

$$P+Q-(P\oplus Q)=0$$

Nonlinear and not
found in other

$$P = \ominus Q$$

$$x = \alpha$$

$$x - x_p$$

$$P = (\alpha, 3)$$

$$(x - x_p) = P + (\ominus P) = 20$$

$$\text{At } P \neq \ominus Q$$

$$P+Q+R-30 = (L)$$

Q je
jedna
voľba

$$R = \ominus(P\oplus Q)$$

$$P+Q-(P\oplus Q)=0 = (P+Q+R-30)$$

≠ KLP

$$- ((P\oplus Q) + R = 20)$$

P a Q

$$\begin{pmatrix} P, Q \\ x - x_{P\oplus Q} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l = y - \lambda x - \mu \quad \sigma_f(l) = -$$

$0 \rightarrow 1$

$$\frac{y - \lambda x - \mu}{z^3} = \frac{(y - \lambda x - \mu)x^3}{y^3} = \frac{(y - \lambda)x - \mu}{y^3} (y^2 \alpha x - \beta)$$

$$= \frac{y^3 - \lambda x y^2 + \dots}{y^3} \rightarrow (y^3 - \lambda x y^2 + \dots) : y^3$$

$$(0:1:0) \rightarrow (1:1)$$

$$\frac{y - \lambda x - \mu}{z^3} (\infty) = 1$$

$$\mu_{P,Q} = \frac{Q_{P,Q}}{Q_{P,Q}} = \frac{y-1)(x-x_p) - y_p}{x - x_{P \oplus Q}} \quad \lambda \begin{cases} \frac{y_p - y_Q}{x_p - x_Q} \\ 3x_p^2 - a \\ 2y_p \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_{P,Q} = x - x_p$$

$$\mu_{P,Q} = \mu_{Q,P} = 1$$

Wzrostki porównania
se ophryze wtole

Zjite tet normalizacja puel $u \in \mathbb{C}(C)$
[se $\text{div}(u) = rP - rQ$, kule $P \in C(\mathbb{R})$]

Colorado úlohy

Pro $P \neq \emptyset$ $P \in \text{Con}$ spočítaj $f_{z,P}(Q)$, $Q \neq P$

kde $f_{z,P}$ je normální zrcadlo pro $\mathbb{Z}(C)$ dis $(f_{z,P}) = \mathbb{Z}P \rightarrow \emptyset$

Podle se opírá o definice

Resens
úlo) $\text{dis}(f_{j,P}) = jP - [j]P - (j-1)\emptyset$

TRIVIALE $f_{i+j,P} = f_{i,P} \cdot f_{j,P} \quad \mathbb{Z}[P], [j]P$



$\text{dis}(f_{i+j,P}) = [i]P + [j]P - [i+j]P - \emptyset$

$jP - [j]P - (j-1)\emptyset + iP - [i]P - (i-1)\emptyset = [i+j]P - [i+j]P - (i+j-1)\emptyset$

runnable

Muller's alg.

$\forall \text{step } r \geq 1 \quad I = \lfloor \log_2 r \rfloor$ $P \in \text{Cor}_2(K)$
 $Q \in \text{Cor}(K)$

$\forall \text{step } f_{\text{step}}(Q)$

1. $r = \sum_{i=0}^{I-1} b_i 2^i$ binary decomposition
Primes

Circle &

$T = P; \leftarrow \text{bod}$

$f = 1; \leftarrow \forall \text{STEP}$

2. for $i = I-1$ to 0

(a) $f = f \mu_{T,T}(Q)$ (2x)

(b) $T = [2]T$

(c) if $b_i = 1$ $f = f \mu_{T,P}(Q)$
 $T = T \oplus P$

Wanted
procedure
level degree

Si p unu deget pro grup, ale

situace se vyskytuje uvození aplikace Q.

Q nabývá P
 reálných
 funkcí

Na $A^n = \mathbb{K}$ je definováno
 Nk R^1 nabývá uvození

$$f_{i+j, P(Q)} = \underbrace{f_{i, P(Q)}}_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \underbrace{f_{j, P(Q)}}_{y \rightarrow x - \mu} \underbrace{\mu_{\sum P} \mu_{\sum P}}_{\mu_{\sum P} \mu_{\sum P} P(Q)}$$

Pond $\mu_{\sum P} \mu_{\sum P} P(Q) = \infty$
 $(j=1)$

$x \rightarrow \alpha$
 $y \rightarrow x - \mu$
 $(x = \mu)$
 1

$L_{i+j} P(Q) = \oplus Q$
 $Q = [\pm(i+1)]P$