

recap



$$p(x) = a_d x^d + a_{d-1} x^{d-1} + \dots + a_1 x^1 + a_0 x^0$$

Annotations: "degree" points to x^d , "constant" points to $a_0 x^0$, and "d+1 terms" points to the entire polynomial.

Polynomials

- Properties:
- ① nonzero polynomial of degree d has at most d roots
 - ② a set of $d+1$ distinct coordinates (x_i, y_i) where all x_i are distinct uniquely characterizes a polynomial of degree (at most) d

$GF(p)$: all values are $\{0 \dots p-1\}$

finite field

$$x^{p-1} \equiv 1 \quad GF(p) \rightarrow \text{in } GF(5), x^7 \equiv x^3$$

Secret Sharing

- need $d+1$ people to unlock a secret
- hide secret at $x=0$ of a degree d polynomial
- give individual people one point each
- secret will only be revealed if a $d+1$ people agree to share their point

recap

Lagrange Interpolation

goal: find degree d polynomial
given $d+1$ (x, y) pairs.



(x_1, y_1)

(x_2, y_2)

(x_3, y_3)

find $\Delta_i(x)$ st $\Delta_i(x_i) = 1$, $\Delta_i(\text{anything else}) = 0$

↖ basis polynomial

① Start with the zeros. want x_2 and x_3 to be zeros of Δ_1 .

$$\Delta_1(x) = C_1 (x - x_2)(x - x_3)$$

② find C_1 st $\Delta_1(x_1) = 1$

→ if in \mathbb{R} : $C_1 = \frac{1}{(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_3)}$

→ if in $\text{GF}(p)$: $C_1 = \frac{1}{(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_3)} \pmod{p}$

→ find Δ_2, Δ_3 same way.

$$p(x) = y_1 \Delta_1(x) + y_2 \Delta_2(x) + y_3 \Delta_3(x)$$



things to remember

- an odd degree polynomial must have at least 1 root
- fix the x values when looking @ # of possible points for the polynomial.
- Secret at $p(0)$. make sure not to give out $p(0)$ to anyone when distributing points!