

 $\beta_{(i-1),i'} = (x_{(i),i'} + \beta_{(i),i'}t_1)/(x_{(i')} - x_{(i-1),i'}).$ 

## general notice

Computing pairings fast is quite technical. Better suited for papers than slides



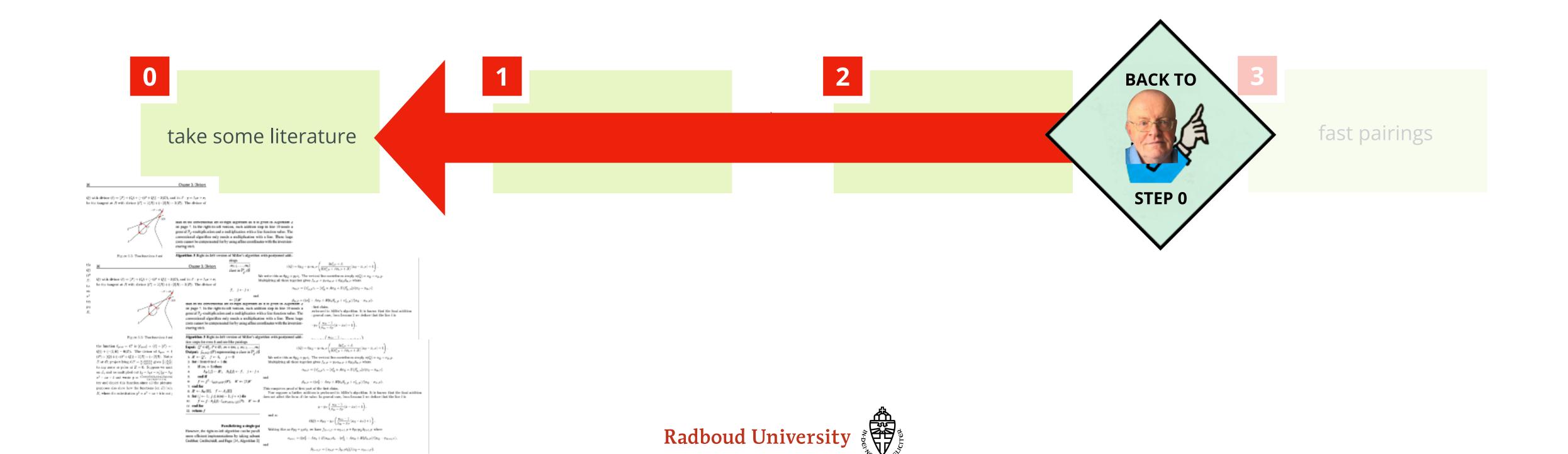
### core idea

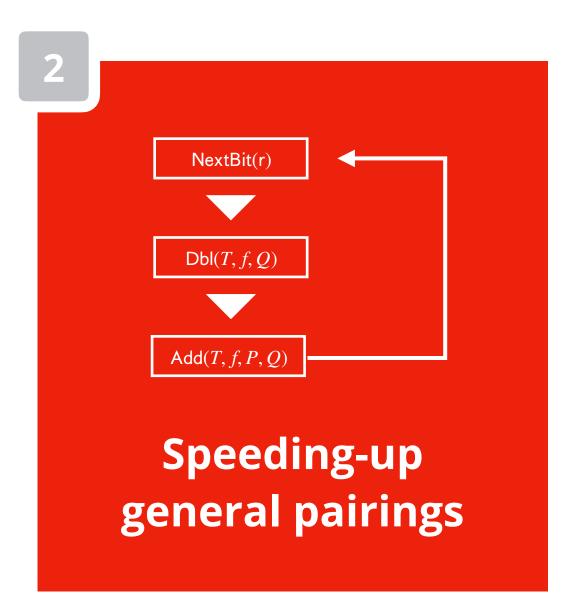
For  $P \in E(\mathbb{F}_p)$  and  $Q \in E^t(\mathbb{F}_p)$ , don't use curve arithmetic but pairing e(P, Q) to get overlap in orders!



# general approach

Instead I describe the general approach, and leave all details out







 $i(Q) = \theta_{N3} - y_{iT} \left( \frac{x_{i,t} - 1}{z_{iy} - x_{T}} (x_{ij} - x_{T}) + 1 \right).$ 

 $\beta_{(i-1),i'} = (x_{(i),i'} + \beta_{(i),i'}t_1)/(x_{(i')} - x_{(i-1),i'}).$ 

Functioning a single gat However, the right an left algorithm can be parall some efficient imprintmentations by taking admit Coubber, Coubbankh, and Page  $(H_1, M_2)$  where  $a_{min} = ((x_1^0 + Ax_2 + B(a_{min}x_1^0 +$ 

## general notice

Computing pairings fast is quite technical. Better suited for papers than slides



### 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!



# general approach

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