

Лекционные задачи №4

Доказательство
Взаимное
Простоты

$$g = x^3 + x + 2 \pmod{29}$$

x	$x^3 + x + 2 \pmod{29}$
0	2
1	4
2	12
3	3
4	12
5	16
6	21
7	4
8	0
9	15
10	26
11	10
12	2
13	8
14	5
15	23
16	25
17	2
18	23
19	7
20	18
21	4
22	0
23	12
24	17
25	21
26	1
27	21
28	0

y	$g^2 \pmod{29}$
0	0
1	1
2	4
3	9
4	16
5	25
6	7
7	20
8	6
9	23
10	13
11	5
12	28
13	29
14	22
15	22
16	29
17	28
18	5
19	13
20	23
21	6
22	20
23	7
24	25
25	16
26	9
27	4
28	1

BKG-41

(*) : $(1, 2), (1, 27), (5, 9), (5, 25), (7, 2), (7, 27), (8, 0), (19, 11), (14, 12), (15, 12), (15, 17), (16, 5), (16, 24), (18, 9), (18, 20), (18, 6), (18, 23), (21, 2), (21, 27), (22, 0), (26, 1), (26, 28), (28, 0)$. $\Pi \exists k : 24$

$$P = (1, 2) \quad Q = (5, 4)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{4 - 2}{5 - 1} = 2 \cdot 4^{-1} \pmod{29} = 2 \cdot 22 \pmod{29} = 15$$

$$x_3 = \lambda^2 - x_1 - x_2 = 15^2 - 1 - 5 = 225 - 6 = 219 \pmod{29} = 6$$

$$y_3 = \lambda \cdot (x_1 - x_3) - y_1 = 15(1 - 16) - 2 = 15(-15) - 2 = -225 - 2 = -227 \pmod{29}$$

$$= 5$$

$$P + Q = (16, 5)$$

$$x^2 P = \frac{3x_1^2 + a}{2} \bmod p = \frac{3 \cdot 1^2 + 1}{2 \cdot 2} \bmod 29 = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$x_3 = x^2 - 2x_1 = 1^2 - 2 = -1 \bmod 29 = \underline{\underline{28}} \bmod 29$$

$$y_3 = \lambda(x_1 - x_3) - y_1 = 1(1 - 28) - 2 = -27 - 2 = -29 \bmod 29 = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$\boxed{2P = (28, 0)}$$

04.04.25
Hmy