Elliptic Curves

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Pollard's p-1 Factoization

- ▶ Let *B* be a positive integer. The prime factorization of an integer $n = \prod p_i^{e_i}$. If $\forall i \ p_i^{e_i} \leq B$, *n* is *B*-power smooth.
- ► We wish to find a nontrivial factor of a large positive integer *N* using the Pollard p-1 method.
- Let us choose a positive integer B. Suppose that there is a prime factor p of N such that p-1 is B-power smooth.
- ▶ Let us choose *a* > 1 such that p does not divide a. Often we will choose *a* = 2 for convenience.
- ▶ By Fermat's Little Theorem $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \mod p$.
- Let $m = \text{lcm}(1, 2, 3, \dots, B)$. Since p 1 is B-power smooth, $p 1 \mid m \Longrightarrow p \mid \gcd(a^m 1, N) > 1$.
- ▶ If $gcd(a^m 1, N) < N$, then $gcd(a^m 1, N)$ is a nontrivial factor of N.

Factoring Magic!

- An example of integer factorization using Pollard's p-1 method.
- ▶ Let N = 5917 and let B = 5. m = lcm(1, 2, 3, 4, 5) = 60.
- Let $2^{60} 1 = 3416 \mod 5917$, and $gcd(2^{60} 1, 5917) = gcd(3416, 5917) = 61$.
- 61 is a factor of 5917!
- ▶ But if p-1 and and q-1 (where pq=N) are not B-power smooth, Pollard p-1 does not work :(
- ▶ The issue is that $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ has order p-1.

Group Law for Elliptic Curves

Lenstra's Elliptic Curve Factorization