

you take a value of k which is not quite a multiple of $p - 1$, and try various values of a . Estimate in terms of k and $p - 1$ the probability that you obtain the factor $d = p$ in step 4.

3. For the following values of p and B , find (using a computer if necessary) the fraction of the integers between $p + 1 - 2\sqrt{p}$ and $p + 1 + 2\sqrt{p}$ which have no prime divisors greater than B : (a) $p = 109$, $B = 3$; (b) $p = 109$, $B = 19$; (c) $p = 1009$, $B = 19$; (d) $p = 1009$, $B = 97$; (e) $p = 9973$, $B = 97$.
4. Each of the values of n in Exercise 5 of § V.4 has a factor $p < 100$. In each case (a)–(k) find this factor by Lenstra's elliptic curve method, choosing $B = 5$, $C = 120$, $P = (1, 1)$, and $E : y^2 = x^3 + ax - a$ with $a = 1, 2, \dots$ (taking a 's for which the discriminant is prime to n). In each case, what is the first value of a for which you find the factor, and what is the value of k_1 for which the factor appears as g.c.d.(denominator, n) in your computation of $k_1 P$?
5. With k given by equation (2), suppose that you find a factor of n in the process of computing $k_1 P$ modulo n , where k_1 is a partial product in (2). (Recall that we compute kP by successively multiplying by the ℓ 's, proceeding in order of increasing ℓ .) Prove that $k_1 P \bmod p = O \bmod p$ for some $p|n$, i.e., rule out the possibility that you obtained a denominator not prime to n in the computation of ℓ times $(k_1/\ell)P$ during one of the stages of the repeated doubling method before the last step.
6. (a) Suppose that for any $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ you have an efficient way of generating a point $P = (x, y)$ such that $y^2 \equiv x^3 + ax \bmod n$. Explain why it would not be a good idea to use the elliptic curves $y^2 = x^3 + ax$ with various a 's to factor n .
(b) Same question for the family of elliptic curves $y^2 = x^3 + b$ with various b 's.
7. Suppose you want to increase very slightly the probability that the order of $E \bmod p$ for some $p|N$ is a product of small prime factors by ensuring in advance that 4 divides this order. Describe how to do this.

References for § VI.4

1. H. W. Lenstra, Jr., "Factoring integers with elliptic curves," *Annals of Math.* (2) **126** (1987), 649–673.
2. P. Montgomery, Speeding the Pollard and elliptic curve methods of factorization, *Math. Comp.* **48** (1987), 243–264.
3. J. M. Pollard, "Theorems on factorization and primality testing," *Proc. Cambridge Philos. Soc.* **76** (1974), 521–528.