

Today.

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Polynomials.

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Secret Sharing.

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Correcting for loss or even corruption.

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Share secret among n people.

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Lots of lines go through one point.

Polynomials

A polynomial

$$P(x) = a_d x^d + a_{d-1} x^{d-1} \dots + a_0.$$

is specified by **coefficients** a_d, \dots, a_0 .

¹A field is a set of elements with addition and multiplication operations, with inverses. $GF(p) = (\{0, \dots, p-1\}, + \pmod{p}, * \pmod{p})$.

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Polynomials $P(x)$ with arithmetic modulo p :¹ $a_i \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}$
and

$$P(x) = a_d x^d + a_{d-1} x^{d-1} \dots + a_0 \pmod{p},$$

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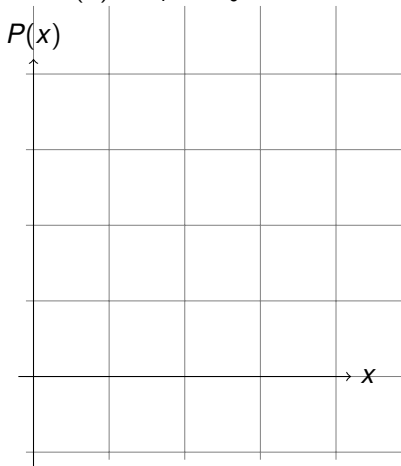
Line: $P(x) = a_1 x + a_0$

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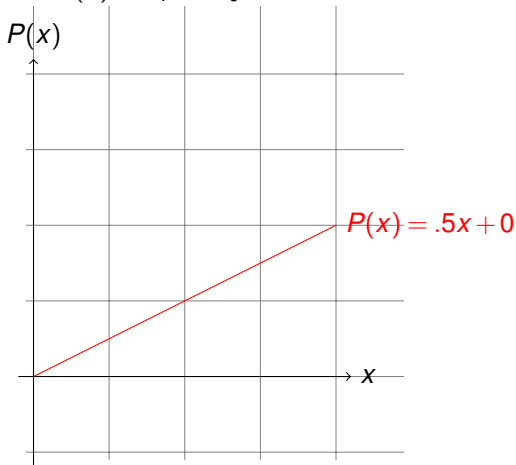
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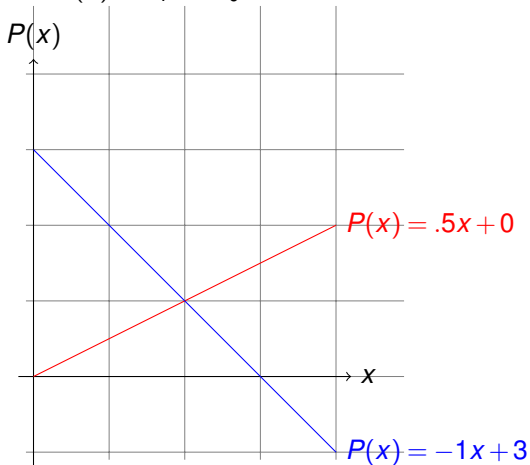
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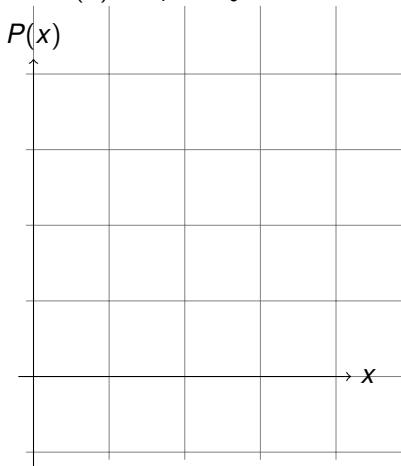
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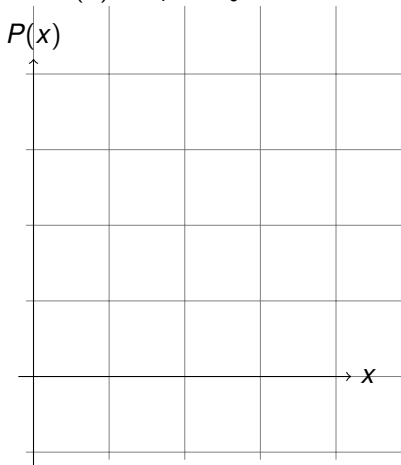
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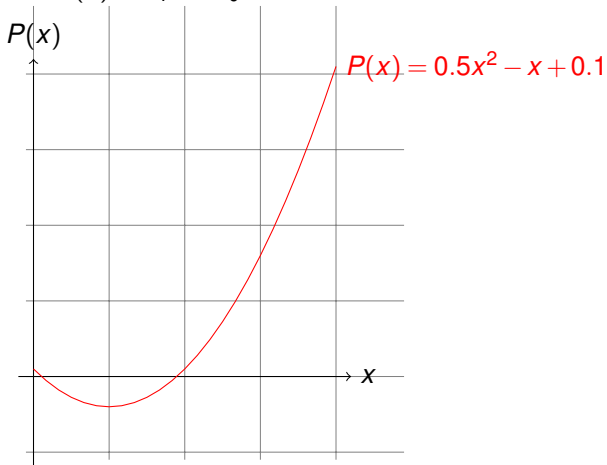
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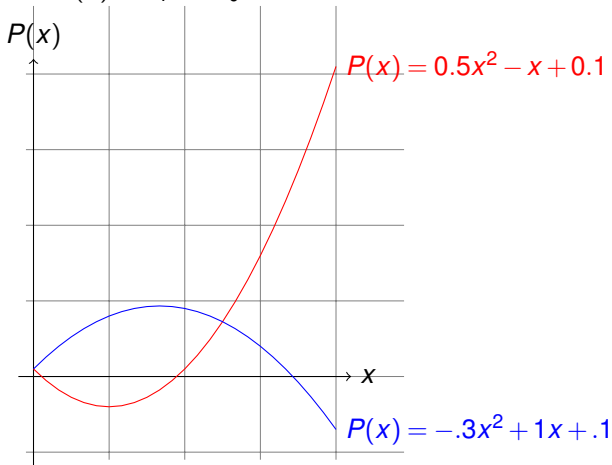
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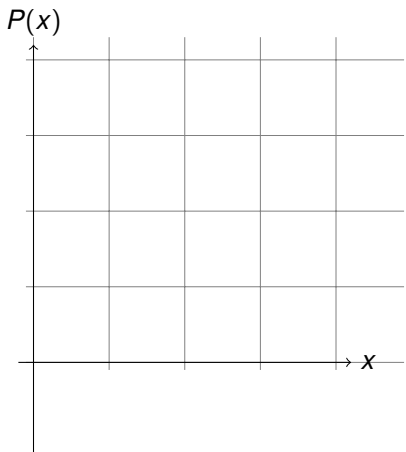
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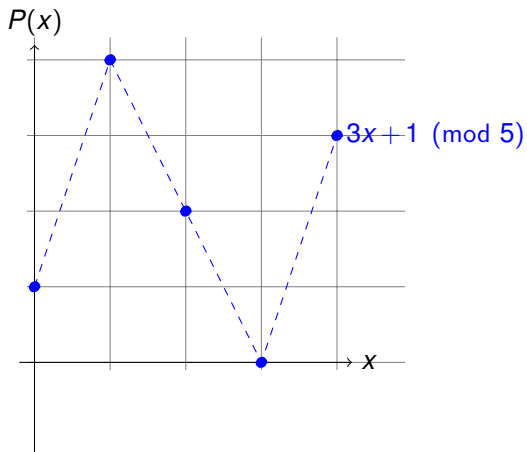


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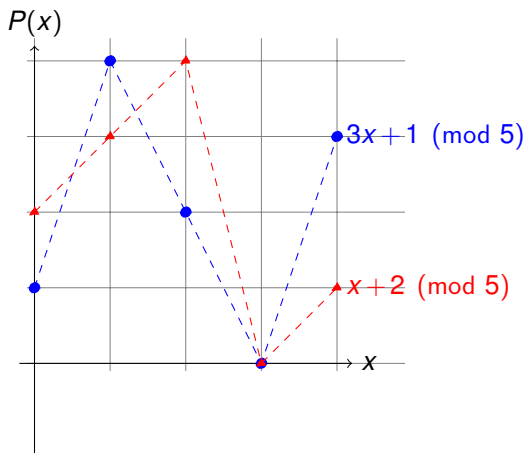
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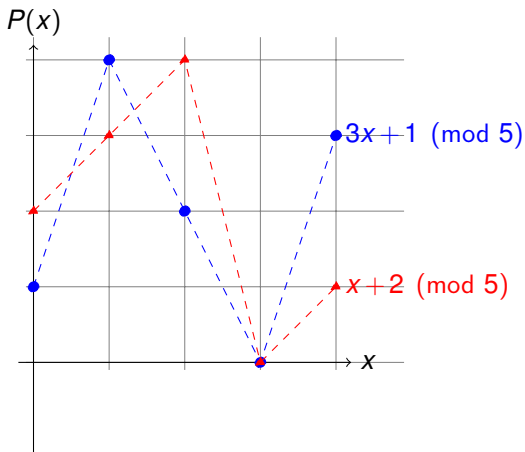


Finding an intersection.

$$x + 2 \equiv 3x + 1 \pmod{5}$$

$$\implies 2x \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$

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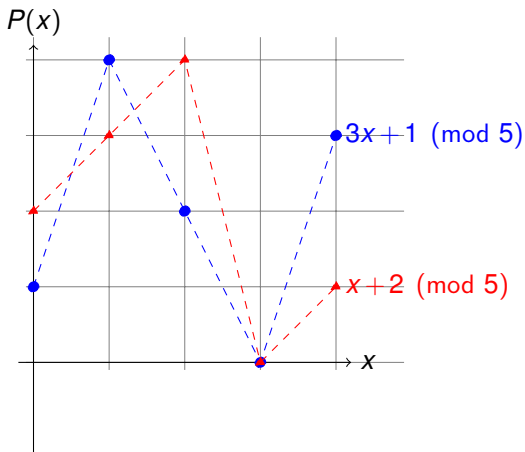
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Good when modulus is prime!!

Two points make a line.

Fact: Exactly 1 degree $\leq d$ polynomial contains $d + 1$ points. ²

²Points with different x values.

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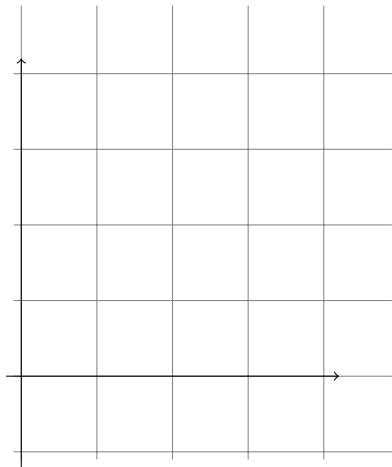
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Modular Arithmetic Fact: Exactly 1 degree $\leq d$ polynomial with arithmetic modulo prime p contains $d + 1$ pts.

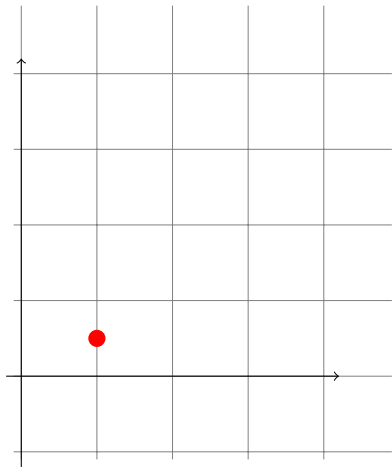
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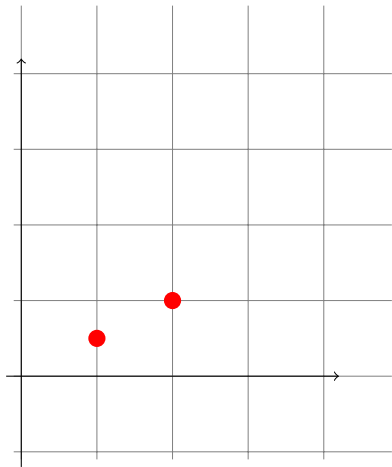
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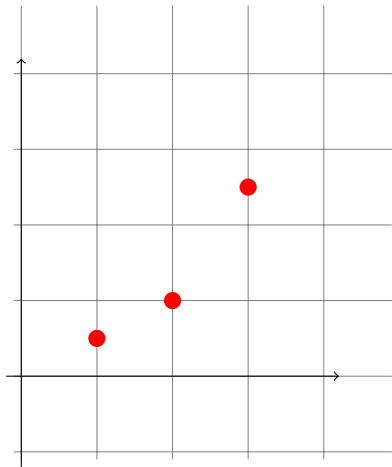
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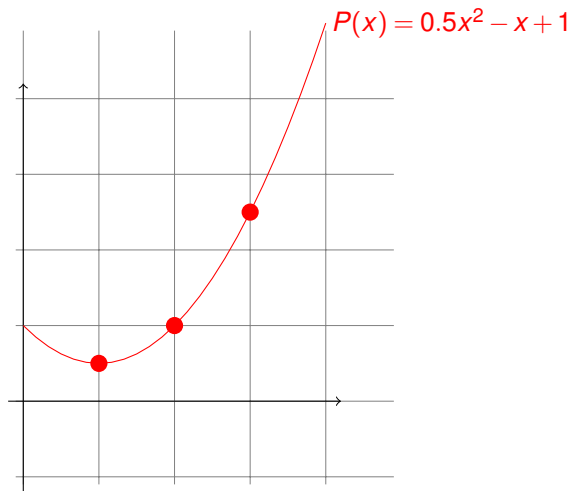
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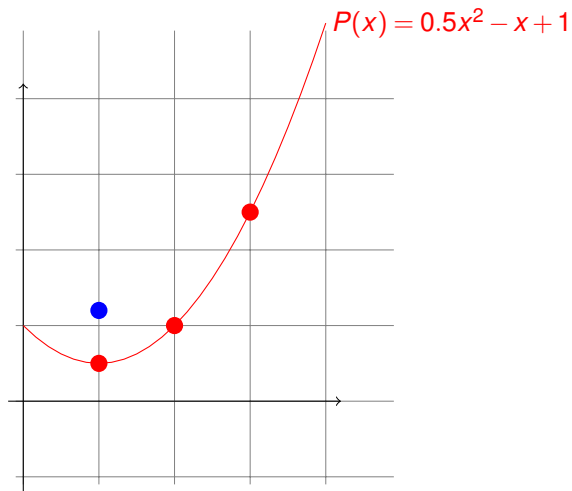
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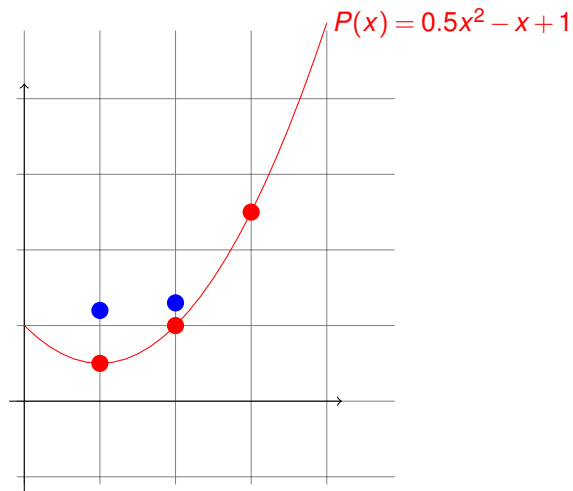
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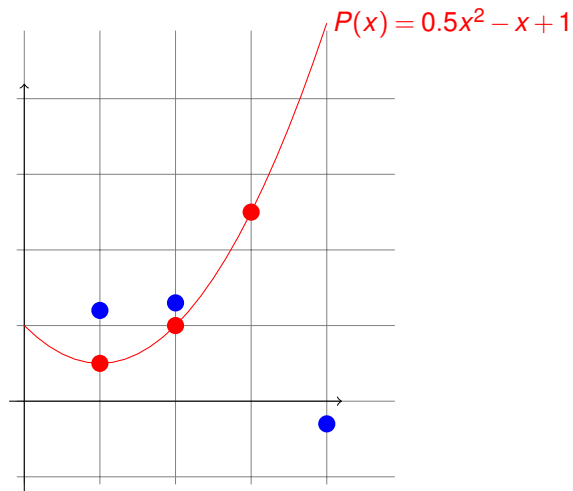
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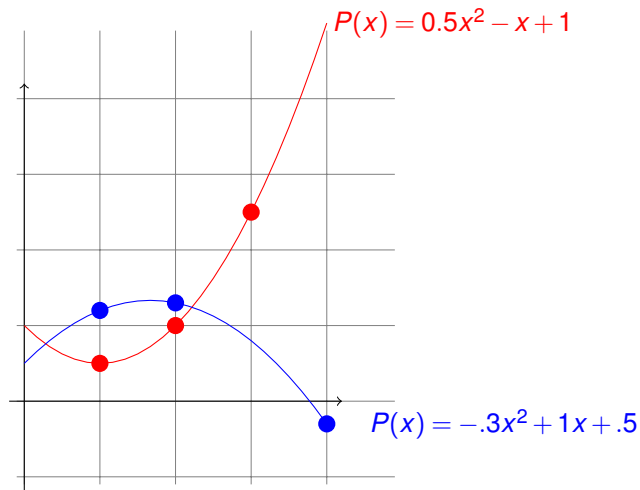
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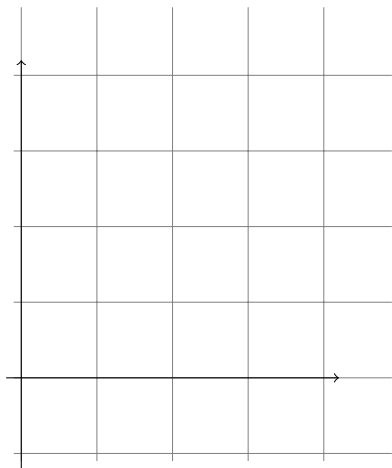
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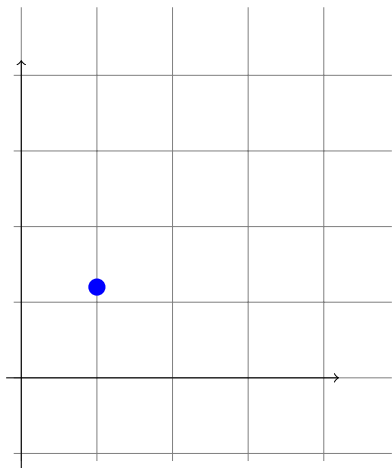
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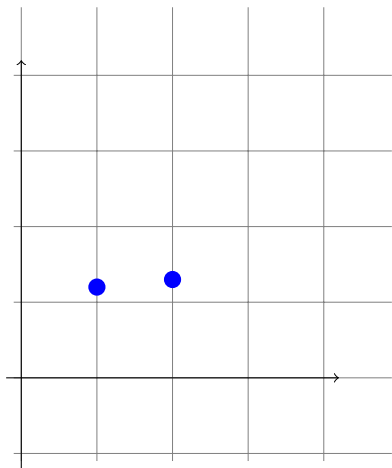
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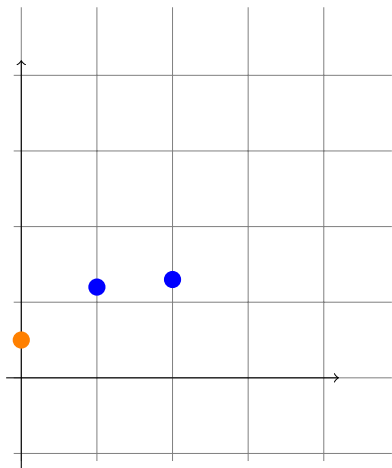
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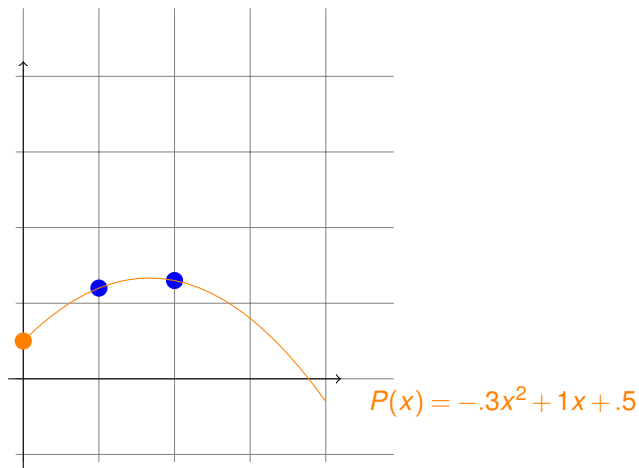
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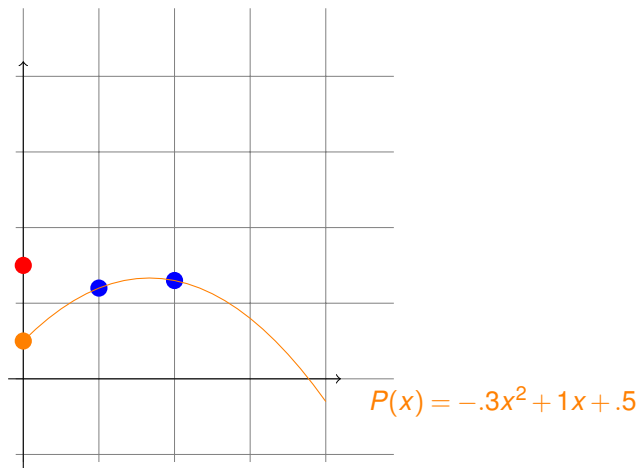
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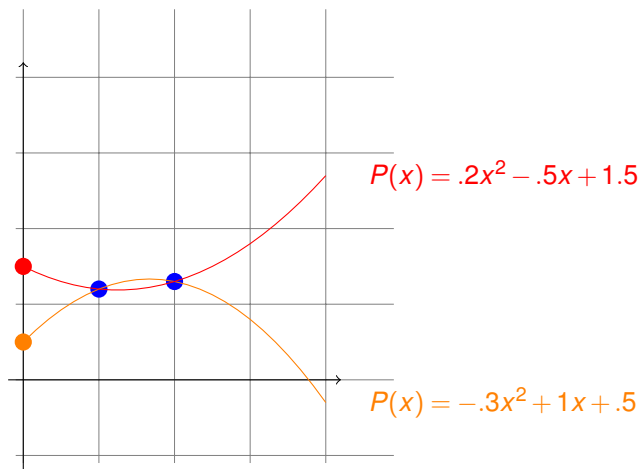
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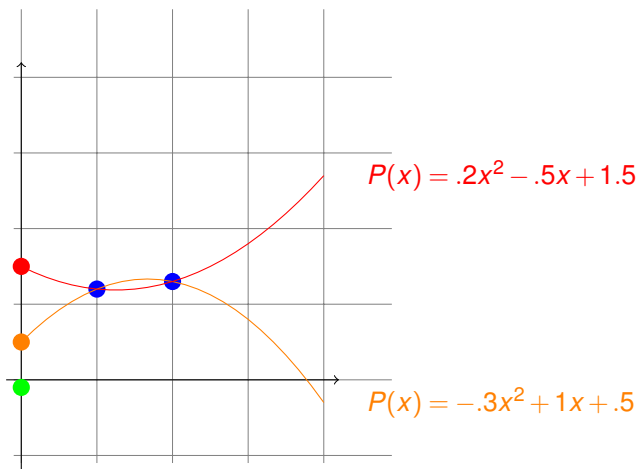
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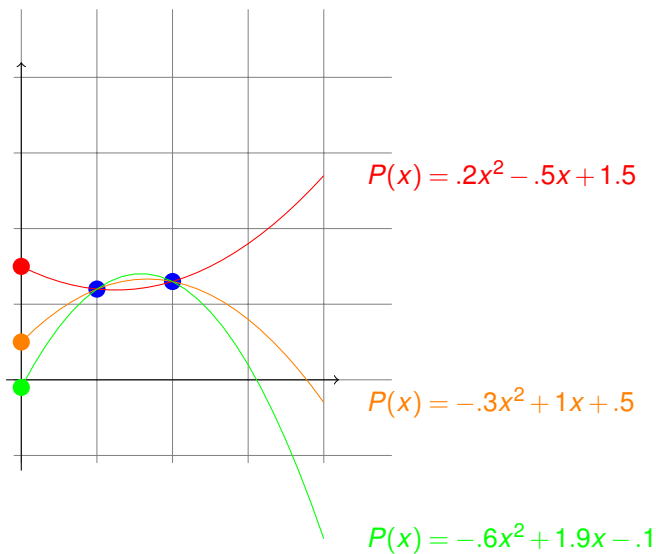
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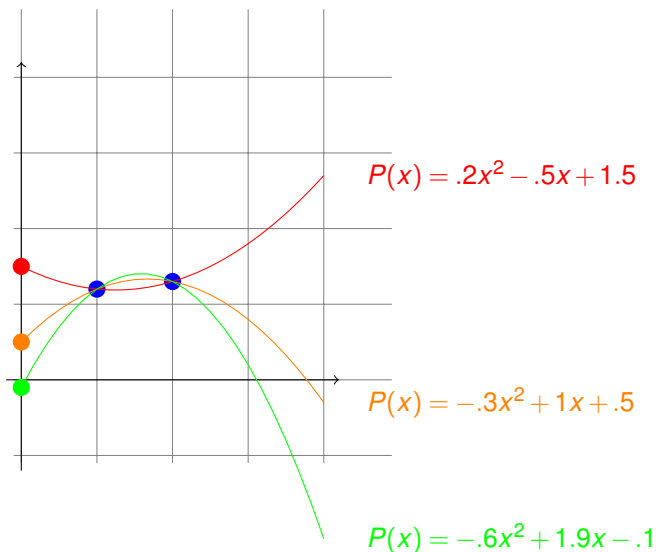


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And the line is...

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So polynomial is $2x^2 + 1x + 4 \pmod{5}$

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Multiplicative inverses due to $\gcd(x, p) = 1$, for all $x \in \{1, \dots, p-1\}$

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Construction proves the existence of the polynomial!

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$$4x^2 - 3x + 2 \equiv (x - 3)(4x + 4) + 4 \pmod{5}$$

In general, divide $P(x)$ by $(x - a)$ gives $Q(x)$ and remainder r .

That is, $P(x) = (x - a)Q(x) + r$

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