

Week 7: Elliptic Curves

Jay Daigle

Occidental College

October 10, 2019

It is possible to write endlessly on elliptic curves.

It is possible to write endlessly on elliptic curves. (This is not a threat.)

Serge Lang

Groups

Groups

Definition

A group is a set G and a binary operation $\star : G \times G \rightarrow G$ with the properties that:

Groups

Definition

A group is a set G and a binary operation $\star : G \times G \rightarrow G$ with the properties that:

- 1 Identity element: There is a $e \in G$ such that $e \star g = g \star e = g$ for all $g \in G$

Groups

Definition

A group is a set G and a binary operation $\star : G \times G \rightarrow G$ with the properties that:

- 1 Identity element: There is a $e \in G$ such that $e \star g = g \star e = g$ for all $g \in G$
- 2 Inverses: For every $g \in G$, there is an inverse element g^{-1} such that $g \star g^{-1} = g^{-1} \star g = e$

Groups

Definition

A group is a set G and a binary operation $\star : G \times G \rightarrow G$ with the properties that:

- 1 Identity element: There is a $e \in G$ such that $e \star g = g \star e = g$ for all $g \in G$
- 2 Inverses: For every $g \in G$, there is an inverse element g^{-1} such that $g \star g^{-1} = g^{-1} \star g = e$
- 3 Associative: for every $f, g, h \in G$ we have $(f \star g) \star h = f \star (g \star h)$.





An example of the infinite dihedral group. We can accomplish any symmetry by combining a translation of some number of units with a possible 180° rotation.

Fields

Fields

Definition

A field is a set K together with two operations $+$ and \cdot , such that

Fields

Definition

A field is a set K together with two operations $+$ and \cdot , such that

- 1 K is an abelian group under the operation $+$;

Fields

Definition

A field is a set K together with two operations $+$ and \cdot , such that

- 1 K is an abelian group under the operation $+$;
- 2 The set $K \setminus \{0\}$ of non-zero elements of K is an abelian group under \cdot ;
- 3 and we have the distributive law $k(x + y) = kx + ky$.

An *elliptic curve* is:

An *elliptic curve* is:

- A smooth projective genus 1 curve with a rational point

An *elliptic curve* is:

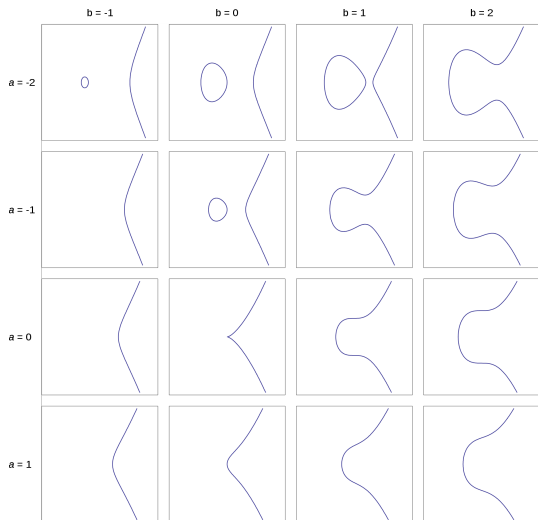
- A smooth projective genus 1 curve with a rational point
- $y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$

An *elliptic curve* is:

- A smooth projective genus 1 curve with a rational point
- $y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$
- *NOT* an ellipse!

An *elliptic curve* is:

- A smooth projective genus 1 curve with a rational point
- $y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$
- *NOT* an ellipse!

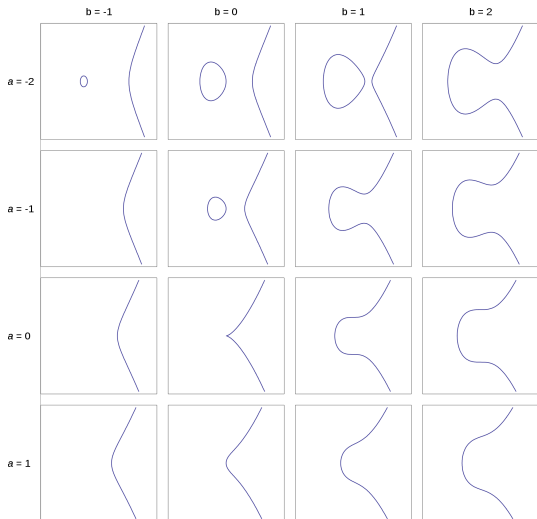


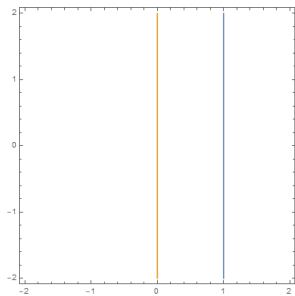
An *elliptic curve* is:

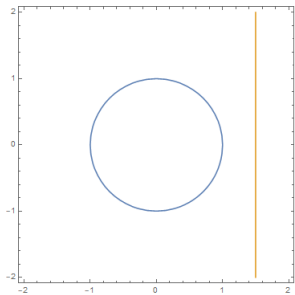
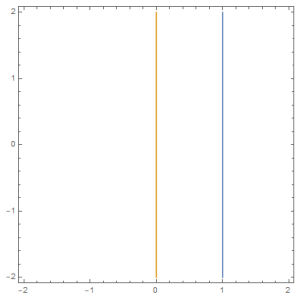
- A smooth projective genus 1 curve with a rational point
- $y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$
- *NOT* an ellipse!

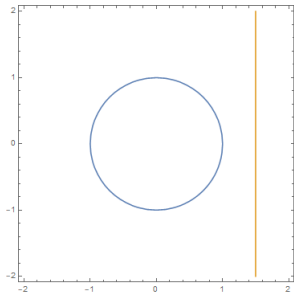
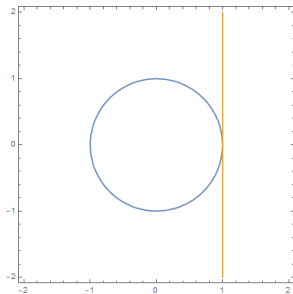
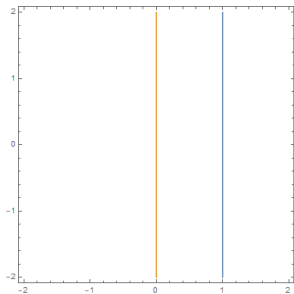
Key Question

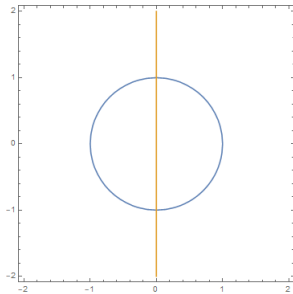
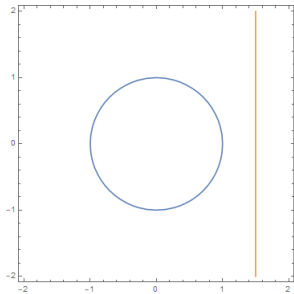
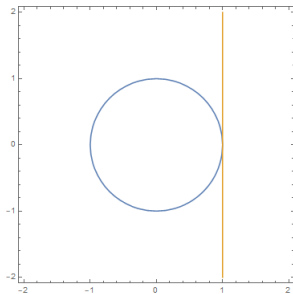
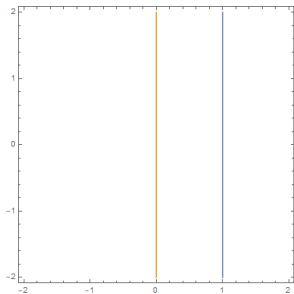
How many rational points are there?

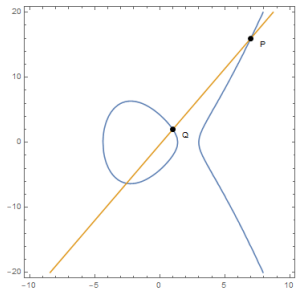


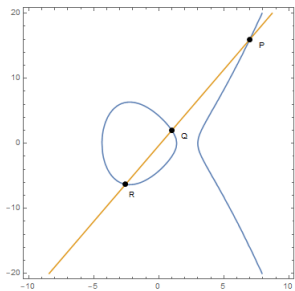
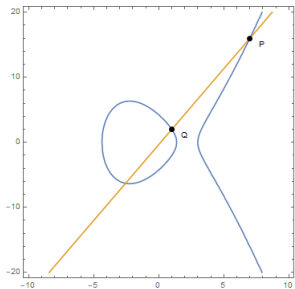


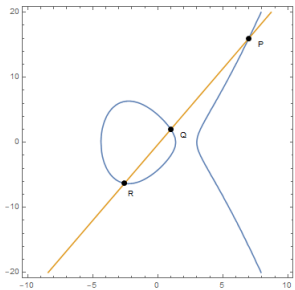
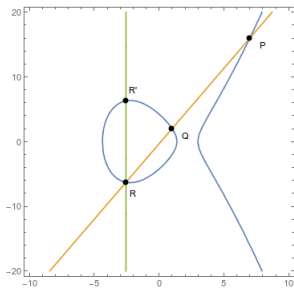
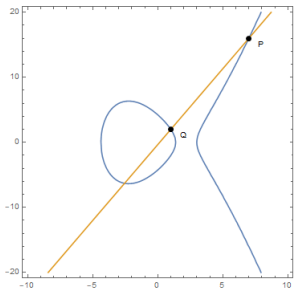












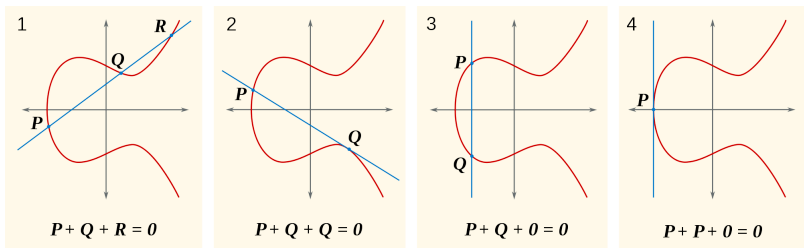


Figure: The group law on elliptic curves
Emmanuel Boutet / CC-BY-SA-3.0

