

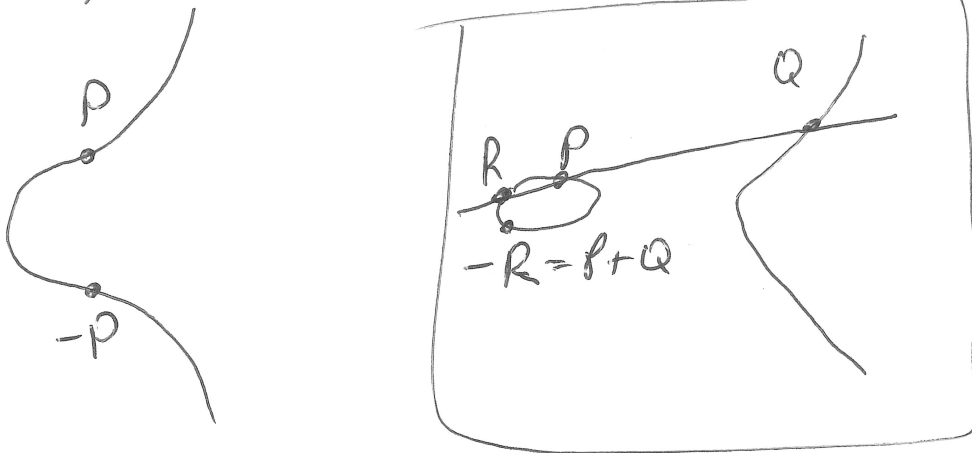
Elliptic Curves

11/13/19 ①

Real-Valued

general : $y^2 + axy + by = x^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$

Simplify : $y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$ $4a^3 + 27b^2 \neq 0$.



Define addition over pts on curve

1. Point O call additive identity.

for all point P, $P + O = P$. $O = -O$.

2. $-P$ is going to have the same x-coordinate as P

3. $P + Q$ = draw line btw P and Q and call the point of intersection R (with curve), then $P + Q = -R$.

4. $P + P$ use tangent line.

5. Multiplication is repeated addition.

$$kP = \underbrace{P + P + P + \dots + P}_{k \text{ times}}$$

Change Discrete $\Rightarrow y^2 = x^3 + ax + b \pmod{p}$
Valid pts have $x, y \in [0, p-1]$ $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$

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These curves addition op form
an Abelian Group. (Abel)

(A1) Closure if $a, b \in G$ $a \circ b \in G$

(A2) Associate $a \circ (b \circ c) = (a \circ b) \circ c$

Identity (A3) $\exists \mathbb{I} \in G$ s.t. $a \circ \mathbb{I} = a$ for all a .

(A4) Inverse For each $a \in G$ there exists
 a' such that $a \circ a' = \mathbb{I}$

(A5) Commutative $a \circ b = b \circ a$

Lets use the curve
 $E_{23}(1,1)$

$$y^2 = x^3 + x + 1 \pmod{23}$$

$$E_{29}(2,4) \quad y^2 = x^3 + 2x + 4 \pmod{29}$$

$$P = (x_P, y_P)$$

$$Q = (x_Q, y_Q)$$

How to do $P+Q$

Calculate λ :

$$\lambda = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{y_Q - y_P}{x_Q - x_P} \right) \pmod{p} & \text{if } P \neq Q \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\frac{3x_P^2 + a}{2y_P} \right) \pmod{p} \quad \text{if } P = Q.$$

$$y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$$

$$2yy' = 3x^2 + a$$

$$y' = \frac{3x^2 + a}{2y}$$

$$\rightarrow (y_Q - y_P)(x_Q - x_P)^{-1} \pmod{p}$$

$$\rightarrow (3x_P^2 + a)(2y_P)^{-1} \pmod{p}$$

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$$P = (3, 10) \quad Q = (9, 7)$$

$$x_R = (\lambda^2 - x_P - x_Q) \bmod p$$

$$y_R = (\lambda(x_P - x_R) - y_P) \bmod p$$

$$\lambda = \frac{y_Q - y_P}{x_Q - x_P} = \frac{7 - 10}{9 - 3} = \frac{-3}{6}$$

$$6^{-1} \bmod 23 = 4$$

$$\frac{-3}{6} = -3(4) = -12 = 11 \bmod 23$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_R &= (\lambda^2 - x_P - x_Q) = 11^2 - 3 - 9 \\ &= 121 - 12 \\ &= 109 \bmod 23 \\ &= 17 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_R &= (\lambda(x_P - x_R) - y_P) \\ &= 11(3 - 17) - 10 \\ &= -154 - 10 \\ &= -164 \\ &= 20 \bmod 23 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \overline{184} \\ 164 \end{array} \checkmark$