

Generating random supersingular Elliptic Curves using modular polynomials

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Elliptic Curves

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An *Elliptic Curve* is a projective variety with a defining equation of the form

$$y^2z = x^3 + Axz^2 + Bz^3$$

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- ▶ E defined over field k if $A, B \in k$

Elliptic Curves are groups

Proposition

Let E be an Elliptic Curve over k . Then there is $+_E : E \times E \rightarrow E$ such that E becomes a group.

Further, $+_E$ is (locally) given by polynomials.

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- ▶ E is an algebraic group
- ▶ For $x_1 \neq x_2$, define $(x_1, y_1) +_E (x_2, y_2)$ to be

$$\left(\left(\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \right)^2 - x_1 - x_2, (2x_1 + x_2) \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} - \left(\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \right)^3 - y_1 \right)$$

Isogenies

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An algebraic map (i.e. morphism) between Elliptic Curves $E \rightarrow E'$ is called isogeny, if it maps $\infty \mapsto \infty$.

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- ▶ l -isogeny := degree l isogeny

Isogenies (continued)

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$$\Rightarrow \text{have isogeny } [m] : E \rightarrow E, \quad P \mapsto \underbrace{P + \dots + P}_{m \text{ times}}$$

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- ▶ If E defined over \mathbb{F}_q

$$\Rightarrow \text{have isogeny } \pi : E \rightarrow E, \quad (x, y) \mapsto (x^q, y^q)$$

Supersingular and ordinary curves

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If $k = \mathbb{F}_q$ is a finite field, then one of the following holds

- ▶ $\text{End}(E)$ is an order in a quadratic imaginary number field
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Definition

In the first case, E is called *ordinary*, otherwise *supersingular*.

Isogeny graphs

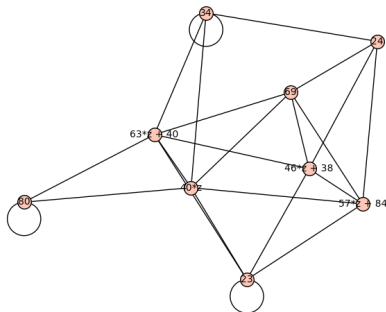
Elliptic Curves up to isomorphism are classified by *j-invariant* $j(E)$

- ▶ I -isogeny graph: $V = \{j(E) \mid E \text{ defined over } \mathbb{F}_q\}$
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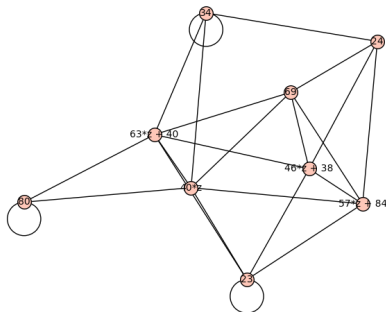
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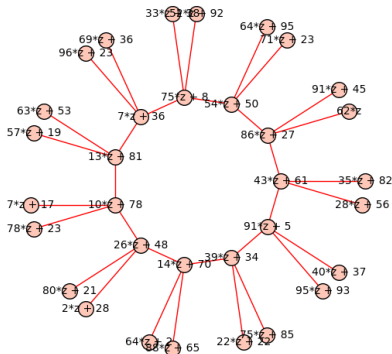
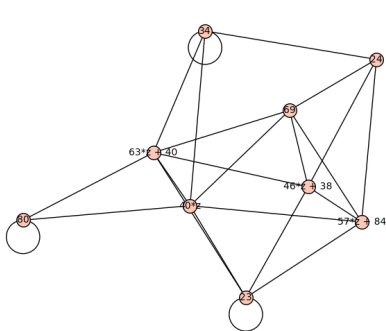
- ▶ l -isogeny graph: $V = \{j(E) \mid E \text{ defined over } \mathbb{F}_q\}$
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- ▶ The supersingular I -isogeny graph is an expander
 - ▶ Useful for cryptography
- ▶ Ordinary I -isogeny graphs are “volcanoes”



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Is there a method that does not reveal a path to a fixed curve?

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How many ordinary resp. supersingular curves with l -isogeny $E \rightarrow E^{(p)}$ exist?

Modular Polynomials

Proposition

There is a polynomial $\Phi_l(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}[x, y]$ such that $\Phi_l(j(E), j(E')) = 0$ if and only if there is an l -isogeny $E \rightarrow E'$.

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- ▶ Finding a curve with an l_1 -and an l_2 isogeny $E \rightarrow E^{(p)}$ corresponds to finding a root of $\gcd(\Phi_{l_1}(x, x^p), \Phi_{l_2}(x, x^p))$

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Is there a way to find a root of $\gcd(\Phi_{l_1}(x, x^p), \Phi_{l_2}(x, x^p))$ for exponentially large l_1, l_2 (and of course p)?

Thank you for your attention!



Jeremy Booher et al. *Failing to hash into supersingular isogeny graphs*. Cryptology ePrint Archive, Report 2022/518. <https://ia.cr/2022/518>. 2022.