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Optimal Suspicion Functions for Tardos Traitor Tracing Schemes

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Abstract: We investigate alternative suspicion functions for Tardos traitor tracing schemes. In the simple decoder approach (computation of a score for every user independently) we derive suspicion functions that optimize a performance indicator related to the sufficient code length ℓ in the limit of large coalition size c . Our results hold for the Restricted-Digit Model as well as the Combined-Digit Model. The scores depend on information that is usually not available to the tracer -- the attack strategy or the tallies of the symbols received by the colluders. We discuss how such results can be used in realistic contexts.

We study several combinations of coalition attack strategy vs. suspicion function optimized against some attack (another attack or the same). In many of these combinations the usual scaling $\ell \propto c^2$ is replaced by a lower power of c , e.g. $c^{3/2}$. We find that the interleaving strategy is an especially powerful attack, and the suspicion function tailored against interleaving is effective against all considered attacks.

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