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Simple and Asymptotically Optimal \$t\$-Cheater Identifiable Secret Sharing Scheme

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Abstract: In this paper, we consider the problem of k-out-of-n secret sharing scheme, capable of identifying t cheaters. We design a very simple k-out-of-n secret sharing scheme, which can identify up to t cheaters, with probability at least 1 - \epsilon, where 0 < lepsilon < 1/2, provided t < k / 2. This is the maximum number of cheaters, which can be identified by any k-out-of-n secret sharing scheme, capable of identifying t cheaters (we call these schemes as Secret Sharing with Cheater Identification (SSCI)). In our scheme, the set of all possible i^{th} share V_i satisfies the condition that $|V_i| = |S| / \text{lepsilon}^{3n}$, where S denotes the set of all possible secrets. Moreover, our scheme requires polynomial computation.

In EUROCRYPT 2011, Satoshi Obana presented two SSCI schemes, which can identify up to t < k / 2 cheaters. However, the schemes require $|V_i| \cdot |V_i| \cdot |V_$

In CRYPT0 1995, Kurosawa, Obana and Ogata have shown that in any SSCI scheme, $|V_i| \neq (|S| - 1) / (|S|) + 1$. Though our proposed scheme does not exactly matches this bound, we show that our scheme {\it asymptotically} satisfies the above bound. To the best of our knowledge, our scheme is the best SSCI scheme, capable of identifying the maximum number of cheaters.

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