

Chapter 8 作业.

1. 椭圆曲线 $y^2 = x^3 + x + 6 \pmod{11}$, 取 $p = (2, 7)$, 计算 $2p, 3p, \dots, 13p$.

$$(1) \lambda_1 = \frac{3 \times 2^2 + 1}{2 \times 7} \pmod{11} \equiv 8 \quad \therefore x_3 = 8^2 - 2 - 2 \pmod{11} \equiv 5$$

$$y_3 = 8 \times (2 - 5) - 7 \pmod{11} \equiv 2$$

$$\therefore 2p = (5, 2)$$

$$(2) 3p = 2p + p: \lambda_2 = -\frac{5}{3} \pmod{11} \equiv -20 \pmod{11} \equiv 2 \pmod{11}$$

$$\therefore x_3 = 4 - 5 - 2 \pmod{11} \equiv 8$$

$$y_3 = 2(-6) - 7 \pmod{11} \equiv 3 \quad \therefore 3p = (8, 3)$$

$$(3) 4p = p(2, 7) + 3p(8, 3) \quad \therefore \lambda_3 = -\frac{2}{3} \pmod{11} \equiv 3 \pmod{11}$$

$$\therefore x_3 = 9 - 2 - 8 \pmod{11} \equiv 10$$

$$y_3 = 3 \cdot (2 - 10) - 7 \equiv 2 \quad \therefore 4p = (10, 2)$$

$$(4) 同理可得 \quad 5p = (3, 6), \quad 6p = (7, 9), \quad 7p = (7, 2), \quad 8p = (3, 5),$$

$$9p = (10, 9), \quad 10p = (8, 8), \quad 11p = (5, 9), \quad 12p = (2, 4)$$

$$(5) 13p = p(2, 7) + 12p(2, 4)$$

$\therefore p(2, 7)$ 与 $12p(2, 4)$ 的 x 坐标相同, 用垂直于 x 轴的直线
通过这两点, 可看作是在无穷远点与椭圆曲线相交 $\therefore 13p = 0$