$E : y^2 = x^3 + Ax + B$

$-16(4A^3 + 27B^2) \neq 0$

$P \mapsto nP$

$1728\frac{A^3}{4A^3+27B^2}$

A pairing is a nondegenerate map $e : G_1 \times G_2 \to G_3$, where G_i are cyclic and $|G_i| = p$ satisfying:

1. $e(aP, bQ) = e(P, Q)^{ab}$
2. $e(P, Q) \neq 1$ for some P, Q
3. e is efficiently computable

The Weil Pairing: $e : E(F_p)[r] \times E(F_p)[r] \to \mu_r$, where $E(F_p)[r]$ is the group of r-torsion points and $\mu_r \subset \overline{F_p}$ are the rth roots of unity.

The Tate Pairing: $\tau : E(F_p)[r] \times E(F_p)[r]/rE(F_p) \to \mu_r$

The Weil/Tate Pairing is efficiently computable when $\mu_r \subset F_{p^k}$, where k is small. This holds iff $\gcd(r, p^k - 1) = r \iff p^k - 1 \equiv 0 \mod r \iff p$ is a primitive kth root of unity mod r. A curve with efficiently computable pairings is *pairing-friendly*.

If $r \approx p$, then Pr[pairing-friendly curve] $= O(\frac{\log^3 p}{p})$