

## 4. Działania Weila

$$e(P, Q) = \frac{fp(\lambda Q)}{fq(\lambda P)} \text{ gdzie } \lambda q = (Q) - (\theta) \sim (Q + R_2) - (R_2)$$

$$fp: (fp) \sim n(P) - n(\Theta) \sim n\{(P+R_1) - (R_1)\} \sim n(P+R_1) - n(R_1) \sim n(P+R_1) - n(R_1) - (nP) + (\Theta) := A_n := (fn)$$

Po obliczeniu fp wystarczy policzyć fn

$\lambda_n$  spełnia równanie nie-rekurencyjne

$$\lambda_{b+c} = \lambda_b + \lambda_c + (g_1) + (g_2), \text{ gdzie } \begin{aligned} g_1 &= (bP) + (cP) + \overline{(b+cP)} - 3(\theta) \\ g_2 &= (b+c)P + \overline{(b+c)P} - 2(\theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Stąd } f_{b+c}(\lambda_a) = fb(\lambda_a) * fc(\lambda_a) = \frac{g_1}{g_2}(\lambda_a)$$

Krzywa  $E_{11}: y^2 - (x^3 + 1) = 0 \pmod{11}$

### Zad.1

Znaleźć 4 punkty na

$$E_{11} := \{\Theta, (0,1), (0,10), (2,3), (2,8), (5,4), (5,7), (7,5), (7,6), (9,2), (9,9), (10,0)\}$$

| x  | $x^3+1$ | y  | $y^2$ |
|----|---------|----|-------|
| 3  | 6       | 0  | 0     |
| 4  | 10      | 1  | 1     |
| 5  | 5       | 2  | 4     |
| 6  | 8       | 3  | 9     |
| 7  | 3       | 4  | 5     |
| 8  | 7       | 5  | 3     |
| 9  | 4       | 6  | 3     |
| 10 | 0       | 7  | 5     |
|    |         | 8  | 9     |
|    |         | 9  | 4     |
|    |         | 10 | 1     |

### Zad.2

Obliczyć  $f_3(\lambda_a)$  dla Q- podst. rzędu, 3 czyli  $3Q = \Theta$

a) znajdź Q:  $3Q = \Theta$

b)  $f_1(\lambda a)$

c)  $f_3(\lambda a)$

Dla 2P

Ad. A

$$\lambda(2P) = \frac{3x^2 + 2a_2x + a_4 - a_1y}{2y + a_1x + a_3} \text{ czyli dla } E_{11}: \lambda = \frac{3x_1^2}{2y_1}$$

$P = (x_1, y_1)$

$$x_3 = \lambda^2 + a_1\lambda - a_2 - 2x_1 \text{ (czyli } x_3 = \lambda^2 - 2x_1)$$

$$y_3 = \lambda(x_1 - x_3) - y_1 - a_1x_3 - a_3 \text{ (czyli } y_3 = \lambda(x_1 - x_3) - y_1)$$

(10,0) – rzędu 2

$$2*(0,1) \quad \lambda = 0 \quad x_3 = 0 \quad y_3 = 10 \quad 2*(0,1) = (10,0)$$

$$(0,10) + (0,10) = \Theta \quad 3*(0,1) = \Theta$$

Ad. B

$$f_1(\lambda a) \quad (f_1) \sim (P + R_1) - (R_1) - (P) + \Theta$$

Ustalamy P rzędu 3 (inny)

$$12*(9,2) = \Theta \quad 3*(0,1) = \Theta \quad 3*(0,10) = \Theta$$

$$4*(5,4) = \Theta \quad 6*(2,3) = \Theta$$

$$P = (0,1) \quad R_1 = (0,1) \quad Q = (0,-1)$$

$$(f_1) \sim ((0,-1)) - (0,1) - (0,1) + \Theta$$

$$\lambda a = \lambda(0,1) = (Q + R_2) - R_2$$

$$\lambda q = Q - (\theta) = (0,-1) - (\theta)$$

$$f_1(\lambda a) = \prod f(P)^{ap} = f_1(0,-1)^1$$

$$\text{Def. } \tilde{\lambda} = \sum ap(P)$$

Trzeba znaleźć  $f_1$ ) przy zadanym dywizorze

$$(f_1) \sim (P+R_1) - (R_1) - (P) + \Theta \left( \frac{1}{f_1} \right) \sim (P) + (R_1) + (\overline{P+R_1}) - 3\theta$$

szukamy stycznej w punkcie (0,1)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ax + by + c = 0 \\ y^2 = x^3 + 1 \end{array} \right\} P=(0,1)$$