

$(a, p) = 1$; a é residuo quadrático de p n. (n.g.)

$$\exists x : x^2 \equiv a \pmod{p}$$

SÍMBOLO DE LEGENDRE:
$$\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } (a, p) \neq 1 \\ 1 & \text{se } a \text{ é r.q.} \\ -1 & \text{se } a \text{ é n.r.q.} \end{cases}$$

CRITÉRIO DE EULER: $(a, p) = 1$, $2 \neq p$ primo

$$\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) \equiv a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \pmod{p}$$

$$\exists x \in \mathbb{Z}_7^* : x^2 \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{7}\right) \equiv 3^{\frac{7-1}{2}} \pmod{7} \equiv 3^3 \pmod{7} \equiv \underbrace{3^2 \cdot 3}_{\equiv 2} \pmod{7}$$

$$\equiv 6 \pmod{7} \equiv -1$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{7}\right) = -1$$

$$\left(\frac{\cdot}{p}\right) : \mathbb{Z}_p^* \rightarrow \{-1, +1\}$$

$$a \mapsto \left(\frac{a}{p}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{ab}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{p}\right) \left(\frac{b}{p}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow a \equiv b \pmod{p} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{b}{p}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{-1}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{p}\right) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } p \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{8} \\ -1 & \text{se } p \equiv \pm 3 \pmod{8} \end{cases}$$

L.R.Q. p, q primos $\neq 1$'s ímpares

$$\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2} \cdot \frac{q-1}{2}} \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)$$

SÍMBOLO DE JACOBI $N = \prod p_i^{\alpha_i}$, $p_i \neq 2$

$$(a, n) = 1 \quad ; \quad \left(\frac{a}{n}\right) = \prod \left(\frac{a}{p_i}\right)^{\alpha_i}$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{21}\right) = \left(\frac{5}{3 \cdot 7}\right) = \left(\frac{5}{3}\right) \left(\frac{5}{7}\right) = \underbrace{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)}_{=-1} \underbrace{(-1)^{\frac{5-1}{2} \cdot \frac{7-1}{2}}}_{=1} \underbrace{\left(\frac{7}{5}\right)}_{=\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{ab}{n}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{n}\right) \left(\frac{b}{n}\right)$$

$$a \equiv b \pmod{n} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{a}{n}\right) = \left(\frac{b}{n}\right)$$

L.R.Q. m, n ímpares $(m, n) = 1$

$$\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{m-1}{2} \cdot \frac{n-1}{2}} \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)$$

TESTE DE PRIMALIDADE SOLOVAY-STRASSEN

n passa o teste S-S na base b , $(b, n) = 1$

$$\text{se} \quad \left(\frac{b}{n}\right) \equiv b^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \pmod{n}$$

A probabilidade de n passar o teste

p/ k bases, sendo n composto, é $< \frac{1}{2^k}$

Como calcular x : $x^2 \equiv a \pmod{p}$, $c/\left(\frac{a}{p}\right)=1$

→ $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ $b := a^{\frac{p+1}{4}} \pmod{p}$
 mostra-se que $b^2 \equiv a \pmod{p}$ (usar C. Euler)

→ $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ não se conhece algoritmo P determinístico
 $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right)=1$

$$\mathbb{Z}_p[x] / (x^2 - a) = \{ \alpha x + \beta : \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_p \}$$

$$(\alpha_1 x + \beta_1) + (\alpha_2 x + \beta_2) = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)x + (\beta_1 + \beta_2)$$

$$(\alpha_1 x + \beta_1)(\alpha_2 x + \beta_2) = (\alpha_1 \beta_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_1)x + (\beta_1 \beta_2 + \alpha_1 \alpha_2 a)$$

$$\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \underset{a}{x^2} = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 a$$

$$x^2 - a = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = a$$

Sejam $b, c \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*$ t.q. $b^2 \equiv a \equiv c^2 \pmod{p}$

$f, g: R = \mathbb{Z}_p[x] / (x^2 - a) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$ homomorfismo de anéis

$$ux + v \longmapsto f(ux + v) = ub + v$$

$$g(ux + v) = uc + v$$

$\varphi: R \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p \times \mathbb{Z}_p$ hom. de anéis

$$ux + v \longmapsto (f(ux + v), g(ux + v)) = (ub + v, uc + v)$$

$$\rightarrow z \in \mathbb{Z}_p \text{ ss. } \exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}_p:$$

$$(1 + zx)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = ux + v$$

$$\text{Se } u=0$$

Vamos então supor que $(1 + zx)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = ux + v$ c/ $u \neq 0$

Substituído x por b ,

$$(1 + zb)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv ub + v \pmod{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left((1 + zb)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \right)^2 \equiv (ub + v)^2 \pmod{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow (ub + v)^2 \equiv (1 + zb)^{p-1} \pmod{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 + zb \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \\ ub + v \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{p} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} ub + v \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \\ ub + v \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{p} \end{cases}$$

Teor. EULER
 $(a, n) = 1 \Rightarrow a^{\varphi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} p \text{ primo} \\ p \nmid a \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} ub + v = 0 \text{ em } \mathbb{Z}_p \Rightarrow b = -\frac{v}{u} \\ ub + v = 1 \text{ em } \mathbb{Z}_p \Rightarrow b = \frac{1-v}{u} \\ ub + v = -1 \text{ em } \mathbb{Z}_p \Rightarrow b = \frac{-1-v}{u} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{testamos qual} \\ \text{b satisfaz} \\ b^2 \equiv a \pmod{p} \end{array}$$

Curvas Elípticas

Defn. Uma curva elíptica sobre \mathbb{F} corpo é uma curva definida por uma equação de forma

$$y^2 = x^3 + ax + b, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{F}$$
$$-16(4a^3 + 27b^2) \neq 0$$

$$E_{a,b} = \{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{F} \times \mathbb{F} : y^2 = x^3 + ax + b \} \cup \{ \mathcal{O} \}$$

"Soma" de $P, Q \in E$

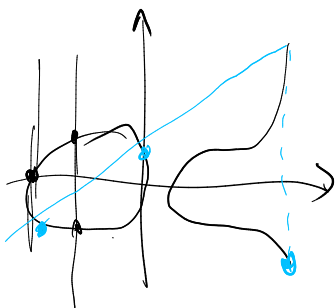
$$\text{Se } P = \mathcal{O} \quad \text{então } P+Q = Q$$

$$\text{Se } Q = \mathcal{O} \quad \text{então } P+Q = P$$

$$\text{Se } P \neq \mathcal{O} \text{ e } Q \neq \mathcal{O} \quad \text{então } P = (p_1, p_2)$$

$$Q = (q_1, q_2)$$

$$\text{Se } p_1 = q_1 \quad \text{e } p_2 = -q_2 \quad \text{então } P+Q = \mathcal{O}$$



$$\text{Seja } \lambda = \begin{cases} \frac{3p_1^2 + a}{2p_2} & \text{se } P = Q \\ \frac{p_2 - q_2}{p_1 - q_1} & \text{se } P \neq Q \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Então } P+Q = (\lambda^2 - p_1 - q_1, -\lambda\mu - \nu)$$

$$\text{Como } \nu = p_2 - \lambda p_1, \quad \mu = \lambda^2 - p_1 - q_1$$

Thm. $(E_{a,b}, +)$ é um grupo abeliano c/ id = \mathcal{O}

Defn. \mathbb{F} corpo

se car $\mathbb{F} \neq 2, 3$ (i.e. $1+1 \neq 0$; $1+1+1 \neq 0$)

$$E(\mathbb{F}) = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{F} \times \mathbb{F} : y^2 = x^3 + ax + b \} \cup \{ \mathcal{O} \}$$
$$-16(4a^3 + 27b^2) \neq 0$$

$$\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{Z}_p$$

$$p \neq 2, 3$$
$$p \nmid (4a^3 + 27b^2)$$

Curva Elíptica sobre \mathbb{Z}_n $(n, 6) = 1$

$$(n, 4a^3 + 27b^2) = 1$$