

MONTE CARLO YAO ZERİK

$n=98 \quad (98, 99) \rightarrow (49, 50) \rightarrow (24, 25) \rightarrow (12, 13)$
 $\rightarrow (6, 7) \rightarrow (3, 4) \rightarrow (1, 2)$

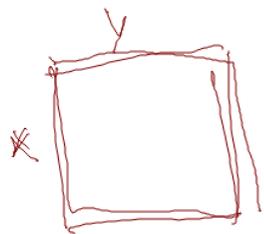
$$n = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} a_i \cdot 2^i$$

$$2^{k-1} \leq n < 2^k$$

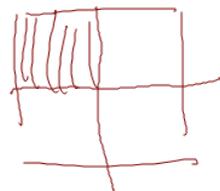
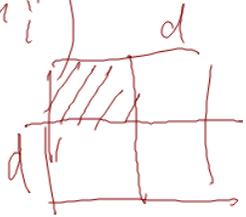
$$n_j = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq j} a_{k-i} 2^{j-i}$$

$n_1 = a_{k-1}$

$$(h_{i+1}, h'_i) = \begin{cases} (2u_i, h_i + h'_i) \\ (h_i + u_i, 2u_i) \end{cases}$$



*
 oddun
 $|y-x|=1$



$$n_j = n_{j+1} + 1$$

$$n_k = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} a_{k-i} 2^{k-i} = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} a_i 2^i = n$$

$j \cdot \text{li} a_{k-j-1} = 0, n_{j+1} = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq j+1} a_{k-i} 2^{j+1-i} = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq j+1} a_{k-i} 2^{j+1-i} = 2n_j$

$j \cdot \text{li} a_{k-j-1} = 1, n_j = 1 \downarrow \sum_{1 \leq i \leq j} a_{k-i} 2^{j-i} + 2$
 $= 2(n_{j+1}) = 2u_j$

2dwojans

$$[2](x, y) = (-2x + B\tilde{\lambda}^2 - A, \tilde{\lambda}(x - \tilde{x}) - y)$$

$$(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) \quad \tilde{\lambda} = \frac{3x^2 + 2Ax + 1}{2By} \quad \tilde{\lambda}^2 = \frac{(3x^2 + 2Ax + 1)^2}{4(x^3 + Ax^2 + x)}$$

$$(-2x + B\tilde{\lambda}^2 - A)(4(x^3 + Ax^2 + x)) = -(2x + A)4(x^3 + Ax^2 + x) + (3x^2 + 2Ax + 1)^2 =$$

$$8x^4 + 4A^2x^2 + 1 + 12Ax^3 + 6x^2 + 4Ax$$

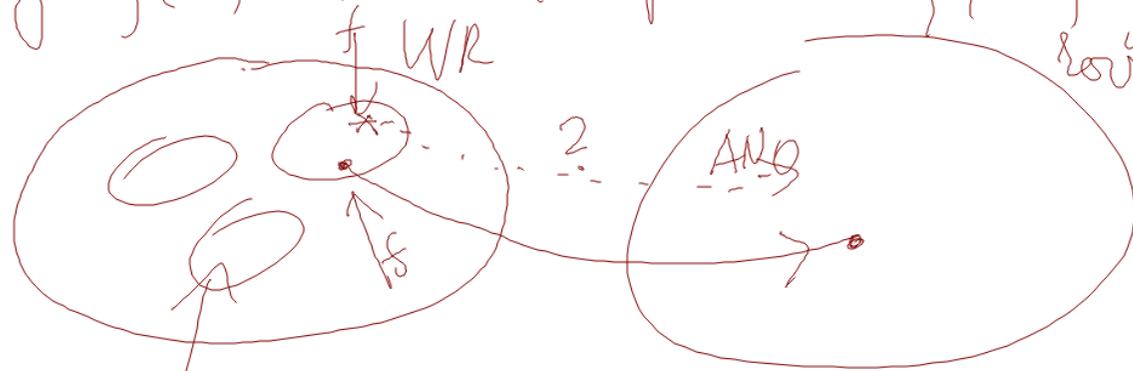
$$- 8x^4 - 4Ax^2 - 12Ax^3 - 8x^2 - 4Ax - A^2x^2$$

$$= x^4 - 2x^2 + 1 = (x^2 - 1)^2$$

$$\tilde{x} = \frac{(x^2 - 1)^2}{4(x^3 + Ax^2 + x)}$$

WK

$y^2 = f(x) \rightarrow$ MK rohu $\exists \xi, \text{ t\AA } f(\xi) = 0 \quad f'(\xi) \neq 0$



rovnice MK

skupiny dle
K-ekvivalence

$$\tilde{f}(x) = f(x + \mu)$$

$\xi - \mu$ je kořen f

Ode při K-derivaci zůstal postupně
 invariant $x \mapsto x + \mu$ a pak zároveň
 to závisí na (x) , kde obě strany y v $y^2 = f(x)$

$$y^2 = f(x)$$

$$y^2 = x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_4 x + a_6$$

$$y^2 = x^3 + a_2 \underbrace{x^2 + a_4 x + a_6}_f$$

$$\xi \rightarrow \lambda \xi^2$$

$$f(\xi) = 3\xi^2 + 2a_2\xi + a_4$$

$$f(\lambda^2 \xi) = \lambda^6 f(\xi) = 0 \quad f'(\lambda^2 \xi) = 3\lambda^4 \xi^2 + 2a_2 \lambda^4 \xi + \lambda^4 a_4$$

JACOBI (10) SOURCE ADVICE

$$\begin{aligned} [a : b : c] &= [u : v : w] & aw &= cu & bw &= vc & av &= bu \\ [a|b|c] &= [u|v|w] & aw^2 &= cu & bw^2 &= vc & a^3v^2 &= b^2w \end{aligned}$$

afans body

$$[a : b : 1] = [a : bc : c]$$

$$[a|b|1] = [ac^2 | bc^3 | c]$$

$$[a|b|0] = [u|v|0]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^3v^2 = b^2w$$

V Bode di yunsih

1-1 korresponden

↳ Bode di 0-∞ bejantung

$$a = \sum a_{ij} x^i y^j \xrightarrow{\text{WZG}} \sum a_{ij} x^i y^j z^k \quad i+j+k=d$$

$$= \max(i+j; a_{ij} \neq 0)$$

JACOBI

$$\sum a_{ij} x^i y^j z^k \quad 2i+3j+k=d$$

$$= \max(2i+3j; a_{ij} \neq 0)$$

Homogenizace
zamereně

mla polynom v rovině 10 bodů

veřejně bodů

$$y^2 + a_1 x y + a_2 y = x^3 + a_3 x^2 + a_4 x + a_5$$

$$Y^2 + a_1 X Y Z + a_2 Y Z^3 = X^3 + a_3 X^2 Y Z^2 + a_4 X Z^6 + a_5 Z^6$$

kolik bodů

$$[\alpha | \beta | 0]$$

$$\beta^2 = \alpha^3$$

v křivce

$$[\alpha | \beta | 0] = [1 | 1 | 0] \Leftrightarrow \alpha^3 = \beta^2$$

$$Z = 0$$

VEDLINÝ BOD V NEKONČNĚ

Přepne se, $f(x)$ by mohl sdělat na křivce
 $y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$ v Jacobiovi souřadnicích
 v projekci

$$\lambda = \frac{\alpha_2 - \beta_2}{\alpha_1 - \beta_1} = \frac{\alpha_2/\alpha_3^3 - \beta_2/\beta_3^2}{\alpha_1/\alpha_3^2 - \beta_1/\beta_3^2} \quad \lambda \alpha_3 \alpha_3 = \frac{\alpha_2 \beta_3^3 - \beta_2 \alpha_3^3}{\alpha_1 \beta_3^2 - \alpha_2 \beta_3^2}$$

Odvodě se vztace v Jacobiovi souřadnicích

vš sdělení a 2 degre

Kde f se vztace je v Jacobiovi
 souřadnicích

4M+6S

5S+7M

ZÁKONENÍ

PROJEKTIVNÍ

12M+4S

12M+2S

(x^1, z^1, z^2, z^3) CHODNOSKÉCH SOUŘADNIC
 5M+6S 11M+6S

↓
 11M+4S