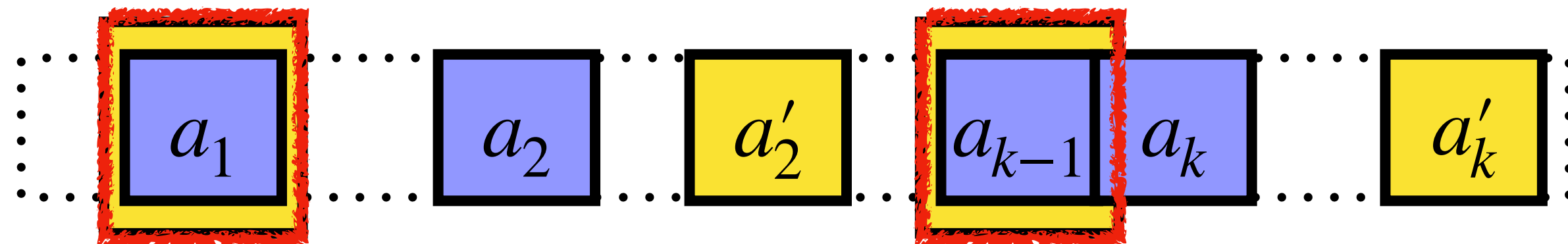
$$A_Q|_S \equiv A_{Q'}|_S$$

Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs



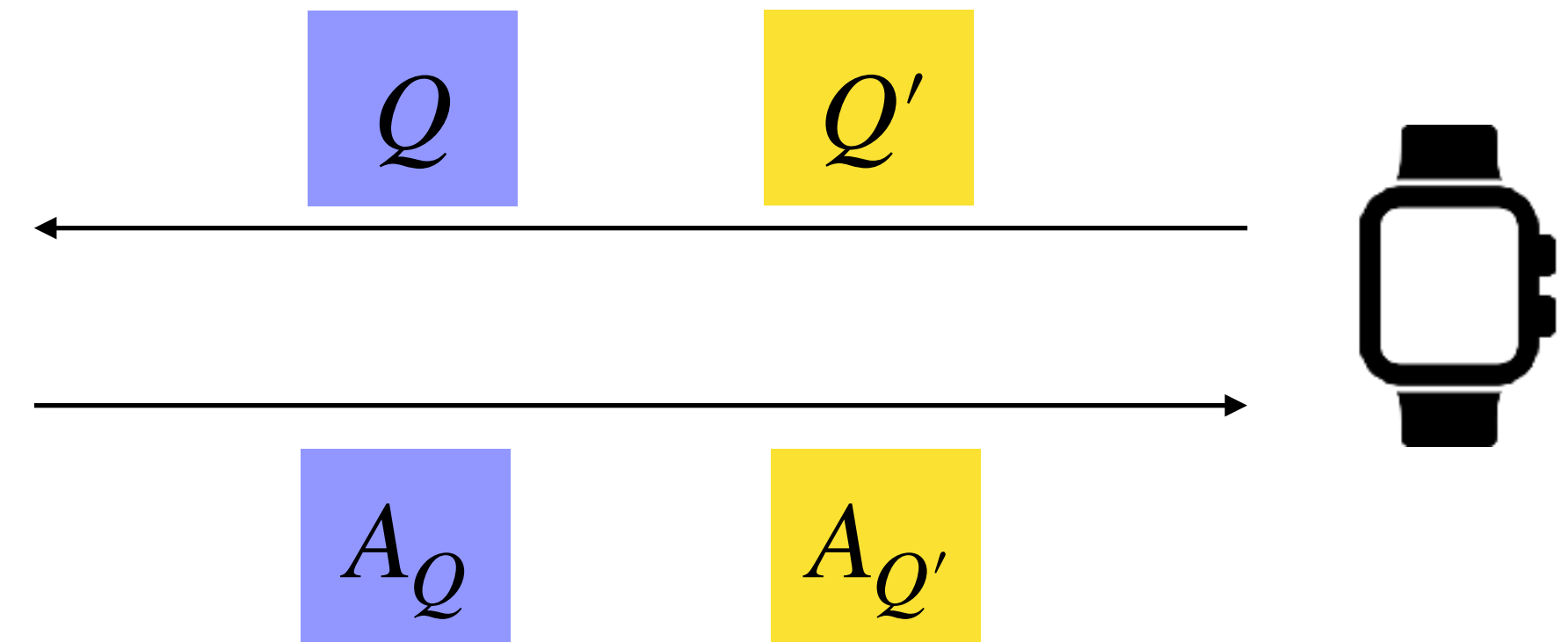
Family of distributions:

$$\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$$



$$A_Q \leftarrow D_Q$$

$$A_{Q'} \leftarrow D_{Q'}$$



Non-signaling: Let $S = Q \cap Q'$.

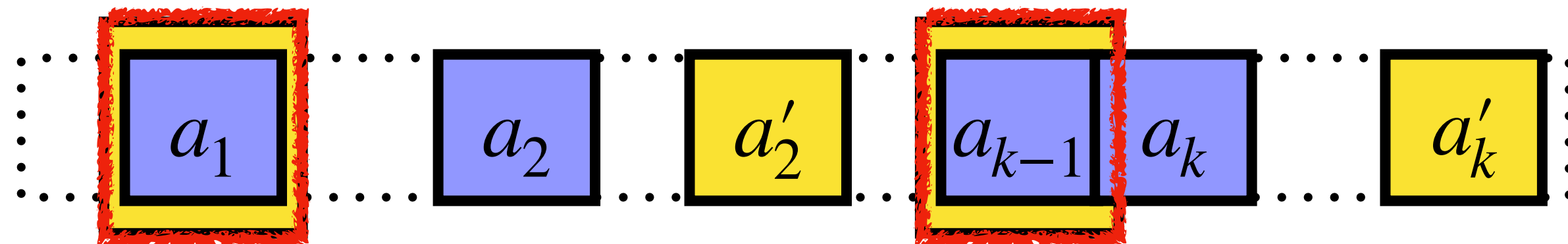
$$A_Q|_S \equiv A_{Q'}|_S$$

Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs



Family of distributions:

$$\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$$



$$A_Q \leftarrow D_Q$$

$$A_{Q'} \leftarrow D_{Q'}$$

Non-signaling: Let $S = Q \cap Q'$.

$$A_Q|_S \equiv A_{Q'}|_S$$



NS Soundness: If $x \notin \mathcal{L}$

$$\Pr_{Q, A_Q} [V(x, Q, A_Q) = 1] \leq \frac{1}{\text{poly}(n)}$$

Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs

[Alternate view]

Non-signaling:

$$S = Q \cap Q'.$$

$$A_Q|_S \equiv A_{Q'}|_S$$

Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs

[Alternate view]

Non-signaling:

$$S = Q \cap Q'.$$

$$A_Q|_S \equiv A_{Q'}|_S$$

Arbitrary correlation that obeys “locality”

Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs

[Alternate view]

Non-signaling:

$$S = Q \cap Q'.$$

$$A_Q|_S \equiv A_{Q'}|_S$$

Arbitrary correlation that obeys “locality”



Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs

[Alternate view]

Non-signaling:

$$S = Q \cap Q'.$$

$$A_Q|_S \equiv A_{Q'}|_S$$

Arbitrary correlation that obeys “locality”



Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs

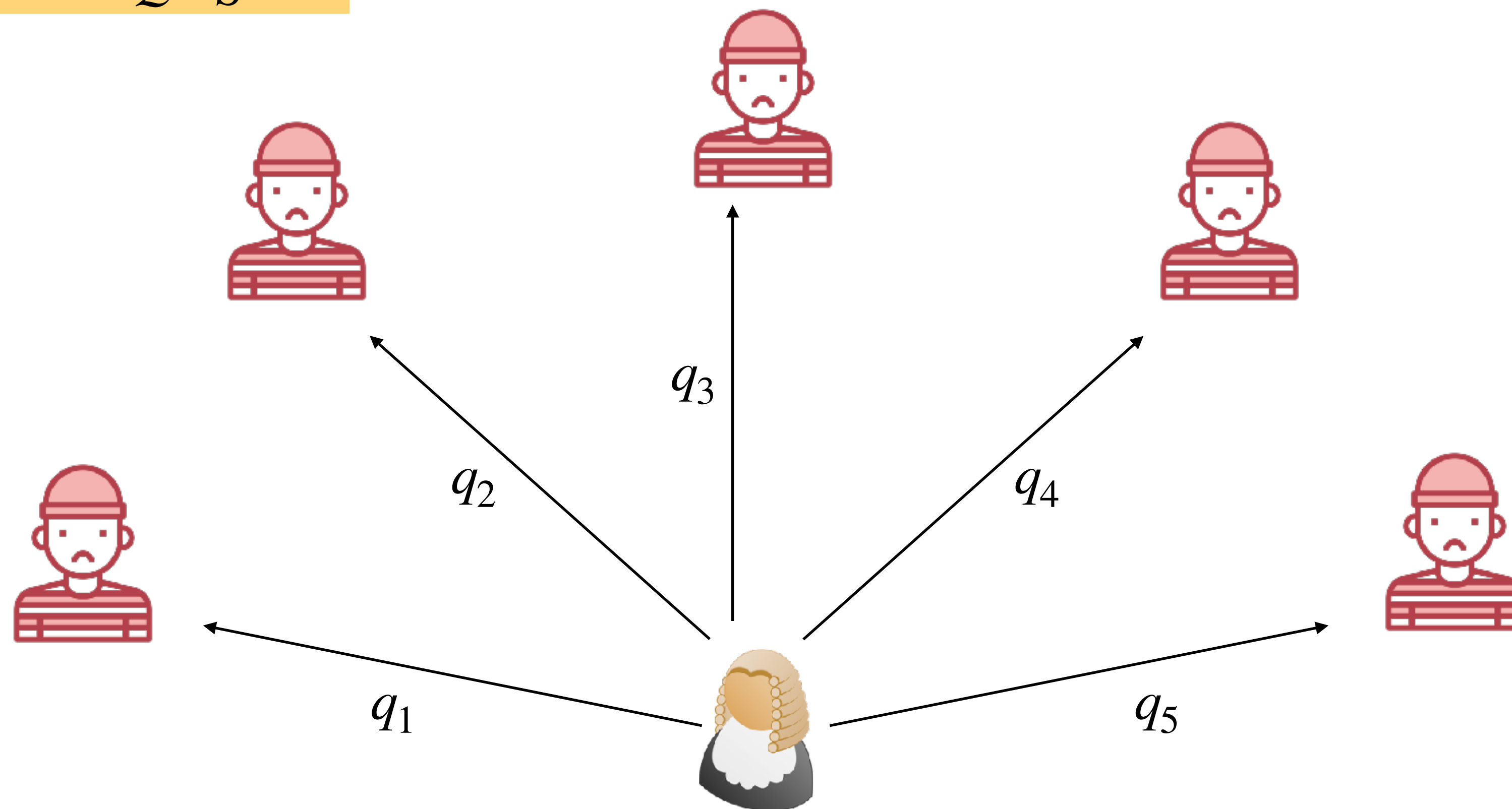
[Alternate view]

Non-signaling:

$$S = Q \cap Q'.$$

$$A_Q|_S \equiv A_{Q'}|_S$$

Arbitrary correlation that obeys “locality”



Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs

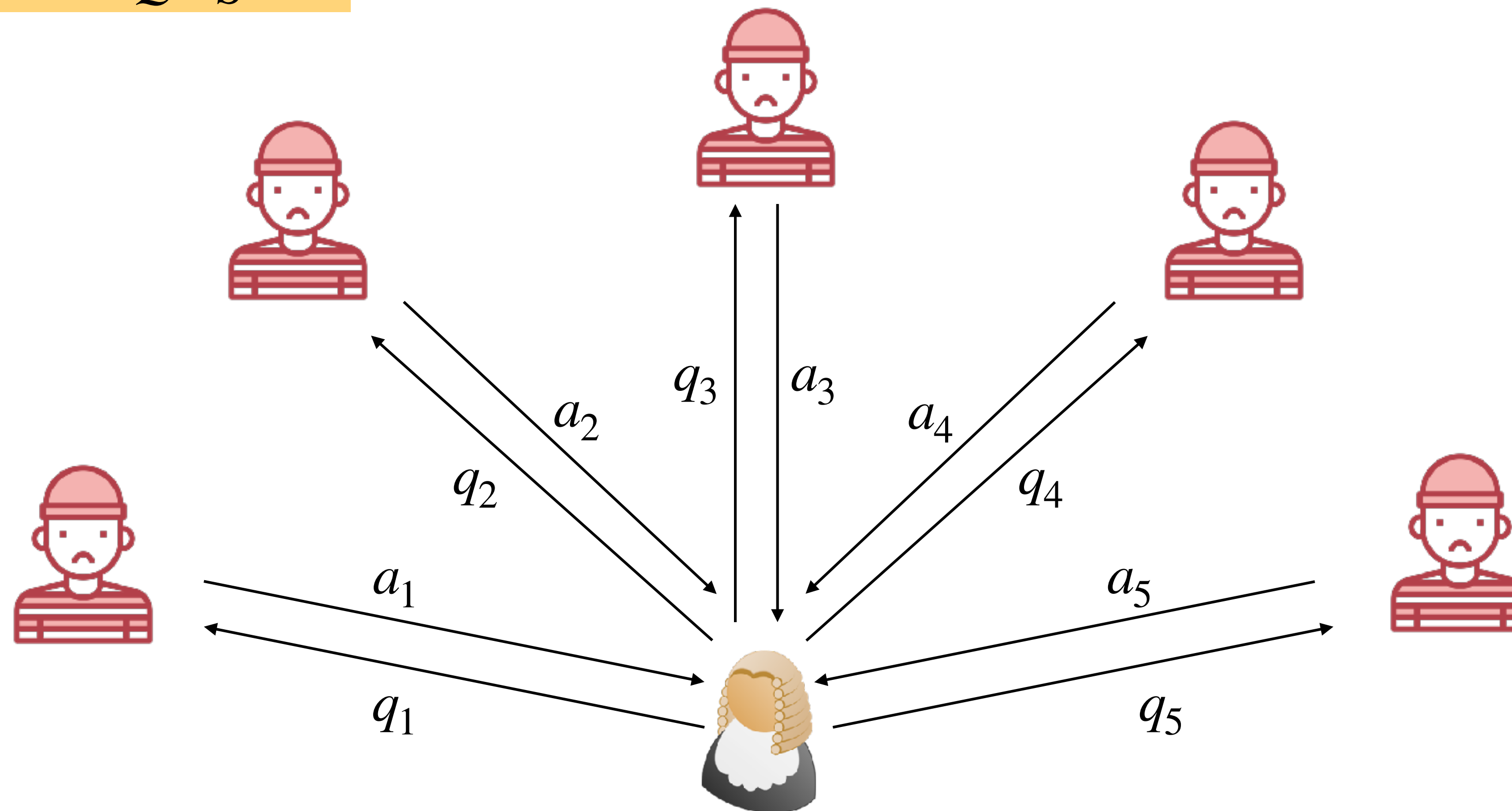
[Alternate view]

Non-signaling:

$$S = Q \cap Q'.$$

$$A_Q|_S \equiv A_{Q'}|_S$$

Arbitrary correlation that obeys “locality”



Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs

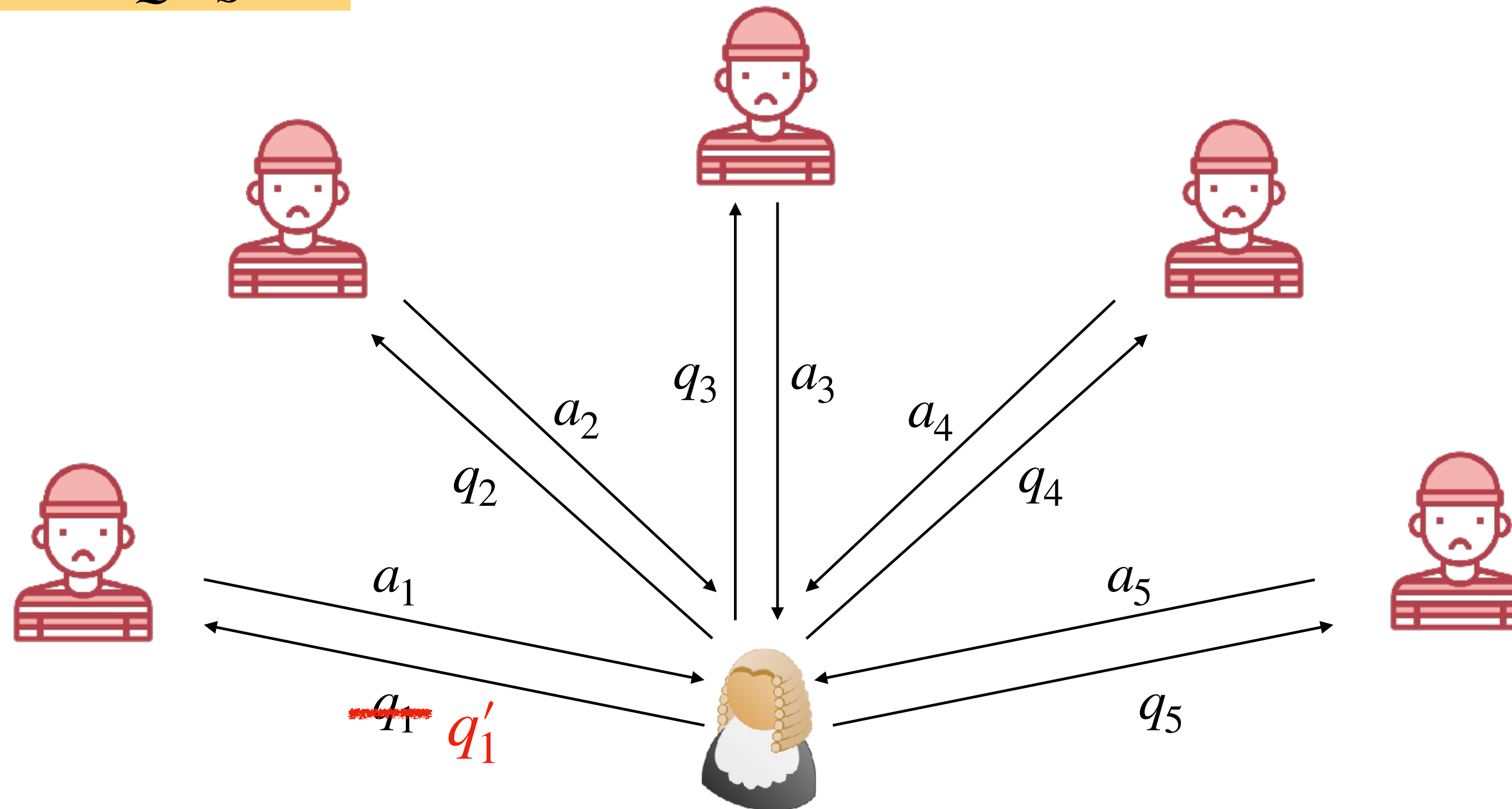
[Alternate view]

Non-signaling:

$$S = Q \cap Q'.$$

$$A_Q|_S \equiv A_{Q'}|_S$$

Arbitrary correlation that obeys “locality”



Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs

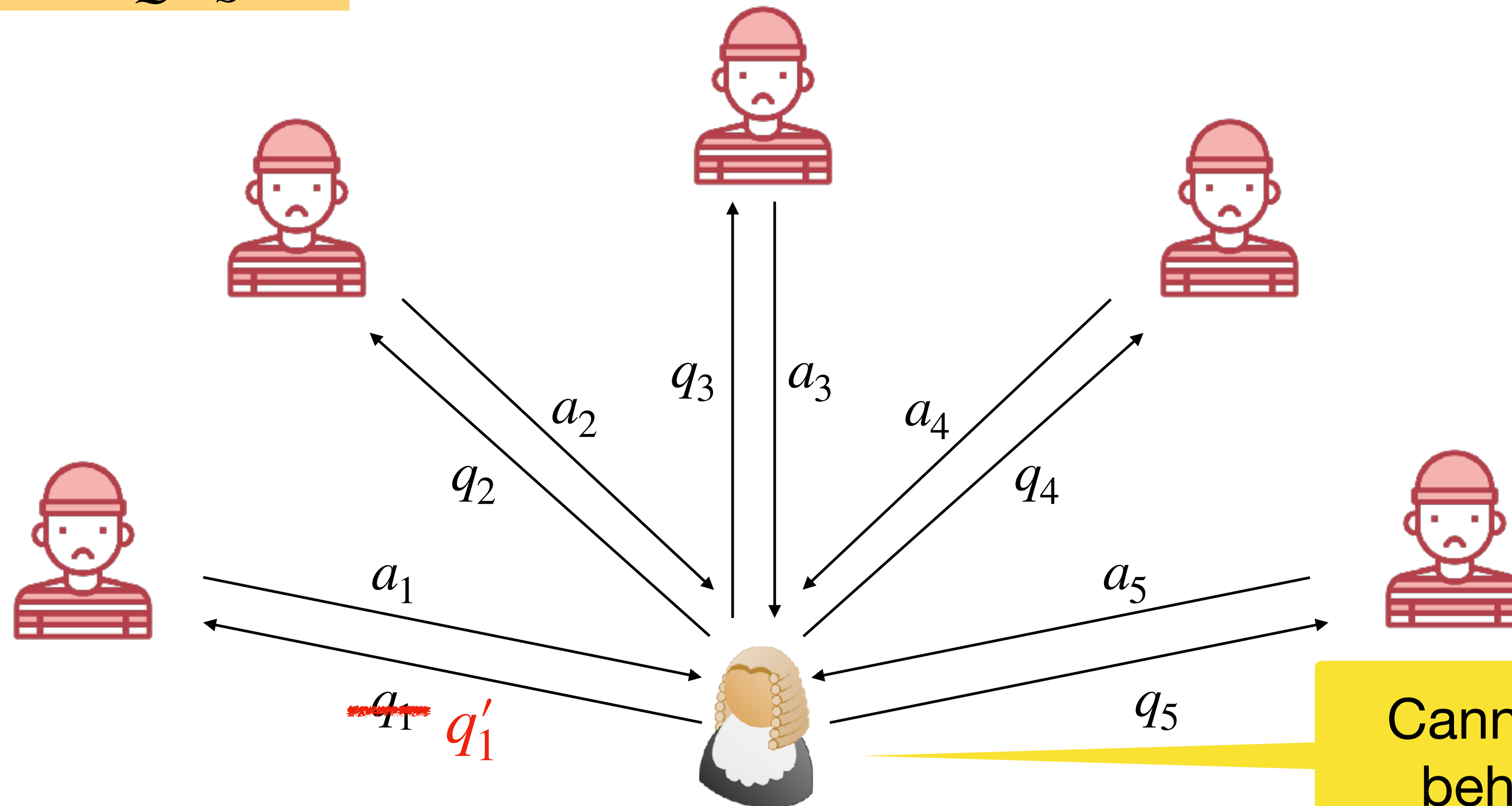
[Alternate view]

Non-signaling:

$$S = Q \cap Q'.$$

$$A_Q|_S \equiv A_{Q'}|_S$$

Arbitrary correlation that obeys “locality”



Cannot detect change in
behaviour from others

Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs

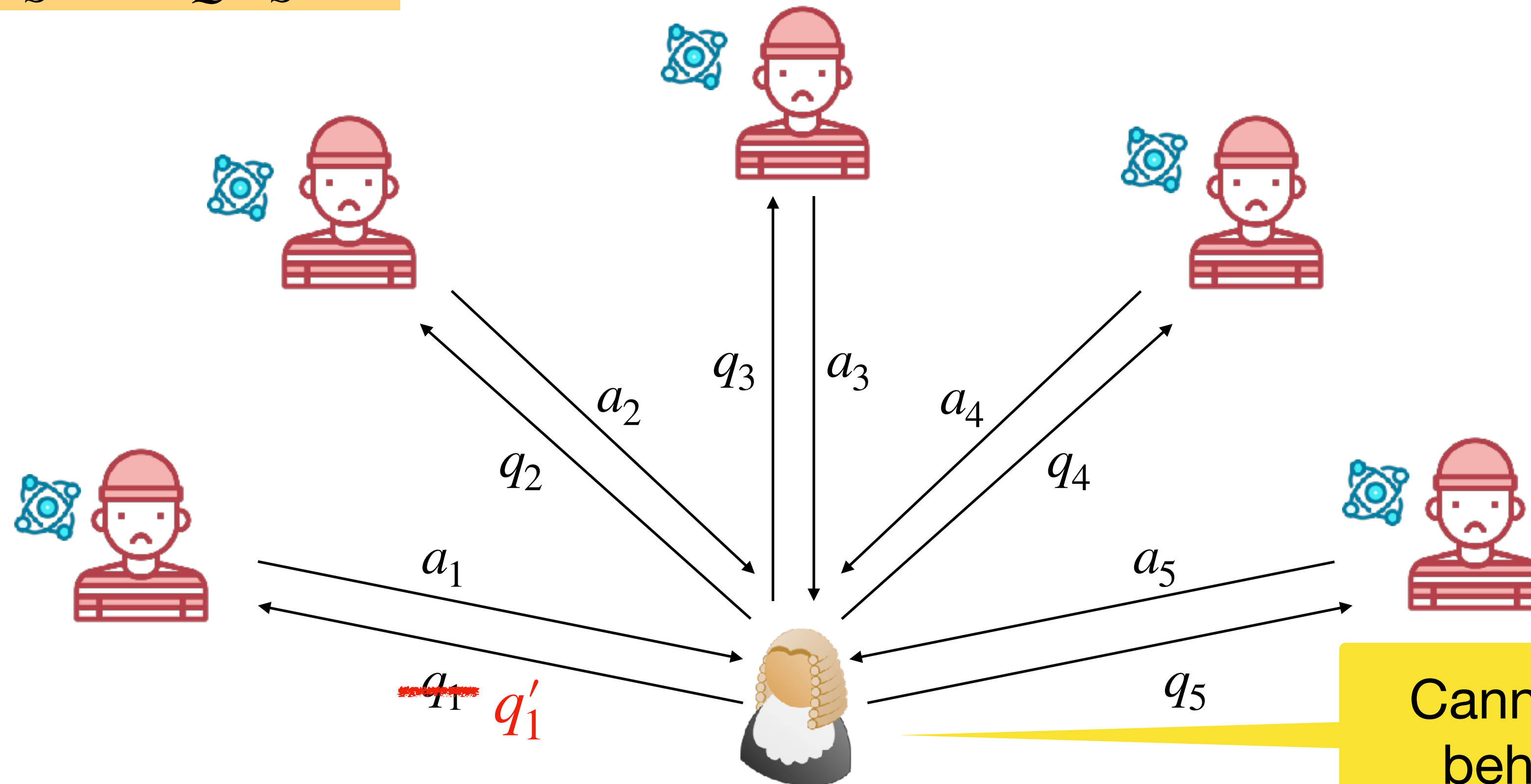
[Alternate view]

Non-signaling:

$$S = Q \cap Q'.$$

$$A_Q|_S \equiv A_{Q'}|_S$$

Arbitrary correlation that obeys “locality”



Cannot detect change in
behaviour from others

Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs

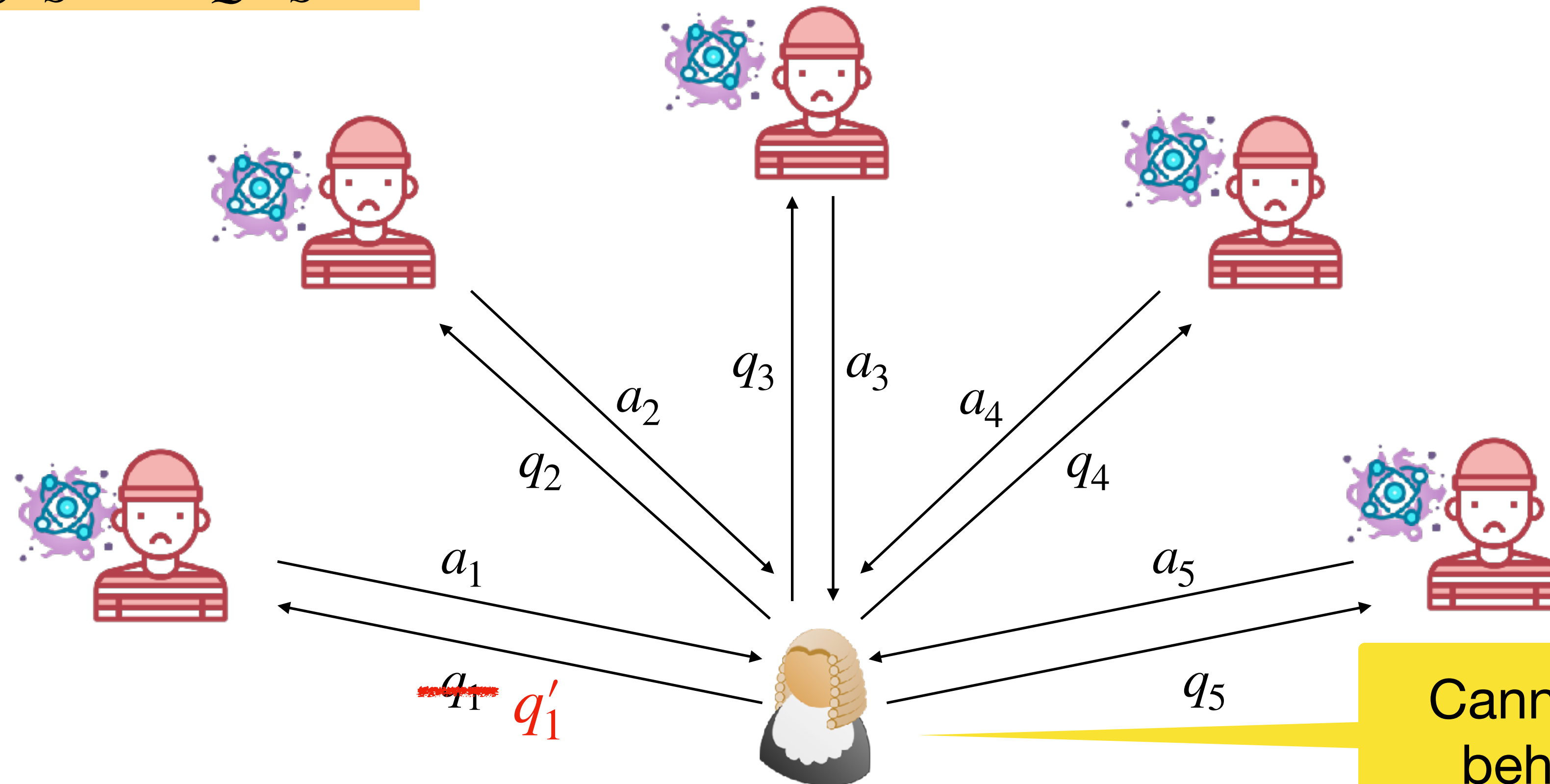
[Alternate view]

Non-signaling:

$$S = Q \cap Q'.$$

$$A_Q|_S \equiv A_{Q'}|_S$$

Arbitrary correlation that obeys “locality”



Cannot detect change in
behaviour from others

Enter: Non-Signaling PCPs

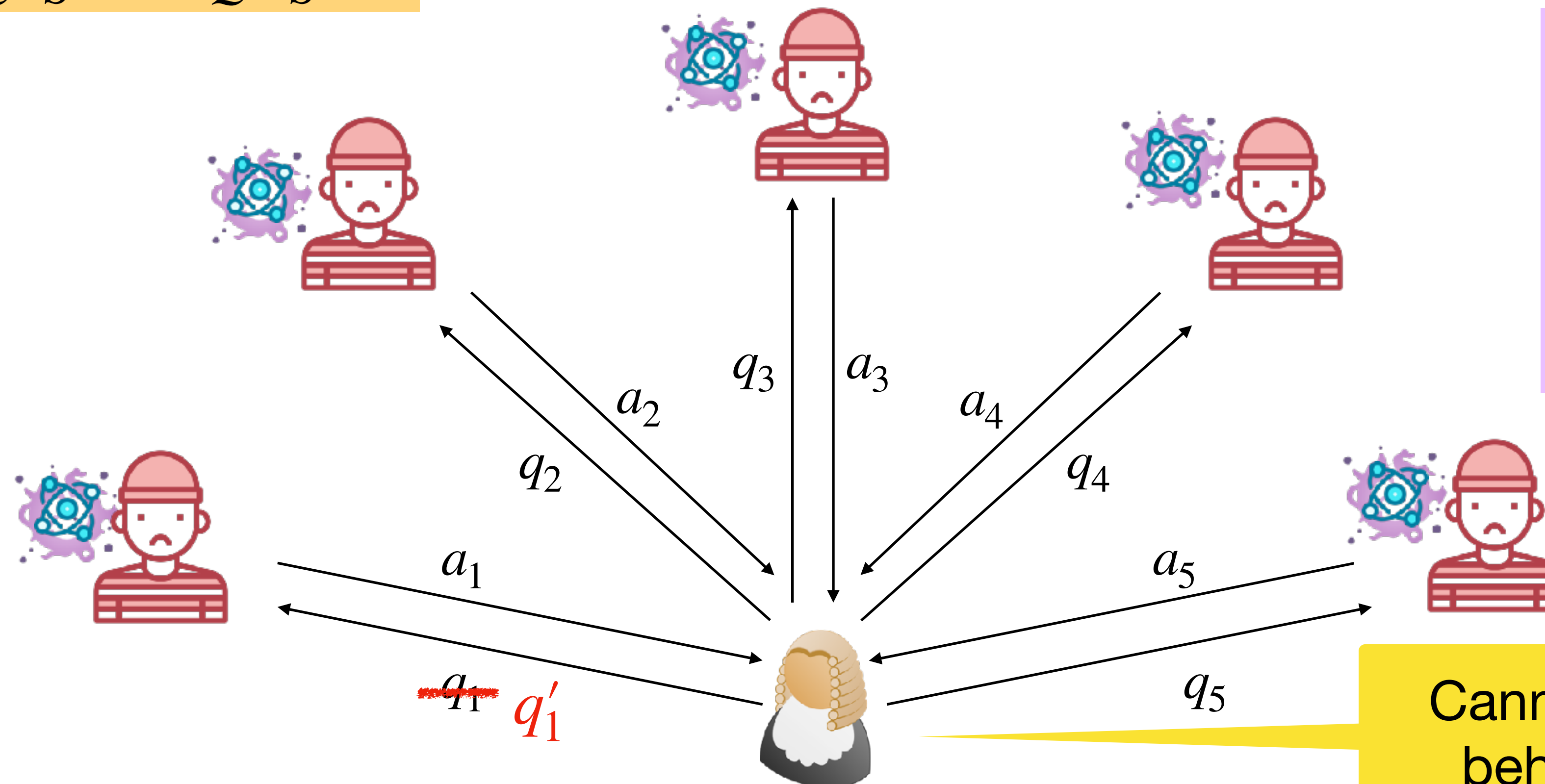
[Alternate view]

Non-signaling:

$$S = Q \cap Q'.$$

$$A_Q|_S \equiv A_{Q'}|_S$$

Arbitrary correlation that obeys “locality”



Generalization of quantum strategies.

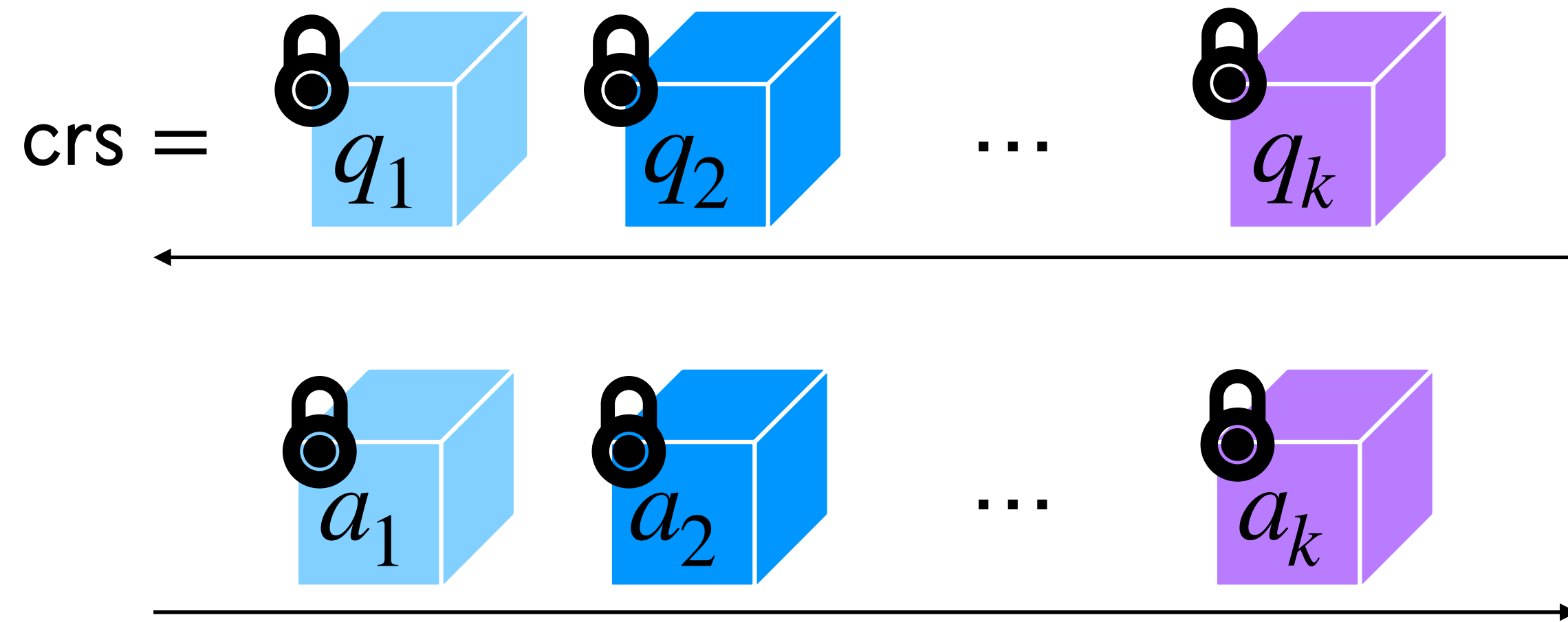
E.g. CHSH game.

Quantum: ~ 0.85

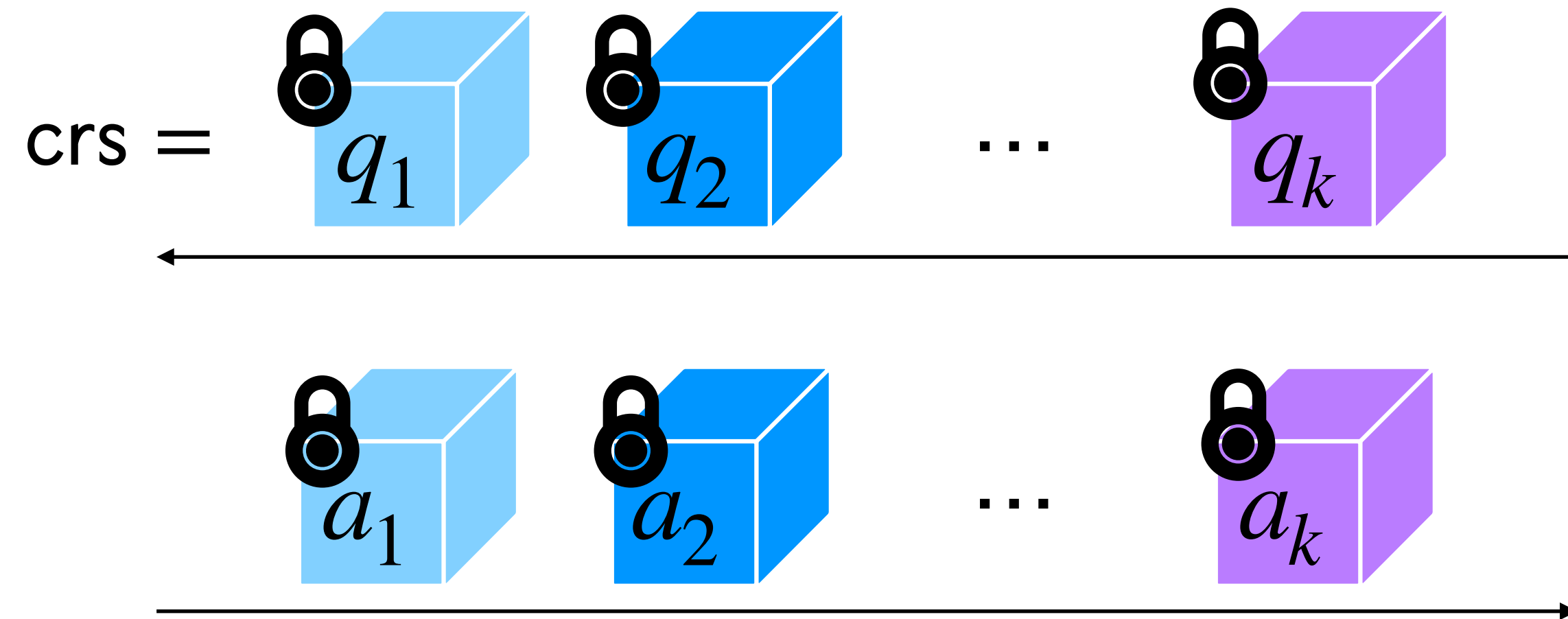
NS: 1

Cannot detect change in
behaviour from others

KRR Construction



KRR Construction

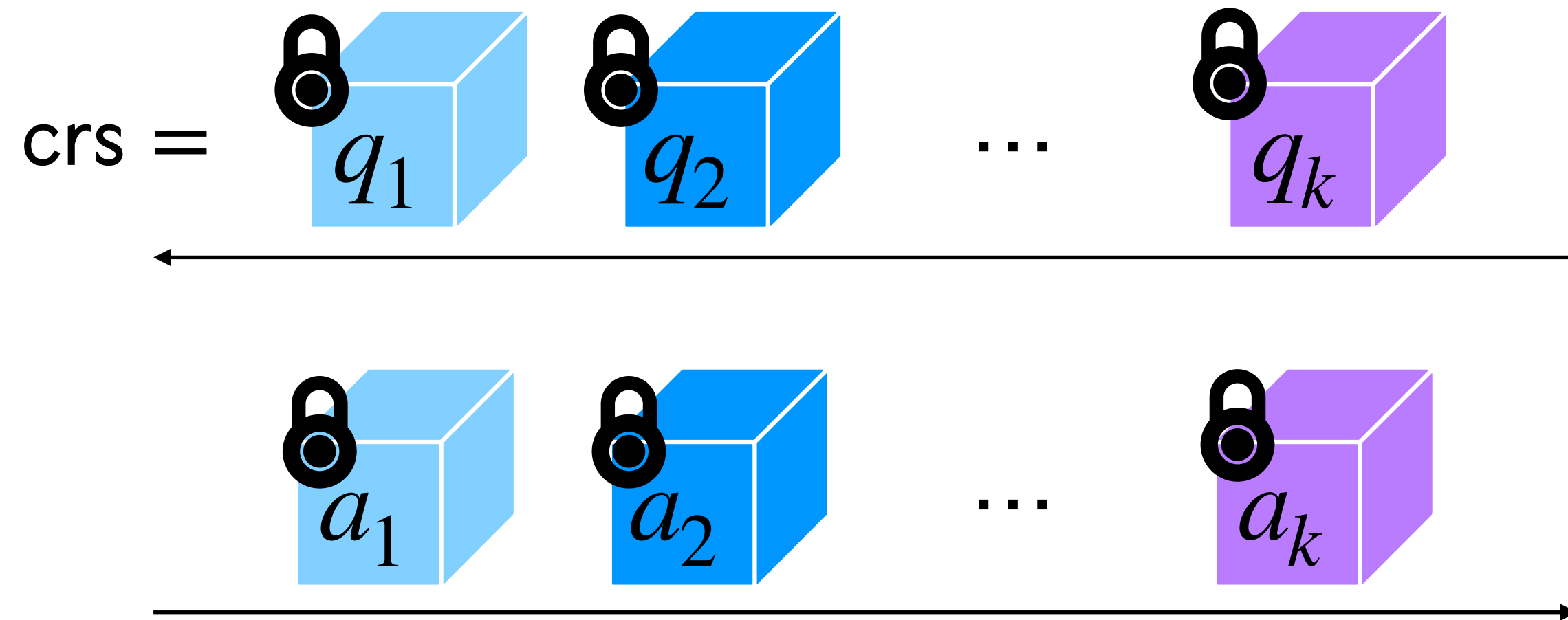


Theorem statement:

FHE Security + NS-PCP = KRR Secure

Pf. Cheating \mathcal{A} gives an NS PCP strategy ■

KRR Construction



Theorem statement:

FHE Security + NS-PCP = KRR Secure

Pf. Cheating \mathcal{A} gives an NS PCP strategy ■

We have nsPCPs for:

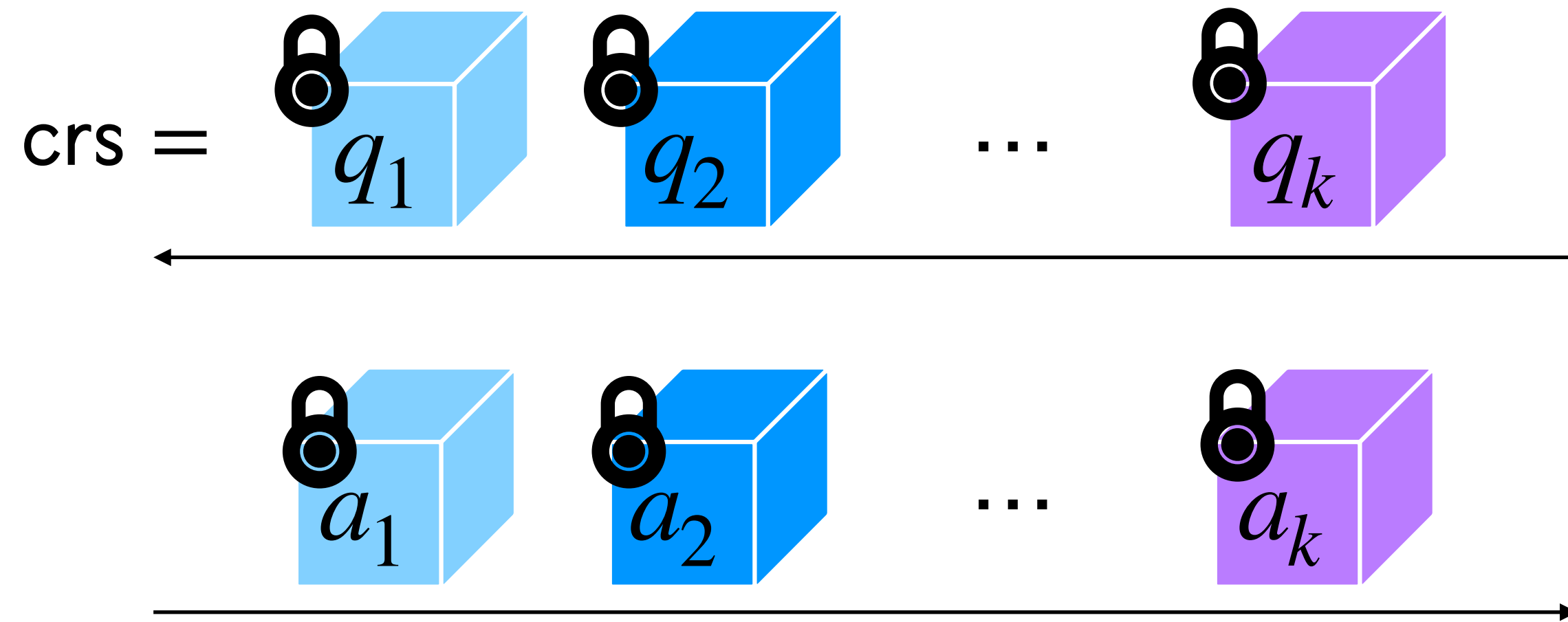
Deterministic Computations

[KRR14, BHK17, CJJ21ab, KVZ21, ...]

NTISP [BKK+17, KVZ21]

Batch-NP [CJJ21ab, WW22, ...]

KRR Construction



Theorem statement:

FHE Security + NS-PCP = KRR Secure

Pf. Cheating \mathcal{A} gives an NS PCP strategy ■

We have nsPCPs for:

Deterministic Computations

[KRR14, BHK17, CJJ21ab, KVZ21, ...]

NTISP [BKK+17, KVZ21]

Batch-NP [CJJ21ab, WW22, ...]

What about NP?

Any questions so far?

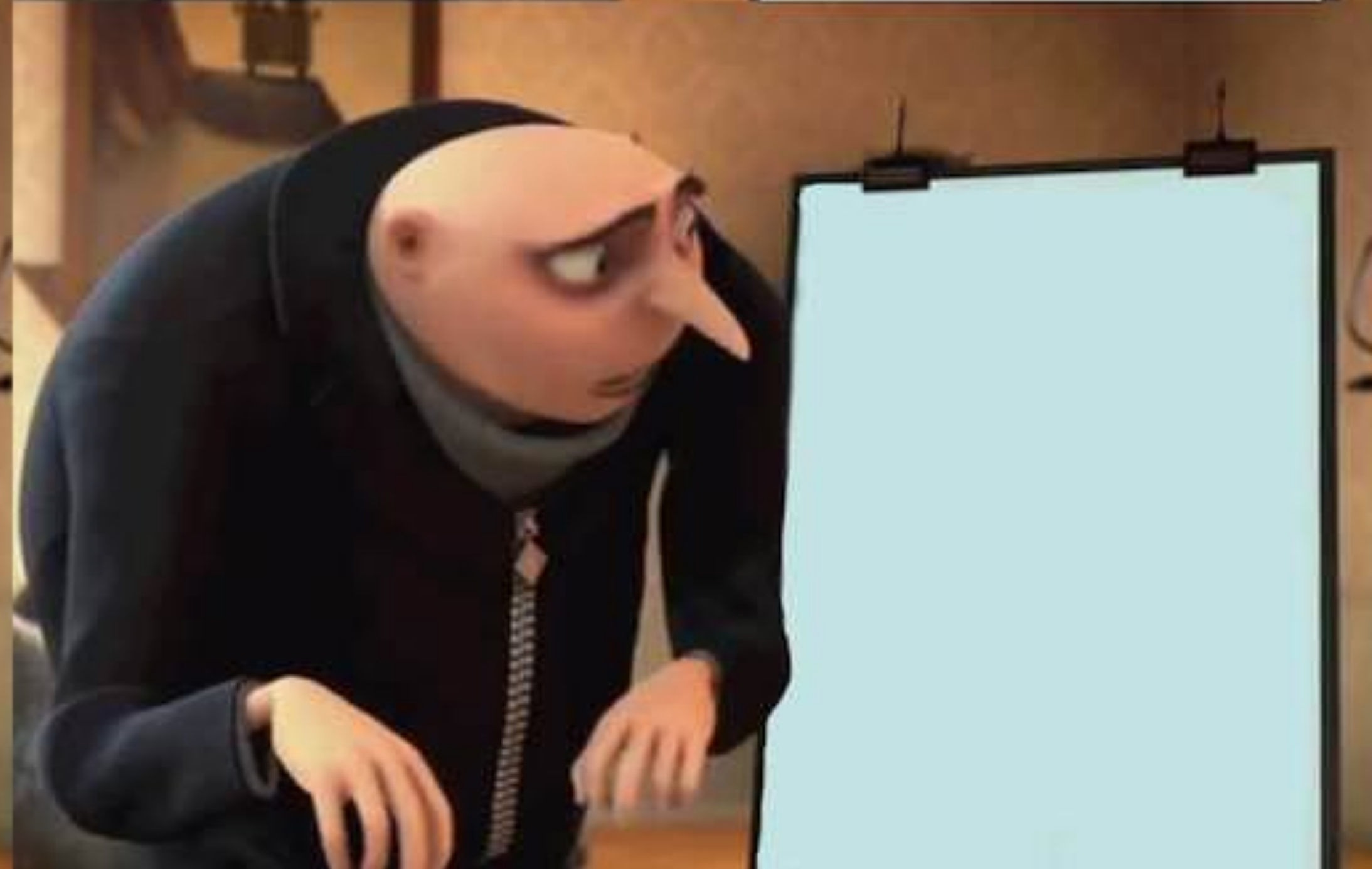
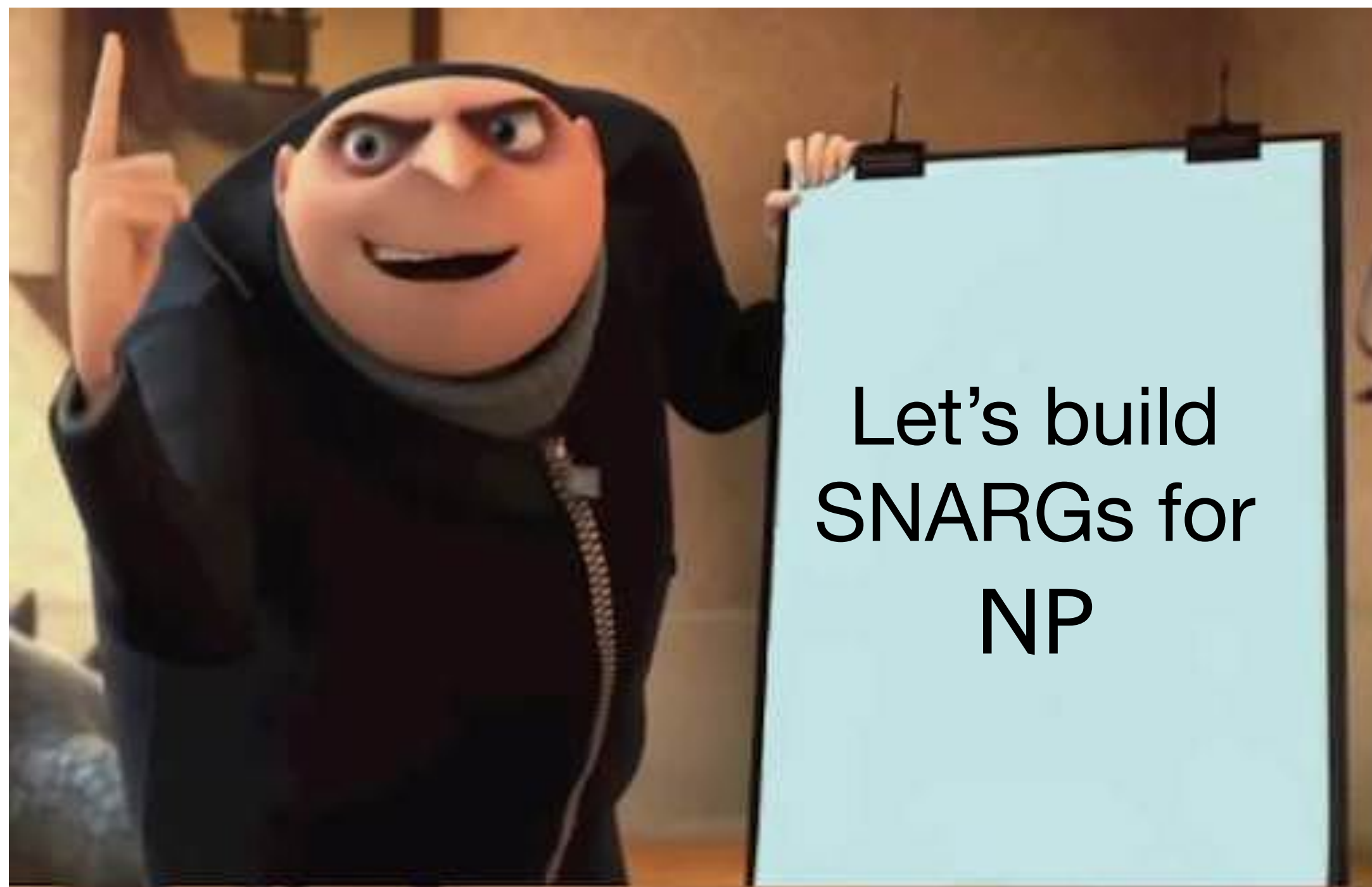


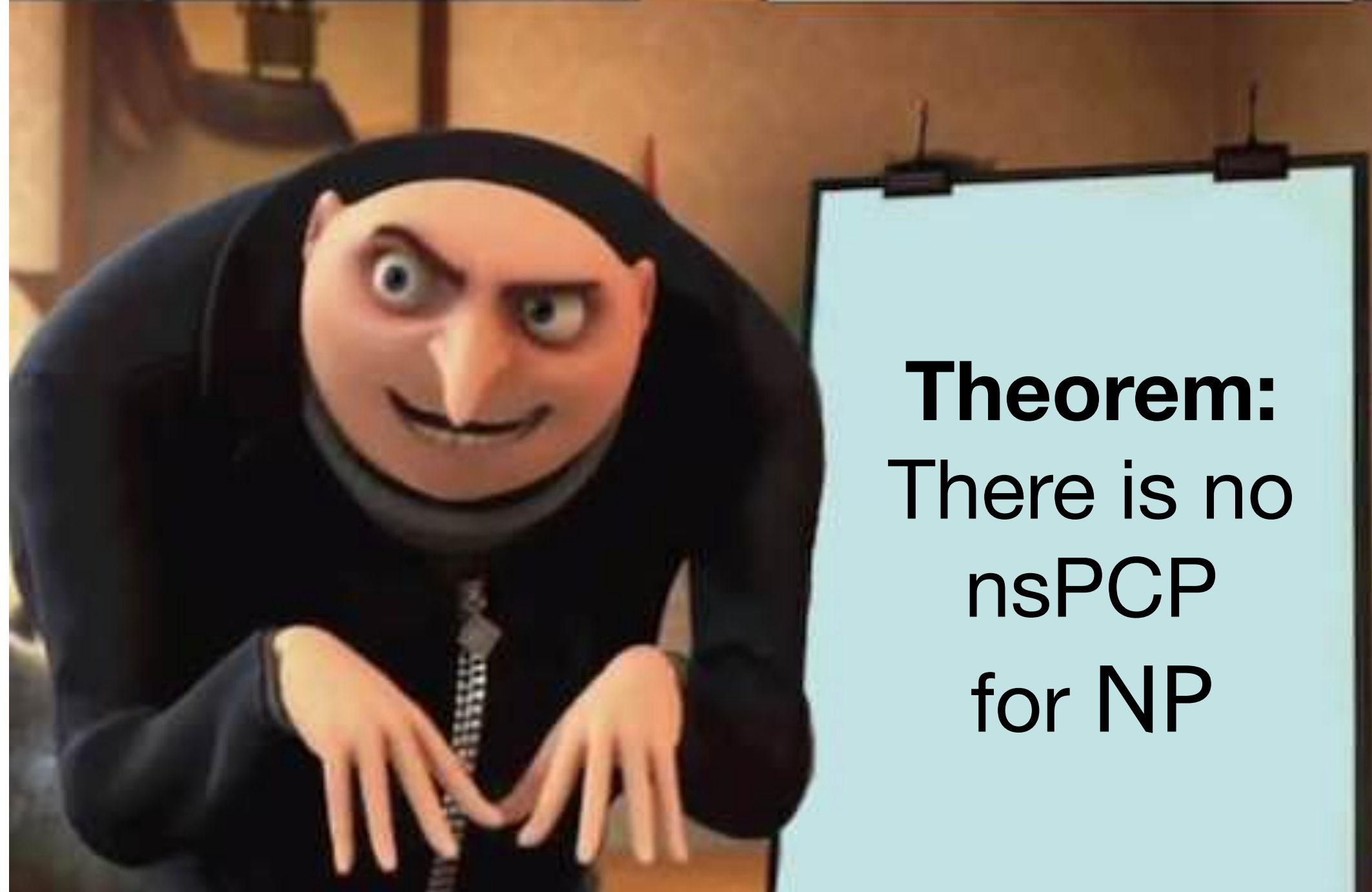
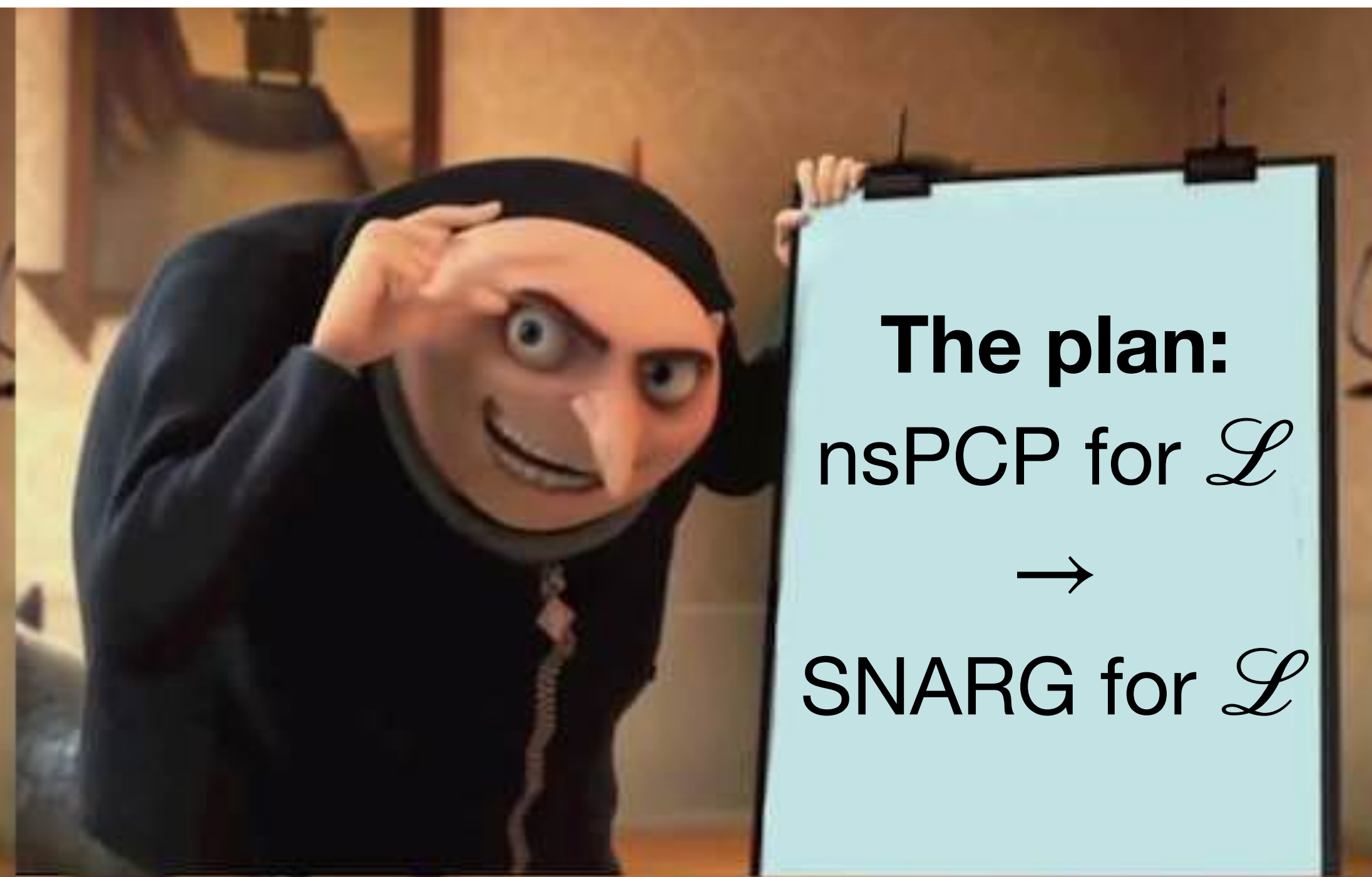
Any questions so far?

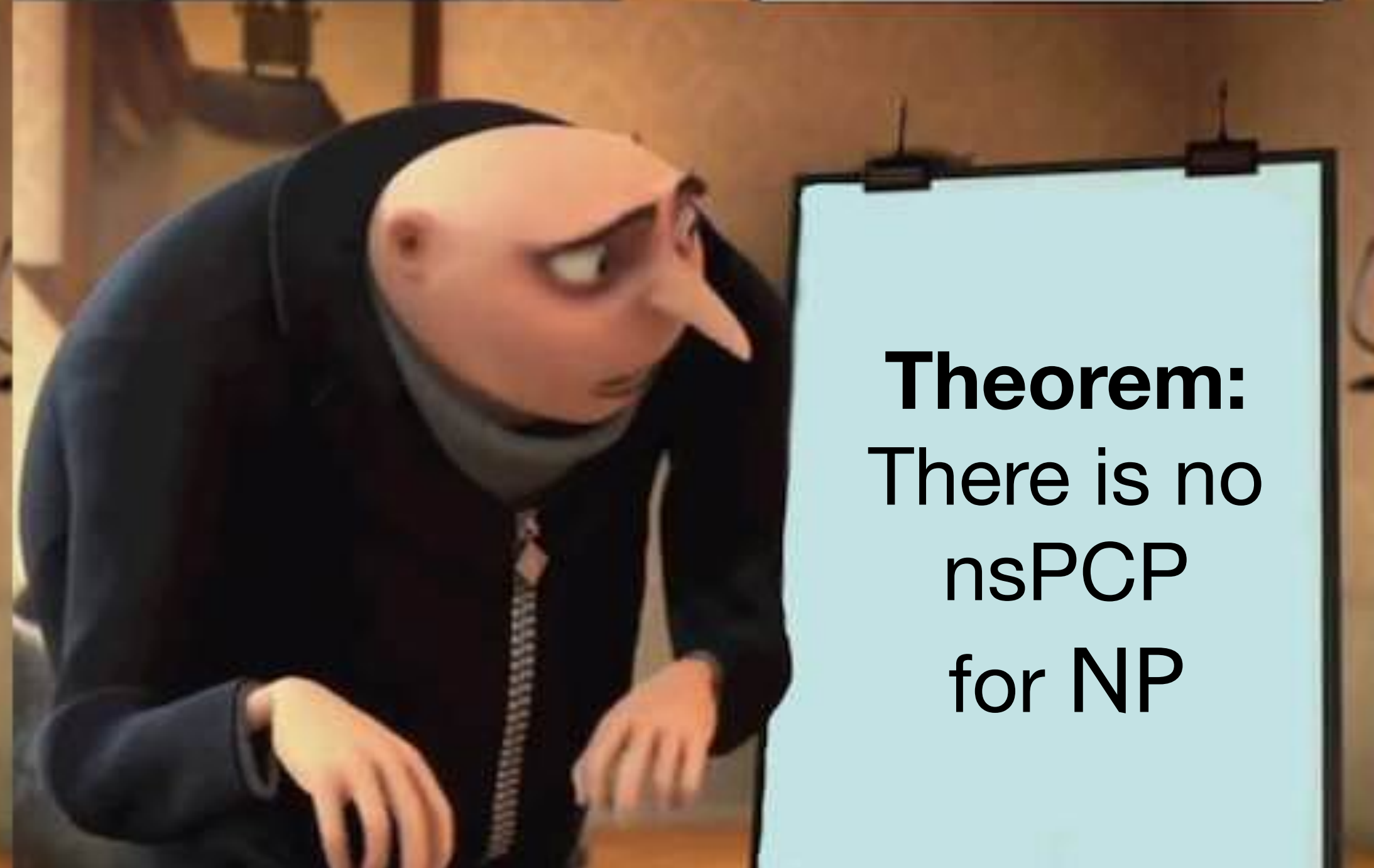
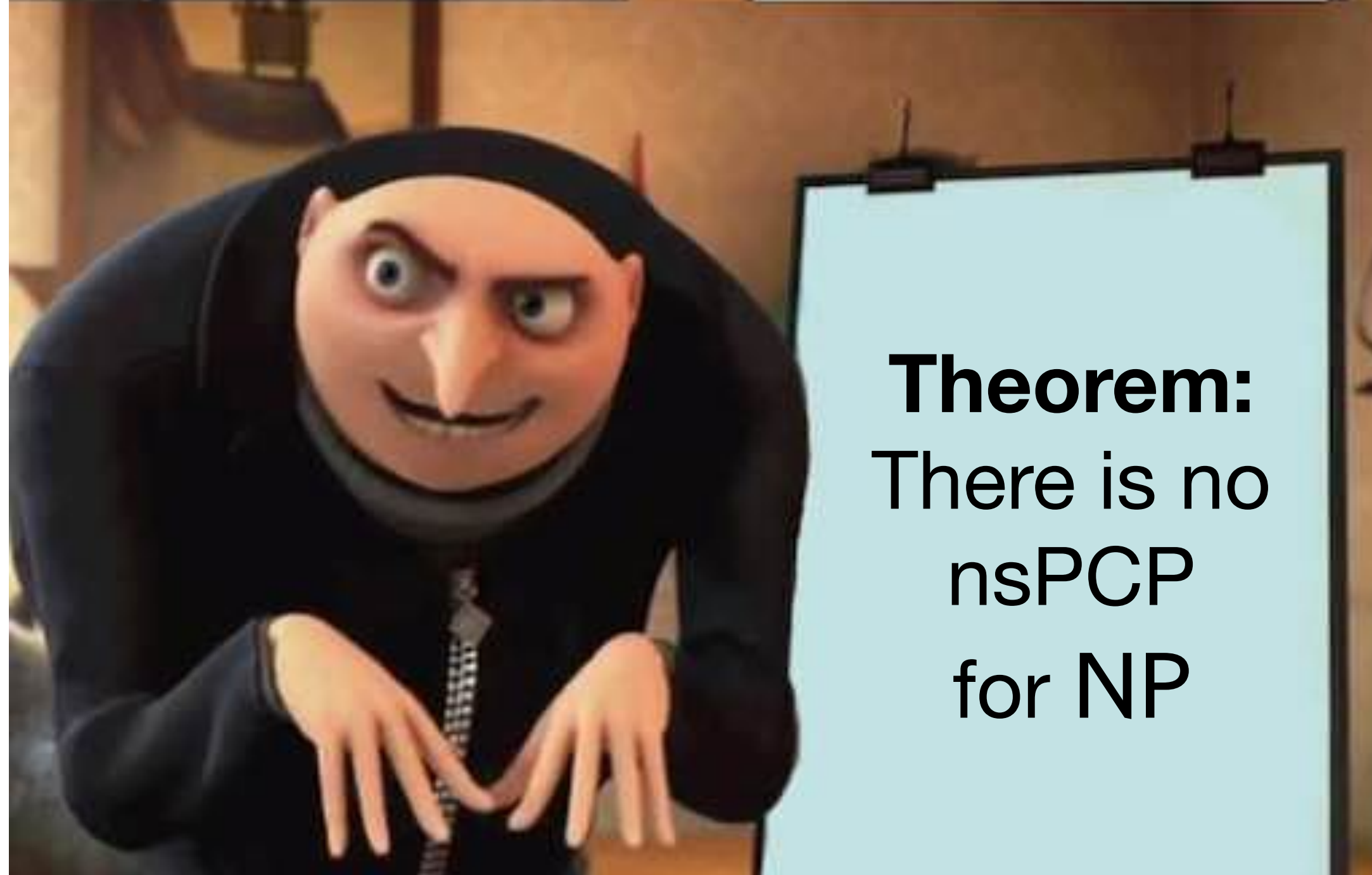
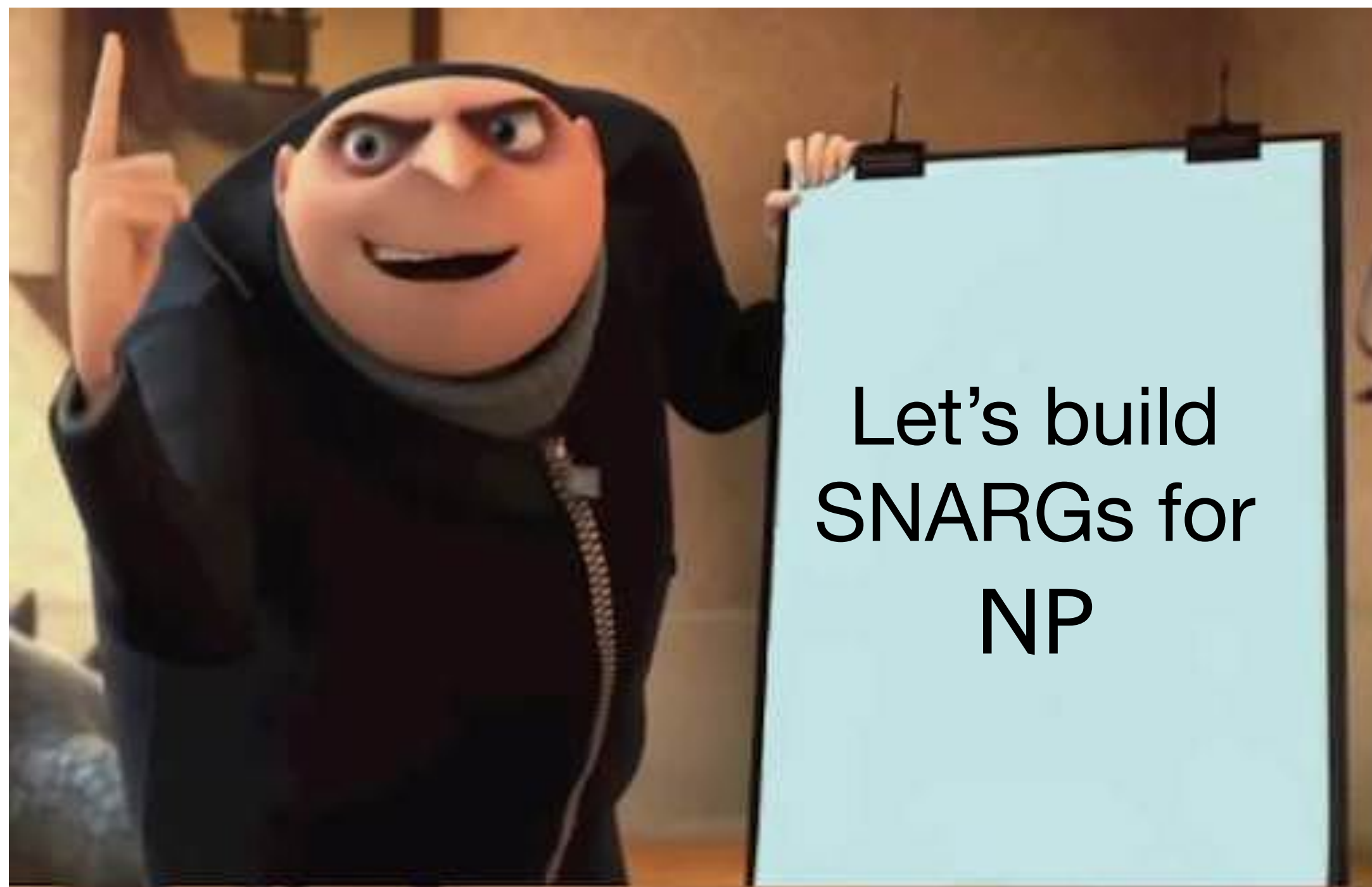


Any questions so far?









The Non-Signaling Barrier

The Non-Signaling Barrier

- **Theorem.** Assuming SAT requires $2^{O(n)}$ time, there is **no efficient NS PCP for NP**.

The Non-Signaling Barrier

- **Theorem.** Assuming SAT requires $2^{O(n)}$ time, there is **no efficient NS PCP for NP**.
- **Proof:** Suppose there exists a PCP of length ℓ with locality k . Here is an algorithm for SAT:

The Non-Signaling Barrier

- **Theorem.** Assuming SAT requires $2^{O(n)}$ time, there is **no efficient NS PCP for NP**.
- **Proof:** Suppose there exists a PCP of length ℓ with locality k . Here is an algorithm for SAT:
 - Compute an PCP $\ell^{O(k)}$ -size **linear program** to determine if the PCP has a successful non-signaling strategy for x . Output 1 if yes, 0 otherwise.

The Non-Signaling Barrier

- **Theorem.** Assuming SAT requires $2^{O(n)}$ time, there is **no efficient NS PCP for NP**.
- **Proof:** Suppose there exists a PCP of length ℓ with locality k . Here is an algorithm for SAT:
 - Compute an PCP $\ell^{O(k)}$ -size **linear program** to determine if the PCP has a successful non-signaling strategy for x . Output 1 if yes, 0 otherwise.

#Variables in LP correspond (roughly)
to all possible query sets Q to the PCP

The Non-Signaling Barrier

- **Theorem.** Assuming SAT requires $2^{O(n)}$ time, there is **no efficient NS PCP for NP**.
- **Proof:** Suppose there exists a PCP of length ℓ with locality k . Here is an algorithm for SAT:
 - Compute an PCP $\ell^{O(k)}$ -size **linear program** to determine if the PCP has a successful non-signaling strategy for x . Output 1 if yes, 0 otherwise.

The Non-Signaling Barrier

- **Theorem.** Assuming SAT requires $2^{O(n)}$ time, there is **no efficient NS PCP for NP**.
- **Proof:** Suppose there exists a PCP of length ℓ with locality k . Here is an algorithm for SAT:
 - Compute an PCP $\ell^{O(k)}$ -size **linear program** to determine if the PCP has a successful non-signaling strategy for x . Output 1 if yes, 0 otherwise.
- For $\ell = \text{poly}(n)$ and $k \ll n$, $\ell^{O(k)} \ll 2^{O(n)}$. Contradiction ■

The Non-Signaling Barrier

- **Theorem.** Assuming SAT requires $2^{O(n)}$ time, there is **no efficient NS PCP for NP**.
- **Proof:** Suppose there exists a PCP of length ℓ with locality k . Here is an algorithm for SAT:
 - Compute an PCP $\ell^{O(k)}$ -size **linear program** to determine if the PCP has a successful non-signaling strategy for x . Output 1 if yes, 0 otherwise.
- For $\ell = \text{poly}(n)$ and $k \ll n$, $\ell^{O(k)} \ll 2^{O(n)}$. Contradiction ■



THE END

Hold!



THE END

Hold!



~~THE END~~

Hold!

Our observation:

What if ℓ is $2^{O(n)}$? Then $\ell^k \geq 2^{O(n)}$.
There is no contradiction!



~~THE END~~

This work: There is more to be done!

This work: There is more to be done!

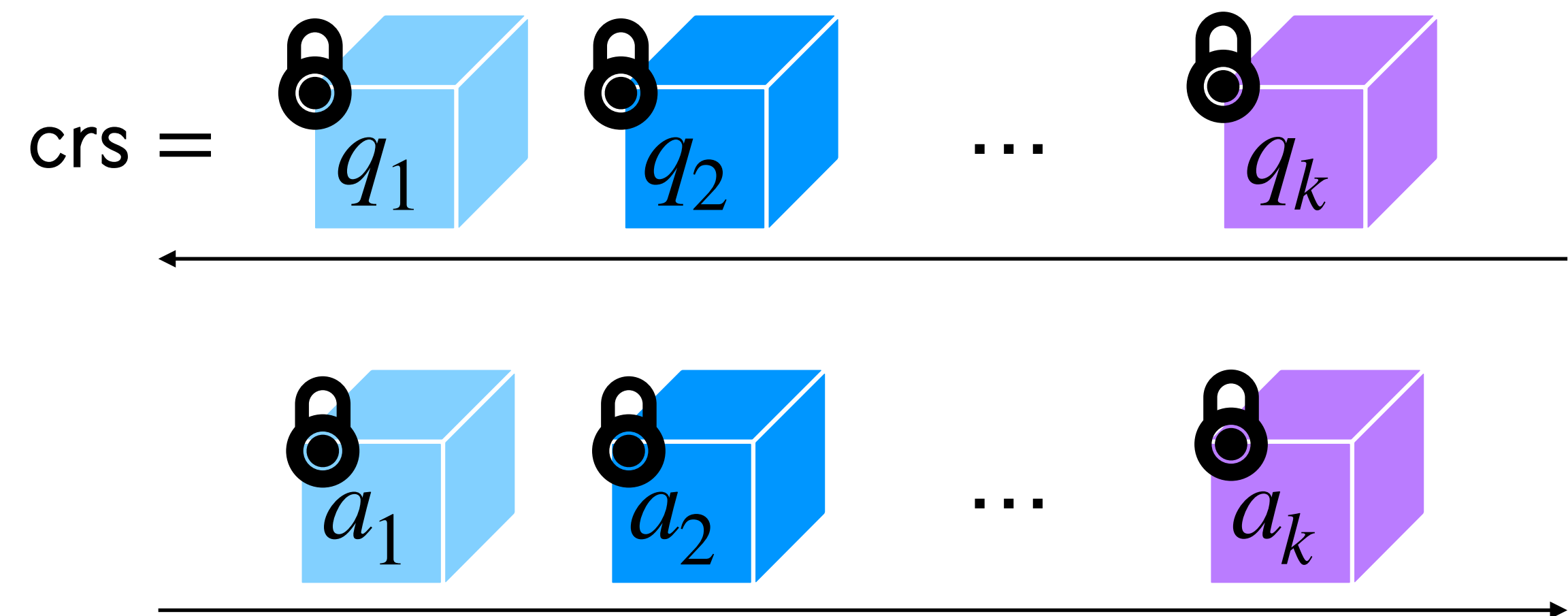
- What if... the PCP had length $\ell = 2^{O(n)}$? Impossibility goes away!

This work: There is more to be done!

- What if... the PCP had length $\ell = 2^{O(n)}$? Impossibility goes away!
- But... Prover needs to have the PCP in his hand.

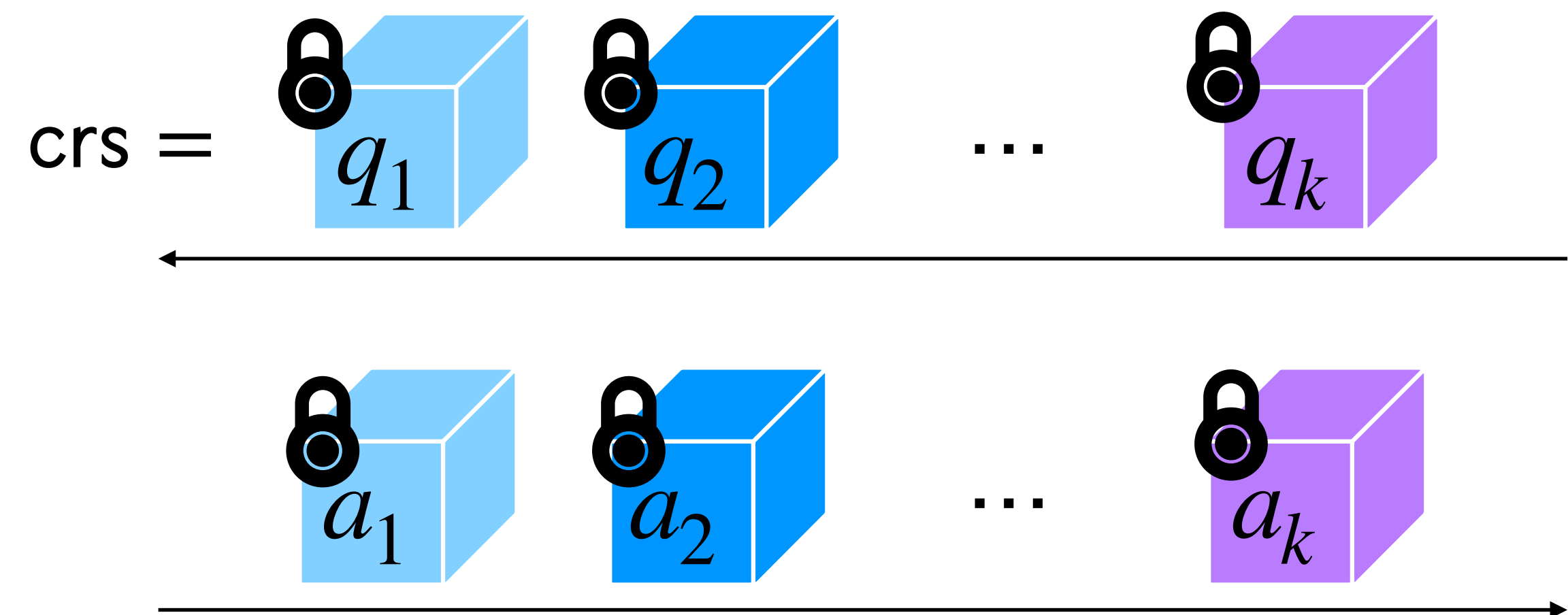
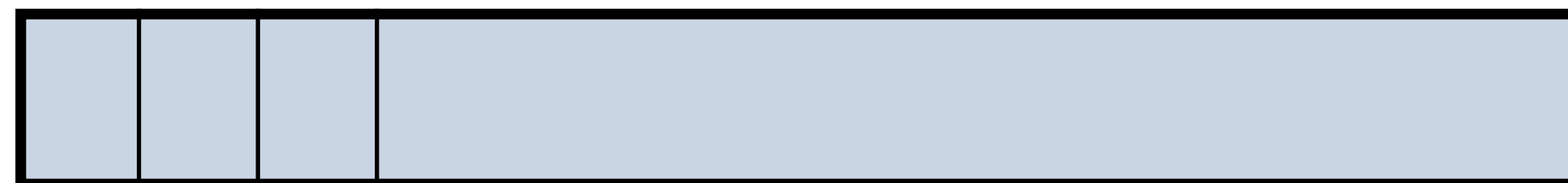
This work: There is more to be done!

- What if... the PCP had length $\ell = 2^{O(n)}$? Impossibility goes away!
- But... Prover needs to have the PCP in his hand.



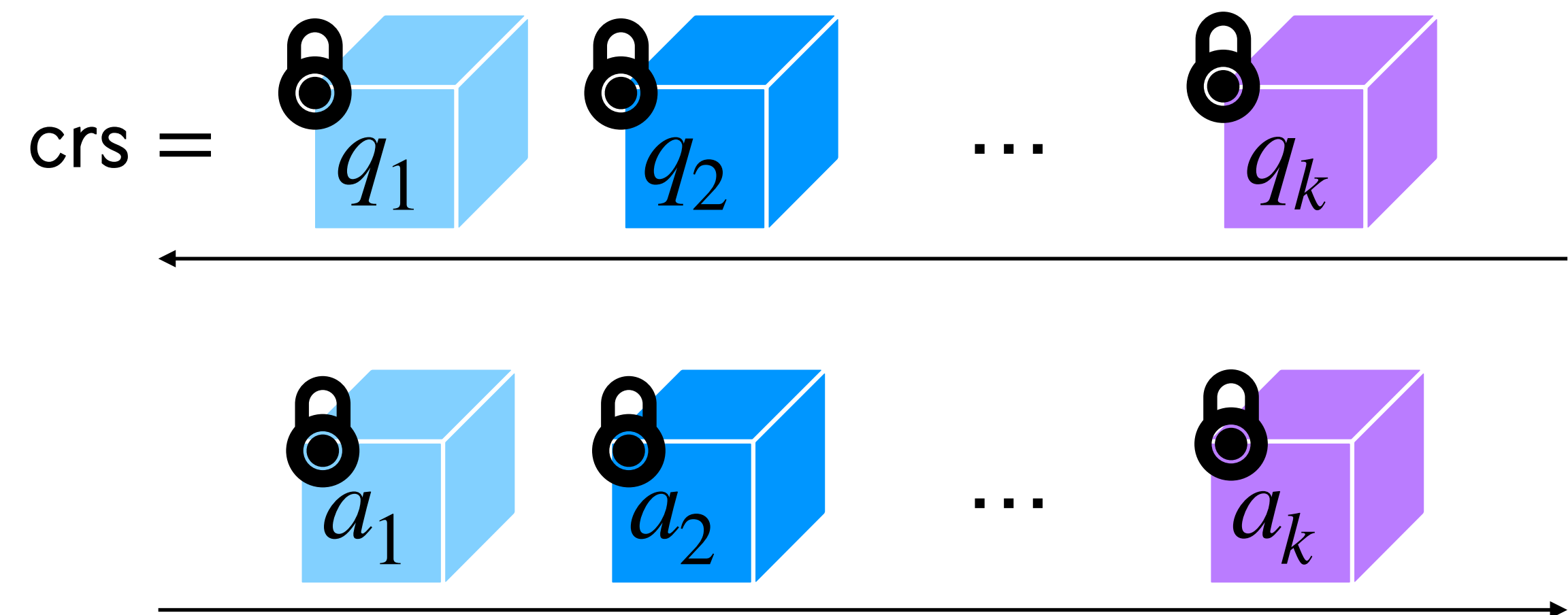
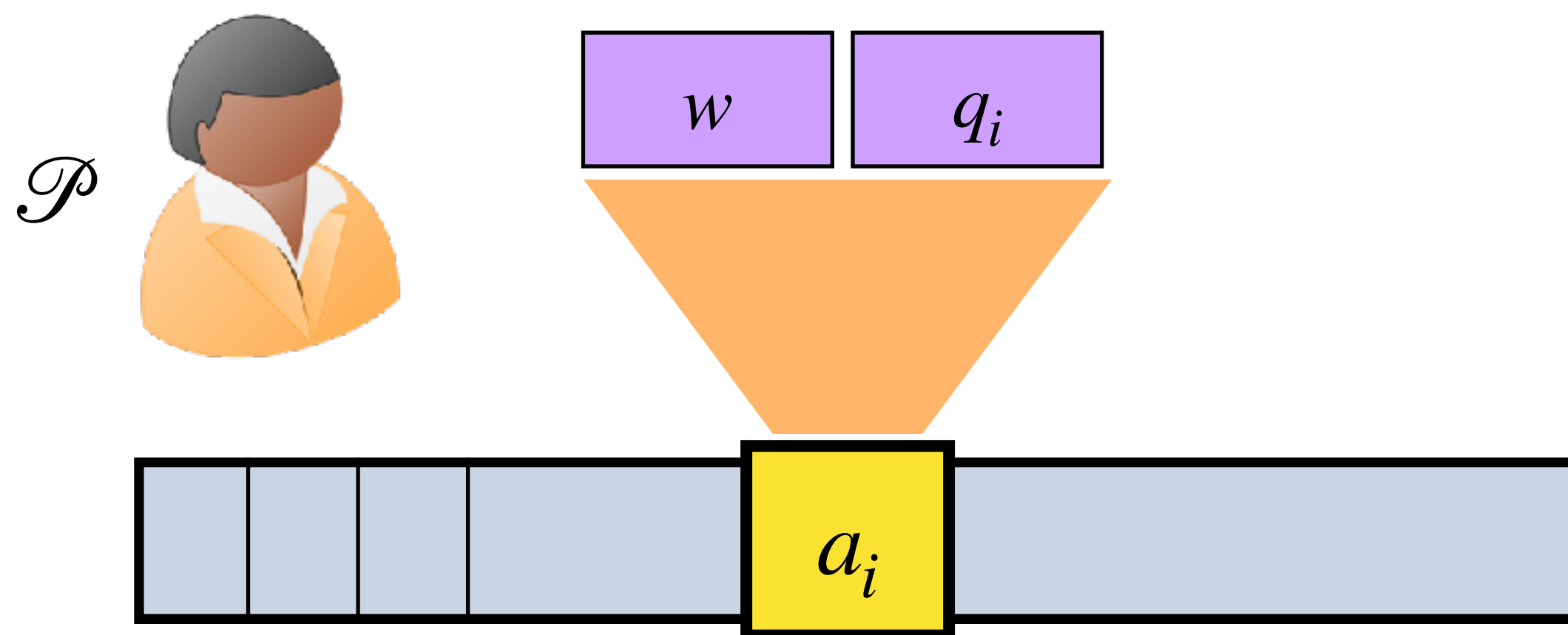
This work: There is more to be done!

- What if... the PCP had length $\ell = 2^{O(n)}$? Impossibility goes away!
- But... Prover needs to have the PCP in his hand.



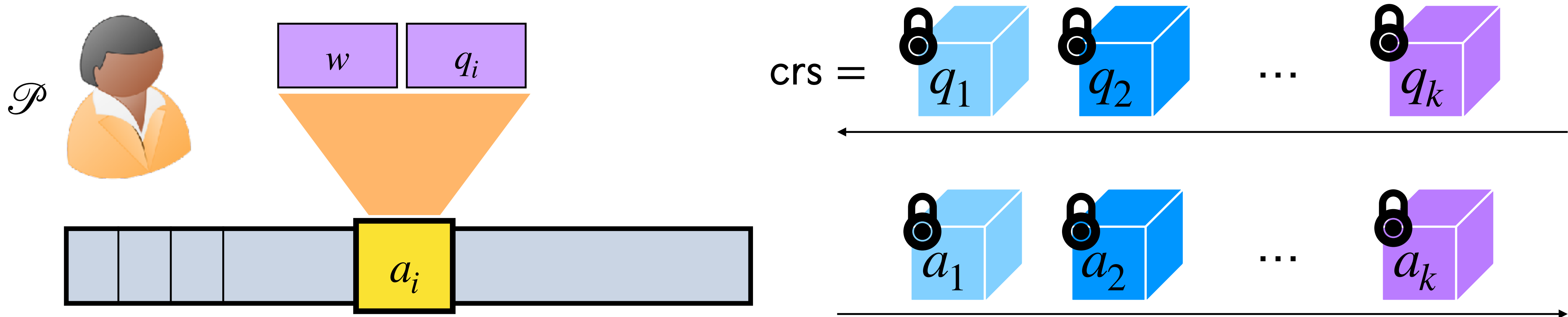
This work: There is more to be done!

- What if... the PCP had length $\ell = 2^{O(n)}$? Impossibility goes away!
- But... Prover needs to have the PCP in his hand.



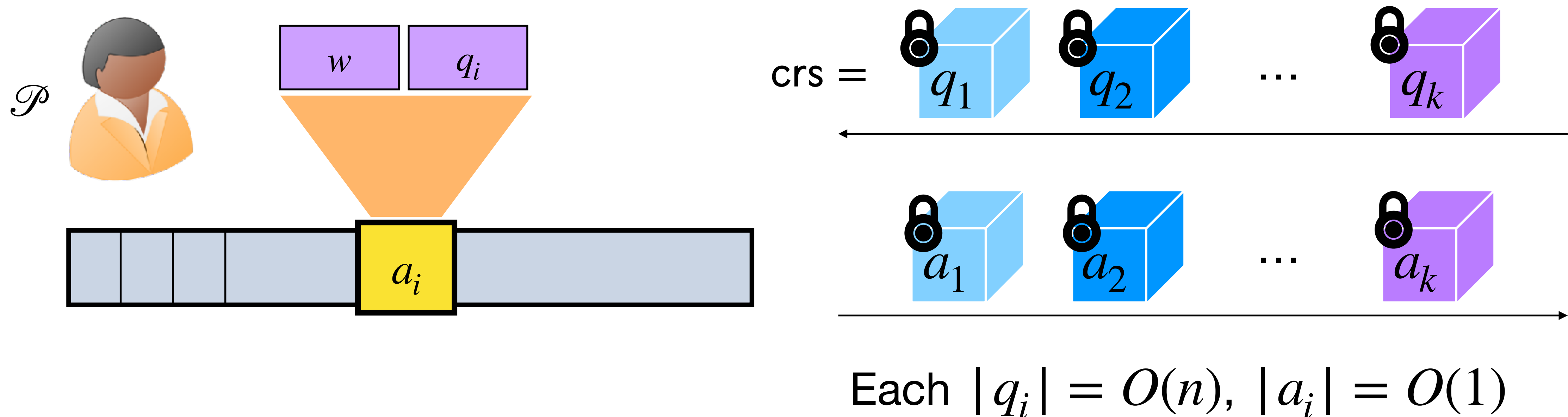
This work: There is more to be done!

- What if... the PCP had length $\ell = 2^{O(n)}$? Impossibility goes away!
- But... Prover needs to have the PCP in his hand.
- Sufficient if each entry of the PCP can be computed locally!!!



This work: There is more to be done!

- What if... the PCP had length $\ell = 2^{O(n)}$? Impossibility goes away!
- But... Prover needs to have the PCP in his hand.
- Sufficient if each entry of the PCP can be computed locally!!!



This work

This work

- **Theorem 1.** There exists a SNARG for NP assuming
 - Fully homomorphic encryption (LWE).
 - There exists an exponential-length “*nice*” non-signaling PCP for NP with “**weak soundness**”.

This work

- **Theorem 1.** There exists a SNARG for NP assuming
 - Fully homomorphic encryption (LWE).
 - There exists an exponential-length “*nice*” non-signaling PCP for NP with “**weak soundness**”.
- “**Nice**”: Correctness can be proven in propositional logic (Extended Frege).

This work

- **Theorem 1.** There exists a SNARG for NP assuming
 - Fully homomorphic encryption (LWE).
 - There exists an exponential-length “*nice*” non-signaling PCP for NP with “**weak soundness**”.
- “**Nice**”: Correctness can be proven in propositional logic (Extended Frege).
 - Ask me later

This work

- **Theorem 1.** There exists a SNARG for NP assuming
 - Fully homomorphic encryption (LWE).
 - There exists an exponential-length “*nice*” non-signaling PCP for NP with “**weak soundness**”.
- “**Nice**”: Correctness can be proven in propositional logic (Extended Frege).
 - Ask me later
- **Construction:** KRR14 + “Encrypt-Hash-and-BARG” ([JKLV24, JKLM25])

This work

- **Theorem 1.** There exists a SNARG for NP assuming
 - Fully homomorphic encryption (LWE).
 - There exists an exponential-length “*nice*” non-signaling PCP for NP with “**weak soundness**”.
- “**Nice**”: Correctness can be proven in propositional logic (Extended Frege).
 - Ask me later
- **Construction:** KRR14 + “Encrypt-Hash-and-BARG” ([JKLV24, JKLM25])
 - [JKLM25]: Any “nice” designated-verifier SNARG can be boosted to be publicly verifiable.

Soundness vs. Weak Soundness

Soundness vs. Weak Soundness

- Suppose $x \notin \mathcal{L}$.

Soundness vs. Weak Soundness

- Suppose $x \notin \mathcal{L}$.
- **Usual NS Soundness:** For all NS strategies $\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$,

$$\Pr_Q[V(x, Q, A) = 1 \mid A \leftarrow D_Q] \leq \frac{1}{\text{poly}(n)}.$$

Soundness vs. Weak Soundness

- Suppose $x \notin \mathcal{L}$.
- **Usual NS Soundness:** For all NS strategies $\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$,
$$\Pr_Q[V(x, Q, A) = 1 \mid A \leftarrow D_Q] \leq \frac{1}{\text{poly}(n)}.$$
- **Weak NS soundness:** For all NS strategies $\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$, there exists
any Q such that
$$\Pr[V(x, Q, A) = 1 \mid A \leftarrow D_Q] \leq 1 - \frac{1}{\text{poly}(n)}.$$

Soundness vs. Weak Soundness

- Suppose $x \notin \mathcal{L}$.

- **Usual NS Soundness:** For all NS strategies $\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$,

$$\Pr_{\boxed{Q}}[V(x, Q, A) = 1 \mid A \leftarrow D_Q] \leq \frac{1}{\text{poly}(n)}.$$

- **Weak NS soundness:** For all NS strategies $\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$, there exists
any Q such that

$$\Pr[V(x, Q, A) = 1 \mid A \leftarrow D_Q] \leq 1 - \frac{1}{\text{poly}(n)}.$$

Soundness vs. Weak Soundness

- Suppose $x \notin \mathcal{L}$.

- **Usual NS Soundness:** For all NS strategies $\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$,

$$\Pr[V(x, Q, A) = 1 \mid A \leftarrow D_Q] \leq \frac{1}{\text{poly}(n)}.$$

Q “Average-case soundness”

- **Weak NS soundness:** For all NS strategies $\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$, there exists
any Q such that

$$\Pr[V(x, Q, A) = 1 \mid A \leftarrow D_Q] \leq 1 - \frac{1}{\text{poly}(n)}.$$

Soundness vs. Weak Soundness

- Suppose $x \notin \mathcal{L}$.

- **Usual NS Soundness:** For all NS strategies $\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$,

$$\Pr[V(x, \underbrace{Q}_{\text{red box}}, A) = 1 \mid A \leftarrow D_Q] \leq \frac{1}{\text{poly}(n)}. \quad \text{“Average-case soundness”}$$

- **Weak NS soundness:** For all NS strategies $\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$, there exists
any Q such that

$$\Pr[V(x, Q, A) = 1 \mid A \leftarrow D_Q] \leq 1 - \frac{1}{\text{poly}(n)}. \quad \text{“Worst-case soundness”}$$

Soundness vs. Weak Soundness

- Suppose $x \notin \mathcal{L}$.

- **Usual NS Soundness:** For all NS strategies $\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$,

$$\Pr_{\substack{Q}}[V(x, Q, A) = 1 \mid A \leftarrow D_Q] \leq \frac{1}{\text{poly}(n)}. \quad \text{“Average-case soundness”}$$

- **Weak NS soundness:** For all NS strategies $\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$, there exists
any Q such that

$$\Pr[V(x, Q, A) = 1 \mid A \leftarrow D_Q] \leq 1 - \frac{1}{\text{poly}(n)}. \quad \text{“Worst-case soundness”}$$

Intuition: We show that the compiler from [JKLM25] is sound even if the underlying dvSNARG has “worst-case soundness”

Weakly sound nsPCP?

Weakly sound nsPCP?

- No unconditional result :(We invite you to help us :)

Weakly sound nsPCP?

- No unconditional result :(We invite you to help us :)
- **Theorem 2:** Hadamard PCP has weak NS soundness under Conjecture 3.

Weakly sound nsPCP?

- No unconditional result :(We invite you to help us :)
- **Theorem 2:** Hadamard PCP has weak NS soundness under Conjecture 3.
- Let $R = \mathbb{R}(x_1, \dots, x_k) / \langle x_1^2 - 1, \dots, x_k^2 - 1 \rangle$.

Weakly sound nsPCP?

- No unconditional result :(We invite you to help us :)
- **Theorem 2:** Hadamard PCP has weak NS soundness under Conjecture 3.
- Let $R = \mathbb{R}(x_1, \dots, x_k) / \langle x_1^2 - 1, \dots, x_k^2 - 1 \rangle$.

Conjecture 3 (“Low-Norm Nullstellensatz”): Consider a *special set* $P = \{p_1, \dots, p_t\} \in R$, let $V(P) \subseteq \{\pm 1\}^k$ be the common zeros. For all $f(x_1, \dots, x_k)$ that vanish on $V(P)$, there exists $\{q_i\}_i$ such that

Weakly sound nsPCP?

- No unconditional result :(We invite you to help us :)
- **Theorem 2:** Hadamard PCP has weak NS soundness under Conjecture 3.
- Let $R = \mathbb{R}(x_1, \dots, x_k) / \langle x_1^2 - 1, \dots, x_k^2 - 1 \rangle$.

Conjecture 3 (“Low-Norm Nullstellensatz”): Consider a *special set* $P = \{p_1, \dots, p_t\} \in R$, let $V(P) \subseteq \{\pm 1\}^k$ be the common zeros. For all $f(x_1, \dots, x_k)$ that vanish on $V(P)$, there exists $\{q_i\}_i$ such that

$$f = \sum_i p_i q_i \text{ and } \sum_i ||q_i||_1 \leq \text{poly}(n) \cdot ||f||_1.$$

Weakly sound nsPCP?

- No unconditional result :(We invite you to help us :)
- **Theorem 2:** Hadamard PCP has weak NS soundness under Conjecture 3.
- Let $R = \mathbb{R}(x_1, \dots, x_k) / \langle x_1^2 - 1, \dots, x_k^2 - 1 \rangle$.

Conjecture 3 (Hilbert's Nullstellensatz"): Consider a *special* set $P = \{p_1, \dots, p_t\} \in R$, let $V(P) \subseteq \{\pm 1\}^k$ be the common zeros. For all $f(x_1, \dots, x_k)$ that vanish on $V(P)$, there exists $\{q_i\}_i$ such that

$$f = \sum_i p_i q_i \text{ and } \sum_i \|q_i\|_1 \leq \text{poly}(n) \cdot \|f\|_1.$$

Weakly sound nsPCP?

- No unconditional result :(We invite you to help us :)
- **Theorem 2:** Hadamard PCP has weak NS soundness under Conjecture 3.
- Let $R = \mathbb{R}(x_1, \dots, x_k) / \langle x_1^2 - 1, \dots, x_k^2 - 1 \rangle$.

Conjecture 3 (“Low-Norm Nullstellensatz”): Consider a *special set* $P = \{p_1, \dots, p_t\} \in R$, let $V(P) \subseteq \{\pm 1\}^k$ be the common zeros. For all $f(x_1, \dots, x_k)$ that vanish on $V(P)$, there exists $\{q_i\}_i$ such that

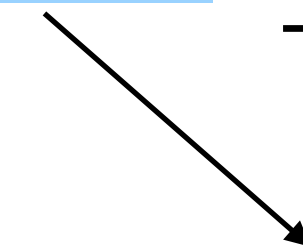
$$f = \sum_i p_i q_i \text{ and } \sum_i ||q_i||_1 \leq \text{poly}(n) \cdot ||f||_1.$$

Roadmap of this work

Roadmap of this work

“Nice” exponential-size
weak nsPCP

Theorem 1:
+ LWE (based on
[JKLM25])



SNARG for NP

Roadmap of this work

Hadamard PCP has
weak NS soundness

“Nice” exponential-size
weak nsPCP

Theorem 2

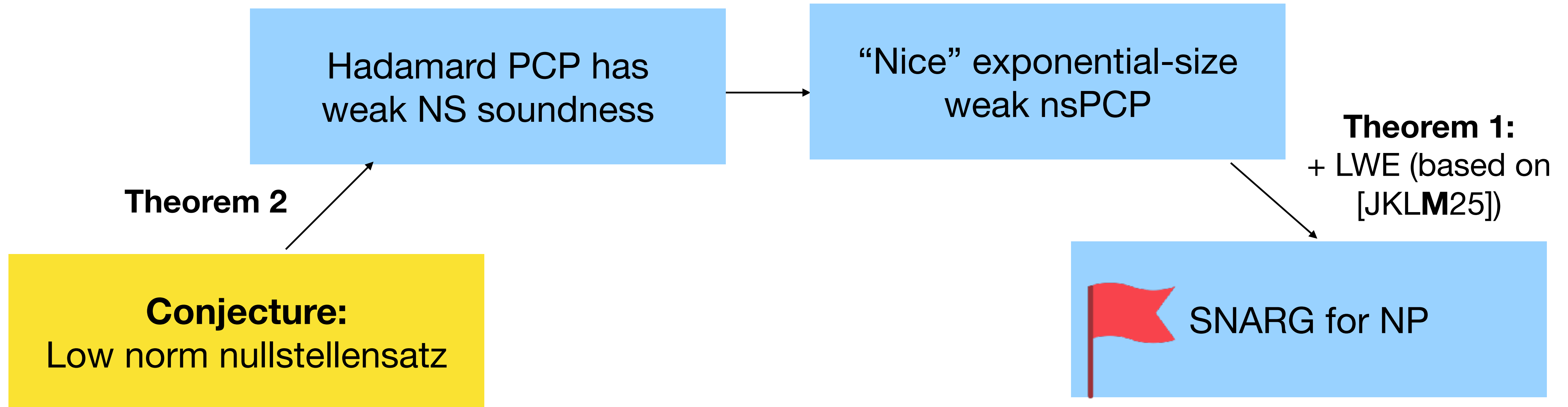
Theorem 1:
+ LWE (based on
[JKLM25])

Conjecture:
Low norm nullstellensatz

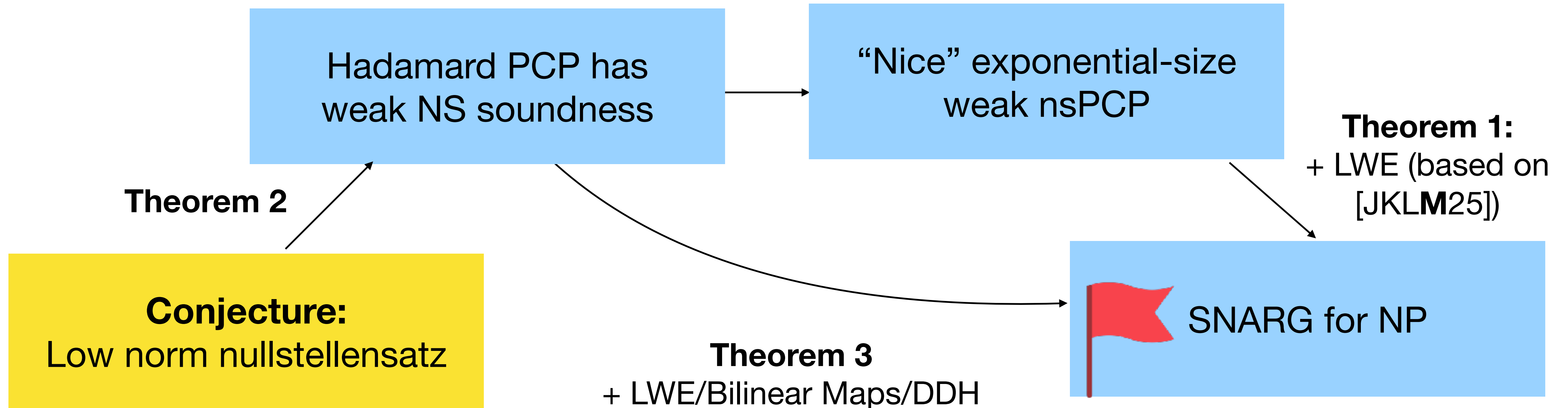


SNARG for NP

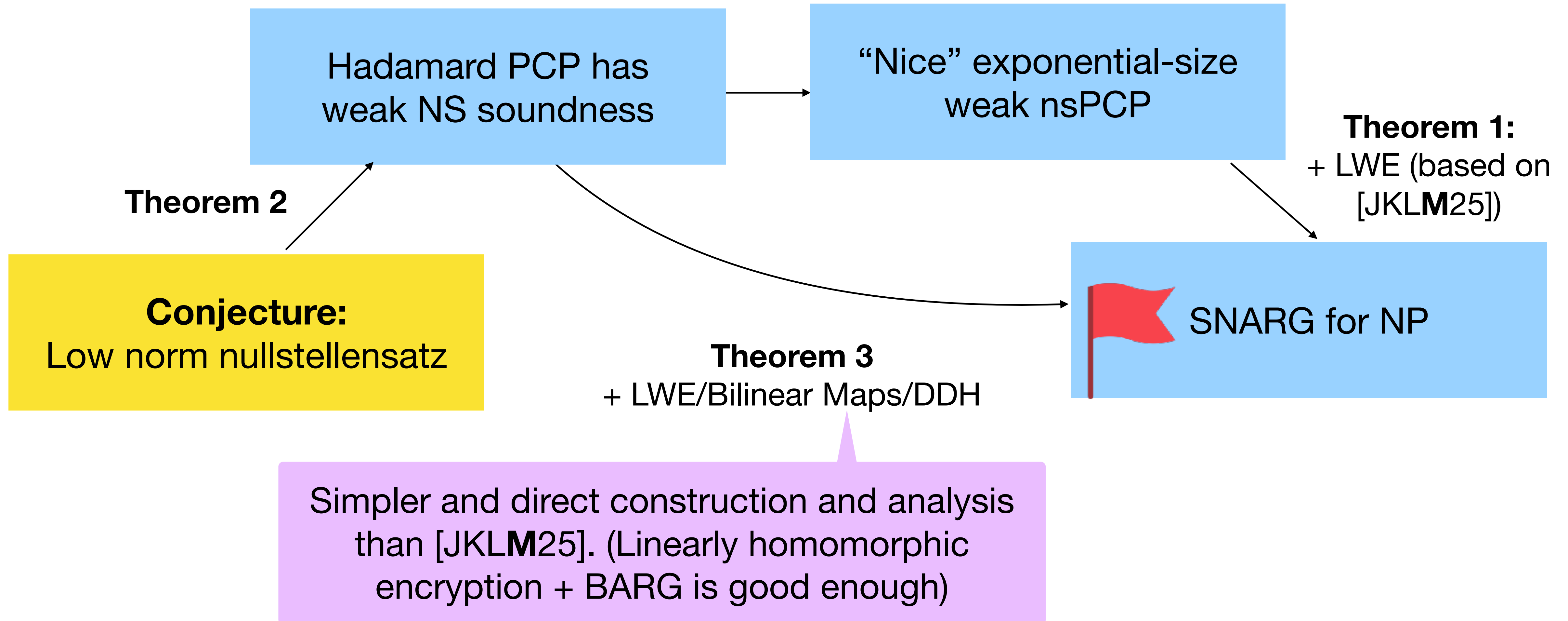
Roadmap of this work



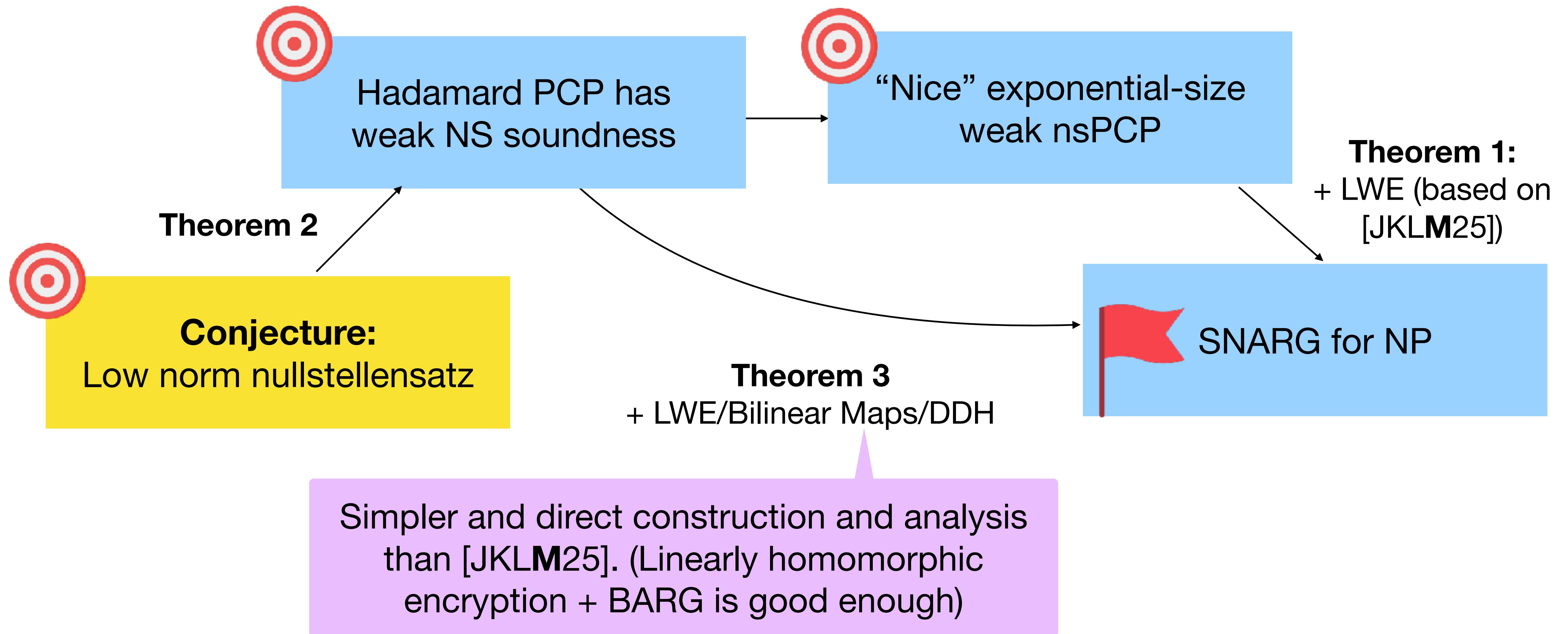
Roadmap of this work



Roadmap of this work



Roadmap of this work



Rest of the Talk

Rest of the Talk

Theorem 4 (Unconditional).

For Hadamard PCP, no NS strategy can **perfectly** satisfy every test.

Rest of the Talk

Theorem 4 (Unconditional).

For Hadamard PCP, no NS strategy can **perfectly** satisfy every test.

i.e. For any NS strategy $\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$, there exists Q such that

Rest of the Talk

Theorem 4 (Unconditional).

For Hadamard PCP, no NS strategy can **perfectly** satisfy every test.

i.e. For any NS strategy $\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$, there exists Q such that

$$\Pr[V(x, Q, A) = 1 \mid A \leftarrow D_Q] < 1.$$

Rest of the Talk

Theorem 4 (Unconditional).

For Hadamard PCP, no NS strategy can **perfectly** satisfy every test.

i.e. For any NS strategy $\mathcal{D} = \{D_Q\}_Q$, there exists Q such that

$$\Pr[V(x, Q, A) = 1 \mid A \leftarrow D_Q] < 1.$$

Recall Goal: $\Pr[V(x, Q, A) = 1 \mid A \leftarrow D_Q] \leq 1 - \frac{1}{\text{poly}(n)}.$

Quadratic Equations

Quadratic Equations

- **NP Language:** QuadEq.

Quadratic Equations

- **NP Language:** QuadEq.
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.

Quadratic Equations

- **NP Language:** QuadEq.
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

Quadratic Equations

- **NP Language:** QuadEq.
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

$$w_1 - w_2 + w_{34} = 0$$

...

$$w_{56} + w_{67} + w_{78} = 1$$

Instance

Hadamard PCP, simplified

[Babai-Fortnow-Lund '91]

- **NP Language:** QuadEq.
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

Hadamard PCP, simplified

[Babai-Fortnow-Lund '91]

- **NP Language:** QuadEq.
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

Hadamard PCP, simplified

[Babai-Fortnow-Lund '91]

- **NP Language:** QuadEq.
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

For $q \in \{0,1\}^N$:



Hadamard PCP, simplified

[Babai-Fortnow-Lund '91]

- **NP Language:** QuadEq.
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

For $q \in \{0,1\}^N$:



\tilde{w}

Hadamard PCP, simplified

[Babai-Fortnow-Lund '91]

- **NP Language:** QuadEq.
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

For $q \in \{0,1\}^N$:



Hadamard PCP, simplified

[Babai-Fortnow-Lund '91]

- **NP Language:** QuadEq.
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

For $q \in \{0,1\}^N$:



Hadamard PCP, simplified

[Babai-Fortnow-Lund '91]

- **NP Language:** QuadEq.
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

For $q \in \{0,1\}^N$:



Hadamard PCP, simplified

[Babai-Fortnow-Lund '91]

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:

- **NP Language:** QuadEq.
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

For $q \in \{0,1\}^N$:



(Indicator vectors q)

$k = O(1)$

Hadamard PCP, simplified

[Babai-Fortnow-Lund '91]

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:
 - **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
- **NP Language: QuadEq.**
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

For $q \in \{0,1\}^N$:

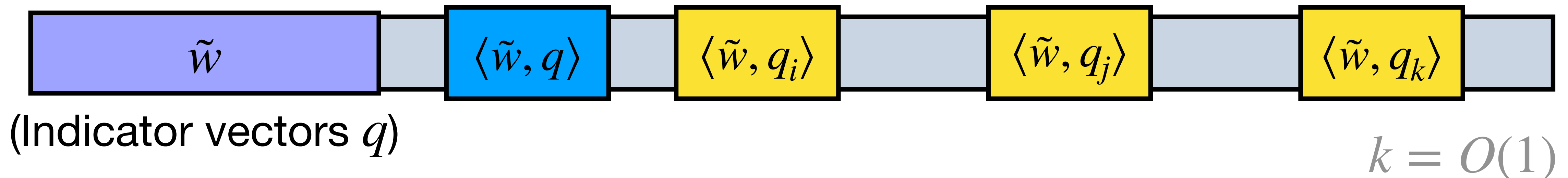


Hadamard PCP, simplified

[Babai-Fortnow-Lund '91]

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:
 - **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
- **NP Language: QuadEq.**
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

For $q \in \{0,1\}^N$:



Hadamard PCP, simplified

[Babai-Fortnow-Lund '91]

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:
 - **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
- **NP Language: QuadEq.**
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

For $q \in \{0,1\}^N$:



Hadamard PCP, simplified

[Babai-Fortnow-Lund '91]

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:
 - **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
 - **Quadratic consistency:** Check $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

- **NP Language: QuadEq.**
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

For $q \in \{0,1\}^N$:



(Indicator vectors q)

$k = O(1)$

Hadamard PCP, simplified

[Babai-Fortnow-Lund '91]

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:
 - **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
 - **Quadratic consistency:** Check $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.
- **NP Language: QuadEq.**
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

For $q \in \{0,1\}^N$:



(Indicator vectors q)

$k = O(1)$

Hadamard PCP, simplified

[Babai-Fortnow-Lund '91]

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:
 - **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
 - **Quadratic consistency:** Check $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.
- **NP Language: QuadEq.**
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

For $q \in \{0,1\}^N$:



(Indicator vectors q)

$k = O(1)$

Hadamard PCP, simplified

[Babai-Fortnow-Lund '91]

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:
 - **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
 - **Quadratic consistency:** Check $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.
 - **Satisfiability:** Check that 3-local linear equations are satisfied.
- **NP Language: QuadEq.**
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

For $q \in \{0,1\}^N$:



(Indicator vectors q)

$k = O(1)$

Hadamard PCP, simplified

[Babai-Fortnow-Lund '91]

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:
 - **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
 - **Quadratic consistency:** Check $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.
 - **Satisfiability:** Check that 3-local linear equations are satisfied.
- **NP Language: QuadEq.**
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

For $q \in \{0,1\}^N$:



(Indicator vectors q)

$k = O(1)$

Hadamard PCP, simplified

[Babai-Fortnow-Lund '91]

E.g. Contains

$$w_j - w_j + w_k = 0$$

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:
 - **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
 - **Quadratic consistency:** Check $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.
 - **Satisfiability:** Check that 3-local linear equations are satisfied.

- **NP Language: QuadEq.**
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

For $q \in \{0,1\}^N$:



(Indicator vectors q)

$k = O(1)$

Hadamard PCP, simplified

[Babai-Fortnow-Lund '91]

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:
 - **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
 - **Quadratic consistency:** Check $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.
 - **Satisfiability:** Check that 3-local linear equations are satisfied.
- **NP Language: QuadEq.**
 - **Instance:** Set of 3-local linear equations on $N = n + \binom{n}{2}$ variables.
 - **Witnesses:** $\tilde{w} = \{w_i\}_i \cup \{w_{ij}\}_{ij}$ satisfying above equations and $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.

For $q \in \{0,1\}^N$:



(Indicator vectors q)

$k = O(1)$

Wishful Thinking (fake proof)

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:
 - **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
 - **Quadratic consistency:** Check $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.
 - **Satisfiability:** Check that 3-local linear equations are satisfied.

Wishful Thinking (fake proof)

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:
 - **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
 - **Quadratic consistency:** Check $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.
 - **Satisfiability:** Check that 3-local linear equations are satisfied.

Wishful Thinking (fake proof)

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:

- **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
- **Quadratic consistency:** Check $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.
- **Satisfiability:** Check that 3-local linear equations are satisfied.

- **Step 1:** Any NS strategy satisfying linear and quadratic consistency can be written as probabilities over “**correct**” **encodings**, i.e. $\{\text{Had}(\tilde{w})\}_{w \in \{0,1\}^n}$.

Wishful Thinking (fake proof)

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:

- **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
- **Quadratic consistency:** Check $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.
- **Satisfiability:** Check that 3-local linear equations are satisfied.

- **Step 1:** Any NS strategy satisfying linear and quadratic consistency can be written as probabilities over “**correct**” **encodings**, i.e. $\{\text{Had}(\tilde{w})\}_{w \in \{0,1\}^n}$.

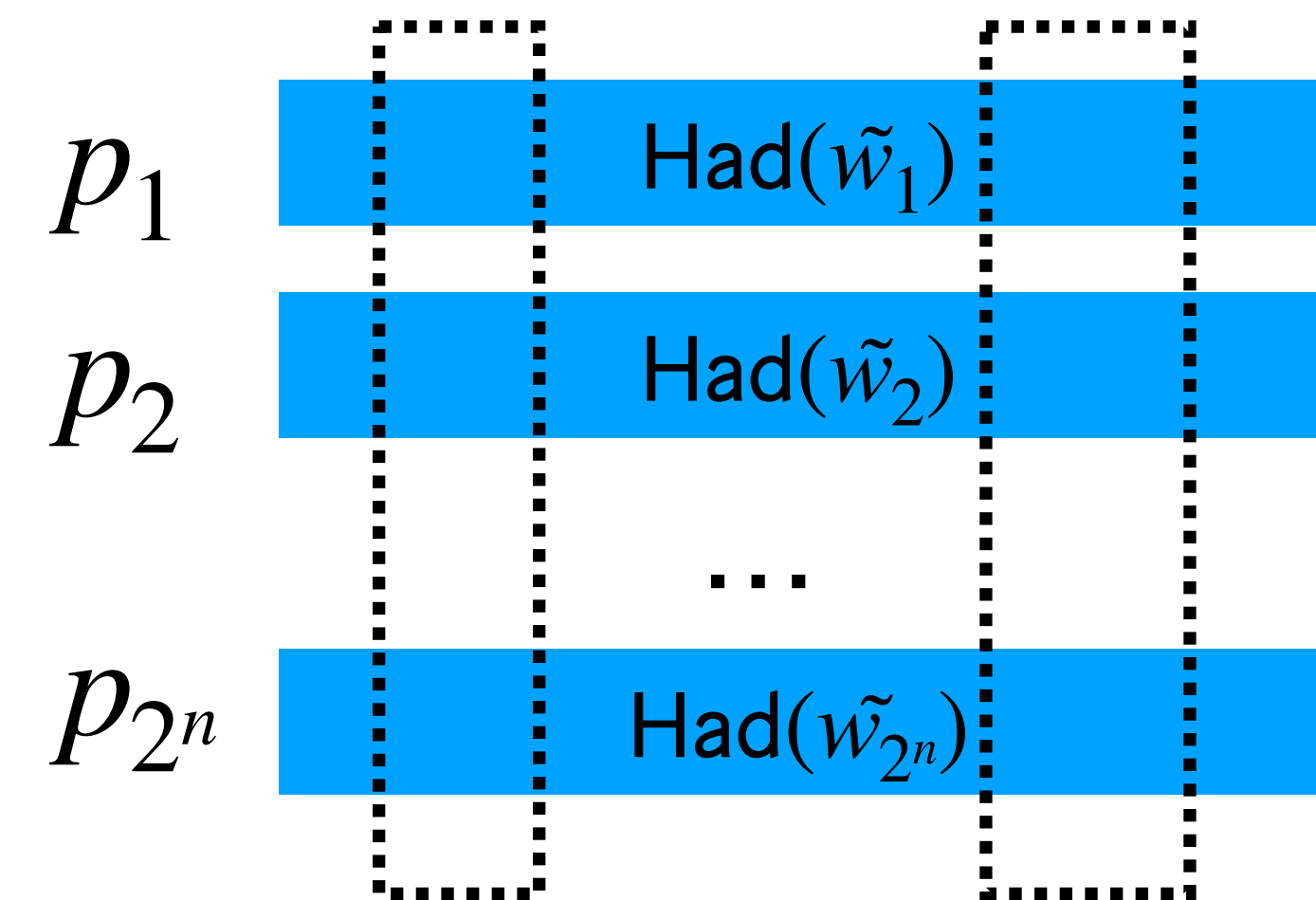
p_1	$\text{Had}(\tilde{w}_1)$
p_2	$\text{Had}(\tilde{w}_2)$
	...
p_{2^n}	$\text{Had}(\tilde{w}_{2^n})$

Wishful Thinking (fake proof)

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:

- **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
- **Quadratic consistency:** Check $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.
- **Satisfiability:** Check that 3-local linear equations are satisfied.

- **Step 1:** Any NS strategy satisfying linear and quadratic consistency can be written as probabilities over “**correct**” **encodings**, i.e. $\{\text{Had}(\tilde{w})\}_{w \in \{0,1\}^n}$.



D_Q corresponds to the marginals.

Wishful Thinking (fake proof)

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:
 - **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
 - **Quadratic consistency:** Check $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.
 - **Satisfiability:** Check that 3-local linear equations are satisfied.

- **Step 1:** Any NS strategy satisfying linear and quadratic consistency can be written as probabilities over “**correct**” **encodings**, i.e. $\{\text{Had}(\tilde{w})\}_{w \in \{0,1\}^n}$.

Wishful Thinking (fake proof)

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:
 - **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
 - **Quadratic consistency:** Check $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.
 - **Satisfiability:** Check that 3-local linear equations are satisfied.

- **Step 1:** Any NS strategy satisfying linear and quadratic consistency can be written as probabilities over “**correct**” **encodings**, i.e. $\{\text{Had}(\tilde{w})\}_{w \in \{0,1\}^n}$.

Wishful Thinking (fake proof)

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:
 - **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
 - **Quadratic consistency:** Check $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.
 - **Satisfiability:** Check that 3-local linear equations are satisfied.

- **Step 1:** Any NS strategy satisfying linear and quadratic consistency can be written as probabilities over “**correct**” **encodings**, i.e. $\{\text{Had}(\tilde{w})\}_{w \in \{0,1\}^n}$.
- **Step 2:** If $x \notin \mathcal{L}$, every encoding **fails** ≥ 1 **one satisfiability test**. By PHP, some test that fails with probability $1/\#\text{tests}$ over the distribution

Real Proof Sketch

Extreme Bird's Eye View

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:
 - **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
 - **Quadratic consistency:** Check $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.
 - **Satisfiability:** Check that 3-local linear equations are satisfied.

Real Proof Sketch

Extreme Bird's Eye View

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:

- **Linear consistency:** If

$$q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0, \text{ then}$$

$$a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0.$$

- **Quadratic consistency:** Check

$$w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j.$$

- **Satisfiability:** Check that 3-local linear equations are satisfied.

- **Step 1:** NS strategy satisfying linear and quadratic consistency can be written as “**pseudo-probabilities**” over “**correct**” **encodings**, i.e. $\{\text{Had}(\tilde{w})\}_{w \in \{0,1\}^n}$.

Real Proof Sketch

Extreme Bird's Eye View

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:

- **Linear consistency:** If

$$q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0, \text{ then}$$

$$a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0.$$

- **Quadratic consistency:** Check

$$w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j.$$

- **Satisfiability:** Check that 3-local linear equations are satisfied.

- **Step 1:** NS strategy satisfying linear and quadratic consistency can be written as “**pseudo-probabilities**” over “**correct**” **encodings**, i.e. $\{\text{Had}(\tilde{w})\}_{w \in \{0,1\}^n}$.

\tilde{p}_1	Had(\tilde{w}_1)
\tilde{p}_2	Had(\tilde{w}_2)
	...
\tilde{p}_{2^n}	Had(\tilde{w}_{2^n})

Real Proof Sketch

Extreme Bird's Eye View

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:

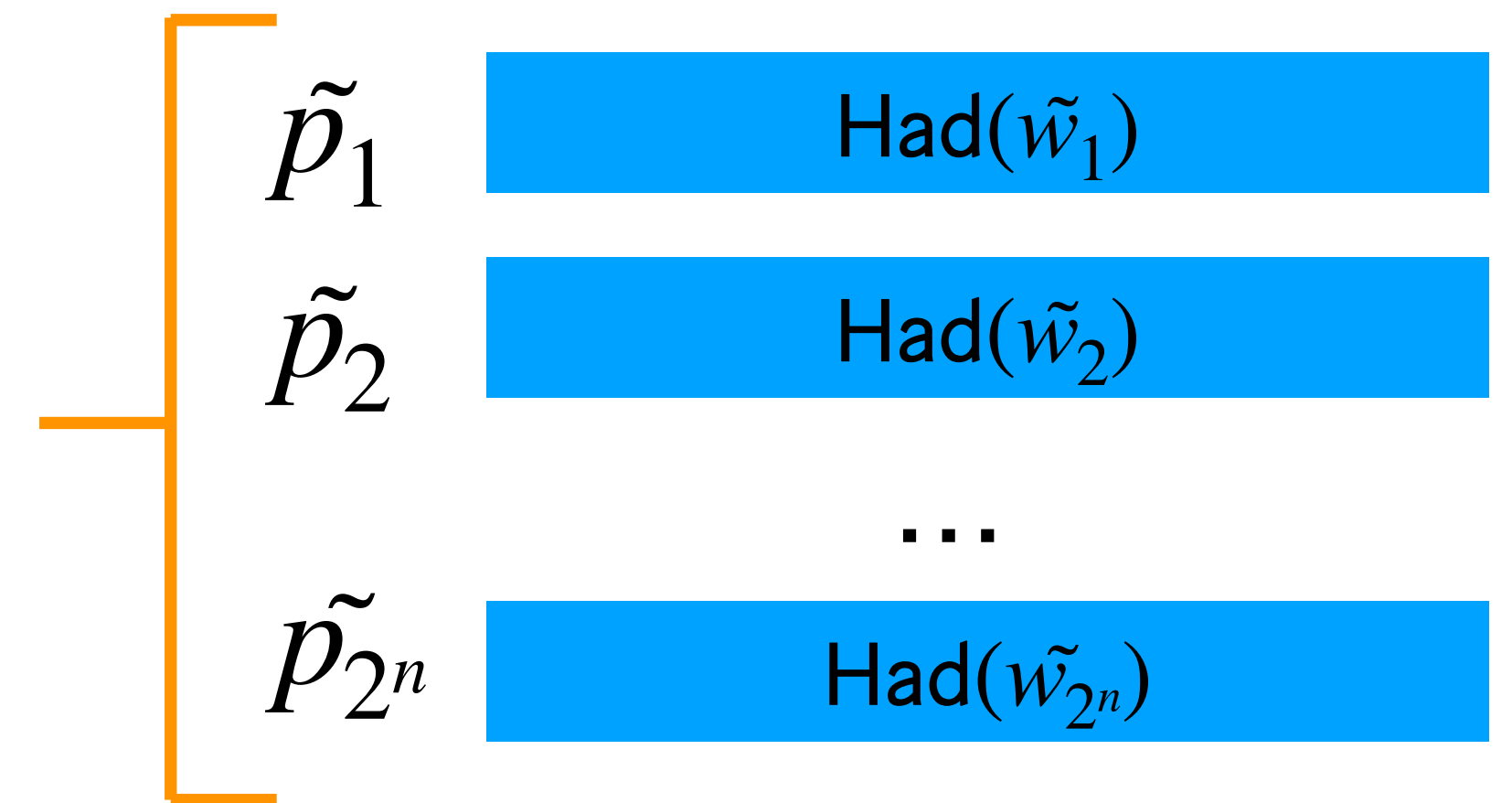
- **Linear consistency:** If $q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0$, then $a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0$.
- **Quadratic consistency:** Check $w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j$.
- **Satisfiability:** Check that 3-local linear equations are satisfied.

- **Step 1:** NS strategy satisfying linear and quadratic consistency can be written as “**pseudo-probabilities**” over “**correct**” **encodings**, i.e. $\{\text{Had}(\tilde{w})\}_{w \in \{0,1\}^n}$.

\tilde{p}_i 's can be negative!

Require

$$\sum_i \tilde{p}_i = 1.$$



Real Proof Sketch

Extreme Bird's Eye View

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:

- **Linear consistency:** If

$$q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0, \text{ then}$$

$$a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0.$$

- **Quadratic consistency:** Check

$$w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j.$$

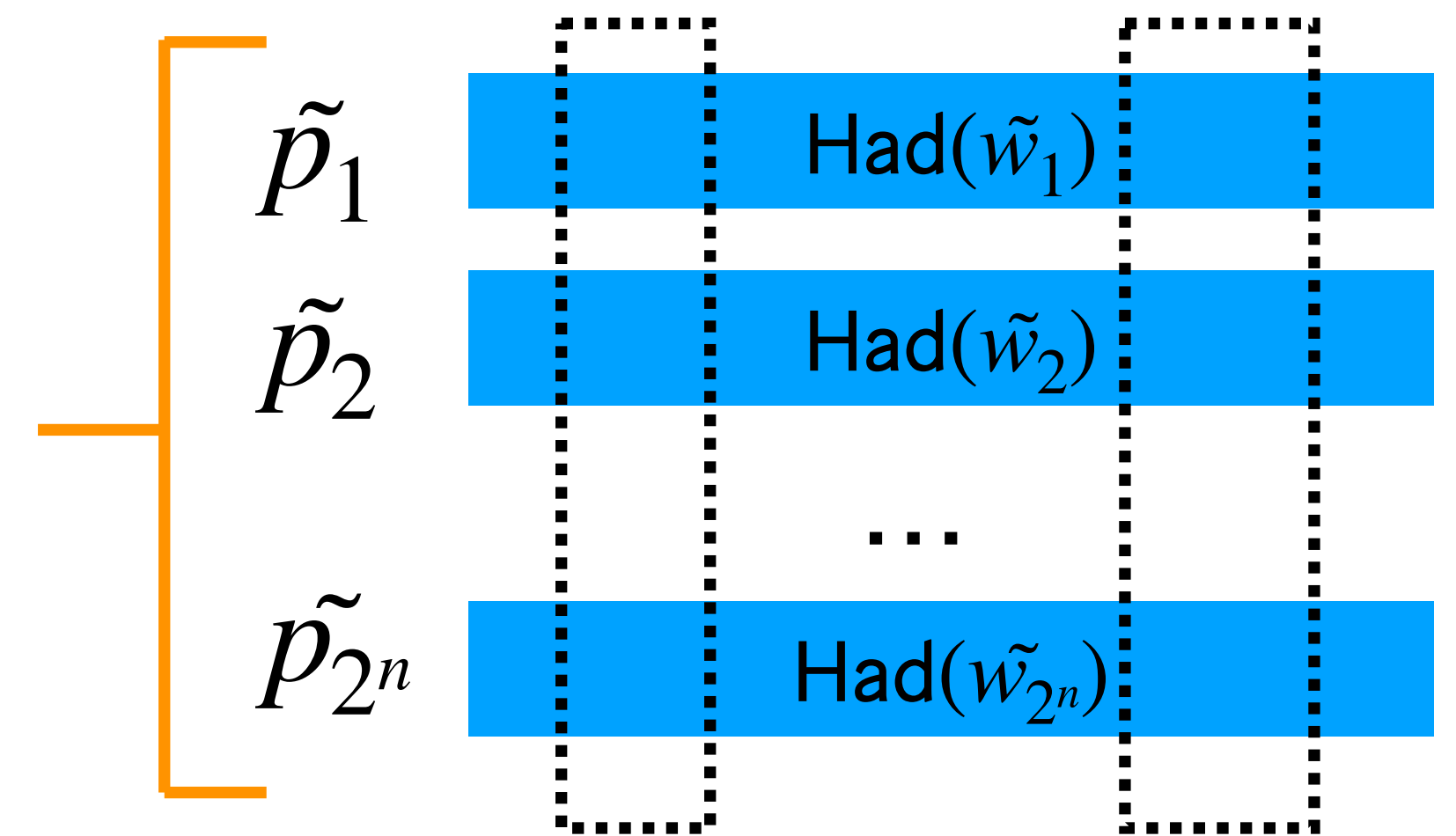
- **Satisfiability:** Check that 3-local linear equations are satisfied.

- **Step 1:** NS strategy satisfying linear and quadratic consistency can be written as “**pseudo-probabilities**” over “**correct**” **encodings**, i.e. $\{\text{Had}(\tilde{w})\}_{w \in \{0,1\}^n}$.

\tilde{p}_i 's can be negative!

Require

$$\sum_i \tilde{p}_i = 1.$$



D_Q corresponds to the marginals.

Real Pro

Extreme Bound by ...

Uses Hilbert's Nullstellensatz
and Sherali-Adams pseudoexpectations.
Uses ideas from [CMS '18]

- Verifier on q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k checks:

- **Linear consistency:** If

$$q_i \oplus q_j \oplus q_k = 0, \text{ then}$$

$$a_i \oplus a_j \oplus a_k = 0.$$

- **Quadratic consistency:** Check

$$w_{ij} = w_i \cdot w_j.$$

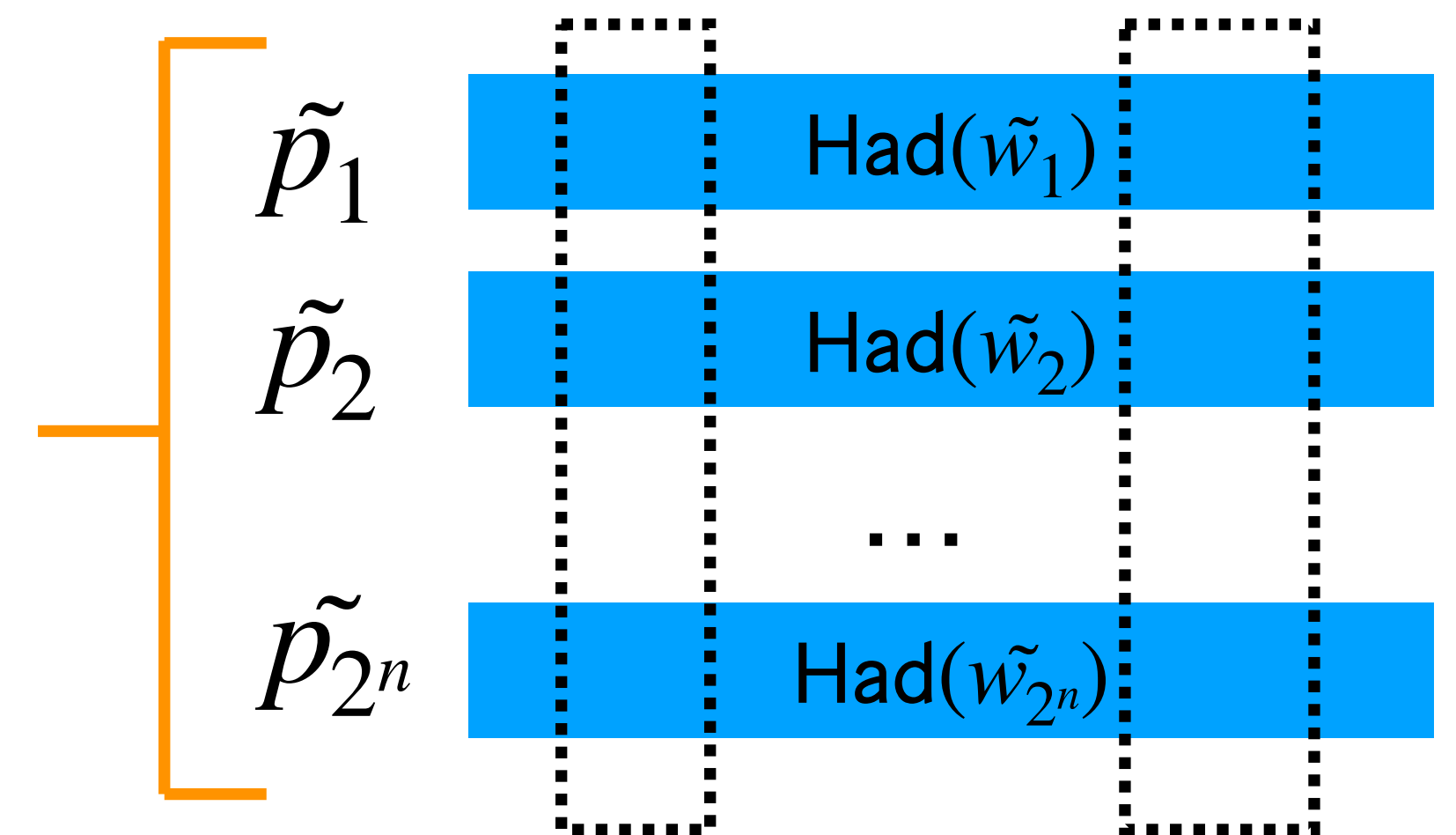
- **Satisfiability:** Check that 3-local linear equations are satisfied.

- **Step 1:** NS strategy satisfying linear and quadratic consistency can be written as “**pseudo-probabilities**” over “**correct**” **encodings**, i.e. $\{\text{Had}(\tilde{w})\}_{w \in \{0,1\}^n}$.

\tilde{p}_i 's can be negative!

Require

$$\sum_i \tilde{p}_i = 1.$$

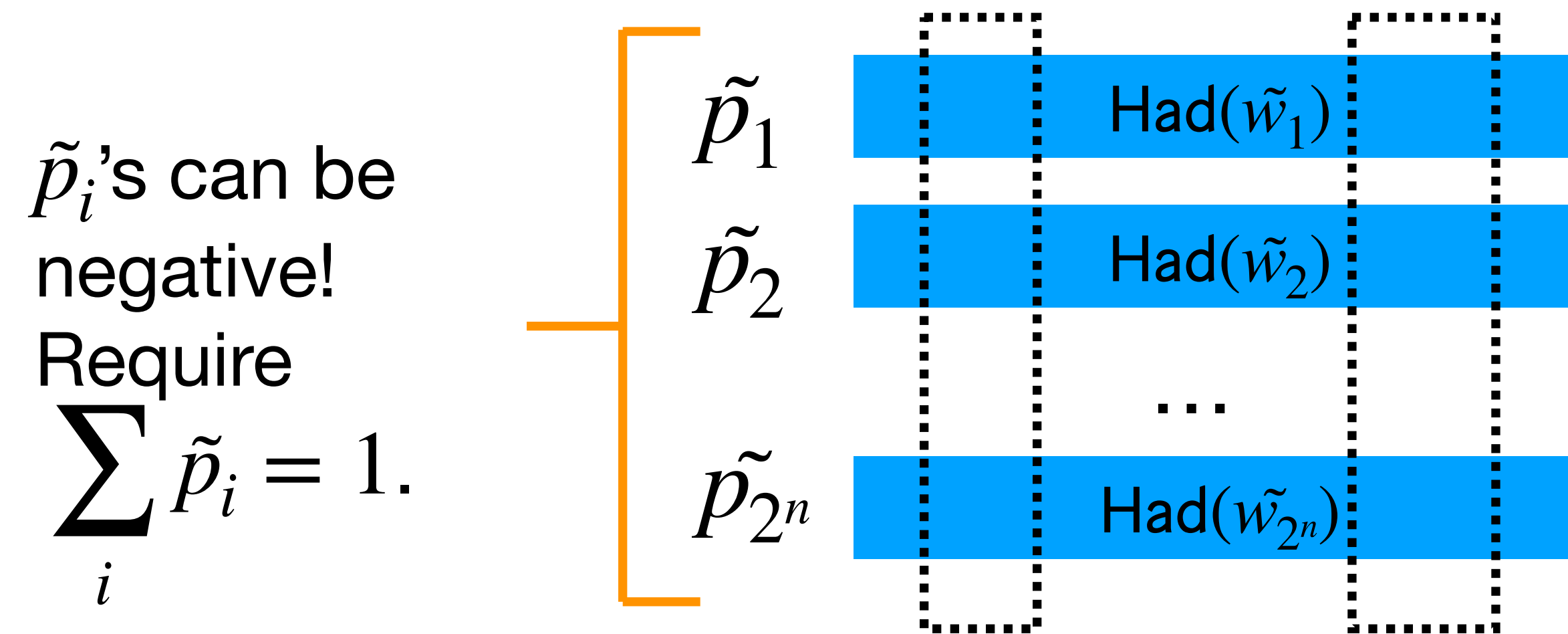


D_Q corresponds to the marginals.

Real Proof Sketch

Extreme Bird's Eye View

- **Step 1:** NS strategy satisfying linear and quadratic consistency can be written as “**pseudo-probabilities**” over “**correct**” encodings, i.e. $\{\text{Had}(\tilde{w})\}_{w \in \{0,1\}^n}$.



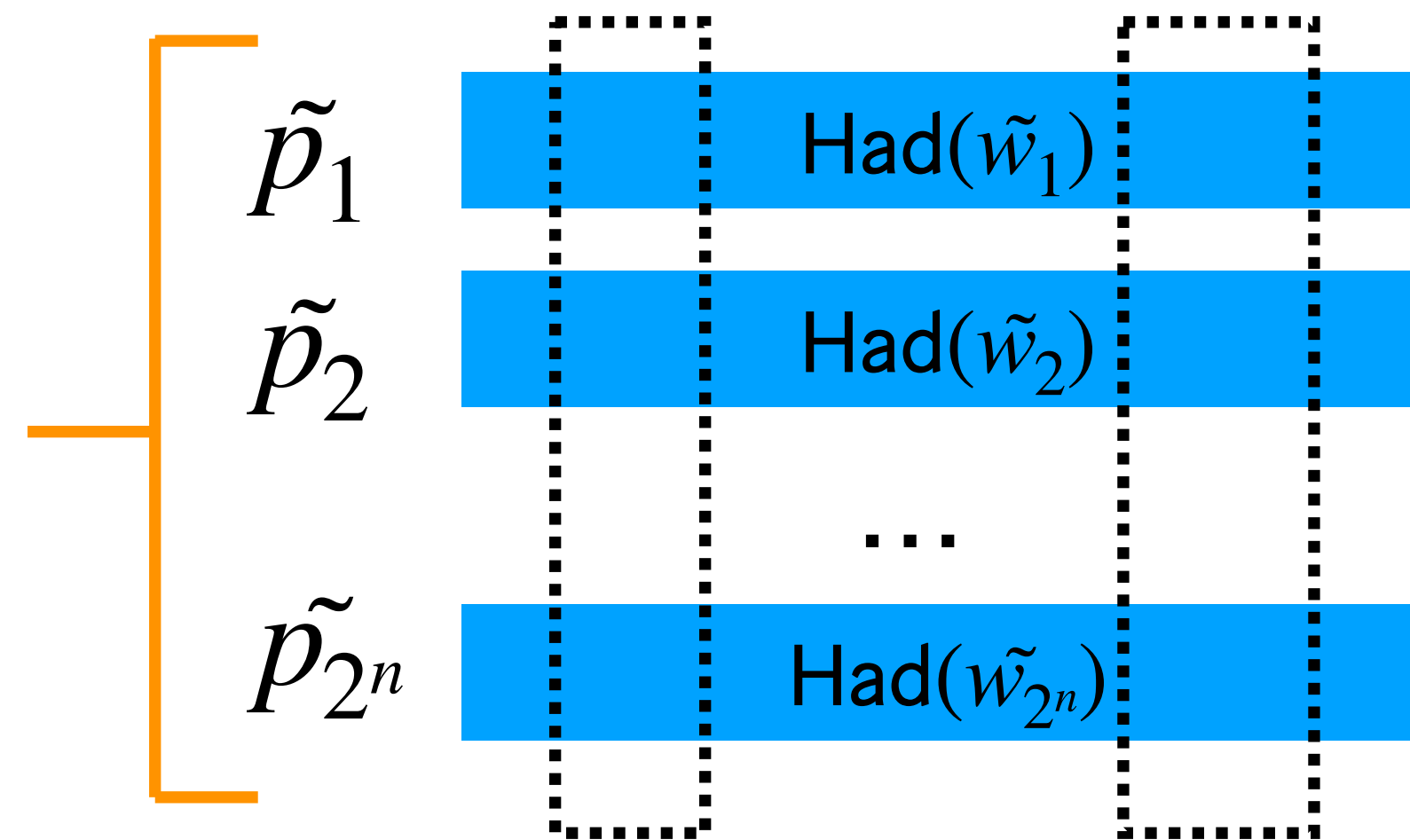
D_Q corresponds to the marginals.

Real Proof Sketch

Extreme Bird's Eye View

- **Step 1:** NS strategy satisfying linear and quadratic consistency can be written as “**pseudo-probabilities**” over “**correct**” encodings, i.e. $\{\text{Had}(\tilde{w})\}_{w \in \{0,1\}^n}$.

\tilde{p}_i 's can be negative!
Require
 $\sum_i \tilde{p}_i = 1$.



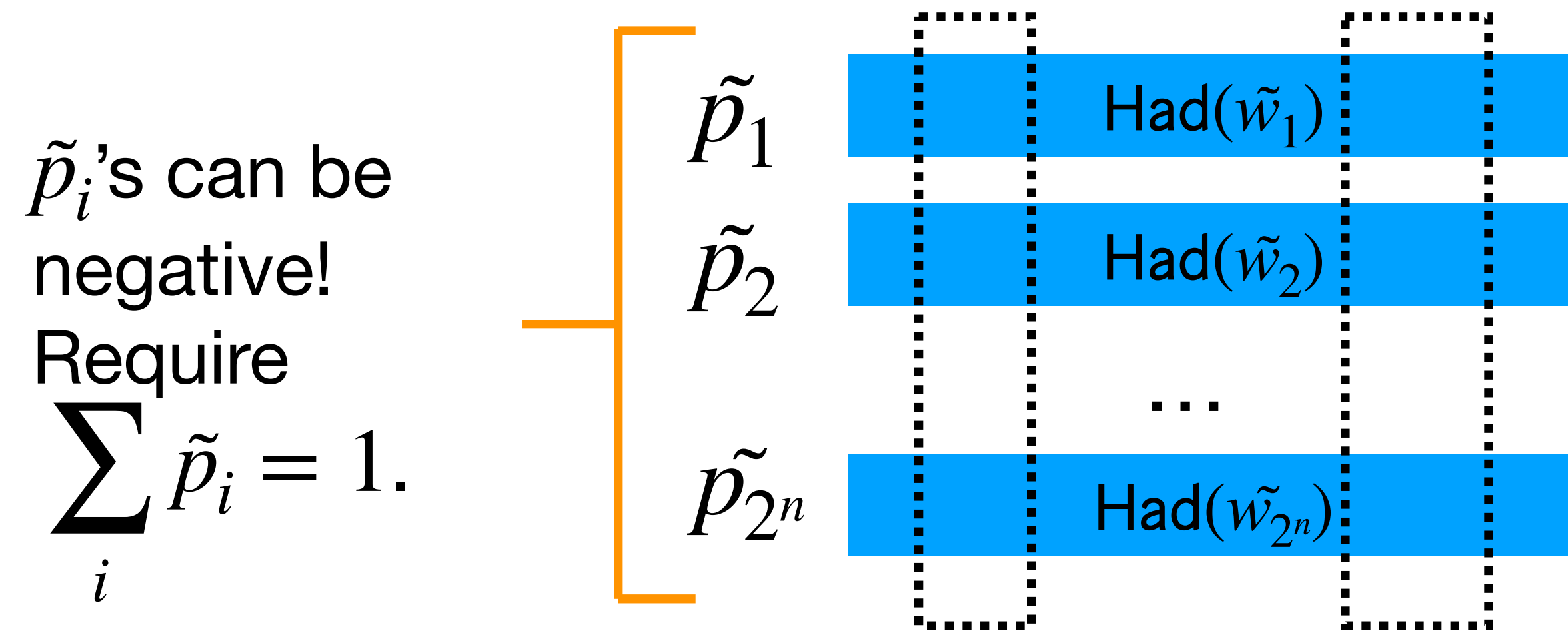
D_Q corresponds to the marginals.

Let $S_{Q,A}$ be the set of $i \in \{1, \dots, 2^n\}$ such that $\text{Had}(\tilde{w}_i)$ on Q is A .

Real Proof Sketch

Extreme Bird's Eye View

- **Step 1:** NS strategy satisfying linear and quadratic consistency can be written as “**pseudo-probabilities**” over “**correct**” encodings, i.e. $\{\text{Had}(\tilde{w})\}_{w \in \{0,1\}^n}$.



D_Q corresponds to the marginals.

Let $S_{Q,A}$ be the set of $i \in \{1, \dots, 2^n\}$ such that $\text{Had}(\tilde{w}_i)$ on Q is A .

Then,

$$\Pr[A \leftarrow D_Q] = \sum_{i \in S_{Q,A_Q}} \tilde{p}_i.$$

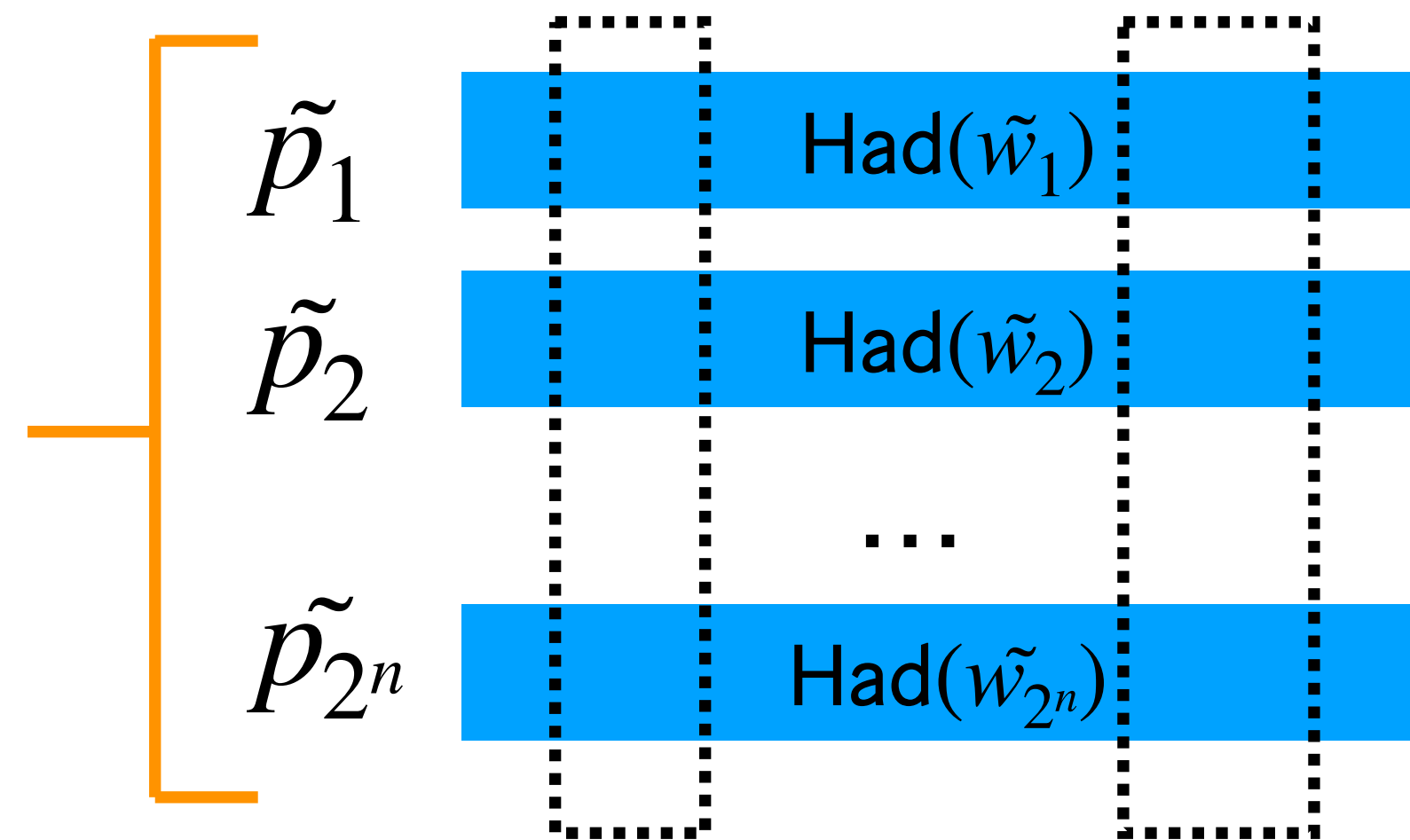
Real Proof Sketch

Extreme Bird's Eye View

- **Step 1:** NS strategy satisfying linear and quadratic consistency can be written as “**pseudo-probabilities**” over “**correct**” encodings, i.e.

$$\{\text{Had}(\tilde{w})\}_{w \in \{0,1\}^n}.$$

\tilde{p}_i 's can be negative!
Require
 $\sum_i \tilde{p}_i = 1.$



D_Q corresponds to the marginals.

Let $S_{Q,A}$ be the set of $i \in \{1, \dots, 2^n\}$ such that $\text{Had}(\tilde{w}_i)$ on Q is A .

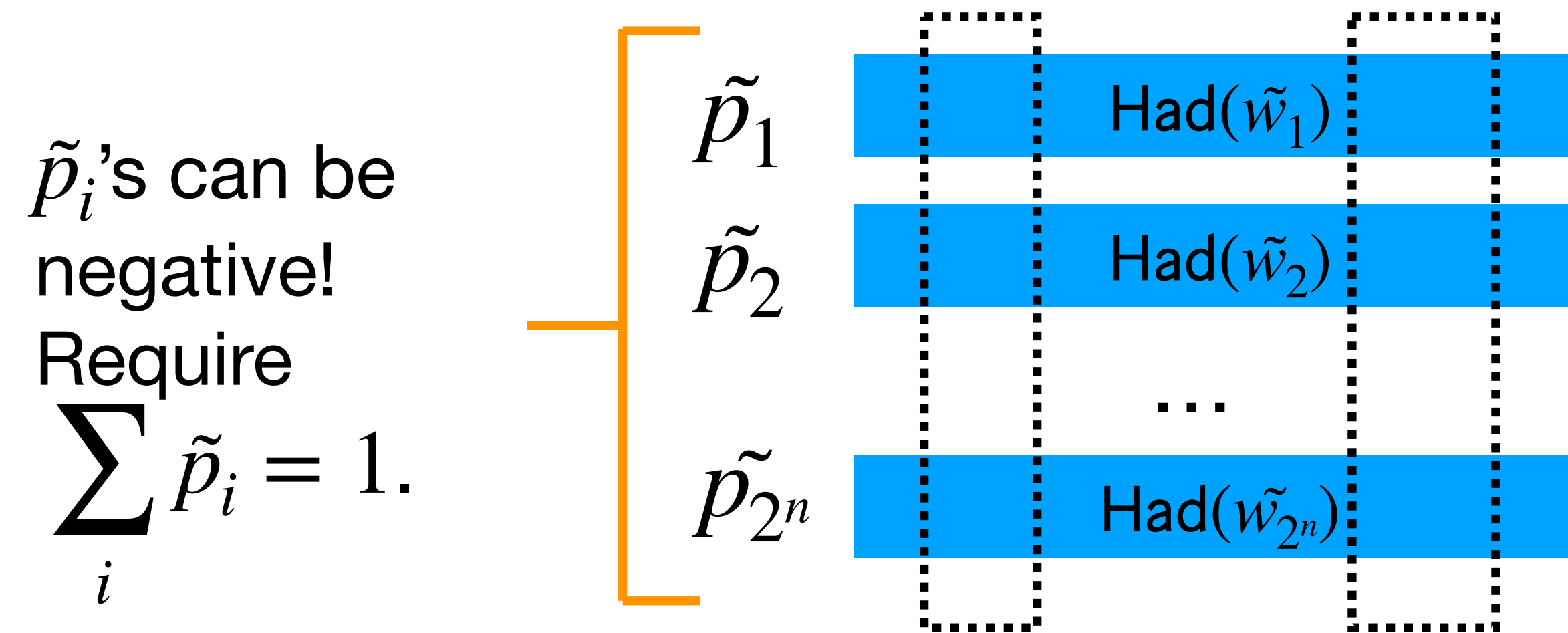
Then,

$$\Pr[A \leftarrow D_Q] = \sum_{i \in S_{Q,A_Q}} \tilde{p}_i.$$

Local views look “real”: These probabilities will be in $[0, 1]$

Real Proof Sketch

Extreme Bird's Eye View

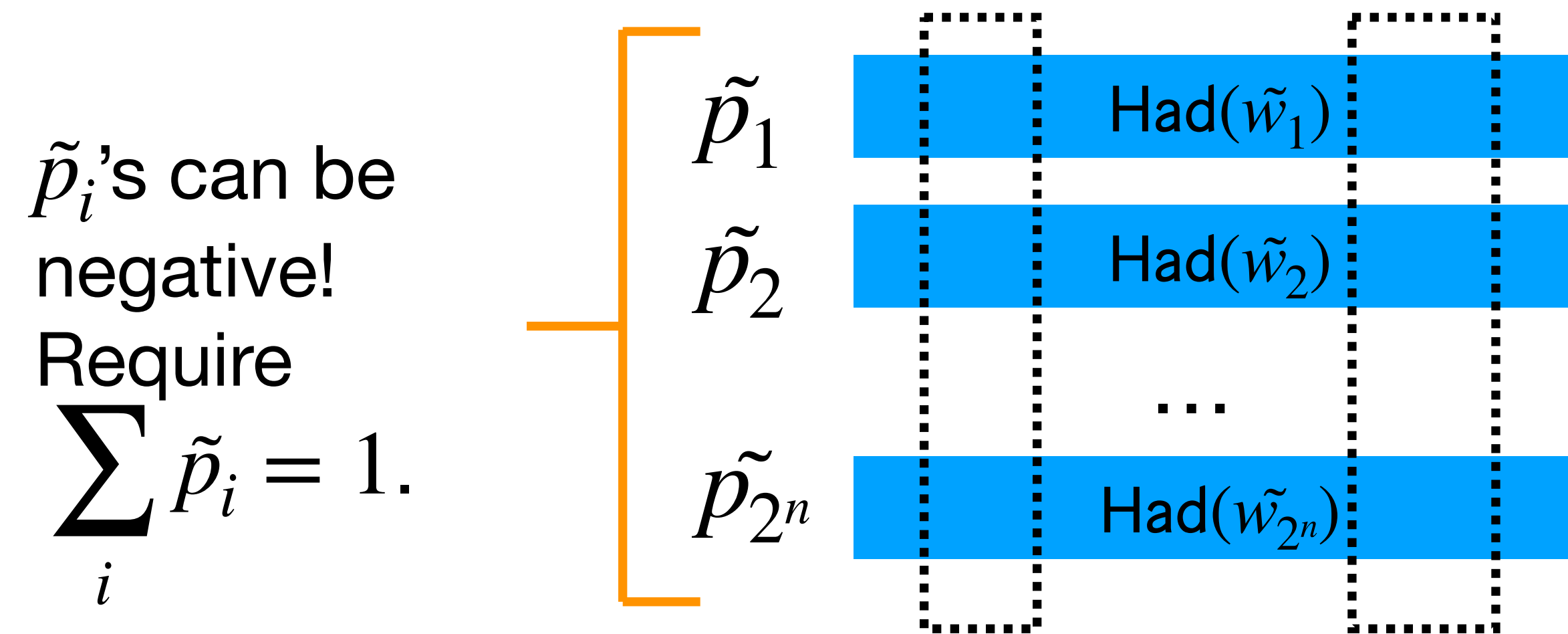


D_Q corresponds to the marginals.

Real Proof Sketch

Extreme Bird's Eye View

- **Step 2:** If $x \notin \mathcal{L}$, then every encoding fails *some* **satisfiability test**.

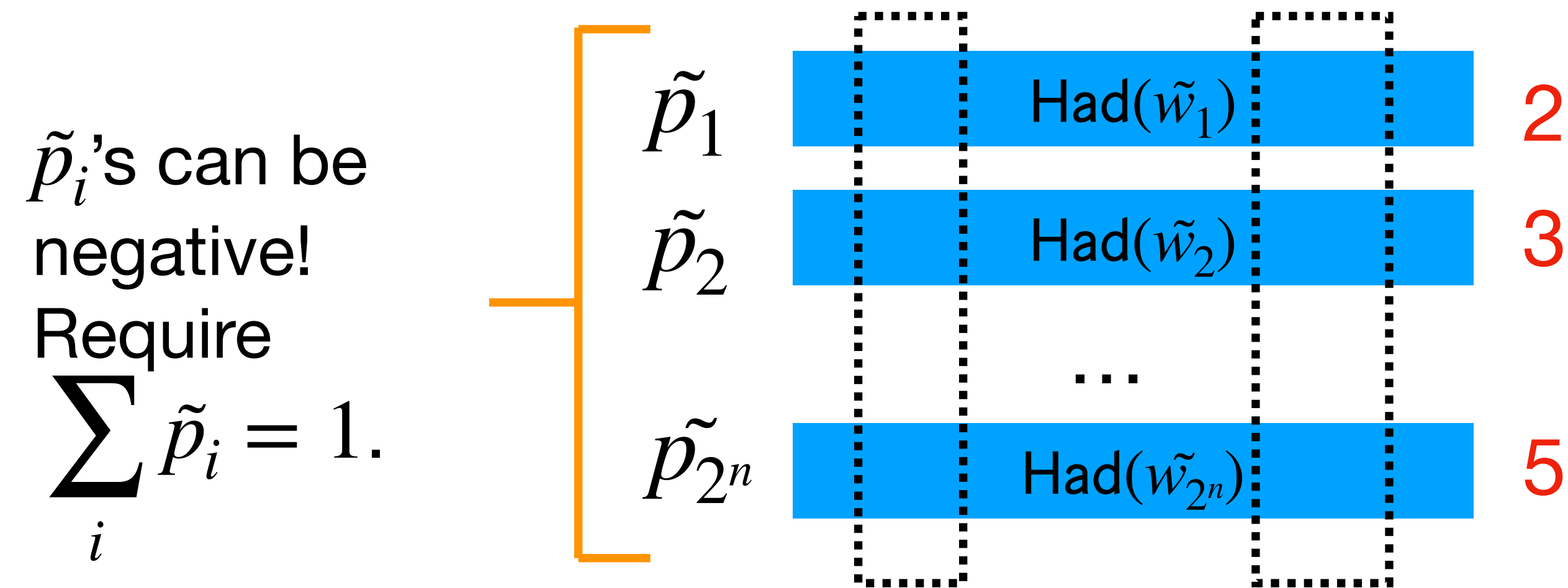


D_Q corresponds to the marginals.

Real Proof Sketch

Extreme Bird's Eye View

- **Step 2:** If $x \notin \mathcal{L}$, then every encoding fails *some* **satisfiability test**.

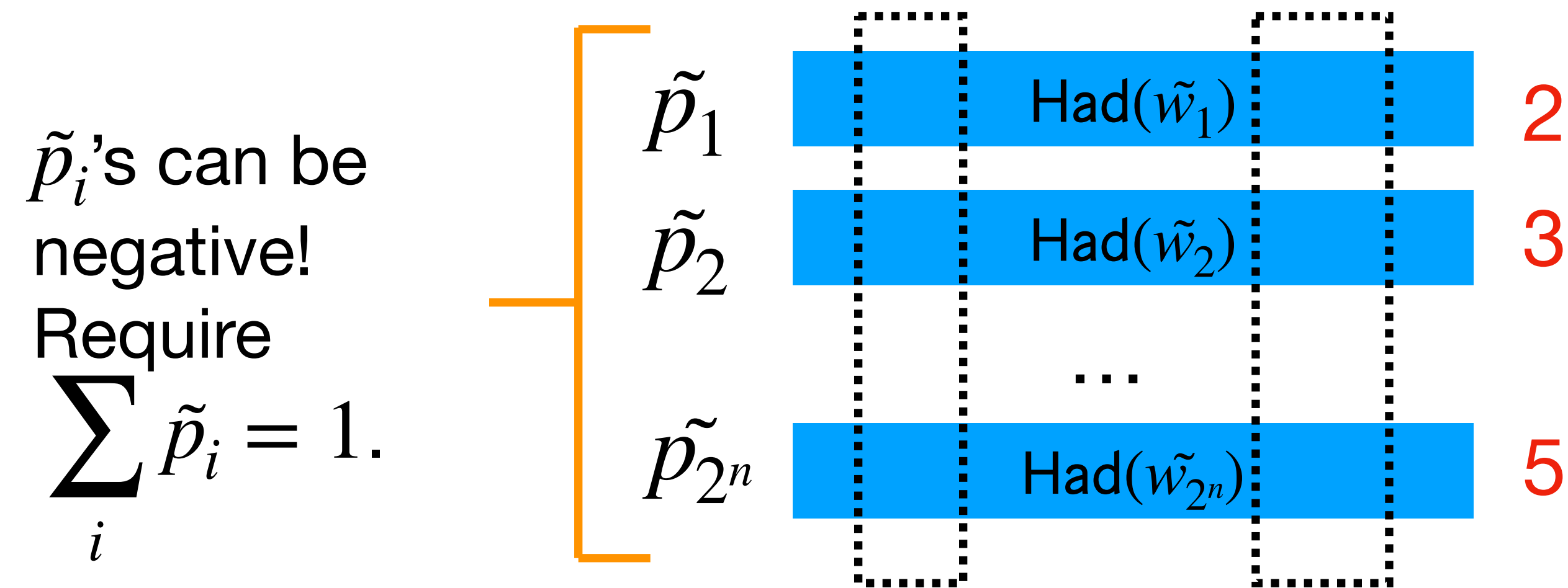


D_Q corresponds to the marginals.

Real Proof Sketch

Extreme Bird's Eye View

- **Step 2:** If $x \notin \mathcal{L}$, then every encoding fails *some* **satisfiability test**.
 - **Issue:** Might not be observable, because pseudo-probabilities can be **negative**.

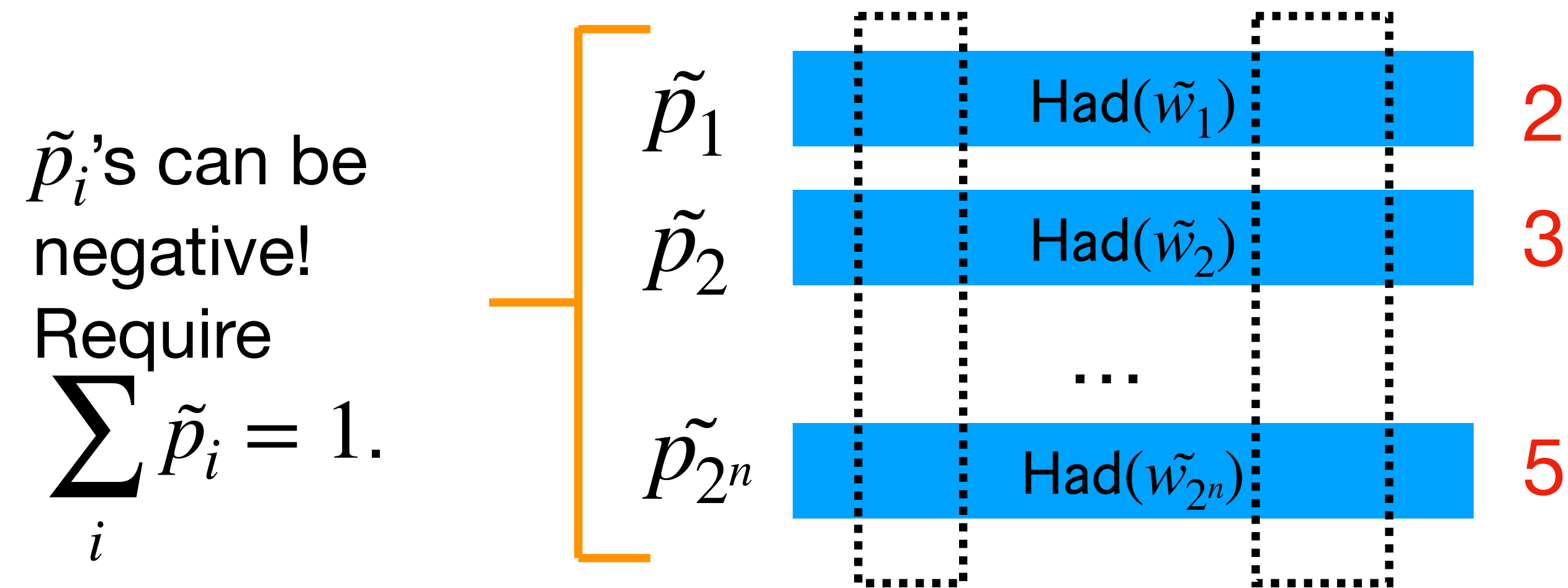


D_Q corresponds to the marginals.

Real Proof Sketch

Extreme Bird's Eye View

- **Step 2:** If $x \notin \mathcal{L}$, then every encoding fails *some* **satisfiability test**.
- **Issue:** Might not be observable, because pseudo-probabilities can be **negative**.



D_Q corresponds to the marginals.

Fix (high-level):
Use Hadamard encoding to read
“**random** linear combinations of
the **satisfiability tests**”.

Use careful counting.

Summary

Summary

- **In this work:** We show a way around the “non-signaling barrier” and establish a new pathway towards constructing SNARGs for NP.

Summary

- **In this work:** We show a way around the “non-signaling barrier” and establish a new pathway towards constructing SNARGs for NP.
- We relax the requirement in two ways:

Summary

- **In this work:** We show a way around the “non-signaling barrier” and establish a new pathway towards constructing SNARGs for NP.
- We relax the requirement in two ways:
 - We allow for **exponential-length** PCPs.

Summary

- **In this work:** We show a way around the “non-signaling barrier” and establish a new pathway towards constructing SNARGs for NP.
- We relax the requirement in two ways:
 - We allow for **exponential-length** PCPs.
 - We relax to soundness requirement to “**weak soundness**”.

Summary

- **In this work:** We show a way around the “non-signaling barrier” and establish a new pathway towards constructing SNARGs for NP.
- We relax the requirement in two ways:
 - We allow for **exponential-length** PCPs.
 - We relax to soundness requirement to “**weak soundness**”.
- **Candidate construction** under a conjecture.

Summary

- **In this work:** We show a way around the “non-signaling barrier” and establish a new pathway towards constructing SNARGs for NP.
- We relax the requirement in two ways:
 - We allow for **exponential-length** PCPs.
 - We relax to soundness requirement to “**weak soundness**”.
- **Candidate construction** under a conjecture.
- **Open question:** Does there exist a NS PCP with weak soundness?

WANTED

PROVEN

OR

DISPROVEN

**Low-Norm
Nullstellensatz**

**CASH
REWARD**

\$ 10

+ COOKIES



**Thank you for
your attention!**



ePrint 2026/006

Thank you for your attention!



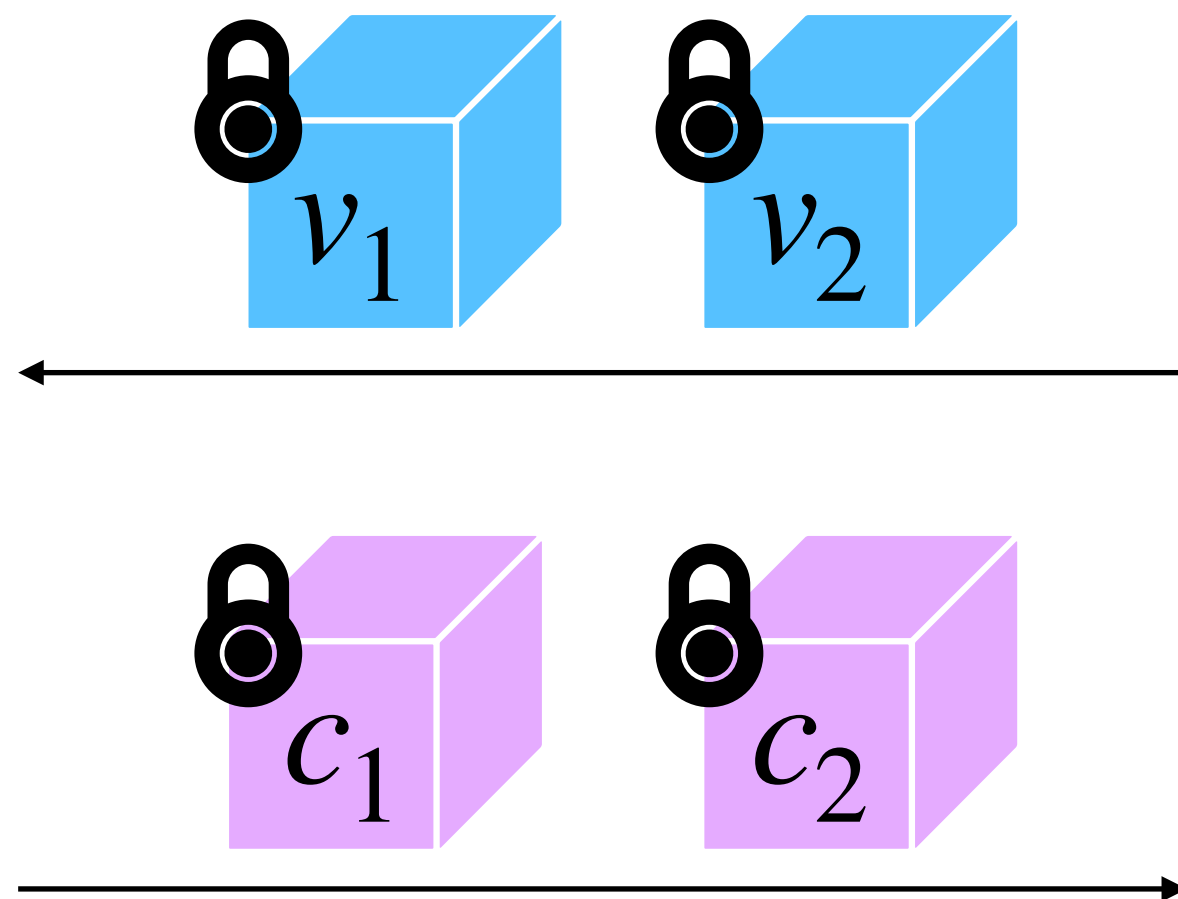
ePrint 2026/006

Images used are from flaticon.com, tikzpeople,

Oversimplified counterexample

[Dwork-Landberg-Naor-Nissim-Reingold '04]

- **Language:** Graph 3-Colouring
- **PCP string:** 3-colouring of the graph
- **Verifier:** Check a random edge (v_1, v_2) . Catches with probability $1/|E|$.



Issue: Prover is not “committed” to any single PCP string!