HW10 Implementation Solutions

December 7, 2021

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[1]: ######## Preamble:
     def fastPowerSmall(g,A,N):
        a = g
        b = 1
         while A>0:
             if A % 2 == 1:
                 b = b * a \% N
             A = A//2
             a = a*a \% N
         return b
     def getBinary(A):
         binaryList = []
         while A>0:
             if A\%2 == 0:
                 binaryList.append(0)
             else:
                 binaryList.append(1)
             A = math.floor(A/2)
         return binaryList
     def extendedEuclideanAlgorithm(a,b):
         u = 1
         g = a
         x = 0
         y = b
         while true:
             if y == 0:
                 v = (g-a*u)/b
                 return [g,u,v]
             t = g\%y
             q = (g-t)/y
             s = u-q*x
             u = x
             g = y
             x = s
             y = t
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def findInverse(a,p):
   inverse = extendedEuclideanAlgorithm(a,p)[1] % p
   return inverse
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[2]: #######Problem 1
     ####Part (a)
     #This just checks that the discriminant is nonzero
     def isCurve(E,p=0):
         A,B = E
         Delta = 4*A**3 + 27*B**2
         if p!=0:
             Delta = Delta % p
         if Delta!=0:
            return True
         else:
            return False
     ####Part (b)
     #This just checks if the point is on the curve
     def onCurve(E,P,p=0):
         if P=='0':
             return True
         A,B = E
         x,y = P
         LHS = y**2
         RHS = x**3 + A*x + B
         if p!=0:
            LHS = LHS \% p
             RHS = RHS \% p
         if LHS==RHS:
             return True
         else:
             return False
     ####Part (c)
     primeList = [3,5,7,11,13,17,19]
     E = [3,2]
     P = [3,5]
     for p in primeList:
         print("E a curve over",p,":",isCurve(E,p))
         if(isCurve(E,p)):
             print("P is on E over",p,":",onCurve(E,P,p))
             print("O is on E over",p,":",onCurve(E,'O',p))
     ####Part (d)
     pointList = ['0']
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for i in range (0,6):
         for j in range(0,6):
             if onCurve(E,[i,j],7):
                 pointList.append([i,j])
    print(pointList)
    E a curve over 3 : False
    E a curve over 5 : True
    P is on E over 5 : False
    O is on E over 5 : True
    E a curve over 7 : True
    P is on E over 7 : False
    O is on E over 7 : True
    E a curve over 11 : True
    P is on E over 11 : False
    O is on E over 11: True
    E a curve over 13 : True
    P is on E over 13 : True
    O is on E over 13 : True
    E a curve over 17 : True
    P is on E over 17 : False
    O is on E over 17: True
    E a curve over 19 : True
    P is on E over 19 : False
    O is on E over 19 : True
    ['0', [0, 3], [0, 4], [2, 3], [2, 4], [4, 1], [5, 3], [5, 4]]
[3]: #######Problem 2
     ####Part (a)
     def addPoints(E,P,Q,p):
         #First see if you're adding O
         if P=='0':
             return Q
         if Q=='0':
             return P
         #Otherwise let's extract some data
         A,B = E
         x1,y1 = P
         x2,y2 = Q
         #make sure everything is reduced mod p
         x1 = (x1 \% p)
         x2 = (x2 \% p)
         y1 = (y1 \% p)
         y2 = (y2 \% p)
         #If the points are inverses we just return the point at infinity
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if y1!=y2 and x1==x2:
        return '0'
    #Otherwise we begin by computing the slope of the line
    if(x1==x2):
        L = ((3*x1**2 + A)*findInverse(2*y1,p)) % p
    else:
        L = ((y2-y1)*findInverse(x2-x1,p)) \% p
    #Finally compute coords of the new points
    x3 = (L**2 - x1 - x2) \% p
    y3 = (L*(x1-x3) - y1) \% p
    return [x3,y3]
####Part (b)
print("Curve: y^2 = x^3 + 3x + 8 \text{ over } F_{13}")
print("P = (9,7) \text{ and } Q = (1,8)")
E = [3.8]
p = 13
P = [9,7]
Q = [1,8]
print("P+Q=",addPoints(E,P,Q,p))
print("2P=",addPoints(E,P,P,p))
print("0+Q=",addPoints(E,'0',Q,p))
print("")
print("Curve: y^2 = x^3 + 3x + 2 over F_7: Multiplication Table")
print("")
for P in pointList:
    for Q in pointList:
        R = addPoints(E,P,Q,7)
        if R=='0':
            print("[0000]",end='')
        else:
            print(R,end=''),
    print("")
print("")
print("Curve: y^2 = x^3 + 231x + 473 \text{ over } F_{17389}")
print("P = (11259, 11278) \text{ and } Q = (11017, 14673)")
E = [231,473]
p = 17389
P = [11259, 11278]
Q = [11017, 14673]
print("P+Q=",addPoints(E,P,Q,p))
print("2Q=",addPoints(E,Q,Q,p))
print("3P=",addPoints(E,P,addPoints(E,P,P,p),p))
print("")
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Curve: y^2 = x^3 + 3x + 8 over F_{13}
P = (9,7) and Q = (1,8)
P+Q=[2, 10]
2P = [9, 6]
0+Q=[1, 8]
Curve: y^2 = x^3 + 3x + 2 over F_7: Multiplication Table
[0000][0, 3][0, 4][2, 3][2, 4][4, 1][5, 3][5, 4]
[0, 3][2, 3][0000][5, 4][0, 4][5, 3][2, 4][4, 6]
[0, 4][0000][2, 4][0, 3][5, 3][4, 6][4, 1][2, 3]
[2, 3][5, 4][0, 3][4, 6][0000][2, 4][0, 4][4, 1]
[2, 4][0, 4][5, 3][0000][4, 1][5, 4][4, 6][0, 3]
[4, 1][5, 3][4, 6][2, 4][5, 4][0, 3][2, 3][0, 4]
[5, 3][2, 4][4, 1][0, 4][4, 6][2, 3][5, 4][0000]
[5, 4][4, 6][2, 3][4, 1][0, 3][0, 4][0000][5, 3]
Curve: y^2 = x^3 + 231x + 473 over F_{17389}
P = (11259, 11278) and Q = (11017, 14673)
P+Q= [12613, 2831]
2Q= [522, 6187]
3P= [13395, 14468]
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[0]: