Constructing genus 2 curves over finite fields with a prescribed number of points

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Joint work with Marco Streng

June 1, 2017

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The class polynomial for K is defined to be

$$H_{\mathcal{K}}(X) = \prod_{E/\mathbb{C}: \mathsf{End}(E) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{K}}} (X - j(E)) \in \mathbb{Z}[X].$$

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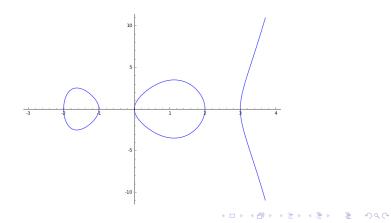
- This polynomial has integral coefficients!
- ► The roots of H_K(X) mod q are the j-invariants of all the elliptic curves E/F_q such that End(E) = O_K.
- There is an algorithm to enumerate all the elliptic curves with 1 t + q points given those with endomorphism ring \mathcal{O}_{K} .

Genus 2 curves

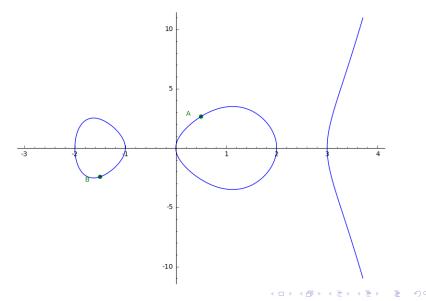
► A genus 2 curve C over a finite field F_q, with q odd, has a hyperelliptic model

$$y^2 = f(x) \in \mathbb{F}_q[x],$$

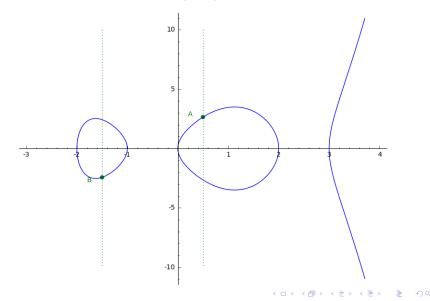
where deg(f) = 5 or 6.



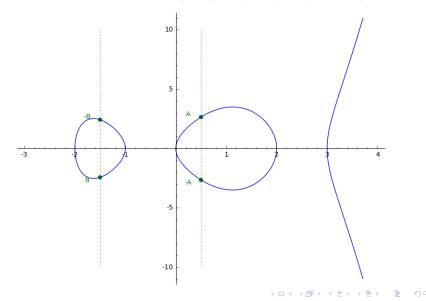
We define a group law on genus 2 curves with pairs of points.



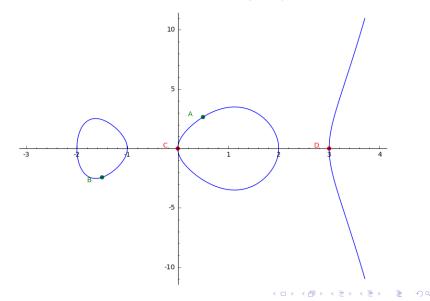
First we define the inverse of $\{A, B\}$:



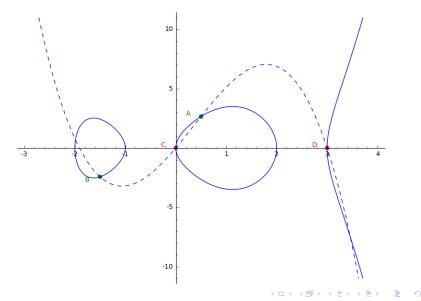
First we define the inverse of $\{A, B\}$: $-\{A, B\} = \{-A, -B\}$.



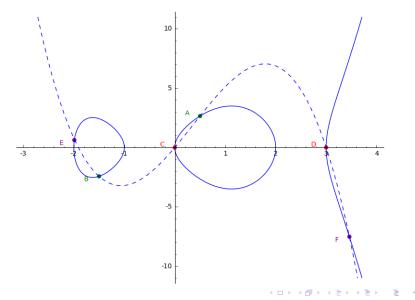
Suppose we have another pair of points $\{C, D\}$:



Draw the unique cubic passing through A, B, C, D:



We define $\{A, B\} + \{C, D\} + \{E, F\} = 0$.



The Frobenius for genus 2 curves

Via this group law we can associate an abelian variety to a genus 2 curve C, called the Jacobian of C, or just Jac(C).

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Counting points on elliptic curves over finite fields

Suppose that π is a complex (non-real) root of $\chi_{\pi_q}(X) = X^2 - tX + q$. Then

- $K = \mathbb{Q}(\pi)$ is an imaginary quadratic number field.
- $\mathbb{Z}[\pi] \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{K}}$ (the ring of integers of \mathcal{K}).

Strategy: construct elliptic curves E/\mathbb{F}_q such that $End(E) = \mathcal{O}_K$. To recap, we then get

- 1. $\mathbb{Z}[\pi] \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{K}} = \mathsf{End}(E)$
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Suppose that π is a complex (non-real) root of $\chi_{\pi_q}(X) = X^4 - tX^3 + (2q+s)X^2 - tqX + q^2$. Then

- K = Q(π) is a totally imaginary quadratic extension of a real quadratic number field.
- $\mathbb{Z}[\pi] \subseteq \mathcal{O}_K$ (the ring of integers of K).

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- K = Q(π) is a totally imaginary quadratic extension of a real quadratic number field.
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Strategy: construct genus 2 curves C/\mathbb{F}_q such that $\operatorname{End}(\operatorname{Jac}(C)) = \mathcal{O}_K$. To recap, we then get

- 1. $\mathbb{Z}[\pi,\overline{\pi}] \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{K}} = \mathsf{End}(\mathsf{Jac}(\mathcal{C}))$
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- 5. $\# \operatorname{Jac}(C)(\mathbb{F}_q) = 1 t + 2q + s tq + q^2$.

Constructing elliptic curves with a given number of points

Strategy: construct elliptic curves E/\mathbb{F}_q such that $End(E) = \mathcal{O}_K$.

Definition

The class polynomial for K is defined to be

$$H_{\mathcal{K}}(X) = \prod_{E/\mathbb{C}: \mathsf{End}(E) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{K}}} (X - j(E)) \in \mathbb{Z}[X].$$

- This polynomial has integral coefficients!
- ► The roots of H_K(X) mod q are the j-invariants of all the elliptic curves E/𝔽_q such that End(E) = 𝒪_K.
- ► There is an algorithm to find *all* the elliptic curves with 1 t + q points given all the elliptic curves with endomorphism ring O_K.

Interlude: Invariants of genus 2 curves

The Igusa invariants

 $i_1, i_2, i_3 : \{C/k : C \text{ a genus } 2 \text{ curve}\} \longrightarrow k$

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are functions of the coefficients of C.

- ► The triple (i₁(C), i₂(C), i₃(C)) determines Jac(C) up to isomorphism.
- Mestre's algorithm computes C given $(i_1(C), i_2(C), i_3(C))$.

Strategy: construct genus 2 curves C/\mathbb{F}_q such that $\operatorname{End}(\operatorname{Jac}(C)) = \mathcal{O}_K$.

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> $H_{K,1}(X) = \prod_{\{C/\mathbb{C}: \operatorname{End}(\operatorname{Jac}(C)) = \mathcal{O}_K\}/\cong} (X - i_1(C)) \in \mathbb{C}[X],$ $H_{K,2}(X) = \prod_{\{C/\mathbb{C}: \operatorname{End}(\operatorname{Jac}(C)) = \mathcal{O}_K\}/\cong} (X - i_2(C)) \in \mathbb{C}[X],$ $H_{K,3}(X) = \prod_{\{C/\mathbb{C}: \operatorname{End}(\operatorname{Jac}(C)) = \mathcal{O}_K\}/\cong} (X - i_3(C)) \in \mathbb{C}[X].$

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- We give an algorithm to construct many more genus 2 curves with 1 − t + q points given all the genus 2 curves with endomorphism ring O_K.

We give a new algorithm to compute the class polynomials for genus 2 curves that mimics the current state-of-the-art for genus 1.

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Future work:

 Constructing *pairing-friendly* elliptic curves is an important research topic in cryptography.

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Future work:

- Constructing *pairing-friendly* elliptic curves is an important research topic in cryptography.
- For this, we have to find an elliptic curve E/𝔽_p such that #E(𝔽_p) has a prime factor r of given magnitude, and

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I hope to use class polynomials to construct (families of) pairing-friendly genus 2 curves. Thank you!

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