①重英头:根要点、交流的重数

具见祖定理

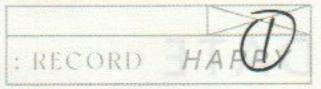
②除子

彩曼罗森定理

3) Weil Pairing

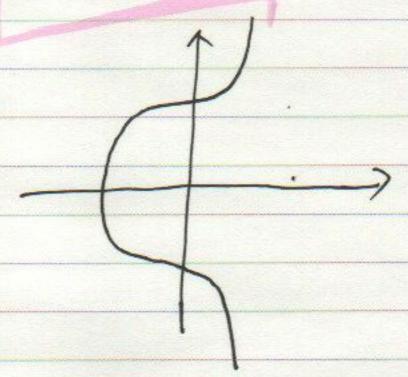
(4) it if Weil Paining

Miller Fit



Secp 256K1

y2= x3+7 曲线 C

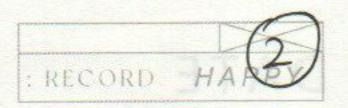


门题①两条直线有几个交点?0.1,00

②直线与曲线C有心下交点?0,133

贝江县定至里

m度和腹曲境有 m.1.1 下交点



①两条直线有心个交点

△相交

1个交点

业重合

20个交点

四日 平行

0个交点?

13-17 ( y=x+1

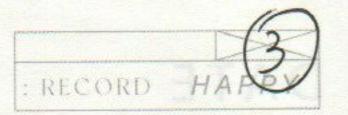
**乔汝**

 $\begin{cases} y=x\\ y=x+z \end{cases}$ 

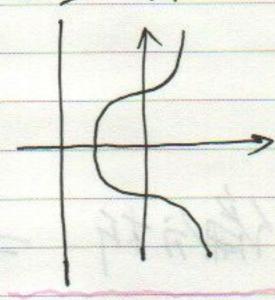
一)交点 (X+0, Y=X, 0)

马射影空间中交点(1,1,0)

两条不同直线相交于上京



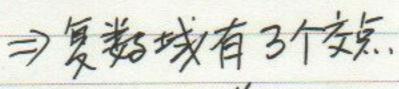
# 线和曲线C相交于几个点?

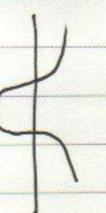


$$\begin{cases} y^2 = x^3 + 7 \\ x = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y^2 = -1 \Rightarrow y = \pm i$$

》复数域十射影空间相交于3个点 (-2,i,1) (-2,-i,1) (0,1,0)

{ y=x3+7 y=0 => x3=-7 => x=-7"3-7",-7",-7"2

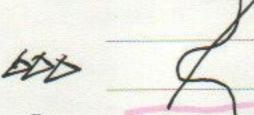




$$\begin{cases} y^{2} = x^{3} + 7 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y^{2} = 7 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{7}$$

了解影空间相交于3个点

$$(0,\sqrt{7},1)$$
  $(0,-\sqrt{7},1)$   $(0,1,0)$ 

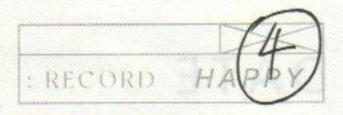


⇒射线空间本的发于2个点。

$$(-7^{1/3},0,1)$$
  $(0,1,0)$ 

⇒支点的重数? / Record your time /

Parent.	A	resigner	green
	11	-1	Some
1 /	freed		
Small	4 5		Devices



# 交点的重数

△ 根的重数

例子生f(x)=x²的根办X=0,重翻为2。

(1) 微数数法法

=> y=x2+5 (6+0)

⇒ 根为 X= 土√-5 有两个根, 故孽为2.

②流域法

Y=X 的根为 1重

1重人重二2重

m重义n重 = m+n重

⇒ x2 = x·x 为 z重

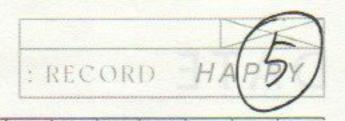
(3) X2在X=0, (X-1)3在X=1

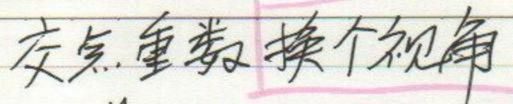
x2(X-1)3 # X=0, X=1

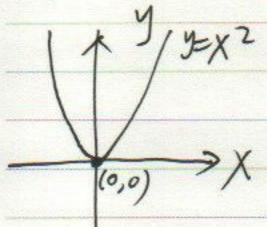
△ 交点重数

(リュンシャ7 =) X=-7/3 (メニーア/3 =) メメリーの的根 =) 交点を数2

/ Record your time /







$$= \begin{cases} y = x^2 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

選載
$$f(p) = 4p$$
  
=>  $f(P_1) = 2 = f(P_2)$   
 $f(P_2) = f(P_4) = 1$   
 $f(P_3) = 0$ 

逐数为坐标X, Y的有理函数, 即多对



花交点 p的重数 12/7 =)在曲住C:Y=X3+7上

函数 X+73的根的重要

生0, X+7<sup>13</sup>=0,即P=(-7<sup>13</sup>,0)是根

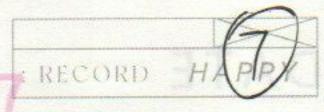
 $\chi + 7^{1/3} = \frac{\chi^{5+1}}{\chi^{2} - 7^{1/3}\chi + 7^{2/3}} = \frac{y^{-1}}{\chi^{2} - 7^{1/3}\chi + 7^{2/3}}$ 

y的重数21, => y2重数22

X2-13x+72/3 在P的生物 -23 +0

X+7/3 的报 32

严格的论证需要用环和理想的语言



有理函数的要点和极点

$$f(p) = f(x,y) = \frac{f(x,y) \in 32xx}{f(x,y) \in 32xx}$$

定义Ordp于一方的思生数一大的思生数

>の 悪気

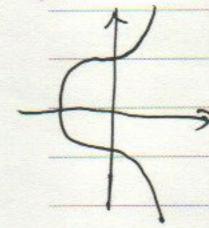
=0

10

村及东.

除子

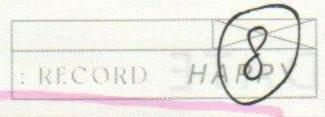
在C: y=x3+7上



函数 x=0 向57余7分 P,=(0,√7,1) β=(0,-√7,1) β=(0,0)

 $div(x) = (P_1) + (P_2) - 2(P_3)$ 

Manney.	256	rates	peter	grove
1	13	- 4		
2 2	1.3	- 3	122	Seen.
1 1	Acres 1	7	- 5	-



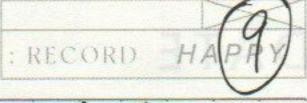
# 有理函数平余子的补发。(主降子)

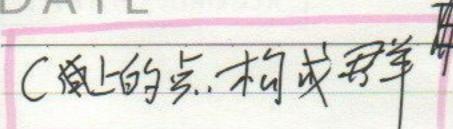
$$f(P_1) = (P_1) + (P_2) - 2(P_3)$$
  
 $deg div(f) = 1 + 1 - 2 = 0$ 

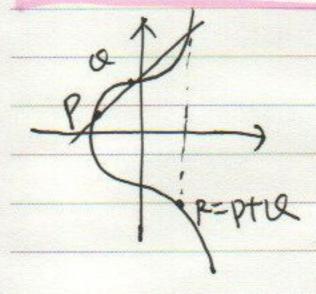
② 
$$div(t) = (P_1) + (P_2) - 2(P_3)$$
  
⇒  $P_1 + P_2 - P_3 = 0$ 

$$div(f_i \cdot f_i) = div(f_i) + div(f_i)$$

$$div(cf) = div(f)$$
  $c \neq 0$   $f \neq 2$ 







$$\nu = y_p - \lambda x_p$$

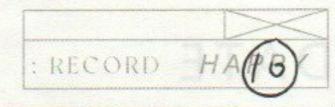
$$R = p \oplus Q = \int_{A}^{X_{R}} \int_{A}^{2} - X_{P} - X_{Q}$$

$$\int_{A}^{A} \int_{A}^{2} = -(\lambda X_{Q} + \nu)$$

$$p = Q$$
  $\lambda = \frac{3x_p^2 + a(a=0)}{2y_p} v = y_p - \lambda x_p$ 

$$R = P \oplus P = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_R = \lambda^2 - 2\chi_P \\ \chi_R = -(\lambda \chi_P + \nu) \end{pmatrix}$$

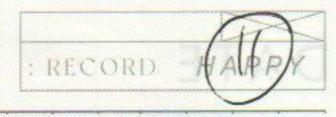
proc	A	samples.	geon.
11	1		-
	1		-



则Xx和Yx为Xp和Yp的有理逐类

考英.. #E[m]

Party.	A	seegees.	green.
	1	-	-
had	1		Book



Weil Pairing

#ELM] = m2, St + T E ELM]

①考虑除子 in(T)-m(0) \*MT-M0=0

=) 3 f 有div(f) = m(T) - m(0)

再考度 B余子 \(\sum\_{\chi(\sigma)}\) \(\begin{array}{c} \(\frac{\chi(\chi)}{\chi(\sigma)}\) \(\frac{\chi(\chi)}{\chi}\) \(\frac{\chi(\chi)}{\chi}\) \(\frac{\chi(\chi)}{\chi}\) \(\frac{\chi(\chi)}{\chi}\) \(\frac{\chi(\chi)}{\chi}\) \(\frac{\chi(\chi)}{\chi}\) \(\frac{\chi(\chi)}{\chi}\) \(\frac{\chi}{\chi}\) \(\frac{\chi}{\

\* Z T+R-R = [m2]T'=0

 $\Rightarrow \exists g \text{ fiv(g)} = \Xi \{(T+R) - (R)\}$ 

再考虑 div (fo[m])

其零点包括 丁(EE(m2) 其中Cm]T=T

35.艺步台

ord your time /

5	A	nepre	game.
D	A		-



$$=\sum_{R\in ECm} \{m(T'+R)-m(R)\}$$

$$= \sum_{T' \in E(m^2)} m(T') - \overline{2} m(P)$$

$$T' \in E(m^2)$$

$$mT' = T$$

$$mT' = T$$

$$R \in E(m)$$

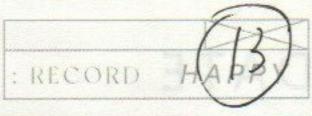
$$\Rightarrow$$
  $+ X \in E$ ,  $S \in E \subseteq M$ )
$$g(x+s)^{m} = c \circ f(Cm) \times + Cm = s$$

$$=g(x)^{m}$$

$$=) \left(\frac{g(x+5)}{g(x)}\right)^m = 1$$

$$X \rightarrow \frac{g(X+5)}{g(X)}$$

的值是离散的一个是常值rtime



① 定义 Weil Pairing  $e_{m}(S,T) := \frac{g(X+S)}{g(X)}$ 其中  $S,T \in E[m]$   $X \in E 为 性意 某 集 体选择 我$ 

(8) 1年度  $e_{m}(S_{1}+S_{2},T) = e_{m}(S_{1},T) e_{m}(S_{2},T)$   $e_{m}(S_{1},T_{1}+T_{2}) = e_{m}(S_{1},T_{1}) e_{m}(S_{1},T_{2})$   $e_{m}(S_{1},T_{1}+T_{2}) = e_{m}(S_{1},T_{1}) e_{m}(S_{1},T_{2})$   $e_{m}(T_{1},T_{1}) = 1 e_{m}(S_{1},T_{1}) = e_{m}(T_{1},S_{1})$   $A \neq F_{1}B(L_{1},P_{1},T_{2},R_{1},R_{2}$ 

有存文计算 Weil Paining 用另外一个学行定义  $e_m(P,Q) = \frac{f_p(Q+S)}{f_p(S)} / \frac{f_q(P-S)}{f_q(-S)}$ 其中SEE且S不在PQ生成子群中 所以计算em(P,Q) => 计算fp(X) 其中 div(fp) = m(p) - m(o) 有效常法本规心 1 double & add 17:5 2) F. A. 1 (4-4p-)(x-xp)
hp.a= { x+xp+xa-13+7 REPTU div(hp,p) = 2(p) - (2p) - (0)div (hp, 0#p) = (p)+(Q)-(p+Q)-



计算 div(fp). 用(31)子

全m=9. 计算为 div(fp) = 9(p)-9(0)

BP div(fp)= 9(p) - (9p) - 8(0)

 $h_{8P,P} = (8P) + (P) - (9P) - (0)$ 

h4p, p => 2(4p) +(8p) -(0)

 $h_{2p,2p} =) 2(2p) - (4p) - (0)$ 

hp.p => 2(p) - (2p) - (0)

 $f_p = h_{8p,p} \cdot h_{4p,4p} \cdot 2 h_{2p,2p} \cdot h_{p,p}$