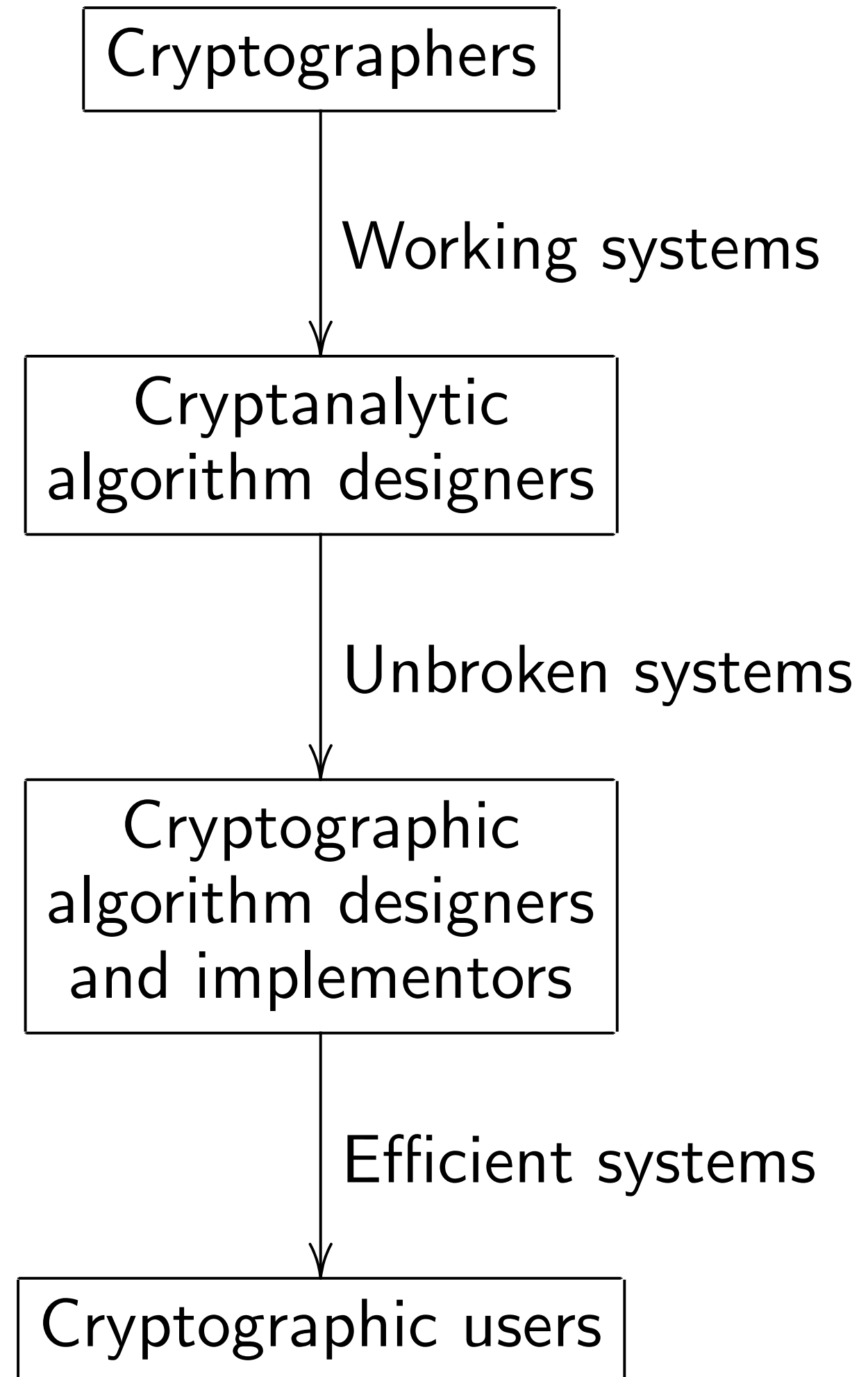


High-speed cryptography,
part 3:

more cryptosystems

Daniel J. Bernstein

University of Illinois at Chicago &
Technische Universiteit Eindhoven



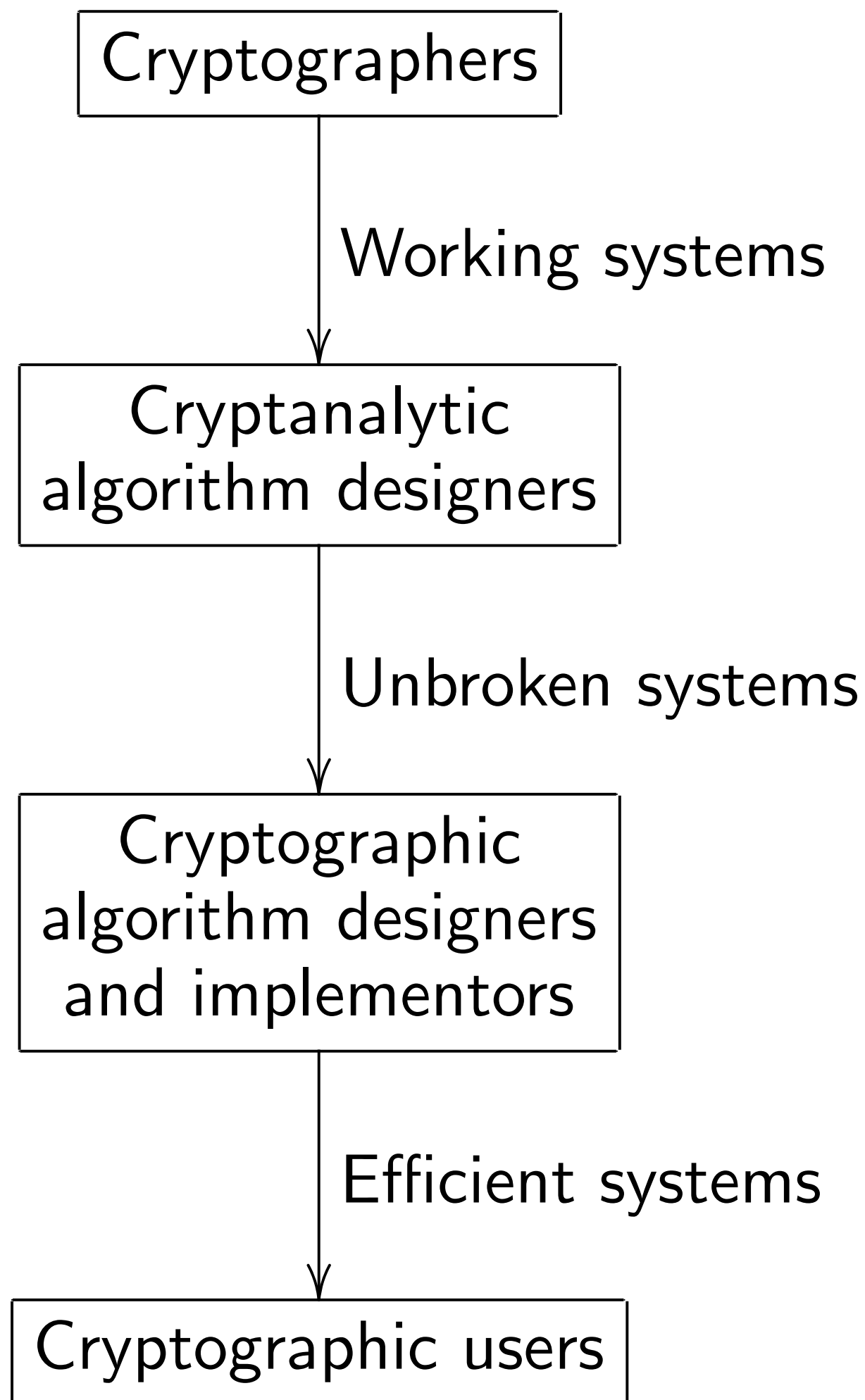
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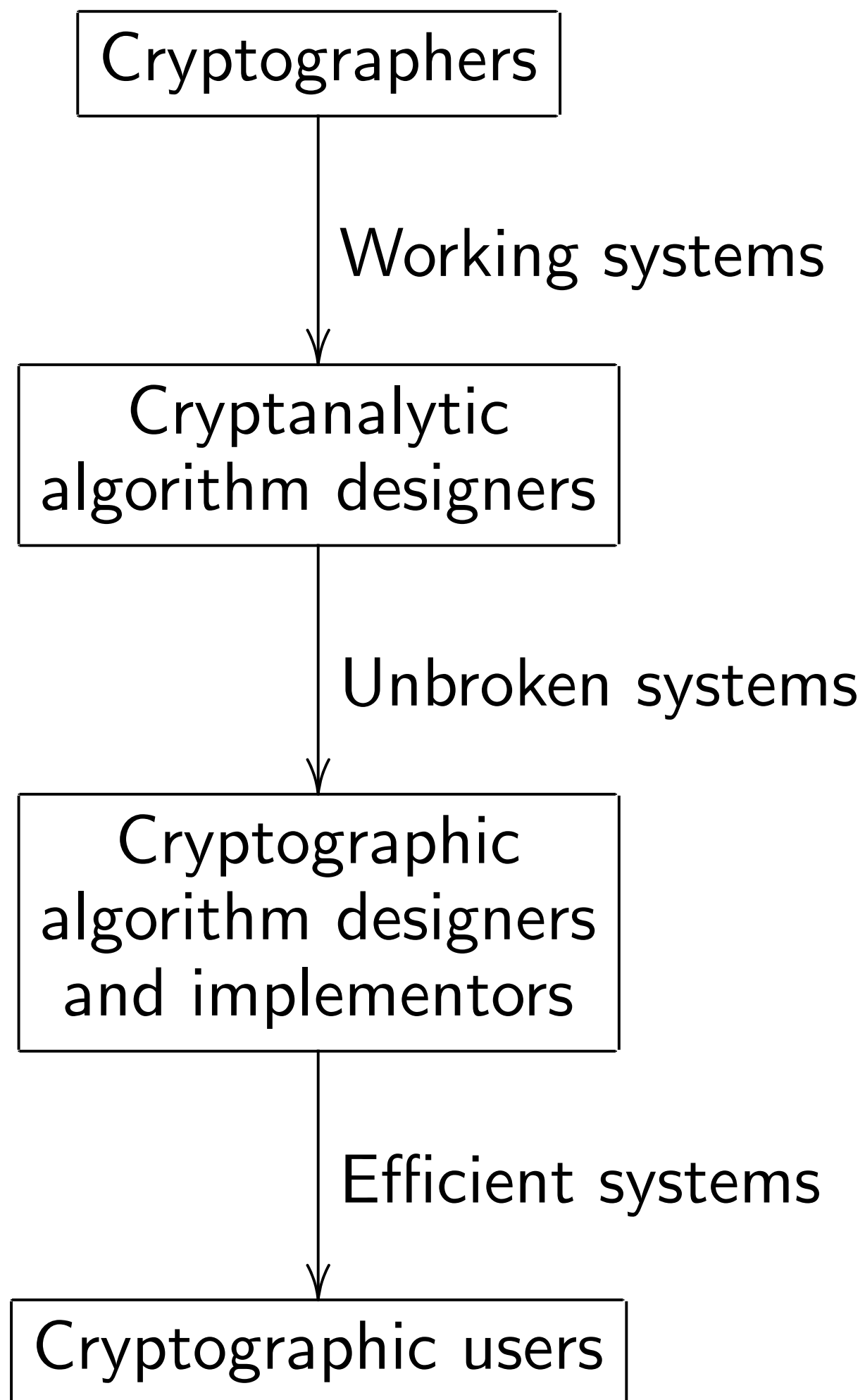
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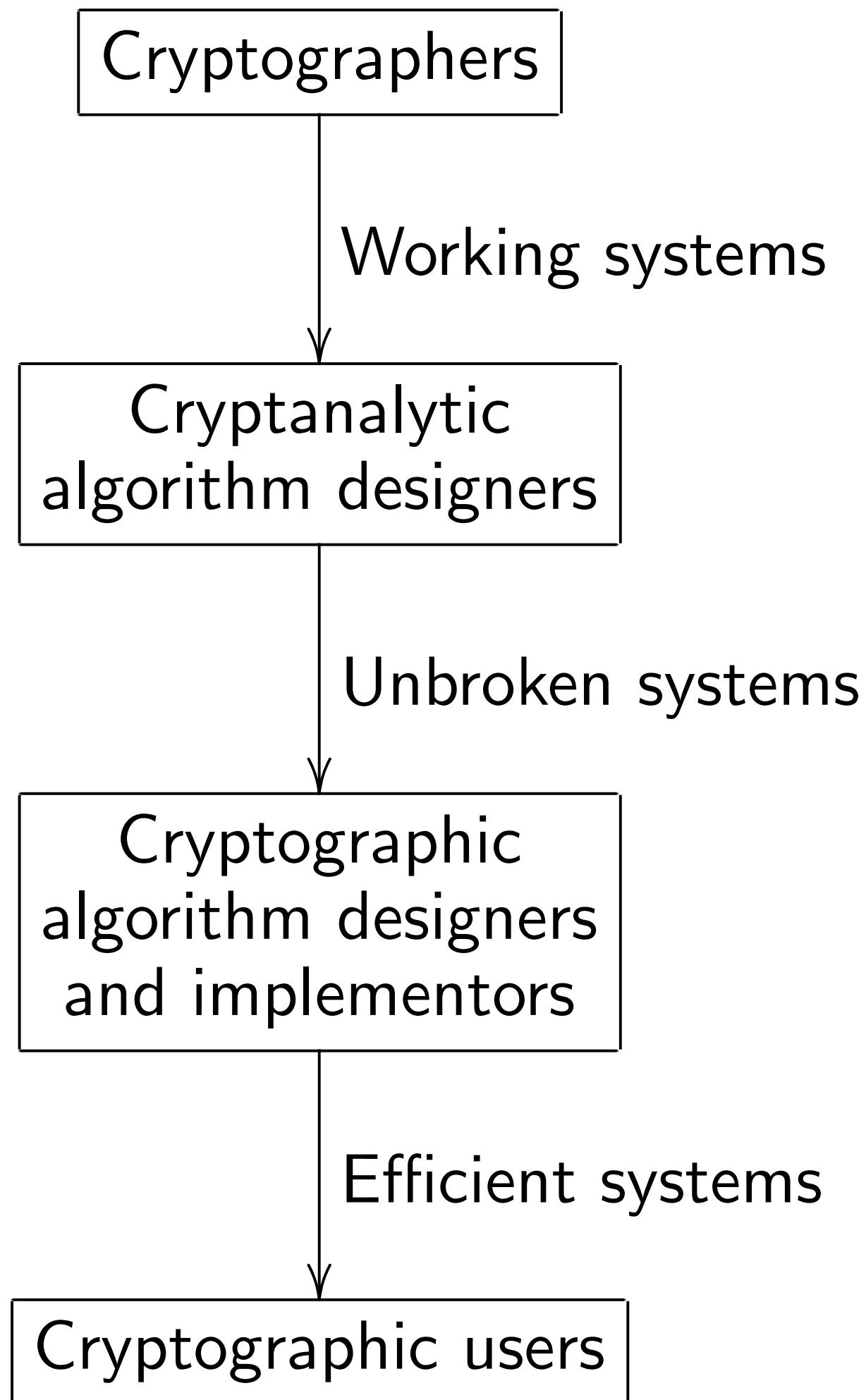


1. Working system

Fundamental ques
cryptographers:
How can we encry
sign, verify, etc.?

Many answers:
DES, Triple DES,
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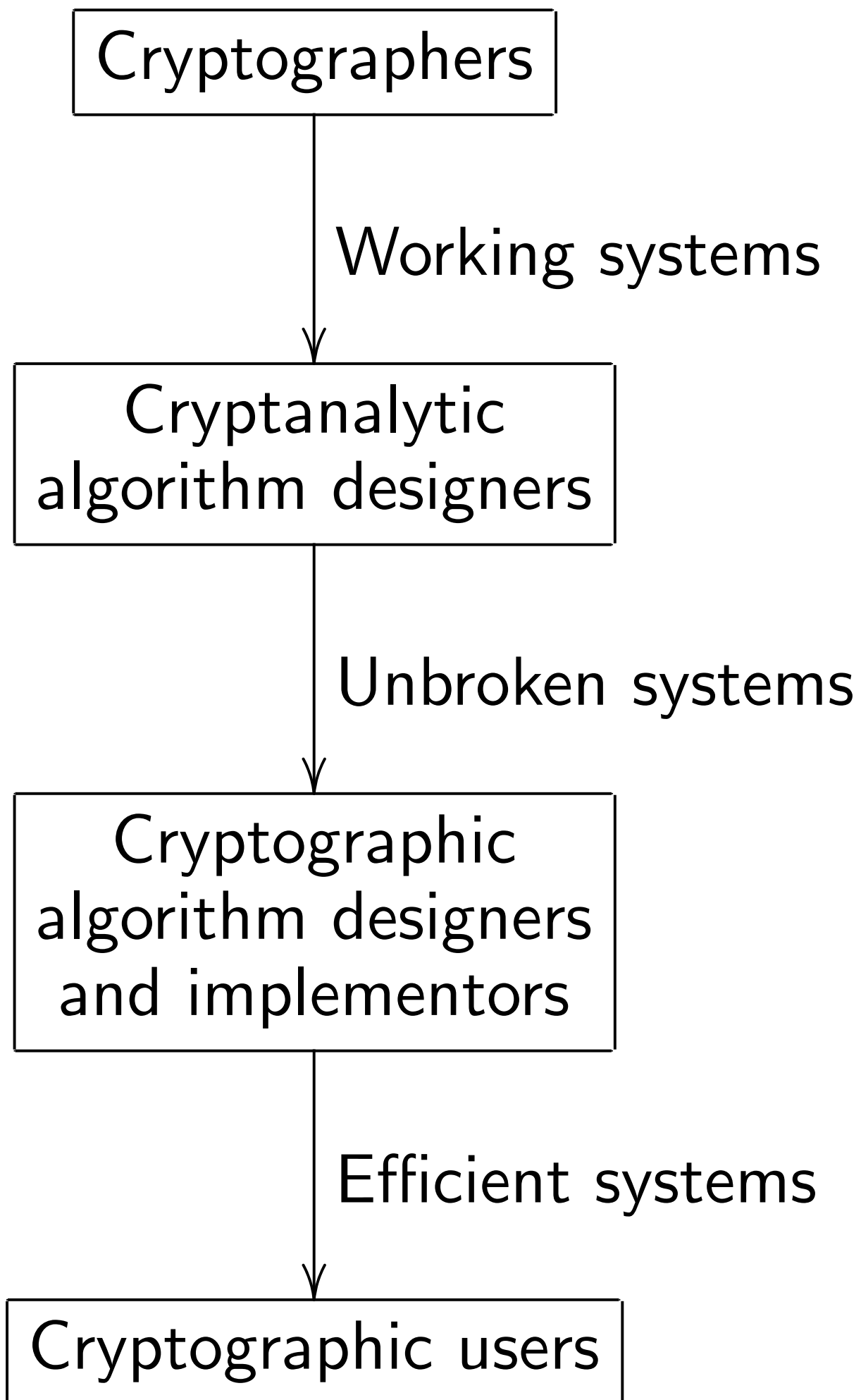
1. Working systems

Fundamental question for cryptographers:

How can we encrypt, decrypt, sign, verify, etc.?

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Merkle–Hellman knapsack
encryption, Buchmann–Willi
class-group encryption,
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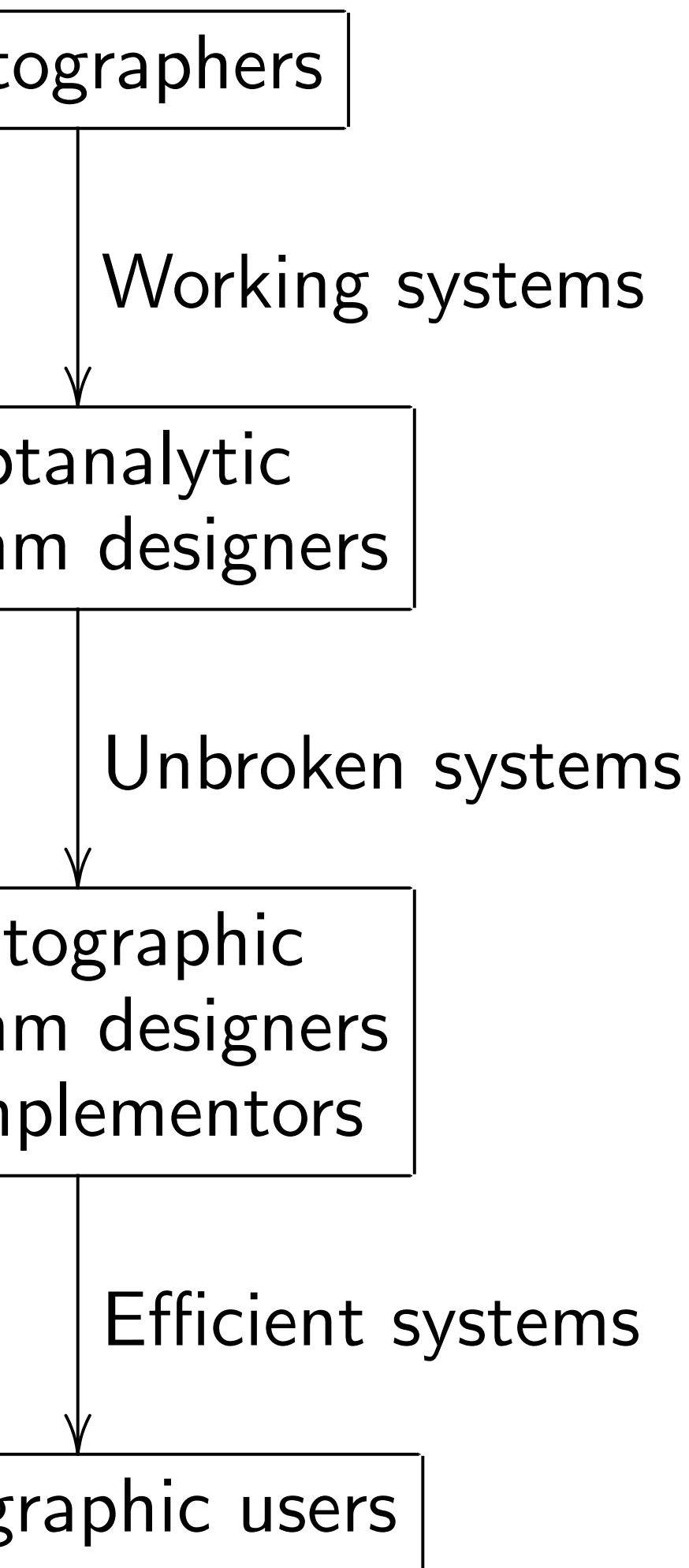
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2. Unbroken

Fundamental question for cryptographers:

What can we do using $< 2^{2^n}$ operations on a classical computer?

Fundamental question for cryptographers:

What can we do using $< 2^{2^n}$ operations on a quantum computer?

Goal: identify systems that are not broken

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Fundamental question for *pre-quantum* cryptographers:

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What can we encrypt, decrypt,

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Answers:

Multiple DES, FEAL-4, AES,

McEliece encryption,

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Examples of RSA

Schroeppe's "line" mentioned in 1978 factors pq into p, q in $(2 + o(1))(\lg pq)^{1/2}$ simple operations

To push this beyond b must choose pq to be $(0.5 + o(1))b^2 / \lg b$

Note 1: $\lg = \log_2$.

Note 2: $o(1)$ says about, e.g., $b = 12$

Today: focus on a

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Examples of RSA cryptanalysis

Schroeppel's "linear sieve", mentioned in 1978 RSA paper factors pq into p, q using $(2 + o(1))(\lg pq)^{1/2}(\lg \lg pq)^{1/2}$ simple operations (conjecture)

To push this beyond 2^b , must choose pq to have at least $(0.5 + o(1))b^2 / \lg b$ bits.

Note 1: $\lg = \log_2$.

Note 2: $o(1)$ says *nothing* about, e.g., $b = 128$.

Today: focus on asymptotic

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Broken systems

Central question for
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Can an attacker do
 2^b operations
on a *classical* computer?

Central question for
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Can an attacker do
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Identify systems that are
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Cryptographic systems

pre-quantum crypt

Triple DES (for b)

AES-256 (for $b \leq$

RSA with $b^{3+o(1)}$ —

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with “strong” $b^{1+o(1)}$

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HFE^{v-} with $b^{1+o(1)}$

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Cryptographic systems surviving
pre-quantum cryptanalysis:

Triple DES (for $b \leq 112$),
AES-256 (for $b \leq 256$),
RSA with $b^{3+o(1)}$ -bit modulus,
McEliece with code length
 $b^{1+o(1)}$, Merkle signatures
with “strong” $b^{1+o(1)}$ -bit hash,
BW with “strong” $b^{2+o(1)}$ -
bit discriminant, ECDSA with
“strong” $b^{1+o(1)}$ -bit curve,
HFES with $b^{1+o(1)}$ polynomials,
NTRU with $b^{1+o(1)}$ bits, et cetera.

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Shor–Lenstra–Pomerance,
 using 1988 Pollard
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 factor pq into p, q using
 $(\lg pq)^{1/3}(\lg \lg pq)^{2/3}$
 $+ o(1)$ operations (conjecturally).
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 $(\lg pq)^{1/3}(\lg \lg pq)^{2/3} + o(1)$ bits.
 Recent improvements:
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Typical *pre-quantum*
 NFS, ρ ,
Post-quantum
 have all
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Typical algorithmic
pre-quantum crypt
NFS, ρ , ISD, LLL,
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have all the same
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Spectacular exampl
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To push this beyon
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Cryptographic systems surviving *pre-quantum* cryptanalysis:

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Typical algorithmic tools for *pre-quantum* cryptanalysts:

NFS, ρ , ISD, LLL, F4, XL, ϵ

Post-quantum cryptanalysts
have all the same tools
plus quantum algorithms.

Spectacular example:

1994 Shor factors pq into p ,
using $(\lg pq)^{2+o(1)}$

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quantum cryptanalysis:

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Systems surviving
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McEliece code-based
with code length b
Merkle hash-based
with “strong” $b^{1+o(1)}$
HF E^v - MQ signature
 $b^{1+o(1)}$ polynomial
NTRU lattice-based
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et al.

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Cryptographic systems surviving
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Post-quantum cryptanalysts
have all the same tools
plus quantum algorithms.

Spectacular example:

1994 Shor factors pq into p, q
using $(\lg pq)^{2+o(1)}$
simple quantum operations.
To push this beyond 2^b ,
must choose pq to have at least
 $2^{(0.5+o(1))b}$ bits. Yikes.

Cryptographic systems surviving
post-quantum cryptanalysis:

AES-256 (for $b \leq 128$),
McEliece code-based encryption
with code length $b^{1+o(1)}$,
Merkle hash-based signatures
with “strong” $b^{1+o(1)}$ -bit hash,
HF E^v - MQ signatures with
 $b^{1+o(1)}$ polynomials,
NTRU lattice-based encryption
with $b^{1+o(1)}$ bits,
et al.

algorithmic tools for
quantum cryptanalysts:
ISD, LLL, F4, XL, et al.

quantum cryptanalysts
the same tools
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3. Efficiency

Fundamental
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Exactly

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Pre-quantum

RSA enc

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Signature

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Conjecture: this is

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Can take $\lg q \in (2+o(1))$

Encryption: Fast signature

costs $(\lg q)^{2+o(1)}$

Summary: ECC costs

Asymptotically faster

Bonus: also $b^{2+o(1)}$

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ECC (with strong curve/ \mathbf{F}_q , reasonable padding, etc.):

ECDL costs $2^{(1/2+o(1)) \lg q}$ by Pollard's rho method.

Conjecture: this is the optimal attack against ECC.

Can take $\lg q \in (2 + o(1))b$.

Encryption: Fast scalar mult costs $(\lg q)^{2+o(1)} = b^{2+o(1)}$.

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Bonus: also $b^{2+o(1)}$ decrypt

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code-based encryption,
lattice-based encryption,
multivariate-quadratic sigs.

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length- n classical

reasonable padding

Conjecture: Fastest

cost $2^{(\beta+o(1))n/\lg n}$

Quantum attacks:

Can take $n \in (1/\beta)$

Encryption: Matrix

costs $n^{2+o(1)} = b^2$

Summary: McElie

Hmmm: is this *fas*

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Conjecture: Fastest attacks
cost $2^{(\beta+o(1))n/\lg n}$.

Quantum attacks: smaller β

Can take $n \in (1/\beta + o(1))b$

Encryption: Matrix mult
costs $n^{2+o(1)} = b^{2+o(1)}$.

Summary: McEliece costs b^2

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Each operation in
 $\Theta(\lg q \lg \lg q \lg \lg \lg q)$
Total $\Theta(b^2 \lg b \lg \lg b)$

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McEliece is asymptotically faster.

Bonus: Even faster decryption.

Another bonus: Post-quantum.

McEliece system (with
classical Goppa codes,
padding, etc.):

Fastest attacks
 $(1 + o(1))n/\lg n$.

Small attacks: smaller β .

Size $n \in (1/\beta + o(1))b \lg b$.

Complexity: Matrix mult
 $(1 + o(1)) = b^{2+o(1)}$.

Complexity: McEliece costs $b^{2+o(1)}$.

Is this *faster* than ECC?

More detailed analysis.

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Algorithmic advance
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Conjecture: Fastest attacks cost $2^{(\alpha+o(1))n}$; encryption $\Theta(b^2)$.

Encryption:

Operations in \mathbf{F}_q .

Operation in \mathbf{F}_q costs

$(\lg q \lg \lg q)$.

$(b^2 \lg b \lg \lg b)$.

Encryption,

36 Niederreiter speedup:

n) additions in \mathbf{F}_2^n ,

costing $\Theta(n)$.

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Code-based

Modern

Receiver

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Specifies

Typically

e.g., $n =$

Message

$\{m \in \mathbf{F}_q^n\}$

Encryption

Use hash

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Algorithmic advances can change the competition. Examples:

1. Speed up ECC: can reduce $\lg \lg b$ using 2007 Fürer; maybe someday eliminate $\lg \lg b$?
2. Faster attacks on McEliece: 2010 Bernstein–Lange–Peters, 2011 May–Meurer–Thomae, 2012 Becker–Joux–May–Meurer. ... but still $\Theta(b^2 \lg b)$.
3. We're optimizing "subfield AG" variant of McEliece. Conjecture: Fastest attacks cost $2^{(\alpha+o(1))n}$; encryption $\Theta(b^2)$.

Code-based encryption
Modern version of
Receiver's public k
 $t \lg n \times n$ matrix A
Specifies linear \mathbf{F}_2^n
Typically $t \lg n \approx$
e.g., $n = 2048$, $t =$
Messages suitable
 $\{m \in \mathbf{F}_2^n : \#\{i : m_i = 1\} \leq t\}$
Encryption of m is
Use hash of m as
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Modern version of McEliece

Receiver's public key is "random" $t \lg n \times n$ matrix K over \mathbf{F}_2
Specifies linear $\mathbf{F}_2^n \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_2^{t \lg n}$.

Typically $t \lg n \approx 0.2n$;
e.g., $n = 2048$, $t = 40$.

Messages suitable for encryption
 $\{m \in \mathbf{F}_2^n : \#\{i : m_i = 1\} = \dots\}$

Encryption of m is $Km \in \mathbf{F}_2^{t \lg n}$

Use hash of m as secret AEAD
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Attacker, by linear algebra, easily works backwards from Km to some $v \in \mathbf{F}_2^n$ such that $Kv = Km$.

i.e. Attacker finds some element $v \in m + \text{Ker}K$.

Note that $\#\text{Ker}K \geq 2^{n-t \lg n}$.

Attacker wants to decode v to find element of $\text{Ker}K$ at distance only t from v .

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Receiver builds K with secret Goppa structure for fast decoding.

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Goppa c

Fix $q \in \mathbf{F}_q$.

$t \in \{2, 3, \dots\}$

$n \in \{t \lg q\}$

e.g. $q = 2$

or $q = 4$

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McEliece:

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K over \mathbf{F}_2 .

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Goppa codes

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$t \in \{2, 3, \dots, \lfloor (q-1)/2 \rfloor\}$

$n \in \{t \lg q + 1, t \lg q + 2, \dots\}$

e.g. $q = 1024, t = 10$

or $q = 4096, t = 10$

Receiver builds a matrix K

as the parity-check matrix

for the classical (generalized)

irreducible length- n binary

Goppa code

a monic degree- t irreducible

polynomial $g \in \mathbf{F}_q[x]$

distinct a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n

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$n \in \{t \lg q + 1, t \lg q + 2, \dots\}$

e.g. $q = 1024, t = 50, n =$

or $q = 4096, t = 150, n = 3$

Receiver builds a matrix H

as the parity-check matrix

for the classical (genus-0)

irreducible length- n degree- t

binary Goppa code defined by

a monic degree- t irreducible

polynomial $g \in \mathbf{F}_q[x]$ and

distinct $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \mathbf{F}_q$.

Attacker, by linear algebra,
easily works backwards
from Km to *some* $v \in \mathbf{F}_2^n$
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e.g. $q = 1024, t = 50, n = 1024$.

or $q = 4096, t = 150, n = 3600$.

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as the parity-check matrix
for the classical (genus-0)

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polynomial $g \in \mathbf{F}_q[x]$ and

distinct $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \mathbf{F}_q$.

..., by linear algebra,
works backwards
to some $v \in \mathbf{F}_2^n$
that $Kv = Km$.

Sender finds some
 $v \in m + \text{Ker}K$.
that $\#\text{Ker}K \geq 2^{n-t \lg n}$.

Receiver wants to decode v :
element of $\text{Ker}K$
distance only t from v .
Probably unique, revealing m .
Encoding isn't easy!

Sender builds K with secret
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Goppa codes

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 $t \in \{2, 3, \dots, \lfloor (q-1)/\lg q \rfloor\}$;
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... which

View each
as a column
Then H

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$v \in \mathbf{F}_2^n$

m .

some

$\text{Ker}K$.

$\geq 2^{n-t \lg n}$.

decode v :

$\text{Ker}K$

from v .

, revealing m .

easy!

with *secret*

or fast decoding.

Goppa codes

Fix $q \in \{8, 16, 32, \dots\}$;

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... which means:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots \\ \frac{1}{g(a_1)} & \dots \\ a_1 & \dots \\ \frac{a_1}{g(a_1)} & \dots \\ \vdots & \ddots \\ a_1^{t-1} & \dots \\ \frac{a_1^{t-1}}{g(a_1)} & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

View each element

as a column in $\mathbf{F}_2^{\lg q}$

Then $H : \mathbf{F}_2^n \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_2^{\lg q}$

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View each element of \mathbf{F}_q here
as a column in $\mathbf{F}_2^{\lg q}$.

Then $H : \mathbf{F}_2^n \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_2^{t \lg q}$.

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View each element of \mathbf{F}_q here
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Then $H : \mathbf{F}_2^n \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_2^{t \lg q}$.

odes

{8, 16, 32, ...};

..., $\lfloor (q-1)/\lg q \rfloor$ };

$\lg q + 1, t \lg q + 2, \dots, q$ };

$n = 1024, t = 50, n = 1024$.

$n = 3600, t = 150, n = 3600$.

builds a matrix H

parity-check matrix

classical (genus-0)

code length- n degree- t

Goppa code defined by

degree- t irreducible

polynomial $g \in \mathbf{F}_q[x]$ and

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Then $H : \mathbf{F}_2^n \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_2^{t \lg q}$.

More us

the map

from \mathbf{F}_2^n

H is the

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and $\mathbf{F}_q[x]$

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$\frac{g - g(a_i)}{x - a_i}$

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 $n = 50, n = 1024$.
 $n = 3600$.

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 degree- t
 defined by
 irreducible
 $[x]$ and
 $a_n \in \mathbf{F}_q$.

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 1 & \dots & 1 \\
 \frac{1}{g(a_1)} & \dots & \frac{1}{g(a_n)} \\
 a_1 & \dots & a_n \\
 \frac{a_1}{g(a_1)} & \dots & \frac{a_n}{g(a_n)} \\
 \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
 \frac{a_1^{t-1}}{g(a_1)} & \dots & \frac{a_n^{t-1}}{g(a_n)}
 \end{pmatrix}$$

View each element of \mathbf{F}_q here
 as a column in $\mathbf{F}_2^{\lg q}$.
 Then $H : \mathbf{F}_2^n \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_2^{t \lg q}$.

More useful view:
 the map $m \mapsto \sum_i m_i x^i$
 from \mathbf{F}_2^n to $\mathbf{F}_q[x]/g$
 H is the matrix for
 where \mathbf{F}_2^n has standard basis
 and $\mathbf{F}_q[x]/g$ has basis
 $[g/x], [g/x^2], \dots$

One-line proof: In

$$\frac{g - g(a_i)}{x - a_i} = \sum_{j \geq 0} a_i^j x^j$$

Receiver generates
 as row reduction of
 revealing only Ker

... which means: $H =$

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View each element of \mathbf{F}_q here as a column in $\mathbf{F}_2^{\lg q}$.

Then $H : \mathbf{F}_2^n \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_2^{t \lg q}$.

More useful view: Consider the map $m \mapsto \sum_i m_i / (x - a_i)$ from \mathbf{F}_2^n to $\mathbf{F}_q[x]/g$.

H is the matrix for this map where \mathbf{F}_2^n has standard basis and $\mathbf{F}_q[x]/g$ has basis $[g/x], [g/x^2], \dots, [g/x^t]$.

One-line proof: In $\mathbf{F}_q[x]$ have

$$\frac{g - g(a_i)}{x - a_i} = \sum_{j \geq 0} a_i^j [g/x^{j+1}].$$

Receiver generates key K as row reduction of H , revealing only $\text{Ker} H$.

... which means: $H =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{g(a_1)} & \cdots & \frac{1}{g(a_n)} \\ \frac{a_1}{g(a_1)} & \cdots & \frac{a_n}{g(a_n)} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{a_1^{t-1}}{g(a_1)} & \cdots & \frac{a_n^{t-1}}{g(a_n)} \end{pmatrix}.$$

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$H =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{g(a_n)} \\ \frac{a_n}{g(a_n)} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{a_n^{t-1}}{g(a_n)} \end{pmatrix} \cdot$$

of \mathbf{F}_q here

$t \lg q$
 2

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H is the matrix for this map where \mathbf{F}_2^n has standard basis and $\mathbf{F}_q[x]/g$ has basis $[g/x], [g/x^2], \dots, [g/x^t]$.

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$$\frac{g - g(a_i)}{x - a_i} = \sum_{j \geq 0} a_i^j [g/x^{j+1}].$$

Receiver generates key K as row reduction of H , revealing only $\text{Ker}H$.

Lattice-based encryption

1998 Hoffstein–Piperno
NTRU (textbook version)
without required padding

Receiver's public key
 $h \in ((\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/(x^p - 1))$

Ciphertext: $m + r$
 $m, r \in (\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/(x^p - 1)$
all coefficients in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$
 $\#\{i : r_i = -1\} = 7$

p : prime; e.g., $p = 101$
 q : power of 2 around p
with order $\geq (p - t)$
 t : roughly $0.1p$.

More useful view: Consider the map $m \mapsto \sum_i m_i / (x - a_i)$ from \mathbf{F}_2^n to $\mathbf{F}_q[x]/g$.

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1998 Hoffstein–Pipher–Silverman
NTRU (textbook version, without required padding):

Receiver's public key is "random" $h \in ((\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/(x^p - 1))^*$.

Ciphertext: $m + rh$ given $m, r \in (\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/(x^p - 1)$; all coefficients in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$; $\#\{i : r_i = -1\} = \#\{i : r_i = 1\}$

p : prime; e.g., $p = 613$.

q : power of 2 around $8p$, with order $\geq (p - 1)/2$ in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)^\times$

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Receiver

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$$\#\{i : f_i = 1\}$$

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$$(1 + 3f)$$

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Receiver built $h =$
where $f, g \in (\mathbf{Z}/q)$
all coeffs in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$
 $\#\{i : f_i = -1\} = \#\{i : f_i = 1\} = t$
 $\#\{i : g_i = -1\} \approx \#\{i : g_i = 1\} = t$
both $1 + 3f$ and g

Given ciphertext c
receiver computes
 $(1 + 3f)c = (1 + 3f)(m + rh)$
in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/(x^p - 1)$
lifts to $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1)$
coeffs in $\{-q/2, \dots, q/2\}$
reduces modulo 3
to obtain m .

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Receiver built $h = 3g/(1 + 3f)$
where $f, g \in (\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/(x^p - 1)$
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 $\#\{i : g_i = -1\} \approx \#\{i : g_i = 1\} \approx \frac{p}{3}$,
both $1 + 3f$ and g invertible.

Given ciphertext $c = m + rh$,
receiver computes
 $(1 + 3f)c = (1 + 3f)m + 3rg$
in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/(x^p - 1)$,
lifts to $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1)$ with
coeffs in $\{-q/2, \dots, q/2 - 1\}$,
reduces modulo 3
to obtain m .

based encryption

offstein–Pipher–Silverman

textbook version,

(required padding):

's public key is “random”

$(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/(x^p - 1)^*$.

text: $m + rh$ given

$(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/(x^p - 1)$;

coefficients in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$;

$\#\{i : r_i = -1\} = \#\{i : r_i = 1\} = t$.

e.g., $p = 613$.

error of 2 around $8p$,

error $\geq (p - 1)/2$ in $(\mathbf{Z}/p)^*$.

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Receiver built $h = 3g/(1 + 3f)$

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Encryption

Polynomial–Silverman

version,

(padding):

key is “random”

$(x^p - 1)^*$.

r, h given

$(x^p - 1)$;

$\{-1, 0, 1\}$;

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$t = 613$.

and $8p$,

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Basic attack tool:

Lift pairs (u, uh)

to obtain a lattice

Attacking key h :

$(1 + 3f, 3g)$ is a s

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Attacking ciphertext

$(0, c)$ is close to

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Standard lattice al

(SVP, CVP) cost 2

Nothing subexpon

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Basic attack tool:
Lift pairs (u, uh) to \mathbf{Z}^{2p}
to obtain a lattice.

Attacking key h :
 $(1 + 3f, 3g)$ is a short vector
in this lattice.

Attacking ciphertext c :
 $(0, c)$ is close to
lattice vector (r, rh) .

Standard lattice algorithms
(SVP, CVP) cost $2^{\Theta(p)}$.
Nothing subexponential known
even post-quantum.

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Take $p \in$
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$\Theta(b \lg b)$

Time $b(\lg b)$

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$3g/(1 + 3f)$
 $[x]/(x^p - 1),$
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 $\#\{i : f_i=1\} = t,$
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Take $p \in \Theta(b)$ for
 against all known
 $\Theta(b \lg b)$ bits in ke
 Time $b(\lg b)^{2+o(1)}$
 to multiply in
 $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/(x^p - 1)$
 Time $b(\lg b)^{2+o(1)}$
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Nothing subexponential known,
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Take $p \in \Theta(b)$ for security 2
against all known attacks.

$\Theta(b \lg b)$ bits in key.

Time $b(\lg b)^{2+o(1)}$

to multiply in

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Time $b(\lg b)^{2+o(1)}$

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The McEliece cryptosystem
inspires more confidence
but has much larger keys.

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Something completely different

1985 H. Lange–Ruppert:

$A(\bar{k})$ has a complete system

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Symmetry \Rightarrow degree $\leq (2, 2)$

“The proof is nonconstructive”

To determine explicitly a

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Explicit complete system
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Reduce formulas to
by introducing extra
 $x_i y_j + x_j y_i, x_i y_j$
1987 Lange–Ruppert
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Explicit complete system
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Reduce formulas to 53 monomials
by introducing extra variables

$$x_i y_j + x_j y_i, x_i y_j - x_j y_i.$$

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& + (a_1 a_4 - a_2 a_3)(2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + (a_1^2 a_4 - 2a_1 a_2 a_3 + 3a_3^2) X_1^2 X_2 \\
& - (a_2 a_4 - 9a_6) X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + (3a_1 a_6 - a_3 a_4)(X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) \\
& + (3a_1^2 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3^2 + 3a_3^3) \\
& - (3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + (a_1^3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3^2 - a_2^3 a_3) \\
& + (a_1^4 a_6 - a_1^3 a_3 a_4 + 5a_1^2 a_2 a_6 - a_1^2 a_2^2 a_4 \\
& + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 + 4a_2^2 a_6 - a_1^2 a_2 a_6 \\
& - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 + 3a_1 a_3^2 a_4 + 4a_2^2 a_6 - 2a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_2 Z_1 \\
& + (a_1^3 a_3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3^2 a_4 + a_1^2 a_4 a_6 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_6 \\
& - 2a_1 a_3 a_4^2 + a_2 a_3^2 a_4 + 4a_2 a_4 a_6 - a_4^3 - 6a_3^2 a_6 - a_4^3 - a_4^3) \\
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& + a_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_1^3 X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 + a_1 a_2 X_1 X_2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + 3a_3 X_1 X_2^2 Z_1 + a_3 Y_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + 2a_1 a_3 X_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + 2a_1 a_3 X_2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2 + a_4 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) \\
& + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + (a_1^2 a_3 + a_1 a_4) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_3^2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_1 a_3^2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + a_3 a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2
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 & + (3a_1^2 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3^2 + 3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + \\
 & - (3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\
 & + (a_1^3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_4^2 + 4a_1 a_2 a_6 - a_3^3 - 3a_3 a_4 \\
 & + (a_1^4 a_6 - a_1^3 a_3 a_4 + 5a_1^2 a_2 a_6 + a_1^2 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 - a_1 a_4^2 \\
 & - a_1^2 a_4^2 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 + 4a_2^2 a_6 - a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
 & + (a_1^2 a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 + 3a_1 a_3 a_6 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 \\
 & + 4a_2^2 a_6 - 2a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_2 Z_1^2 Z_2 \\
 & + (a_1^3 a_3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3^2 a_4 + a_1^2 a_4 a_6 + a_1 a_2 a_3^3 \\
 & + 4a_1 a_2 a_3 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4^2 + a_2 a_3^2 a_4 \\
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 & + 2a_1 a_3 X_2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2 + a_4 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
 & + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & + (a_1^2 a_3 + a_1 a_4) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) + a_2 a_3 X_2 Z_1 (2X_1 \\
 & + a_3^2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
 & + a_1 a_3^2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
 & + a_3 a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + (a_3^3 + 3a_3 a_6) Z_1^2 Z_2^2.
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 & + (a_1^2 a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 + 3a_1 a_3 a_6 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 \\
 & + 4a_2^2 a_6 - 2a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_2 Z_1^2 Z_2 \\
 & + (a_1^3 a_3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3^2 a_4 + a_1^2 a_4 a_6 + a_1 a_2 a_3^3 \\
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 & + a_1 a_3^2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
 & + a_3 a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + (a_3^3 + 3a_3 a_6) Z_1^2 Z_2^2.
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 & - a_1^2 a_4^2 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 + 4a_2^2 a_6 - a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
 & + (a_1^2 a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 + 3a_1 a_3 a_6 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 \\
 & + 4a_2^2 a_6 - 2a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_2 Z_1^2 Z_2 \\
 & + (a_1^3 a_3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3^2 a_4 + a_1^2 a_4 a_6 + a_1 a_2 a_3^3 \\
 & + 4a_1 a_2 a_3 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4^2 + a_2 a_3^2 a_4 \\
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 & + a_2 X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & + a_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
 & + a_1^3 X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 + a_1 a_2 X_1 X_2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
 & + 3a_3 X_1 X_2^2 Z_1 + a_3 Y_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + 2Y_2 Z_1) \\
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 & + 2a_1 a_3 X_2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2 + a_4 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
 & + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & + (a_1^2 a_3 + a_1 a_4) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) + a_2 a_3 X_2 Z_1 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
 & + a_3^2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
 & + a_1 a_3^2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

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& - a_1^2 a_4^2 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 + 4a_2^2 a_6 - a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + (a_1^2 a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 + 3a_1 a_3 a_6 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 \\
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& + 2a_1 a_3 X_2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2 + a_4 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
& + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + (a_1^2 a_3 + a_1 a_4) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) + a_2 a_3 X_2 Z_1 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_3^2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
& + a_1 a_3^2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + a_3 a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + (a_3^3 + 3a_3 a_6) Z_1^2 Z_2^2.
\end{aligned}$$

1995 Bosma–Lenstra

Explicit complete s

of 2 addition laws

for long Weierstrass

$X_3, Y_3, Z_3, X'_3, Y'_3,$

$\in \mathbf{Z}[a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4,$

$X_1, Y_1, Z_1, X_2,$

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_3^{(2)} = & Y_1^2 Y_2^2 + a_1 X_2 Y_1^2 Y_2 + (a_1 a_2 - 3a_3) X_1 X_2^2 Y_1 \\
& + a_3 Y_1^2 Y_2 Z_2 - (a_2^2 - 3a_4) X_1^2 X_2^2 \\
& + (a_1 a_4 - a_2 a_3)(2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) X_2 Y_1 \\
& + (a_1^2 a_4 - 2a_1 a_2 a_3 + 3a_3^2) X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 \\
& - (a_2 a_4 - 9a_6) X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + (3a_1 a_6 - a_3 a_4)(X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Y_1 Z_2 \\
& + (3a_1^2 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3^2 + 3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) \\
& - (3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\
& + (a_1^3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_4^2 + 4a_1 a_2 a_6 - a_3^3 - 3a_3 a_6) Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + (a_1^4 a_6 - a_1^3 a_3 a_4 + 5a_1^2 a_2 a_6 + a_1^2 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 - a_1 a_3^3 - 3a_1 a_3 a_6 \\
& - a_1^2 a_4^2 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 + 4a_2^2 a_6 - a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + (a_1^2 a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 + 3a_1 a_3 a_6 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 \\
& + 4a_2^2 a_6 - 2a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_2 Z_1^2 Z_2 \\
& + (a_1^3 a_3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3^2 a_4 + a_1^2 a_4 a_6 + a_1 a_2 a_3^3 \\
& + 4a_1 a_2 a_3 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4^2 + a_2 a_3^2 a_4 \\
& + 4a_2 a_4 a_6 - a_3^4 - 6a_3^2 a_6 - a_4^3 - 9a_6^2) Z_1^2 Z_2^2,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Z_3^{(2)} = & 3X_1 X_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) + Y_1 Y_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) + 3a_1 X_1^2 X_2^2 \\
& + a_1 (2X_1 Y_2 + Y_1 X_2) Y_1 Z_2 + a_1^2 X_1 Z_2 (2X_2 Y_1 + X_1 Y_2) \\
& + a_2 X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_1^3 X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 + a_1 a_2 X_1 X_2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + 3a_3 X_1 X_2^2 Z_1 + a_3 Y_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + 2Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + 2a_1 a_3 X_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + 2a_1 a_3 X_2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2 + a_4 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
& + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + (a_1^2 a_3 + a_1 a_4) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) + a_2 a_3 X_2 Z_1 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_3^2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
& + a_1 a_3^2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + a_3 a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + (a_3^3 + 3a_3 a_6) Z_1^2 Z_2^2.
\end{aligned}$$

1995 Bosma–Lenstra:
 Explicit complete system
 of 2 addition laws
 for long Weierstrass curves:
 $X_3, Y_3, Z_3, X_3', Y_3', Z_3'$
 $\in \mathbf{Z}[a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_6,$
 $X_1, Y_1, Z_1, X_2, Y_2, Z_2].$

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_3^{(2)} = & Y_1^2 Y_2^2 + a_1 X_2 Y_1^2 Y_2 + (a_1 a_2 - 3a_3) X_1 X_2^2 Y_1 \\
& + a_3 Y_1^2 Y_2 Z_2 - (a_2^2 - 3a_4) X_1^2 X_2^2 \\
& + (a_1 a_4 - a_2 a_3)(2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) X_2 Y_1 \\
& + (a_1^2 a_4 - 2a_1 a_2 a_3 + 3a_3^2) X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 \\
& - (a_2 a_4 - 9a_6) X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + (3a_1 a_6 - a_3 a_4)(X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Y_1 Z_2 \\
& + (3a_1^2 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3^2 + 3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) \\
& - (3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\
& + (a_1^3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_4^2 + 4a_1 a_2 a_6 - a_3^3 - 3a_3 a_6) Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + (a_1^4 a_6 - a_1^3 a_3 a_4 + 5a_1^2 a_2 a_6 + a_1^2 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 - a_1 a_3^3 - 3a_1 a_3 a_6 \\
& - a_1^2 a_4^2 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 + 4a_2^2 a_6 - a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + (a_1^2 a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 + 3a_1 a_3 a_6 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 \\
& + 4a_2^2 a_6 - 2a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_2 Z_1^2 Z_2 \\
& + (a_1^3 a_3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3^2 a_4 + a_1^2 a_4 a_6 + a_1 a_2 a_3^3 \\
& + 4a_1 a_2 a_3 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4^2 + a_2 a_3^2 a_4 \\
& + 4a_2 a_4 a_6 - a_3^4 - 6a_3^2 a_6 - a_4^3 - 9a_6^2) Z_1^2 Z_2^2, \\
Z_3^{(2)} = & 3X_1 X_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) + Y_1 Y_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) + 3a_1 X_1^2 X_2^2 \\
& + a_1 (2X_1 Y_2 + Y_1 X_2) Y_1 Z_2 + a_1^2 X_1 Z_2 (2X_2 Y_1 + X_1 Y_2) \\
& + a_2 X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_1^3 X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 + a_1 a_2 X_1 X_2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + 3a_3 X_1 X_2^2 Z_1 + a_3 Y_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + 2Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + 2a_1 a_3 X_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + 2a_1 a_3 X_2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2 + a_4 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
& + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + (a_1^2 a_3 + a_1 a_4) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) + a_2 a_3 X_2 Z_1 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_3^2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
& + a_1 a_3^2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + a_3 a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + (a_3^3 + 3a_3 a_6) Z_1^2 Z_2^2.
\end{aligned}$$

1995 Bosma–Lenstra:
Explicit complete system
of 2 addition laws
for long Weierstrass curves:
 $X_3, Y_3, Z_3, X'_3, Y'_3, Z'_3$
 $\in \mathbf{Z}[a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_6,$
 $X_1, Y_1, Z_1, X_2, Y_2, Z_2].$

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_3^{(2)} = & Y_1^2 Y_2^2 + a_1 X_2 Y_1^2 Y_2 + (a_1 a_2 - 3a_3) X_1 X_2^2 Y_1 \\
& + a_3 Y_1^2 Y_2 Z_2 - (a_2^2 - 3a_4) X_1^2 X_2^2 \\
& + (a_1 a_4 - a_2 a_3)(2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) X_2 Y_1 \\
& + (a_1^2 a_4 - 2a_1 a_2 a_3 + 3a_3^2) X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 \\
& - (a_2 a_4 - 9a_6) X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + (3a_1 a_6 - a_3 a_4)(X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Y_1 Z_2 \\
& + (3a_1^2 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3^2 + 3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) \\
& - (3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\
& + (a_1^3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_4^2 + 4a_1 a_2 a_6 - a_3^3 - 3a_3 a_6) Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + (a_1^4 a_6 - a_1^3 a_3 a_4 + 5a_1^2 a_2 a_6 + a_1^2 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 - a_1 a_3^3 - 3a_1 a_3 a_6 \\
& - a_1^2 a_4^2 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 + 4a_2^2 a_6 - a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + (a_1^2 a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 + 3a_1 a_3 a_6 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 \\
& + 4a_2^2 a_6 - 2a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_2 Z_1^2 Z_2 \\
& + (a_1^3 a_3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3^2 a_4 + a_1^2 a_4 a_6 + a_1 a_2 a_3^3 \\
& + 4a_1 a_2 a_3 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4^2 + a_2 a_3^2 a_4 \\
& + 4a_2 a_4 a_6 - a_3^4 - 6a_3^2 a_6 - a_4^3 - 9a_6^2) Z_1^2 Z_2^2, \\
Z_3^{(2)} = & 3X_1 X_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) + Y_1 Y_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) + 3a_1 X_1^2 X_2^2 \\
& + a_1 (2X_1 Y_2 + Y_1 X_2) Y_1 Z_2 + a_1^2 X_1 Z_2 (2X_2 Y_1 + X_1 Y_2) \\
& + a_2 X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_1^3 X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 + a_1 a_2 X_1 X_2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + 3a_3 X_1 X_2^2 Z_1 + a_3 Y_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + 2Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + 2a_1 a_3 X_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + 2a_1 a_3 X_2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2 + a_4 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
& + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + (a_1^2 a_3 + a_1 a_4) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) + a_2 a_3 X_2 Z_1 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_3^2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
& + a_1 a_3^2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + a_3 a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + (a_3^3 + 3a_3 a_6) Z_1^2 Z_2^2.
\end{aligned}$$

1995 Bosma–Lenstra:
 Explicit complete system
 of 2 addition laws
 for long Weierstrass curves:
 $X_3, Y_3, Z_3, X'_3, Y'_3, Z'_3$
 $\in \mathbf{Z}[a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_6,$
 $X_1, Y_1, Z_1, X_2, Y_2, Z_2].$

My previous slide in this talk:
 Bosma–Lenstra Y'_3, Z'_3 .

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_3^{(2)} = & Y_1^2 Y_2^2 + a_1 X_2 Y_1^2 Y_2 + (a_1 a_2 - 3a_3) X_1 X_2^2 Y_1 \\
& + a_3 Y_1^2 Y_2 Z_2 - (a_2^2 - 3a_4) X_1^2 X_2^2 \\
& + (a_1 a_4 - a_2 a_3)(2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) X_2 Y_1 \\
& + (a_1^2 a_4 - 2a_1 a_2 a_3 + 3a_3^2) X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 \\
& - (a_2 a_4 - 9a_6) X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + (3a_1 a_6 - a_3 a_4)(X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Y_1 Z_2 \\
& + (3a_1^2 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3^2 + 3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) \\
& - (3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\
& + (a_1^3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_4^2 + 4a_1 a_2 a_6 - a_3^3 - 3a_3 a_6) Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + (a_1^4 a_6 - a_1^3 a_3 a_4 + 5a_1^2 a_2 a_6 + a_1^2 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 - a_1 a_3^3 - 3a_1 a_3 a_6 \\
& - a_1^2 a_4^2 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 + 4a_2^2 a_6 - a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + (a_1^2 a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 + 3a_1 a_3 a_6 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 \\
& + 4a_2^2 a_6 - 2a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_2 Z_1^2 Z_2 \\
& + (a_1^3 a_3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3^2 a_4 + a_1^2 a_4 a_6 + a_1 a_2 a_3^3 \\
& + 4a_1 a_2 a_3 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4^2 + a_2 a_3^2 a_4 \\
& + 4a_2 a_4 a_6 - a_3^4 - 6a_3^2 a_6 - a_4^3 - 9a_6^2) Z_1^2 Z_2^2, \\
Z_3^{(2)} = & 3X_1 X_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) + Y_1 Y_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) + 3a_1 X_1^2 X_2^2 \\
& + a_1 (2X_1 Y_2 + Y_1 X_2) Y_1 Z_2 + a_1^2 X_1 Z_2 (2X_2 Y_1 + X_1 Y_2) \\
& + a_2 X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_1^3 X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 + a_1 a_2 X_1 X_2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + 3a_3 X_1 X_2^2 Z_1 + a_3 Y_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + 2Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + 2a_1 a_3 X_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + 2a_1 a_3 X_2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2 + a_4 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
& + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + (a_1^2 a_3 + a_1 a_4) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) + a_2 a_3 X_2 Z_1 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_3^2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
& + a_1 a_3^2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + a_3 a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + (a_3^3 + 3a_3 a_6) Z_1^2 Z_2^2.
\end{aligned}$$

1995 Bosma–Lenstra:
 Explicit complete system
 of 2 addition laws
 for long Weierstrass curves:

$$\begin{aligned}
& X_3, Y_3, Z_3, X'_3, Y'_3, Z'_3 \\
& \in \mathbf{Z}[a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_6, \\
& \quad X_1, Y_1, Z_1, X_2, Y_2, Z_2].
\end{aligned}$$

My previous slide in this talk:
 Bosma–Lenstra Y'_3, Z'_3 .

Actually, slide shows
 Publish(Y'_3), Publish(Z'_3),
 where Publish introduces typos.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & a_2^2 + a_1 X_2 Y_1^2 Y_2 + (a_1 a_2 - 3a_3) X_1 X_2^2 Y_1 \\
 & Y_1^2 Y_2 Z_2 - (a_2^2 - 3a_4) X_1^2 X_2^2 \\
 & (a_4 - a_2 a_3)(2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) X_2 Y_1 \\
 & (a_4 - 2a_1 a_2 a_3 + 3a_3^2) X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 \\
 & (a_4 - 9a_6) X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
 & (a_1 a_6 - a_3 a_4)(X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Y_1 Z_2 \\
 & (a_1^2 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3^2 + 3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) \\
 & (a_2 a_6 - a_4^2)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\
 & (a_6 - a_1^2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_4^2 + 4a_1 a_2 a_6 - a_3^3 - 3a_3 a_6) Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
 & (a_6 - a_1^3 a_3 a_4 + 5a_1^2 a_2 a_6 + a_1^2 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 - a_1 a_3^3 - 3a_1 a_3 a_6 \\
 & a_4^2 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 + 4a_2^2 a_6 - a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
 & (a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 + 3a_1 a_3 a_6 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 \\
 & a_6 - 2a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_2 Z_1^2 Z_2 \\
 & (a_3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3^2 a_4 + a_1^2 a_4 a_6 + a_1 a_2 a_3^3 \\
 & a_2 a_3 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4^2 + a_2 a_3^2 a_4 \\
 & a_4 a_6 - a_3^4 - 6a_3^2 a_6 - a_4^3 - 9a_6^2) Z_1^2 Z_2^2, \\
 & (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) + Y_1 Y_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) + 3a_1 X_1^2 X_2^2 \\
 & (2X_1 Y_2 + Y_1 X_2) Y_1 Z_2 + a_1^2 X_1 Z_2 (2X_2 Y_1 + X_1 Y_2) \\
 & X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
 & X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 + a_1 a_2 X_1 X_2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
 & a_3 X_1 X_2^2 Z_1 + a_3 Y_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + 2Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & a_1 a_3 X_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & a_1 a_3 X_2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2 + a_4 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
 & (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & (a_3 + a_1 a_4) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) + a_2 a_3 X_2 Z_1 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
 & Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
 & a_3^2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
 & a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + (a_3^3 + 3a_3 a_6) Z_1^2 Z_2^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

1995 Bosma–Lenstra:

Explicit complete system

of 2 addition laws

for long Weierstrass curves:

$$X_3, Y_3, Z_3, X'_3, Y'_3, Z'_3$$

$$\in \mathbf{Z}[a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_6, X_1, Y_1, Z_1, X_2, Y_2, Z_2].$$

My previous slide in this talk:

Bosma–Lenstra Y'_3, Z'_3 .

Actually, slide shows

Publish(Y'_3), Publish(Z'_3),

where Publish introduces typos.

What th

For all fi

all \mathbf{P}^2 W

$E/k : Y^2$

$X^3 + a_2$

all $P_1 =$

all $P_2 =$

$(X_3 : Y_3$

is $P_1 +$

$(X'_3 : Y'_3$

is $P_1 +$

at most

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$(3a_3) X_1 X_2^2 Y_1$
 X_2^2
 $(Y_1) X_2 Y_1$
 $(Y_2 Z_2)$
 $(X_2 Z_1)$
 $(Z_1) Y_1 Z_2$
 $(a_2 a_6 - a_4^2) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1)$
 $(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1)$
 $(a_1 a_4^2 + 4a_1 a_2 a_6 - a_3^3 - 3a_3 a_6) Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2$
 $(a_1^2 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 - a_1 a_3^3 - 3a_1 a_3 a_6$
 $- a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2$
 $(a_6 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2$
 $(Y_1^2 Z_2$
 $+ a_1 a_2 a_3^3$
 $(a_4$
 $(9a_6^2) Z_1^2 Z_2^2,$
 $(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) + 3a_1 X_1^2 X_2^2$
 $(Y_1^2 X_1 Z_2 (2X_2 Y_1 + X_1 Y_2)$
 $(Y_2 Z_1)$
 $(Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)$
 $(Z_2 + 2Y_2 Z_1)$
 $(+ X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2$
 $(Y_2 Z_1)$
 $(2X_2 Z_1) + a_2 a_3 X_2 Z_1 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)$
 $(Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2$
 $(+ 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2$
 $(+ (a_3^3 + 3a_3 a_6) Z_1^2 Z_2^2.$

1995 Bosma–Lenstra:

Explicit complete system

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for long Weierstrass curves:

$$X_3, Y_3, Z_3, X'_3, Y'_3, Z'_3$$

$$\in \mathbf{Z}[a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_6,$$

$$X_1, Y_1, Z_1, X_2, Y_2, Z_2].$$

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Actually, slide shows

$\text{Publish}(Y'_3), \text{Publish}(Z'_3),$

where Publish introduces typos.

What this means:

For all fields k ,

all \mathbf{P}^2 Weierstrass

$$E/k : Y^2 Z + a_1 X$$

$$X^3 + a_2 X^2 Z + a_4$$

all $P_1 = (X_1 : Y_1 :$

all $P_2 = (X_2 : Y_2 :$

$$(X_3 : Y_3 : Z_3)$$

is $P_1 + P_2$ or $(0 : 0 :$

$$(X'_3 : Y'_3 : Z'_3)$$

is $P_1 + P_2$ or $(0 : 0 :$

at most one of the

1995 Bosma–Lenstra:
 Explicit complete system
 of 2 addition laws
 for long Weierstrass curves:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & X_3, Y_3, Z_3, X'_3, Y'_3, Z'_3 \\
 & \in \mathbf{Z}[a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_6, \\
 & \quad X_1, Y_1, Z_1, X_2, Y_2, Z_2].
 \end{aligned}$$

My previous slide in this talk:
 Bosma–Lenstra Y'_3, Z'_3 .
 Actually, slide shows
 Publish(Y'_3), Publish(Z'_3),
 where Publish introduces typos.

What this means:

For all fields k ,

all \mathbf{P}^2 Weierstrass curves

$$\begin{aligned}
 E/k : & Y^2Z + a_1XYZ + a_3Y \\
 & X^3 + a_2X^2Z + a_4XZ^2 + a_6
 \end{aligned}$$

all $P_1 = (X_1 : Y_1 : Z_1) \in E$

all $P_2 = (X_2 : Y_2 : Z_2) \in E$

$$(X_3 : Y_3 : Z_3)$$

is $P_1 + P_2$ or $(0 : 0 : 0)$;

$$(X'_3 : Y'_3 : Z'_3)$$

is $P_1 + P_2$ or $(0 : 0 : 0)$;

at most one of these is $(0 : 0 : 0)$

1995 Bosma–Lenstra:

Explicit complete system

of 2 addition laws

for long Weierstrass curves:

$$X_3, Y_3, Z_3, X'_3, Y'_3, Z'_3$$

$$\in \mathbf{Z}[a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_6,$$

$$X_1, Y_1, Z_1, X_2, Y_2, Z_2].$$

My previous slide in this talk:

Bosma–Lenstra Y'_3, Z'_3 .

Actually, slide shows

Publish(Y'_3), Publish(Z'_3),

where Publish introduces typos.

What this means:

For all fields k ,

all \mathbf{P}^2 Weierstrass curves

$$E/k : Y^2Z + a_1XYZ + a_3YZ^2 = X^3 + a_2X^2Z + a_4XZ^2 + a_6Z^3,$$

all $P_1 = (X_1 : Y_1 : Z_1) \in E(k)$,

all $P_2 = (X_2 : Y_2 : Z_2) \in E(k)$:

$$(X_3 : Y_3 : Z_3)$$

is $P_1 + P_2$ or $(0 : 0 : 0)$;

$$(X'_3 : Y'_3 : Z'_3)$$

is $P_1 + P_2$ or $(0 : 0 : 0)$;

at most one of these is $(0 : 0 : 0)$.

Wiles–Lenstra:

complete system

addition laws

Weierstrass curves:

$$Z_3, X'_3, Y'_3, Z'_3$$

$$a_2, a_3, a_4, a_6,$$

$$Y_1, Z_1, X_2, Y_2, Z_2].$$

previous slide in this talk:

Wiles–Lenstra Y'_3, Z'_3 .

slide shows

$$Y'_3), \text{Publish}(Z'_3),$$

publish introduces typos.

What this means:

For all fields k ,

all \mathbf{P}^2 Weierstrass curves

$$E/k : Y^2Z + a_1XYZ + a_3YZ^2 = X^3 + a_2X^2Z + a_4XZ^2 + a_6Z^3,$$

all $P_1 = (X_1 : Y_1 : Z_1) \in E(k)$,

all $P_2 = (X_2 : Y_2 : Z_2) \in E(k)$:

$$(X_3 : Y_3 : Z_3)$$

is $P_1 + P_2$ or $(0 : 0 : 0)$;

$$(X'_3 : Y'_3 : Z'_3)$$

is $P_1 + P_2$ or $(0 : 0 : 0)$;

at most one of these is $(0 : 0 : 0)$.

2009 Be

For all fi

all $\mathbf{P}^1 \times$

$$X^2T^2 +$$

all P_1, P_2

$$P_1 = ((X_1 : Y_1 : Z_1))$$

$$P_2 = ((X_2 : Y_2 : Z_2))$$

$$(X_3 : Z_3)$$

$$(X'_3 : Z'_3)$$

$$(Y_3 : T_3)$$

$$(Y'_3 : T'_3)$$

at most

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system

ss curves:

Z'_3

$a_6,$

$[2, Y_2, Z_2]$.

in this talk:

Z'_3 .

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roduces typos.

What this means:

For all fields k ,

all \mathbf{P}^2 Weierstrass curves

$$E/k : Y^2Z + a_1XYZ + a_3YZ^2 = X^3 + a_2X^2Z + a_4XZ^2 + a_6Z^3,$$

all $P_1 = (X_1 : Y_1 : Z_1) \in E(k)$,

all $P_2 = (X_2 : Y_2 : Z_2) \in E(k)$:

$(X_3 : Y_3 : Z_3)$

is $P_1 + P_2$ or $(0 : 0 : 0)$;

$(X'_3 : Y'_3 : Z'_3)$

is $P_1 + P_2$ or $(0 : 0 : 0)$;

at most one of these is $(0 : 0 : 0)$.

2009 Bernstein–T.

For all fields k with

all $\mathbf{P}^1 \times \mathbf{P}^1$ Edwards

$$X^2T^2 + Y^2Z^2 = 1,$$

all $P_1, P_2 \in E(k)$,

$P_1 = ((X_1 : Z_1), (Y_1 : T_1))$,

$P_2 = ((X_2 : Z_2), (Y_2 : T_2))$,

$(X_3 : Z_3)$ is $x(P_1 + P_2)$

$(X'_3 : Z'_3)$ is $x(P_1 + P_2)$

$(Y_3 : T_3)$ is $y(P_1 + P_2)$

$(Y'_3 : T'_3)$ is $y(P_1 + P_2)$

at most one of these

What this means:

For all fields k ,

all \mathbf{P}^2 Weierstrass curves

$$E/k : Y^2Z + a_1XYZ + a_3YZ^2 = X^3 + a_2X^2Z + a_4XZ^2 + a_6Z^3,$$

all $P_1 = (X_1 : Y_1 : Z_1) \in E(k)$,

all $P_2 = (X_2 : Y_2 : Z_2) \in E(k)$:

$$(X_3 : Y_3 : Z_3)$$

is $P_1 + P_2$ or $(0 : 0 : 0)$;

$$(X'_3 : Y'_3 : Z'_3)$$

is $P_1 + P_2$ or $(0 : 0 : 0)$;

at most one of these is $(0 : 0 : 0)$.

2009 Bernstein–T. Lange:

For all fields k with $2 \neq 0$,

all $\mathbf{P}^1 \times \mathbf{P}^1$ Edwards curves

$$X^2T^2 + Y^2Z^2 = Z^2T^2 + dXZ$$

all $P_1, P_2 \in E(k)$,

$$P_1 = ((X_1 : Z_1), (Y_1 : T_1)),$$

$$P_2 = ((X_2 : Z_2), (Y_2 : T_2)):$$

$$(X_3 : Z_3) \text{ is } x(P_1 + P_2) \text{ or } (0 : 0)$$

$$(X'_3 : Z'_3) \text{ is } x(P_1 + P_2) \text{ or } (0 : 0)$$

$$(Y_3 : T_3) \text{ is } y(P_1 + P_2) \text{ or } (0 : 0)$$

$$(Y'_3 : T'_3) \text{ is } y(P_1 + P_2) \text{ or } (0 : 0)$$

at most one of these is $(0 : 0)$.

What this means:

For all fields k ,

all \mathbf{P}^2 Weierstrass curves

$$E/k : Y^2Z + a_1XYZ + a_3YZ^2 = X^3 + a_2X^2Z + a_4XZ^2 + a_6Z^3,$$

all $P_1 = (X_1 : Y_1 : Z_1) \in E(k)$,

all $P_2 = (X_2 : Y_2 : Z_2) \in E(k)$:

$$(X_3 : Y_3 : Z_3)$$

is $P_1 + P_2$ or $(0 : 0 : 0)$;

$$(X'_3 : Y'_3 : Z'_3)$$

is $P_1 + P_2$ or $(0 : 0 : 0)$;

at most one of these is $(0 : 0 : 0)$.

2009 Bernstein–T. Lange:

For all fields k with $2 \neq 0$,

all $\mathbf{P}^1 \times \mathbf{P}^1$ Edwards curves E/k :

$$X^2T^2 + Y^2Z^2 = Z^2T^2 + dX^2Y^2,$$

all $P_1, P_2 \in E(k)$,

$$P_1 = ((X_1 : Z_1), (Y_1 : T_1)),$$

$$P_2 = ((X_2 : Z_2), (Y_2 : T_2)):$$

$$(X_3 : Z_3) \text{ is } x(P_1 + P_2) \text{ or } (0 : 0);$$

$$(X'_3 : Z'_3) \text{ is } x(P_1 + P_2) \text{ or } (0 : 0);$$

$$(Y_3 : T_3) \text{ is } y(P_1 + P_2) \text{ or } (0 : 0);$$

$$(Y'_3 : T'_3) \text{ is } y(P_1 + P_2) \text{ or } (0 : 0);$$

at most one of these is $(0 : 0)$.

is means:

fields k ,

Weierstrass curves

$$Y^2Z + a_1XYZ + a_3YZ^2 =$$

$$X^2Z + a_4XZ^2 + a_6Z^3,$$

$$(X_1 : Y_1 : Z_1) \in E(k),$$

$$(X_2 : Y_2 : Z_2) \in E(k):$$

$$(X_3 : Z_3)$$

$$P_2 \text{ or } (0 : 0 : 0);$$

$$(X_3' : Z_3')$$

$$P_2 \text{ or } (0 : 0 : 0);$$

one of these is $(0 : 0 : 0)$.

2009 Bernstein–T. Lange:

For all fields k with $2 \neq 0$,

all $\mathbf{P}^1 \times \mathbf{P}^1$ Edwards curves E/k :

$$X^2T^2 + Y^2Z^2 = Z^2T^2 + dX^2Y^2,$$

all $P_1, P_2 \in E(k)$,

$$P_1 = ((X_1 : Z_1), (Y_1 : T_1)),$$

$$P_2 = ((X_2 : Z_2), (Y_2 : T_2)):$$

$$(X_3 : Z_3) \text{ is } x(P_1 + P_2) \text{ or } (0 : 0);$$

$$(X_3' : Z_3') \text{ is } x(P_1 + P_2) \text{ or } (0 : 0);$$

$$(Y_3 : T_3) \text{ is } y(P_1 + P_2) \text{ or } (0 : 0);$$

$$(Y_3' : T_3') \text{ is } y(P_1 + P_2) \text{ or } (0 : 0);$$

at most one of these is $(0 : 0)$.

$$X_3 = X_1$$

$$Z_3 = Z_1$$

$$Y_3 = Y_1$$

$$T_3 = T_1$$

$$X_3' = X_1$$

$$Z_3' = X_1$$

$$Y_3' = X_1$$

$$T_3' = X_1$$

Much, m

Lange–R

Also mu

curves

$$YZ + a_3YZ^2 =$$

$$XZ^2 + a_6Z^3,$$

$$(Z_1) \in E(k),$$

$$(Z_2) \in E(k):$$

$$(0 : 0);$$

$$(0 : 0);$$

these is $(0 : 0 : 0)$.

2009 Bernstein–T. Lange:

For all fields k with $2 \neq 0$,

all $\mathbf{P}^1 \times \mathbf{P}^1$ Edwards curves E/k :

$$X^2T^2 + Y^2Z^2 = Z^2T^2 + dX^2Y^2,$$

all $P_1, P_2 \in E(k)$,

$$P_1 = ((X_1 : Z_1), (Y_1 : T_1)),$$

$$P_2 = ((X_2 : Z_2), (Y_2 : T_2)):$$

$(X_3 : Z_3)$ is $x(P_1 + P_2)$ or $(0 : 0)$;

$(X'_3 : Z'_3)$ is $x(P_1 + P_2)$ or $(0 : 0)$;

$(Y_3 : T_3)$ is $y(P_1 + P_2)$ or $(0 : 0)$;

$(Y'_3 : T'_3)$ is $y(P_1 + P_2)$ or $(0 : 0)$;

at most one of these is $(0 : 0)$.

$$X_3 = X_1Y_2Z_2T_1 +$$

$$Z_3 = Z_1Z_2T_1T_2 +$$

$$Y_3 = Y_1Y_2Z_1Z_2 -$$

$$T_3 = Z_1Z_2T_1T_2 -$$

$$X'_3 = X_1Y_1Z_2T_2 +$$

$$Z'_3 = X_1X_2T_1T_2 +$$

$$Y'_3 = X_1Y_1Z_2T_2 -$$

$$T'_3 = X_1Y_2Z_2T_1 -$$

Much, much, much

Lange–Ruppert, B

Also much easier t

2009 Bernstein–T. Lange:

For all fields k with $2 \neq 0$,

all $\mathbf{P}^1 \times \mathbf{P}^1$ Edwards curves E/k :

$$X^2T^2 + Y^2Z^2 = Z^2T^2 + dX^2Y^2,$$

all $P_1, P_2 \in E(k)$,

$$P_1 = ((X_1 : Z_1), (Y_1 : T_1)),$$

$$P_2 = ((X_2 : Z_2), (Y_2 : T_2)):$$

$(X_3 : Z_3)$ is $x(P_1 + P_2)$ or $(0 : 0)$;

$(X'_3 : Z'_3)$ is $x(P_1 + P_2)$ or $(0 : 0)$;

$(Y_3 : T_3)$ is $y(P_1 + P_2)$ or $(0 : 0)$;

$(Y'_3 : T'_3)$ is $y(P_1 + P_2)$ or $(0 : 0)$;

at most one of these is $(0 : 0)$.

$$X_3 = X_1Y_2Z_2T_1 + X_2Y_1Z_1T_2$$

$$Z_3 = Z_1Z_2T_1T_2 + dX_1X_2Y_1Y_2$$

$$Y_3 = Y_1Y_2Z_1Z_2 - X_1X_2T_1T_2$$

$$T_3 = Z_1Z_2T_1T_2 - dX_1X_2Y_1Y_2$$

$$X'_3 = X_1Y_1Z_2T_2 + X_2Y_2Z_1T_1$$

$$Z'_3 = X_1X_2T_1T_2 + Y_1Y_2Z_1Z_2$$

$$Y'_3 = X_1Y_1Z_2T_2 - X_2Y_2Z_1T_1$$

$$T'_3 = X_1Y_2Z_2T_1 - X_2Y_1Z_1T_2$$

Much, much, much simpler

Lange–Ruppert, Bosma–Lenstra

Also much easier to prove.

2009 Bernstein–T. Lange:

For all fields k with $2 \neq 0$,

all $\mathbf{P}^1 \times \mathbf{P}^1$ Edwards curves E/k :

$$X^2T^2 + Y^2Z^2 = Z^2T^2 + dX^2Y^2,$$

all $P_1, P_2 \in E(k)$,

$$P_1 = ((X_1 : Z_1), (Y_1 : T_1)),$$

$$P_2 = ((X_2 : Z_2), (Y_2 : T_2)):$$

$(X_3 : Z_3)$ is $x(P_1 + P_2)$ or $(0 : 0)$;

$(X'_3 : Z'_3)$ is $x(P_1 + P_2)$ or $(0 : 0)$;

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$(Y'_3 : T'_3)$ is $y(P_1 + P_2)$ or $(0 : 0)$;

at most one of these is $(0 : 0)$.

$$X_3 = X_1Y_2Z_2T_1 + X_2Y_1Z_1T_2,$$

$$Z_3 = Z_1Z_2T_1T_2 + dX_1X_2Y_1Y_2,$$

$$Y_3 = Y_1Y_2Z_1Z_2 - X_1X_2T_1T_2,$$

$$T_3 = Z_1Z_2T_1T_2 - dX_1X_2Y_1Y_2,$$

$$X'_3 = X_1Y_1Z_2T_2 + X_2Y_2Z_1T_1,$$

$$Z'_3 = X_1X_2T_1T_2 + Y_1Y_2Z_1Z_2,$$

$$Y'_3 = X_1Y_1Z_2T_2 - X_2Y_2Z_1T_1,$$

$$T'_3 = X_1Y_2Z_2T_1 - X_2Y_1Z_1T_2.$$

Much, much, much simpler than
Lange–Ruppert, Bosma–Lenstra.
Also much easier to prove.

rnstein–T. Lange:

ields k with $2 \neq 0$,

\mathbf{P}^1 Edwards curves E/k :

$$Y^2 Z^2 = Z^2 T^2 + dX^2 Y^2,$$

$P_2 \in E(k)$,

$(X_1 : Z_1), (Y_1 : T_1)$,

$(X_2 : Z_2), (Y_2 : T_2)$):

) is $x(P_1 + P_2)$ or $(0 : 0)$;

) is $x(P_1 + P_2)$ or $(0 : 0)$;

) is $y(P_1 + P_2)$ or $(0 : 0)$;

) is $y(P_1 + P_2)$ or $(0 : 0)$;

one of these is $(0 : 0)$.

$$X_3 = X_1 Y_2 Z_2 T_1 + X_2 Y_1 Z_1 T_2,$$

$$Z_3 = Z_1 Z_2 T_1 T_2 + dX_1 X_2 Y_1 Y_2,$$

$$Y_3 = Y_1 Y_2 Z_1 Z_2 - X_1 X_2 T_1 T_2,$$

$$T_3 = Z_1 Z_2 T_1 T_2 - dX_1 X_2 Y_1 Y_2,$$

$$X'_3 = X_1 Y_1 Z_2 T_2 + X_2 Y_2 Z_1 T_1,$$

$$Z'_3 = X_1 X_2 T_1 T_2 + Y_1 Y_2 Z_1 Z_2,$$

$$Y'_3 = X_1 Y_1 Z_2 T_2 - X_2 Y_2 Z_1 T_1,$$

$$T'_3 = X_1 Y_2 Z_2 T_1 - X_2 Y_1 Z_1 T_2.$$

Much, much, much simpler than
Lange–Ruppert, Bosma–Lenstra.
Also much easier to prove.

From [5, ...]
are given by

$$f = \lambda^2$$

where

Applying the
find that

and

where

and

The bijection
 $X_3^{(1)} = fZ_0$,
given by

$$X_3^{(1)} = (X$$

+

-

+

-

-

Lange:
 with $2 \neq 0$,
 for curves E/k :
 $Z^2T^2 + dX^2Y^2$,
 $(Y_1 : T_1)$,
 $(Y_2 : T_2)$:
 $+ P_2$ or $(0 : 0)$;
 $+ P_2$ or $(0 : 0)$;
 $- P_2$ or $(0 : 0)$;
 $- P_2$ or $(0 : 0)$;
 these is $(0 : 0)$.

$$\begin{aligned} X_3 &= X_1Y_2Z_2T_1 + X_2Y_1Z_1T_2, \\ Z_3 &= Z_1Z_2T_1T_2 + dX_1X_2Y_1Y_2, \\ Y_3 &= Y_1Y_2Z_1Z_2 - X_1X_2T_1T_2, \\ T_3 &= Z_1Z_2T_1T_2 - dX_1X_2Y_1Y_2, \\ X'_3 &= X_1Y_1Z_2T_2 + X_2Y_2Z_1T_1, \\ Z'_3 &= X_1X_2T_1T_2 + Y_1Y_2Z_1Z_2, \\ Y'_3 &= X_1Y_1Z_2T_2 - X_2Y_2Z_1T_1, \\ T'_3 &= X_1Y_2Z_2T_1 - X_2Y_1Z_1T_2. \end{aligned}$$

Much, much, much simpler than
 Lange–Ruppert, Bosma–Lenstra.
 Also much easier to prove.

From [5, Chapter III, 2.3] it follows
 are given by

$$f = \lambda^2 + a_1\lambda - \frac{X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1}{Z_1Z_2} - a_2$$

where

$$\lambda = \frac{Y_1Z_2 - Y_2Z_1}{X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1} \quad \text{and}$$

Applying the automorphism of $E \times E$
 find that

$$s^*(X/Z) = \kappa^2 + a_1\kappa -$$

and

$$s^*(Y/Z) = -(\kappa + a_2)$$

where

$$\kappa = \frac{Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1}{X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1}$$

and

$$\mu = -\frac{Y_1X_2 + Y_2X_1}{X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1}$$

The bijection of Theorem 2 maps
 $X_3^{(1)} = fZ_0$, $Y_3^{(1)} = gZ_0$, $Z_3^{(1)} = Z_0$,
 given by

$$\begin{aligned} X_3^{(1)} &= (X_1Y_2 - X_2Y_1)(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1) \\ &\quad + a_1X_1X_2(Y_1Z_2 - Y_2Z_1) + \\ &\quad - a_2X_1X_2(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1) + \\ &\quad + a_3(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1)(Y_1Z_2 + \\ &\quad - a_4(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)(X_1Z_2 - \\ &\quad - 3a_6(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2 \end{aligned}$$

$E/k :$
 $X^2Y^2,$

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$(0).$

$$\begin{aligned} X_3 &= X_1Y_2Z_2T_1 + X_2Y_1Z_1T_2, \\ Z_3 &= Z_1Z_2T_1T_2 + dX_1X_2Y_1Y_2, \\ Y_3 &= Y_1Y_2Z_1Z_2 - X_1X_2T_1T_2, \\ T_3 &= Z_1Z_2T_1T_2 - dX_1X_2Y_1Y_2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X'_3 &= X_1Y_1Z_2T_2 + X_2Y_2Z_1T_1, \\ Z'_3 &= X_1X_2T_1T_2 + Y_1Y_2Z_1Z_2, \\ Y'_3 &= X_1Y_1Z_2T_2 - X_2Y_2Z_1T_1, \\ T'_3 &= X_1Y_2Z_2T_1 - X_2Y_1Z_1T_2. \end{aligned}$$

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5. EXPLICIT FORMULAE

From [5, Chapter III, 2.3] it follows that $f = m^*(X/Z)$ and g are given by

$$f = \lambda^2 + a_1\lambda - \frac{X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1}{Z_1Z_2} - a_2, \quad g = -(\lambda + a_1)f - v$$

where

$$\lambda = \frac{Y_1Z_2 - Y_2Z_1}{X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1} \quad \text{and} \quad v = -\frac{Y_1X_2 - Y_2X_1}{X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1}.$$

Applying the automorphism of $E \times E$ mapping (P_1, P_2) to (P_1', P_2') we find that

$$s^*(X/Z) = \kappa^2 + a_1\kappa - \frac{X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1}{Z_1Z_2} - a_2$$

and

$$s^*(Y/Z) = -(\kappa + a_1)s^*(X/Z) - \mu - a_3,$$

where

$$\kappa = \frac{Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1 + a_1X_2Z_1 + a_3Z_1Z_2}{X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1}$$

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The bijection of Theorem 2 maps $(0:0:1)$ to the addition law $X_3^{(1)} = fZ_0$, $Y_3^{(1)} = gZ_0$, $Z_3^{(1)} = Z_0$, which in explicit terms is given by

$$\begin{aligned} X_3^{(1)} &= (X_1Y_2 - X_2Y_1)(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1) + (X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1)Y_1Y_2 \\ &\quad + a_1X_1X_2(Y_1Z_2 - Y_2Z_1) + a_1(X_1Y_2 - X_2Y_1)(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1) \\ &\quad - a_2X_1X_2(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1) + a_3(X_1Y_2 - X_2Y_1)Z_1Z_2 \\ &\quad + a_3(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1)(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1) \\ &\quad - a_4(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1) \\ &\quad - 3a_6(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2, \end{aligned}$$

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$$Y_3^{(1)} = -3\lambda$$

$$- Y$$

$$+ (a$$

$$- (a$$

$$+ (a$$

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$$+ (a$$

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$$Z_3^{(1)} = 3X_1$$

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Multiplying
addition law c

$$X_3^{(2)} = Y_1 Y_2 (X$$

$$- a_2 X_1$$

$$+ a_1 a_3$$

$$- a_4 X_1$$

$$- a_1^2 a_3$$

$$- a_2 a_3$$

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$$- 3a_6(\lambda$$

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$$- (a_1^2 a$$

$$- (a_1^3 a$$

$$- a_3^3 (X$$

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$$\begin{aligned} Y_3^{(1)} &= -3X_1 X_2 (X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) \\ &\quad - Y_1 Y_2 (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) - 2a_1 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad + (a_1^2 + 3a_2) X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad - (a_1^2 + a_2)(X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad + (a_1 a_2 - 3a_3) X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad - (2a_1 a_3 + a_4)(X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad + (a_1 a_4 - a_2 a_3)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad + (3a_1 a_6 - a_3 a_4)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2, \\ Z_3^{(1)} &= 3X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) - (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad + a_1 (X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 - a_2 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad + a_2 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2. \end{aligned}$$

The corresponding exceptional divisor E is exceptional for this addition law if

Multiplying the addition law just above by Z_0 we obtain the addition law corresponding to $(0:1:0)$.

$$\begin{aligned} X_3^{(2)} &= Y_1 Y_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) + a_1 (2X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) \\ &\quad - a_2 X_1 X_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) - a_1 a_2 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad + a_1 a_3 X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) - a_1 a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad - a_4 X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) - a_4 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad - a_1^2 a_3 X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 - a_1 a_4 X_1 X_2 (2X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad - a_2 a_3 X_1 X_2^2 Z_1 - a_3^2 X_1 Z_2 (2Y_2 Z_1 - Y_1 Z_2) \\ &\quad - 3a_6 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad - 3a_6 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad - 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) + \\ &\quad - (a_1^2 a_6 - a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3^2 + 4a_2 a_6) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad - (a_1^3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3^2 + 4a_1 a_2 a_6) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad - a_3^3 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 - 3a_3 a_6 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad - (a_1^2 a_3 a_6 - a_1 a_3^2 a_4 + a_2 a_3^3 + 4a_2 a_3 a_6) Z_1 Z_2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &- X_2 Y_1 Z_1 T_2, \\ &- dX_1 X_2 Y_1 Y_2, \\ &X_1 X_2 T_1 T_2, \\ &- dX_1 X_2 Y_1 Y_2, \\ &- X_2 Y_2 Z_1 T_1, \\ &- Y_1 Y_2 Z_1 Z_2, \\ &X_2 Y_2 Z_1 T_1, \\ &X_2 Y_1 Z_1 T_2. \end{aligned}$$

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The corresponding exceptional divisor is $3 \cdot \Delta$, so a pair of points E is exceptional for this addition law if and only if $P_1 = P_2$.

Multiplying the addition law just given by $s^*(Y/Z)$ we obtain an addition law corresponding to $(0:1:0)$. It reads as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} X_3^{(2)} &= Y_1 Y_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) + a_1 (2X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) X_2 Y_1 + a_1^2 X_1 X_2^2 \\ &\quad - a_2 X_1 X_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) - a_1 a_2 X_1^2 X_2^2 + a_3 X_2 Y_1 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad + a_1 a_3 X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) - a_1 a_3 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad - a_4 X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) - a_4 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad - a_1^2 a_3 X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 - a_1 a_4 X_1 X_2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad - a_2 a_3 X_1 X_2^2 Z_1 - a_3^2 X_1 Z_2 (2Y_2 Z_1 + Y_1 Z_2) \\ &\quad - 3a_6 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad - 3a_6 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) - a_1 a_3^2 X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad - 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) + a_3 a_4 (X_1 Z_2 - 2X_2 Z_1) X_2 Z_1 \\ &\quad - (a_1^2 a_6 - a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3^2 + 4a_2 a_6 - a_4^2)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad - (a_1^3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3^2 + 4a_1 a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_4^2) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\ &\quad - a_3^3 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 - 3a_3 a_6 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad - (a_1^2 a_3 a_6 - a_1 a_3^2 a_4 + a_2 a_3^3 + 4a_2 a_3 a_6 - a_3 a_4^2) Z_1^2 Z_2^2, \end{aligned}$$

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$$f = \lambda^2 + a_1 \lambda - \frac{X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1}{Z_1 Z_2} - a_2, \quad g = -(\lambda + a_1) f - v - a_3,$$

where

$$\lambda = \frac{Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1}{X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1} \quad \text{and} \quad v = -\frac{Y_1 X_2 - Y_2 X_1}{X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1}.$$

Applying the automorphism of $E \times E$ mapping (P_1, P_2) to $(P_1, -P_2)$ we find that

$$s^*(X/Z) = \kappa^2 + a_1 \kappa - \frac{X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1}{Z_1 Z_2} - a_2$$

and

$$s^*(Y/Z) = -(\kappa + a_1) s^*(X/Z) - \mu - a_3,$$

where

$$\kappa = \frac{Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1 + a_1 X_2 Z_1 + a_3 Z_1 Z_2}{X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1}$$

and

$$\mu = -\frac{Y_1 X_2 + Y_2 X_1 + a_1 X_1 X_2 + a_3 X_1 Z_2}{X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1}.$$

The bijection of Theorem 2 maps $(0:0:1)$ to the addition law given by $X_3^{(1)} = fZ_0$, $Y_3^{(1)} = gZ_0$, $Z_3^{(1)} = Z_0$, which in explicit terms is found to be given by

$$\begin{aligned} X_3^{(1)} &= (X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) + (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Y_1 Y_2 \\ &\quad + a_1 X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) + a_1 (X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad - a_2 X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) + a_3 (X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad + a_3 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad - a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad - 3a_6 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_3^{(1)} &= -3X_1 X_2 (X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) \\ &\quad - Y_1 Y_2 (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) - 2a_1 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Y_1 Y_2 \\ &\quad + (a_1^2 + 3a_2) X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad - (a_1^2 + a_2)(X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad + (a_1 a_2 - 3a_3) X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad - (2a_1 a_3 + a_4)(X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad + (a_1 a_4 - a_2 a_3)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad + (3a_1 a_6 - a_3 a_4)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_3^{(1)} &= 3X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) - (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad + a_1 (X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 - a_1 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad + a_2 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) - a_3 (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2. \end{aligned}$$

The corresponding exceptional divisor is $3 \cdot \Delta$, so a pair of points P_1, P_2 on E is exceptional for this addition law if and only if $P_1 = P_2$.

Multiplying the addition law just given by $s^*(Y/Z)$ we obtain the addition law corresponding to $(0:1:0)$. It reads as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} X_3^{(2)} &= Y_1 Y_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) + a_1 (2X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) X_2 Y_1 + a_1^2 X_1 X_2^2 Y_1 \\ &\quad - a_2 X_1 X_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) - a_1 a_2 X_1^2 X_2^2 + a_3 X_2 Y_1 (Y_1 Z_2 + 2Y_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad + a_1 a_3 X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) - a_1 a_3 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad - a_4 X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) - a_4 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad - a_1^2 a_3 X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 - a_1 a_4 X_1 X_2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad - a_2 a_3 X_1 X_2^2 Z_1 - a_3^2 X_1 Z_2 (2Y_2 Z_1 + Y_1 Z_2) \\ &\quad - 3a_6 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad - 3a_6 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) - a_1 a_3^2 X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) \\ &\quad - 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) + a_3 a_4 (X_1 Z_2 - 2X_2 Z_1) X_2 Z_1 \\ &\quad - (a_1^2 a_6 - a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3^2 + 4a_2 a_6 - a_4^2)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad - (a_1^3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3^2 + 4a_1 a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_4^2) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\ &\quad - a_3^3 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 - 3a_3 a_6 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ &\quad - (a_1^2 a_3 a_6 - a_1 a_3^2 a_4 + a_2 a_3^3 + 4a_2 a_3 a_6 - a_3 a_4^2) Z_1^2 Z_2^2, \end{aligned}$$

5. EXPLICIT FORMULAE

Chapter III, 2.3] it follows that $f = m^*(X/Z)$ and $g = m^*(Y/Z)$

$$+ a_1 \lambda - \frac{X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1}{Z_1 Z_2} - a_2, \quad g = -(\lambda + a_1) f - v - a_3,$$

$$\lambda = \frac{Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1}{X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1} \quad \text{and} \quad v = -\frac{Y_1 X_2 - Y_2 X_1}{X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1}.$$

the automorphism of $E \times E$ mapping (P_1, P_2) to $(P_1, -P_2)$ we

$$s^*(X/Z) = \kappa^2 + a_1 \kappa - \frac{X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1}{Z_1 Z_2} - a_2$$

$$s^*(Y/Z) = -(\kappa + a_1) s^*(X/Z) - \mu - a_3,$$

$$\kappa = \frac{Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1 + a_1 X_2 Z_1 + a_3 Z_1 Z_2}{X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1}$$

$$\mu = -\frac{Y_1 X_2 + Y_2 X_1 + a_1 X_1 X_2 + a_3 X_1 Z_2}{X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1}.$$

of Theorem 2 maps $(0:0:1)$ to the addition law given by $Y_3^{(1)} = gZ_0$, $Z_3^{(1)} = Z_0$, which in explicit terms is found to be

$$\begin{aligned} & (Y_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) + (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Y_1 Y_2 \\ & + a_1 X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) + a_1 (X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ & + a_2 X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) + a_3 (X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & + a_3 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ & + 3a_6 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_3^{(1)} = & -3X_1 X_2 (X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) \\ & - Y_1 Y_2 (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) - 2a_1 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Y_1 Y_2 \\ & + (a_1^2 + 3a_2) X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) \\ & - (a_1^2 + a_2)(X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ & + (a_1 a_2 - 3a_3) X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ & - (2a_1 a_3 + a_4)(X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + (a_1 a_4 - a_2 a_3)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ & + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & + (3a_1 a_6 - a_3 a_4)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_3^{(1)} = & 3X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) - (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + a_1 (X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 - a_1 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + a_2 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) - a_3 (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2. \end{aligned}$$

The corresponding exceptional divisor is $3 \cdot \Delta$, so a pair of points P_1, P_2 on E is exceptional for this addition law if and only if $P_1 = P_2$.

Multiplying the addition law just given by $s^*(Y/Z)$ we obtain the addition law corresponding to $(0:1:0)$. It reads as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} X_3^{(2)} = & Y_1 Y_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) + a_1 (2X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) X_2 Y_1 + a_1^2 X_1 X_2^2 Y_1 \\ & - a_2 X_1 X_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) - a_1 a_2 X_1^2 X_2^2 + a_3 X_2 Y_1 (Y_1 Z_2 + 2Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + a_1 a_3 X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) - a_1 a_3 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ & - a_4 X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) - a_4 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ & - a_1^2 a_3 X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 - a_1 a_4 X_1 X_2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ & - a_2 a_3 X_1 X_2^2 Z_1 - a_3^2 X_1 Z_2 (2Y_2 Z_1 + Y_1 Z_2) \\ & - 3a_6 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & - 3a_6 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) - a_1 a_3^2 X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) \\ & - 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) + a_3 a_4 (X_1 Z_2 - 2X_2 Z_1) X_2 Z_1 \\ & - (a_1^2 a_6 - a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3^2 + 4a_2 a_6 - a_4^2)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & - (a_1^3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3^2 + 4a_1 a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_4^2) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\ & - a_3^3 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 - 3a_3 a_6 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & - (a_1^2 a_3 a_6 - a_1 a_3^2 a_4 + a_2 a_3^3 + 4a_2 a_3 a_6 - a_3 a_4^2) Z_1^2 Z_2^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_3^{(2)} = & Y_1^2 Y_2 \\ & + a_3 \\ & + (a_1^2 + a_2) Y_1 Y_2 \\ & + (a_1^2 + a_2)(X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ & - (a_1 a_2 - 3a_3) X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ & + (2a_1 a_3 + a_4)(X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + (a_1 a_4 - a_2 a_3)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ & - (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & - (3a_1 a_6 - a_3 a_4)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2, \\ Z_3^{(2)} = & 3X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) - (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + a_1 (X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 - a_1 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + a_2 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) - a_3 (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2, \end{aligned}$$

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such that $f = m^*(X/Z)$ and $g = m^*(Y/Z)$

$$g = -(\lambda + a_1)f - v - a_3,$$

$$v = -\frac{Y_1 X_2 - Y_2 X_1}{X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1}.$$

mapping (P_1, P_2) to $(P_1, -P_2)$ we

$$\frac{X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1}{Z_1 Z_2} - a_2$$

$$s^*(X/Z) - \mu - a_3,$$

$$\frac{a_1 X_2 Z_1 + a_3 Z_1 Z_2}{Z_2 - X_2 Z_1}$$

$$\frac{a_1 X_1 X_2 + a_3 X_1 Z_2}{Z_2 - X_2 Z_1}.$$

$(0:0:1)$ to the addition law given by which in explicit terms is found to be

$$Z_1) + (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Y_1 Y_2$$

$$a_1(X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)$$

$$a_3(X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2$$

$$- Y_2 Z_1)$$

$$- X_2 Z_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_3^{(1)} = & -3X_1 X_2(X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) \\ & - Y_1 Y_2(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) - 2a_1(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Y_1 Y_2 \\ & + (a_1^2 + 3a_2) X_1 X_2(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) \\ & - (a_1^2 + a_2)(X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ & + (a_1 a_2 - 3a_3) X_1 X_2(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ & - (2a_1 a_3 + a_4)(X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & + a_4(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + (a_1 a_4 - a_2 a_3)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ & + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & + (3a_1 a_6 - a_3 a_4)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_3^{(1)} = & 3X_1 X_2(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) - (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + a_1(X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 - a_1(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + a_2(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) - a_3(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & + a_4(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2. \end{aligned}$$

The corresponding exceptional divisor is $3 \cdot \Delta$, so a pair of points P_1, P_2 on E is exceptional for this addition law if and only if $P_1 = P_2$.

Multiplying the addition law just given by $s^*(Y/Z)$ we obtain the addition law corresponding to $(0:1:0)$. It reads as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} X_3^{(2)} = & Y_1 Y_2(X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) + a_1(2X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) X_2 Y_1 + a_1^2 X_1 X_2^2 Y_1 \\ & - a_2 X_1 X_2(X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) - a_1 a_2 X_1^2 X_2^2 + a_3 X_2 Y_1(Y_1 Z_2 + 2Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + a_1 a_3 X_1 X_2(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) - a_1 a_3(X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ & - a_4 X_1 X_2(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) - a_4(X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ & - a_1^2 a_3 X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 - a_1 a_4 X_1 X_2(2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ & - a_2 a_3 X_1 X_2^2 Z_1 - a_3^2 X_1 Z_2(2Y_2 Z_1 + Y_1 Z_2) \\ & - 3a_6(X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & - 3a_6(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) - a_1 a_3^2 X_1 Z_2(X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) \\ & - 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_2(X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) + a_3 a_4(X_1 Z_2 - 2X_2 Z_1) X_2 Z_1 \\ & - (a_1^2 a_6 - a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3^2 + 4a_2 a_6 - a_4^2)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & - (a_1^3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3^2 + 4a_1 a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_4^2) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\ & - a_3^3(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 - 3a_3 a_6(X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & - (a_1^2 a_3 a_6 - a_1 a_3^2 a_4 + a_2 a_3^3 + 4a_2 a_3 a_6 - a_3 a_4^2) Z_1^2 Z_2^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_3^{(2)} = & Y_1^2 Y_2^2 + a_1 X_2 Y_1^2 Y_2 + (a_1 a_2 - a_2^2) X_1^2 Y_1^2 \\ & + a_3 Y_1^2 Y_2 Z_2 - (a_2^2 - 3a_4) X_1^2 X_2 Y_1^2 \\ & + (a_1 a_4 - a_2 a_3)(2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Y_1^2 \\ & + (a_1^2 a_4 - 2a_1 a_2 a_3 + 3a_3^2) X_1^2 X_2 Y_1^2 \\ & - (a_2 a_4 - 9a_6) X_1 X_2(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Y_1^2 \\ & + (3a_1 a_6 - a_3 a_4)(X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Y_1^2 \\ & + (3a_1^2 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3^2 + 3a_3^2 a_6 - 3a_2 a_4^2)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Y_1^2 \\ & + (a_1^3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3^2 - a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2^2 a_4^2 + 4a_2^2 a_6 \\ & - a_1^2 a_4^2 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 + 4a_2^2 a_6 \\ & + (a_1^2 a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 + 3a_1 a_3^2 a_6 \\ & + 4a_2^2 a_6 - 2a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_2 Z_1 \\ & + (a_1^3 a_3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3^2 a_4 + a_1^2 a_4 a_6 - a_2^2 a_3^2 a_4 \\ & + 4a_1 a_2 a_3 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4^2 + a_2 a_3^2 a_4 \\ & + 4a_2 a_4 a_6 - a_3^4 - 6a_3^2 a_6 - a_4^3 - 6a_3 a_4^2) X_1 Z_1 Z_2 \\ & + 4a_2 a_4 a_6 - a_3^4 - 6a_3^2 a_6 - a_4^3 - 6a_3 a_4^2) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\ Z_3^{(2)} = & 3X_1 X_2(X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) + Y_1 Y_2(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ & + a_1(2X_1 Y_2 + Y_1 X_2) Y_1 Z_2 + a_1^2 X_1 X_2 Y_1^2 \\ & + a_2 X_1 X_2(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + a_2(X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ & + a_1^3 X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 + a_1 a_2 X_1 X_2(2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ & + 3a_3 X_1 X_2^2 Z_1 + a_3 Y_1 Z_2(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + 2a_1 a_3 X_1 Z_2(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + 2a_1 a_3 X_2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2 + a_4(X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & + a_4(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + (a_1^2 a_3 + a_1 a_4) X_1 Z_2(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ & + a_3^2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & + a_1 a_3^2(2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & + a_3 a_4(X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_3^{(1)} &= -3X_1X_2(X_1Y_2 - X_2Y_1) \\
 &\quad - Y_1Y_2(Y_1Z_2 - Y_2Z_1) - 2a_1(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1)Y_1Y_2 \\
 &\quad + (a_1^2 + 3a_2)X_1X_2(Y_1Z_2 - Y_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad - (a_1^2 + a_2)(X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1)(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad + (a_1a_2 - 3a_3)X_1X_2(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad - (2a_1a_3 + a_4)(X_1Y_2 - X_2Y_1)Z_1Z_2 \\
 &\quad + a_4(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)(Y_1Z_2 - Y_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad + (a_1a_4 - a_2a_3)(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1Z_2 - Y_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2 \\
 &\quad + (3a_1a_6 - a_3a_4)(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2, \\
 Z_3^{(1)} &= 3X_1X_2(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1) - (Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1)(Y_1Z_2 - Y_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad + a_1(X_1Y_2 - X_2Y_1)Z_1Z_2 - a_1(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1)(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad + a_2(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1) - a_3(Y_1Z_2 - Y_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2 \\
 &\quad + a_4(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2.
 \end{aligned}$$

The corresponding exceptional divisor is $3 \cdot \Delta$, so a pair of points P_1, P_2 on E is exceptional for this addition law if and only if $P_1 = P_2$.

Multiplying the addition law just given by $s^*(Y/Z)$ we obtain the addition law corresponding to $(0:1:0)$. It reads as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_3^{(2)} &= Y_1Y_2(X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1) + a_1(2X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1)X_2Y_1 + a_1^2X_1X_2^2Y_1 \\
 &\quad - a_2X_1X_2(X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1) - a_1a_2X_1^2X_2^2 + a_3X_2Y_1(Y_1Z_2 + 2Y_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad + a_1a_3X_1X_2(Y_1Z_2 - Y_2Z_1) - a_1a_3(X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1)(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad - a_4X_1X_2(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1) - a_4(X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1)(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad - a_1^2a_3X_1^2X_2Z_2 - a_1a_4X_1X_2(2X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad - a_2a_3X_1X_2^2Z_1 - a_3^2X_1Z_2(2Y_2Z_1 + Y_1Z_2) \\
 &\quad - 3a_6(X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1)Z_1Z_2 \\
 &\quad - 3a_6(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1) - a_1a_3^2X_1Z_2(X_1Z_2 + 2X_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad - 3a_1a_6X_1Z_2(X_1Z_2 + 2X_2Z_1) + a_3a_4(X_1Z_2 - 2X_2Z_1)X_2Z_1 \\
 &\quad - (a_1^2a_6 - a_1a_3a_4 + a_2a_3^2 + 4a_2a_6 - a_4^2)(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2 \\
 &\quad - (a_1^3a_6 - a_1^2a_3a_4 + a_1a_2a_3^2 + 4a_1a_2a_6 - a_1a_4^2)X_1Z_1Z_2^2 \\
 &\quad - a_3^3(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2 - 3a_3a_6(X_1Z_2 + 2X_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2 \\
 &\quad - (a_1^2a_3a_6 - a_1a_3^2a_4 + a_2a_3^3 + 4a_2a_3a_6 - a_3a_4^2)Z_1^2Z_2^2,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_3^{(2)} &= Y_1^2Y_2^2 + a_1X_2Y_1^2Y_2 + (a_1a_2 - 3a_3)X_1X_2^2Y_1 \\
 &\quad + a_3Y_1^2Y_2Z_2 - (a_2^2 - 3a_4)X_1^2X_2^2 \\
 &\quad + (a_1a_4 - a_2a_3)(2X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)X_2Y_1 \\
 &\quad + (a_1^2a_4 - 2a_1a_2a_3 + 3a_3^2)X_1^2X_2Z_2 \\
 &\quad - (a_2a_4 - 9a_6)X_1X_2(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad + (3a_1a_6 - a_3a_4)(X_1Z_2 + 2X_2Z_1)Y_1Z_2 \\
 &\quad + (3a_1^2a_6 - 2a_1a_3a_4 + a_2a_3^2 + 3a_2a_6 - a_4^2)X_1Z_2(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad - (3a_2a_6 - a_4^2)(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad + (a_1^3a_6 - a_1^2a_3a_4 + a_1a_2a_3^2 - a_1a_4^2 + 4a_1a_2a_6 - a_3^3 - 3a_3a_6)X_1Z_1Z_2^2 \\
 &\quad + (a_1^4a_6 - a_1^3a_3a_4 + 5a_1^2a_2a_6 + a_1^2a_2a_3^2 - a_1a_2a_3a_4 - a_1a_4^2 - a_1^2a_4^2 + a_2^2a_3^2 - a_2a_4^2 + 4a_2^2a_6 - a_3^2a_4 - 3a_4a_6)X_1Z_1Z_2^2 \\
 &\quad + (a_1^2a_2a_6 - a_1a_2a_3a_4 + 3a_1a_3a_6 + a_2^2a_3^2 - a_2a_4^2 + 4a_2^2a_6 - 2a_3^2a_4 - 3a_4a_6)X_2Z_1^2Z_2 \\
 &\quad + (a_1^3a_3a_6 - a_1^2a_3^2a_4 + a_1^2a_4a_6 + a_1a_2a_3^3 + 4a_1a_2a_3a_6 - 2a_1a_3a_4^2 + a_2a_3^2a_4 + 4a_2a_4a_6 - a_3^4 - 6a_3^2a_6 - a_4^3 - 9a_6^2)Z_1^2Z_2^2, \\
 Z_3^{(2)} &= 3X_1X_2(X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1) + Y_1Y_2(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1) + 3a_1X_1^2X_2^2 \\
 &\quad + a_1(2X_1Y_2 + Y_1X_2)Y_1Z_2 + a_1^2X_1Z_2(2X_2Y_1 + X_1Y_2) \\
 &\quad + a_2X_1X_2(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad + a_2(X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1)(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad + a_1^3X_1^2X_2Z_2 + a_1a_2X_1X_2(2X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad + 3a_3X_1X_2^2Z_1 + a_3Y_1Z_2(Y_1Z_2 + 2Y_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad + 2a_1a_3X_1Z_2(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad + 2a_1a_3X_2Y_1Z_1Z_2 + a_4(X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1)Z_1Z_2 \\
 &\quad + a_4(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad + (a_1^2a_3 + a_1a_4)X_1Z_2(X_1Z_2 + 2X_2Z_1) + a_2a_3X_2Z_1(2X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1) \\
 &\quad + a_3^2Y_1Z_1Z_2^2 + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2 \\
 &\quad + a_1a_3^2(2X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2 + 3a_1a_6X_1Z_1Z_2^2 \\
 &\quad + a_3a_4(X_1Z_2 + 2X_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2 + (a_3^3 + 3a_3a_6)Z_1^2Z_2^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_3^{(1)} = & -3X_1X_2(X_1Y_2 - X_2Y_1) \\
 & - Y_1Y_2(Y_1Z_2 - Y_2Z_1) - 2a_1(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1)Y_1Y_2 \\
 & + (a_1^2 + 3a_2)X_1X_2(Y_1Z_2 - Y_2Z_1) \\
 & - (a_1^2 + a_2)(X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1)(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1) \\
 & + (a_1a_2 - 3a_3)X_1X_2(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1) \\
 & - (2a_1a_3 + a_4)(X_1Y_2 - X_2Y_1)Z_1Z_2 \\
 & + a_4(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)(Y_1Z_2 - Y_2Z_1) \\
 & + (a_1a_4 - a_2a_3)(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1) \\
 & + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1Z_2 - Y_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2 \\
 & + (3a_1a_6 - a_3a_4)(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2, \\
 Z_3^{(1)} = & 3X_1X_2(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1) - (Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1)(Y_1Z_2 - Y_2Z_1) \\
 & + a_1(X_1Y_2 - X_2Y_1)Z_1Z_2 - a_1(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1)(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1) \\
 & + a_2(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1) - a_3(Y_1Z_2 - Y_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2 \\
 & + a_4(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2.
 \end{aligned}$$

The corresponding exceptional divisor is $3 \cdot \Delta$, so a pair of points P_1, P_2 on E is exceptional for this addition law if and only if $P_1 = P_2$.

Multiplying the addition law just given by $s^*(Y/Z)$ we obtain the addition law corresponding to $(0:1:0)$. It reads as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_3^{(2)} = & Y_1Y_2(X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1) + a_1(2X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1)X_2Y_1 + a_1^2X_1X_2^2Y_1 \\
 & - a_2X_1X_2(X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1) - a_1a_2X_1^2X_2^2 + a_3X_2Y_1(Y_1Z_2 + 2Y_2Z_1) \\
 & + a_1a_3X_1X_2(Y_1Z_2 - Y_2Z_1) - a_1a_3(X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1)(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1) \\
 & - a_4X_1X_2(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1) - a_4(X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1)(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1) \\
 & - a_1^2a_3X_1^2X_2Z_2 - a_1a_4X_1X_2(2X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1) \\
 & - a_2a_3X_1X_2^2Z_1 - a_3^2X_1Z_2(2Y_2Z_1 + Y_1Z_2) \\
 & - 3a_6(X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1)Z_1Z_2 \\
 & - 3a_6(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1) - a_1a_3^2X_1Z_2(X_1Z_2 + 2X_2Z_1) \\
 & - 3a_1a_6X_1Z_2(X_1Z_2 + 2X_2Z_1) + a_3a_4(X_1Z_2 - 2X_2Z_1)X_2Z_1 \\
 & - (a_1^2a_6 - a_1a_3a_4 + a_2a_3^2 + 4a_2a_6 - a_4^2)(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2 \\
 & - (a_1^3a_6 - a_1^2a_3a_4 + a_1a_2a_3^2 + 4a_1a_2a_6 - a_1a_4^2)X_1Z_1Z_2^2 \\
 & - a_3^3(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2 - 3a_3a_6(X_1Z_2 + 2X_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2 \\
 & - (a_1^2a_3a_6 - a_1a_3^2a_4 + a_2a_3^3 + 4a_2a_3a_6 - a_3a_4^2)Z_1^2Z_2^2,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_3^{(2)} = & Y_1^2Y_2^2 + a_1X_2Y_1^2Y_2 + (a_1a_2 - 3a_3)X_1X_2^2Y_1 \\
 & + a_3Y_1^2Y_2Z_2 - (a_2^2 - 3a_4)X_1^2X_2^2 \\
 & + (a_1a_4 - a_2a_3)(2X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)X_2Y_1 \\
 & + (a_1^2a_4 - 2a_1a_2a_3 + 3a_3^2)X_1^2X_2Z_2 \\
 & - (a_2a_4 - 9a_6)X_1X_2(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1) \\
 & + (3a_1a_6 - a_3a_4)(X_1Z_2 + 2X_2Z_1)Y_1Z_2 \\
 & + (3a_1^2a_6 - 2a_1a_3a_4 + a_2a_3^2 + 3a_2a_6 - a_4^2)X_1Z_2(X_1Z_2 + 2X_2Z_1) \\
 & - (3a_2a_6 - a_4^2)(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)(X_1Z_2 - X_2Z_1) \\
 & + (a_1^3a_6 - a_1^2a_3a_4 + a_1a_2a_3^2 - a_1a_4^2 + 4a_1a_2a_6 - a_3^3 - 3a_3a_6)Y_1Z_1Z_2^2 \\
 & + (a_1^4a_6 - a_1^3a_3a_4 + 5a_1^2a_2a_6 + a_1^2a_2a_3^2 - a_1a_2a_3a_4 - a_1a_3^3 - 3a_1a_3a_6 \\
 & - a_1^2a_4^2 + a_2^2a_3^2 - a_2a_4^2 + 4a_2^2a_6 - a_3^2a_4 - 3a_4a_6)X_1Z_1Z_2^2 \\
 & + (a_1^2a_2a_6 - a_1a_2a_3a_4 + 3a_1a_3a_6 + a_2^2a_3^2 - a_2a_4^2 \\
 & + 4a_2^2a_6 - 2a_3^2a_4 - 3a_4a_6)X_2Z_1^2Z_2 \\
 & + (a_1^3a_3a_6 - a_1^2a_3^2a_4 + a_1^2a_4a_6 + a_1a_2a_3^3 \\
 & + 4a_1a_2a_3a_6 - 2a_1a_3a_4^2 + a_2a_3^2a_4 \\
 & + 4a_2a_4a_6 - a_3^4 - 6a_3^2a_6 - a_4^3 - 9a_6^2)Z_1^2Z_2^2, \\
 Z_3^{(2)} = & 3X_1X_2(X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1) + Y_1Y_2(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1) + 3a_1X_1^2X_2^2 \\
 & + a_1(2X_1Y_2 + Y_1X_2)Y_1Z_2 + a_1^2X_1Z_2(2X_2Y_1 + X_1Y_2) \\
 & + a_2X_1X_2(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1) \\
 & + a_2(X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1)(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1) \\
 & + a_1^3X_1^2X_2Z_2 + a_1a_2X_1X_2(2X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1) \\
 & + 3a_3X_1X_2^2Z_1 + a_3Y_1Z_2(Y_1Z_2 + 2Y_2Z_1) \\
 & + 2a_1a_3X_1Z_2(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1) \\
 & + 2a_1a_3X_2Y_1Z_1Z_2 + a_4(X_1Y_2 + X_2Y_1)Z_1Z_2 \\
 & + a_4(X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1) \\
 & + (a_1^2a_3 + a_1a_4)X_1Z_2(X_1Z_2 + 2X_2Z_1) + a_2a_3X_2Z_1(2X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1) \\
 & + a_3^2Y_1Z_1Z_2^2 + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1Z_2 + Y_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2 \\
 & + a_1a_3^2(2X_1Z_2 + X_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2 + 3a_1a_6X_1Z_1Z_2^2 \\
 & + a_3a_4(X_1Z_2 + 2X_2Z_1)Z_1Z_2 + (a_3^3 + 3a_3a_6)Z_1^2Z_2^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & X_1 X_2 (X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) \\
 & + Y_1 Y_2 (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) - 2a_1 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Y_1 Y_2 \\
 & + (a_1^2 + 3a_2) X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & + (a_1^2 + a_2) (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\
 & + (a_1 a_2 - 3a_3) X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\
 & + (a_1 a_3 + a_4) (X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
 & + (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & + (a_1 a_4 - a_2 a_3) (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\
 & + (a_3^2 + 3a_6) (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
 & + (a_1 a_6 - a_3 a_4) (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2, \\
 & X_2 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) - (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & + (X_1 Y_2 - X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 - a_1 (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & + (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) - a_3 (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
 & + (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2.
 \end{aligned}$$

...ing exceptional divisor is $3 \cdot \Delta$, so a pair of points P_1, P_2 on Δ is not local for this addition law if and only if $P_1 = P_2$.
 ...the addition law just given by $s^*(Y/Z)$ we obtain the corresponding to $(0:1:0)$. It reads as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1 + a_1 (2X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) X_2 Y_1 + a_1^2 X_1 X_2^2 Y_1 \\
 & + X_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) - a_1 a_2 X_1^2 X_2^2 + a_3 X_2 Y_1 (Y_1 Z_2 + 2Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & + X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) - a_1 a_3 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\
 & + X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) - a_4 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
 & + X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 - a_1 a_4 X_1 X_2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
 & + X_1 X_2^2 Z_1 - a_3^2 X_1 Z_2 (2Y_2 Z_1 + Y_1 Z_2) \\
 & + (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
 & + (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) - a_1 a_3^2 X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) \\
 & + (a_1 a_6 - a_3 a_4) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) + a_3 a_4 (X_1 Z_2 - 2X_2 Z_1) X_2 Z_1 \\
 & + (a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3^2 + 4a_2 a_6 - a_4^2) (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
 & + (a_1^2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3^2 + 4a_1 a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_4^2) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
 & + (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 - 3a_3 a_6 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
 & + (a_1 a_6 - a_1 a_3^2 a_4 + a_2 a_3^3 + 4a_2 a_3 a_6 - a_3 a_4^2) Z_1^2 Z_2^2,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_3^{(2)} = & Y_1^2 Y_2^2 + a_1 X_2 Y_1^2 Y_2 + (a_1 a_2 - 3a_3) X_1 X_2^2 Y_1 \\
 & + a_3 Y_1^2 Y_2 Z_2 - (a_2^2 - 3a_4) X_1^2 X_2^2 \\
 & + (a_1 a_4 - a_2 a_3) (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) X_2 Y_1 \\
 & + (a_1^2 a_4 - 2a_1 a_2 a_3 + 3a_3^2) X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 \\
 & - (a_2 a_4 - 9a_6) X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
 & + (3a_1 a_6 - a_3 a_4) (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Y_1 Z_2 \\
 & + (3a_1^2 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3^2 + 3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) \\
 & - (3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2) (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\
 & + (a_1^3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_4^2 + 4a_1 a_2 a_6 - a_3^3 - 3a_3 a_6) Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
 & + (a_1^4 a_6 - a_1^3 a_3 a_4 + 5a_1^2 a_2 a_6 + a_1^2 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 - a_1 a_3^3 - 3a_1 a_3 a_6 \\
 & - a_1^2 a_4^2 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 + 4a_2^2 a_6 - a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
 & + (a_1^2 a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 + 3a_1 a_3 a_6 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 \\
 & + 4a_2^2 a_6 - 2a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_2 Z_1^2 Z_2 \\
 & + (a_1^3 a_3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3^2 a_4 + a_1^2 a_4 a_6 + a_1 a_2 a_3^3 \\
 & + 4a_1 a_2 a_3 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4^2 + a_2 a_3^2 a_4 \\
 & + 4a_2 a_4 a_6 - a_3^4 - 6a_3^2 a_6 - a_4^3 - 9a_4^2 a_6) Z_1^2 Z_2^2, \\
 Z_3^{(2)} = & 3X_1 X_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) + Y_1 Y_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) + 3a_1 X_1^2 X_2^2 \\
 & + a_1 (2X_1 Y_2 + Y_1 X_2) Y_1 Z_2 + a_1^2 X_1 Z_2 (2X_2 Y_1 + X_1 Y_2) \\
 & + a_2 X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & + a_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
 & + a_1^3 X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 + a_1 a_2 X_1 X_2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
 & + 3a_3 X_1 X_2^2 Z_1 + a_3 Y_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + 2Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & + 2a_1 a_3 X_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & + 2a_1 a_3 X_2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2 + a_4 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
 & + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & + (a_1^2 a_3 + a_1 a_4) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) + a_2 a_3 X_2 Z_1 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
 & + a_3^2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 + (a_3^2 + 3a_6) (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
 & + a_1 a_3^2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
 & + a_3 a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + (a_3^3 + 3a_3 a_6) Z_1^2 Z_2^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

1987 Lenstra
 completely
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 $E(R)$ for
 rings with
 Define F
 $X, Y, Z \in$
 where (X, Y, Z)
 $\{(\lambda X, \lambda Y, \lambda Z)\}$
 Define E
 $\{(X : Y : Z)\}$
 $Y^2 Z =$

$$\begin{aligned} & (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) Y_1 Y_2 \\ & Z_1) \\ & (Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ & X_2 Z_1) \\ & Z_1 Z_2 \\ & (Z_2 Z_1) \\ & (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ & Z_2 \\ & Z_1) Z_1 Z_2, \\ & (Y_2 + Y_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) \\ & (X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\ & (Z_2 Z_1) - a_3(Y_1 Z_2 - Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \end{aligned}$$

s $3 \cdot \Delta$, so a pair of points P_1, P_2 on Γ and only if $P_1 = P_2$.
 given by $s^*(Y/Z)$ we obtain the
 It reads as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & + X_2 Y_1) X_2 Y_1 + a_1^2 X_1 X_2^2 Y_1 \\ & X_1^2 X_2^2 + a_3 X_2 Y_1 (Y_1 Z_2 + 2Y_2 Z_1) \\ & a_3(X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ & (Y_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ & Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ & (Y_1 + Y_1 Z_2) \\ & Z_1) - a_1 a_3^2 X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) \\ & a_3 a_4 (X_1 Z_2 - 2X_2 Z_1) X_2 Z_1 \\ & - a_4^2) (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_4^2) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\ & a_6 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & a_3 a_6 - a_3 a_4^2) Z_1^2 Z_2^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_3^{(2)} = & Y_1^2 Y_2^2 + a_1 X_2 Y_1^2 Y_2 + (a_1 a_2 - 3a_3) X_1 X_2^2 Y_1 \\ & + a_3 Y_1^2 Y_2 Z_2 - (a_2^2 - 3a_4) X_1^2 X_2^2 \\ & + (a_1 a_4 - a_2 a_3)(2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) X_2 Y_1 \\ & + (a_1^2 a_4 - 2a_1 a_2 a_3 + 3a_3^2) X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 \\ & - (a_2 a_4 - 9a_6) X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ & + (3a_1 a_6 - a_3 a_4)(X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Y_1 Z_2 \\ & + (3a_1^2 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3^2 + 3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) \\ & - (3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\ & + (a_1^3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_4^2 + 4a_1 a_2 a_6 - a_3^3 - 3a_3 a_6) Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\ & + (a_1^4 a_6 - a_1^3 a_3 a_4 + 5a_1^2 a_2 a_6 + a_1^2 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 - a_1 a_3^3 - 3a_1 a_3 a_6 \\ & - a_1^2 a_4^2 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 + 4a_2^2 a_6 - a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\ & + (a_1^2 a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 + 3a_1 a_3 a_6 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 \\ & + 4a_2^2 a_6 - 2a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_2 Z_1^2 Z_2 \\ & + (a_1^3 a_3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3^2 a_4 + a_1^2 a_4 a_6 + a_1 a_2 a_3^3 \\ & + 4a_1 a_2 a_3 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4^2 + a_2 a_3^2 a_4 \\ & + 4a_2 a_4 a_6 - a_3^4 - 6a_3^2 a_6 - a_4^3 - 9a_6^2) Z_1^2 Z_2^2, \\ Z_3^{(2)} = & 3X_1 X_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) + Y_1 Y_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) + 3a_1 X_1^2 X_2^2 \\ & + a_1 (2X_1 Y_2 + Y_1 X_2) Y_1 Z_2 + a_1^2 X_1 Z_2 (2X_2 Y_1 + X_1 Y_2) \\ & + a_2 X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + a_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ & + a_1^3 X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 + a_1 a_2 X_1 X_2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ & + 3a_3 X_1 X_2^2 Z_1 + a_3 Y_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + 2Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + 2a_1 a_3 X_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + 2a_1 a_3 X_2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2 + a_4 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\ & + (a_1^2 a_3 + a_1 a_4) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) + a_2 a_3 X_2 Z_1 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\ & + a_3^2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\ & + a_1 a_3^2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\ & + a_3 a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + (a_3^3 + 3a_3 a_6) Z_1^2 Z_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

1987 Lenstra: Use
 complete system o
 to computationally
 $E(R)$ for more gen
 rings with trivial c

Define $\mathbf{P}^2(R) = \{$
 $X, Y, Z \in R; XR-$
 where $(X : Y : Z)$
 $\{(\lambda X, \lambda Y, \lambda Z) : \lambda$

Define $E(R) =$
 $\{(X : Y : Z) \in \mathbf{P}^2$
 $Y^2 Z = X^3 + a_4 X$

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_3^{(2)} = & Y_1^2 Y_2^2 + a_1 X_2 Y_1^2 Y_2 + (a_1 a_2 - 3a_3) X_1 X_2^2 Y_1 \\
& + a_3 Y_1^2 Y_2 Z_2 - (a_2^2 - 3a_4) X_1^2 X_2^2 \\
& + (a_1 a_4 - a_2 a_3)(2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) X_2 Y_1 \\
& + (a_1^2 a_4 - 2a_1 a_2 a_3 + 3a_3^2) X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 \\
& - (a_2 a_4 - 9a_6) X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + (3a_1 a_6 - a_3 a_4)(X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Y_1 Z_2 \\
& + (3a_1^2 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3^2 + 3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) \\
& - (3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\
& + (a_1^3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_4^2 + 4a_1 a_2 a_6 - a_3^3 - 3a_3 a_6) Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + (a_1^4 a_6 - a_1^3 a_3 a_4 + 5a_1^2 a_2 a_6 + a_1^2 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 - a_1 a_3^3 - 3a_1 a_3 a_6 \\
& - a_1^2 a_4^2 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 + 4a_2^2 a_6 - a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + (a_1^2 a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 + 3a_1 a_3 a_6 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 \\
& + 4a_2^2 a_6 - 2a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_2 Z_1^2 Z_2 \\
& + (a_1^3 a_3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3^2 a_4 + a_1^2 a_4 a_6 + a_1 a_2 a_3^3 \\
& + 4a_1 a_2 a_3 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4^2 + a_2 a_3^2 a_4 \\
& + 4a_2 a_4 a_6 - a_3^4 - 6a_3^2 a_6 - a_4^3 - 9a_6^2) Z_1^2 Z_2^2, \\
Z_3^{(2)} = & 3X_1 X_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) + Y_1 Y_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) + 3a_1 X_1^2 X_2^2 \\
& + a_1 (2X_1 Y_2 + Y_1 X_2) Y_1 Z_2 + a_1^2 X_1 Z_2 (2X_2 Y_1 + X_1 Y_2) \\
& + a_2 X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_1^3 X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 + a_1 a_2 X_1 X_2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + 3a_3 X_1 X_2^2 Z_1 + a_3 Y_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + 2Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + 2a_1 a_3 X_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + 2a_1 a_3 X_2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2 + a_4 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
& + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + (a_1^2 a_3 + a_1 a_4) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) + a_2 a_3 X_2 Z_1 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_3^2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
& + a_1 a_3^2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + a_3 a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + (a_3^3 + 3a_3 a_6) Z_1^2 Z_2^2.
\end{aligned}$$

1987 Lenstra: Use Lange–R complete system of addition to computationally define gr $E(R)$ for more general rings rings with trivial class group

Define $\mathbf{P}^2(R) = \{(X : Y : Z) : X, Y, Z \in R; XR + YR + ZR\}$ where $(X : Y : Z)$ is the mo $\{(\lambda X, \lambda Y, \lambda Z) : \lambda \in R\}$.

Define $E(R) = \{(X : Y : Z) \in \mathbf{P}^2(R) : Y^2 Z = X^3 + a_4 X Z^2 + a_6 Z\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_3^{(2)} = & Y_1^2 Y_2^2 + a_1 X_2 Y_1^2 Y_2 + (a_1 a_2 - 3a_3) X_1 X_2^2 Y_1 \\
& + a_3 Y_1^2 Y_2 Z_2 - (a_2^2 - 3a_4) X_1^2 X_2^2 \\
& + (a_1 a_4 - a_2 a_3)(2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) X_2 Y_1 \\
& + (a_1^2 a_4 - 2a_1 a_2 a_3 + 3a_3^2) X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 \\
& - (a_2 a_4 - 9a_6) X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + (3a_1 a_6 - a_3 a_4)(X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Y_1 Z_2 \\
& + (3a_1^2 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3^2 + 3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) \\
& - (3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\
& + (a_1^3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_4^2 + 4a_1 a_2 a_6 - a_3^3 - 3a_3 a_6) Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + (a_1^4 a_6 - a_1^3 a_3 a_4 + 5a_1^2 a_2 a_6 + a_1^2 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 - a_1 a_3^3 - 3a_1 a_3 a_6 \\
& - a_1^2 a_4^2 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 + 4a_2^2 a_6 - a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + (a_1^2 a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 + 3a_1 a_3 a_6 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 \\
& + 4a_2^2 a_6 - 2a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_2 Z_1^2 Z_2 \\
& + (a_1^3 a_3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3^2 a_4 + a_1^2 a_4 a_6 + a_1 a_2 a_3^3 \\
& + 4a_1 a_2 a_3 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4^2 + a_2 a_3^2 a_4 \\
& + 4a_2 a_4 a_6 - a_3^4 - 6a_3^2 a_6 - a_4^3 - 9a_6^2) Z_1^2 Z_2^2, \\
Z_3^{(2)} = & 3X_1 X_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) + Y_1 Y_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) + 3a_1 X_1^2 X_2^2 \\
& + a_1 (2X_1 Y_2 + Y_1 X_2) Y_1 Z_2 + a_1^2 X_1 Z_2 (2X_2 Y_1 + X_1 Y_2) \\
& + a_2 X_1 X_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_2 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_1^3 X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 + a_1 a_2 X_1 X_2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + 3a_3 X_1 X_2^2 Z_1 + a_3 Y_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + 2Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + 2a_1 a_3 X_1 Z_2 (Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + 2a_1 a_3 X_2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2 + a_4 (X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
& + a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
& + (a_1^2 a_3 + a_1 a_4) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) + a_2 a_3 X_2 Z_1 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
& + a_3^2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
& + a_1 a_3^2 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
& + a_3 a_4 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + (a_3^3 + 3a_3 a_6) Z_1^2 Z_2^2.
\end{aligned}$$

1987 Lenstra: Use Lange–Ruppert complete system of addition laws to computationally define group $E(R)$ for more general rings R —rings with trivial class group.

Define $\mathbf{P}^2(R) = \{(X : Y : Z) : X, Y, Z \in R; XR + YR + ZR = R\}$ where $(X : Y : Z)$ is the module $\{(\lambda X, \lambda Y, \lambda Z) : \lambda \in R\}$.

Define $E(R) = \{(X : Y : Z) \in \mathbf{P}^2(R) : Y^2 Z = X^3 + a_4 X Z^2 + a_6 Z^3\}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & a_2^2 + a_1 X_2 Y_1^2 Y_2 + (a_1 a_2 - 3a_3) X_1 X_2^2 Y_1 \\
 & Y_1^2 Y_2 Z_2 - (a_2^2 - 3a_4) X_1^2 X_2^2 \\
 & (a_4 - a_2 a_3)(2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) X_2 Y_1 \\
 & (a_4^2 - 2a_1 a_2 a_3 + 3a_3^2) X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 \\
 & (a_4 - 9a_6) X_1 X_2 (X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
 & (a_1 a_6 - a_3 a_4)(X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Y_1 Z_2 \\
 & (a_1^2 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3^2 + 3a_2 a_6 - a_4^2) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) \\
 & (a_2 a_6 - a_4^2)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1) \\
 & (a_6 - a_1^2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_4^2 + 4a_1 a_2 a_6 - a_3^3 - 3a_3 a_6) Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
 & (a_6 - a_1^3 a_3 a_4 + 5a_1^2 a_2 a_6 + a_1^2 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 - a_1 a_3^3 - 3a_1 a_3 a_6 \\
 & a_4^2 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 + 4a_2^2 a_6 - a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
 & (a_2 a_6 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 + 3a_1 a_3 a_6 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2 \\
 & a_6^2 - 2a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_2 Z_1^2 Z_2 \\
 & (a_3 a_6 - a_1^2 a_3^2 a_4 + a_1^2 a_4 a_6 + a_1 a_2 a_3^3 \\
 & a_1 a_2 a_3 a_6 - 2a_1 a_3 a_4^2 + a_2 a_3^2 a_4 \\
 & a_4 a_6 - a_3^4 - 6a_3^2 a_6 - a_4^3 - 9a_6^2) Z_1^2 Z_2^2, \\
 & (a_2(X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) + Y_1 Y_2(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) + 3a_1 X_1^2 X_2^2 \\
 & 2X_1 Y_2 + Y_1 X_2) Y_1 Z_2 + a_1^2 X_1 Z_2(2X_2 Y_1 + X_1 Y_2) \\
 & X_1 X_2(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1)(X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
 & X_1^2 X_2 Z_2 + a_1 a_2 X_1 X_2(2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
 & a_3 X_1 X_2^2 Z_1 + a_3 Y_1 Z_2(Y_1 Z_2 + 2Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & a_1 a_3 X_1 Z_2(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & a_1 a_3 X_2 Y_1 Z_1 Z_2 + a_4(X_1 Y_2 + X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
 & X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) \\
 & (a_3 + a_1 a_4) X_1 Z_2(X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) + a_2 a_3 X_2 Z_1(2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) \\
 & Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 + (a_3^2 + 3a_6)(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 \\
 & a_3^2(2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2 \\
 & a_4(X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2 + (a_3^3 + 3a_3 a_6) Z_1^2 Z_2^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

1987 Lenstra: Use Lange–Ruppert complete system of addition laws to computationally define group $E(R)$ for more general rings R —rings with trivial class group.

Define $\mathbf{P}^2(R) = \{(X : Y : Z) : X, Y, Z \in R; XR + YR + ZR = R\}$ where $(X : Y : Z)$ is the module $\{(\lambda X, \lambda Y, \lambda Z) : \lambda \in R\}$.

Define $E(R) = \{(X : Y : Z) \in \mathbf{P}^2(R) : Y^2 Z = X^3 + a_4 X Z^2 + a_6 Z^3\}$.

To define $(X_1 : Y_1$

Consider

Lange–R

$(X'_3 : Y'_3$

Add the

$\{ (\lambda X_3$

$+ (\lambda' X$

$+ (\lambda'' X$

Express

using tri

$(3a_3) X_1 X_2^2 Y_1$
 X_2^2
 $(Y_1) X_2 Y_1$
 $(Y_2 Z_2)$
 $(X_2 Z_1)$
 $(Z_1) Y_1 Z_2$
 $(a_2 a_6 - a_4^2) X_1 Z_2 (X_1 Z_2 + 2X_2 Z_1)$
 $(X_1 Z_2 - X_2 Z_1)$
 $(a_1 a_4^2 + 4a_1 a_2 a_6 - a_3^3 - 3a_3 a_6) Y_1 Z_1 Z_2^2$
 $(a_1^2 a_2 a_3^2 - a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 - a_1 a_3^3 - 3a_1 a_3 a_6 - a_3^2 a_4 - 3a_4 a_6) X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2$
 $(a_6 + a_2^2 a_3^2 - a_2 a_4^2)$
 $(Z_1^2 Z_2)$
 $(+ a_1 a_2 a_3^3)$
 (a_4)
 $(9a_6^2) Z_1^2 Z_2^2,$
 $(Y_1 Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) + 3a_1 X_1^2 X_2^2$
 $(Z_1^2 X_1 Z_2 (2X_2 Y_1 + X_1 Y_2))$
 $(Z_2 Z_1)$
 $(Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)$
 $(Z_2 + 2Y_2 Z_1)$
 $(+ X_2 Y_1) Z_1 Z_2$
 $(Z_2 Z_1)$
 $(2X_2 Z_1) + a_2 a_3 X_2 Z_1 (2X_1 Z_2 + X_2 Z_1)$
 $(Z_2 + Y_2 Z_1) Z_1 Z_2$
 $(+ 3a_1 a_6 X_1 Z_1 Z_2^2)$
 $(+ (a_3^3 + 3a_3 a_6) Z_1^2 Z_2^2.$

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Define $\mathbf{P}^2(R) = \{(X : Y : Z) : X, Y, Z \in R; XR + YR + ZR = R\}$ where $(X : Y : Z)$ is the module $\{(\lambda X, \lambda Y, \lambda Z) : \lambda \in R\}$.

Define $E(R) = \{(X : Y : Z) \in \mathbf{P}^2(R) : Y^2 Z = X^3 + a_4 X Z^2 + a_6 Z^3\}$.

To define (and compute) $(X_1 : Y_1 : Z_1) + (X_2 : Y_2 : Z_2)$

Consider (and compute) Lange–Ruppert $(X_3 : Y_3 : Z_3)$, $(X'_3 : Y'_3 : Z'_3)$, $(X''_3 : Y''_3 : Z''_3)$

Add these R -modules $\{(\lambda X_3, \lambda Y_3, \lambda Z_3) + (\lambda' X'_3, \lambda' Y'_3, \lambda' Z'_3) + (\lambda'' X''_3, \lambda'' Y''_3, \lambda'' Z''_3) : \lambda, \lambda', \lambda'' \in R\}$

Express as $(X : Y : Z)$ using trivial class group

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Define $\mathbf{P}^2(R) = \{(X : Y : Z) : X, Y, Z \in R; XR + YR + ZR = R\}$ where $(X : Y : Z)$ is the module $\{(\lambda X, \lambda Y, \lambda Z) : \lambda \in R\}$.

Define $E(R) = \{(X : Y : Z) \in \mathbf{P}^2(R) : Y^2Z = X^3 + a_4XZ^2 + a_6Z^3\}$.

To define (and compute) sum $(X_1 : Y_1 : Z_1) + (X_2 : Y_2 : Z_2)$

Consider (and compute) Lange–Ruppert $(X_3 : Y_3 : Z_3)$, $(X'_3 : Y'_3 : Z'_3)$, $(X''_3 : Y''_3 : Z''_3)$

Add these R -modules:

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ (\lambda X_3, \lambda Y_3, \lambda Z_3) \\ & + (\lambda' X'_3, \lambda' Y'_3, \lambda' Z'_3) \\ & + (\lambda'' X''_3, \lambda'' Y''_3, \lambda'' Z''_3) \} : \\ & \lambda, \lambda', \lambda'' \in R \end{aligned}$$

Express as $(X : Y : Z)$, using trivial class group of R

1987 Lenstra: Use Lange–Ruppert complete system of addition laws to computationally define group $E(R)$ for more general rings R —rings with trivial class group.

Define $\mathbf{P}^2(R) = \{(X : Y : Z) : X, Y, Z \in R; XR + YR + ZR = R\}$ where $(X : Y : Z)$ is the module $\{(\lambda X, \lambda Y, \lambda Z) : \lambda \in R\}$.

Define $E(R) = \{(X : Y : Z) \in \mathbf{P}^2(R) : Y^2Z = X^3 + a_4XZ^2 + a_6Z^3\}$.

To define (and compute) sum $(X_1 : Y_1 : Z_1) + (X_2 : Y_2 : Z_2)$:

Consider (and compute) Lange–Ruppert $(X_3 : Y_3 : Z_3)$, $(X'_3 : Y'_3 : Z'_3)$, $(X''_3 : Y''_3 : Z''_3)$.

Add these R -modules:

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ (\lambda X_3, \lambda Y_3, \lambda Z_3) \\ & + (\lambda' X'_3, \lambda' Y'_3, \lambda' Z'_3) \\ & + (\lambda'' X''_3, \lambda'' Y''_3, \lambda'' Z''_3) : \\ & \lambda, \lambda', \lambda'' \in R \}. \end{aligned}$$

Express as $(X : Y : Z)$, using trivial class group of R .