

Faster computation of isogenies of large prime degree.

D. J. Bernstein, L. De Feo, **A. Leroux**, B. Smith

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Isogenies between montgomery elliptic curves

For **Montgomery** curves

$$E/k : y^2 = x^3 + Ax^2 + x$$

the **cyclic** isogeny φ of **odd prime degree** n with kernel $\mathcal{G} = \langle P \rangle$ is the algebraic map defined by:

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where:

$$\frac{g(X)}{h(X)} = (-1)^{n-1} X^n \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1/X - x([i]P)}{X - x([i]P)}$$

A summary of the result

Isogeny evaluation problem over a field k

Input: Generator $P \in E(k)$ of order n for cyclic kernel $\mathcal{G} = \langle P \rangle$, a point $Q \in E(k)$.

Output: The codomain E/\mathcal{G} and the image point $\varphi(Q)$;

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Biquadratic expressions

The group law on the elliptic curve gives:

$$(X - x(P \oplus Q))(X - x(P \ominus Q)) = X^2 + \frac{F_1(x(P), x(Q))}{F_0(x(P), x(Q))} X + \frac{F_2(x(P), x(Q))}{F_0(x(P), x(Q))}$$

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where

$$F_0(X, Y) = (X - Y)^2$$

$$F_1(X, Y) = -2((XY + 1)(X + Y) + 2AXY)$$

$$F_2(X, Y) = (XY - 1)^2$$

Rewriting the kernel polynomial

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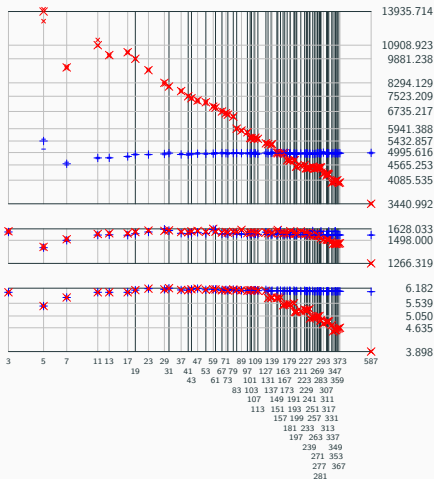
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4. $h(\alpha) = \text{Res}_Y(B, G_2) / \text{Res}_Y(B, G_1)$

Questions?

<https://velusqrt.isogeny.org>

Concrete Performances (small degrees)

Performance of **new** vs. **old** algorithm. Time to eval. an isogeny.



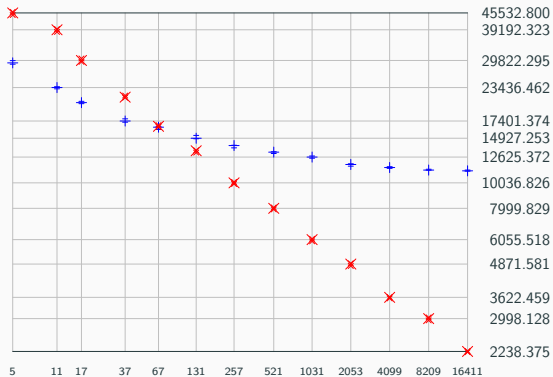
x-axis: isogeny degree n ,
y-axis (divided by $n + 2$):

Top: Cycle counts of pure C implem. on Flint.

Middle: Cycle counts of assembly optim. implem. based on original CSIDH-512.

Bottom: \mathbb{F}_p mul. counts of the assembly optim. implem.

Concrete Performances (large degree)



Performance comparison of **new** vs. **old** algorithm in a Julia/Nemo implementation on a 256-bits base field.

x-axis: isogeny degree. **y-axis**: cycle counts.

Application to isogeny-based cryptography

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others: Galbraith, Petit, Silva '17,
Delpech de Saint Guilhem, Kutas, Petit, Silva '19,
... (to be assessed).