

# Into the weeds of EC pairings - part 2

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## Recap (paraphrased)

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**cool lemma:** Given a divisor  $D$  there exists  $h \in H$  with  $\text{div}(h) = D$  iff  $\text{deg}(D) = 0$  and  $\text{sum}(D) = \infty$ .

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Thus,  $\text{roots}(T) = \{Q_T + P\}_{P \in E[n]}$ .

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Now, given  $\mathbf{S} \in \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{n}]$  define

$$e(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{T}) := \frac{g(\mathbf{S})}{g(\infty)}$$

## Lemma

For any  $S, T \in E[n]$   $e(S, T) \in \mu_n - \mu_n := \{a \in k, a^n = 1\}$

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Thus,  $\left(\frac{g(S)}{g(\infty)}\right)^n = 1 \Rightarrow e(S, T) \in \mu_n$ .

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By Lemma, there exists  $\mathbf{h} \in \mathbf{H}$  with  $\mathbf{div}(\mathbf{h}) = [\mathbf{T}_3] - [\mathbf{T}_1] - [\mathbf{T}_2] + [\infty]$ .

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Composing inside with  $\mathbf{n}$ :

$$(f_3 \circ \mathbf{n}) = (\mathbf{h} \circ \mathbf{n})^{\mathbf{n}} (f_1 \circ \mathbf{n}) (f_2 \circ \mathbf{n})$$

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Equivalently,

$$g_3^n = (\mathbf{h} \circ \mathbf{n})^n g_1^n g_2^n \Rightarrow g_3 = \gamma(\mathbf{h} \circ \mathbf{n}) g_1 g_2, \text{ for} \\ \text{some } \gamma \in \mu_n$$

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