

6.13(a)

设 $\lambda(x) \equiv x^3 + x + 28$, 后续结果自动 $\text{mod } 11$

$x=0, \lambda(x) \equiv 6$; $x=1, \lambda(x) \equiv 8$; $x=2, \lambda(x) \equiv 5$; $x=3, \lambda(x) \equiv 3$

$x=4, \lambda(x) \equiv 8$; $x=5, \lambda(x) \equiv 4$; $x=6, \lambda(x) \equiv 8$; $x=7, \lambda(x) \equiv 4$

$x=8, \lambda(x) \equiv 9$; $x=9, \lambda(x) \equiv 7$; $x=10, \lambda(x) \equiv 4$

且因 \mathbb{Z}_{11} 的二次剩余为 $1, 3, 4, 5, 9$

\therefore 有效 x 值: $2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10$, 每个有 2 个 y 值; 且有一无穷远点

\therefore 总点数 $2 \times 6 + 1 = 13$

6.18(a)

$$(87)_{10} = (1010111)_2$$

$$1010111 \Rightarrow 101100-1 \Rightarrow 110-100-1 \Rightarrow 10-10-100-1$$

$$\therefore (87)_{10} = (10\bar{1}0\bar{1}0\bar{0}\bar{1})_{NAF}$$