



### fast pairings

Optimized pairing computation for the specific scenario  $P \in E(\mathbb{F}_p), Q \in E^t(\mathbb{F}_p)$ 



#### core idea

For  $P \in E(\mathbb{F}_p)$  and  $Q \in E^t(\mathbb{F}_p)$ , don't use curve arithmetic but pairing e(P,Q) to get overlap in orders!

# Faster isogeny subroutines

## verify full torsion P

In some CSIDH variants, we are given  $P \in E(\mathbb{F}_p)$  and  $Q \in E^t(\mathbb{F}_p)$ .

**Q:** verify that both P and Q have order p + 1, e.g. full torsion points

**A:** compute  $\zeta = e(P, Q)$  and check that order  $\zeta$  is p+1.

speedup: -75%

## compute full torsion P

In some CSIDH variants, we get E

**Q:** find  $P \in E(\mathbb{F}_p)$  and  $Q \in E^t(\mathbb{F}_p)$  of order p+1, e.g. full torsion points

**A:** take random, P,Q, then find  $\zeta = e(P,Q)$ . Compute order  $\zeta$  and apply Gauss' algorithm.

speedup: case dependent, up to -75%

## verify supersingularity

In some CSIDH variants, we get E

**Q:** is *E* even supersingular? verify that it is!







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**A:** take random, P, Q, then find  $\zeta = e(P, Q)$ . Verify order  $\zeta \ge 4\sqrt{p}$ .

