

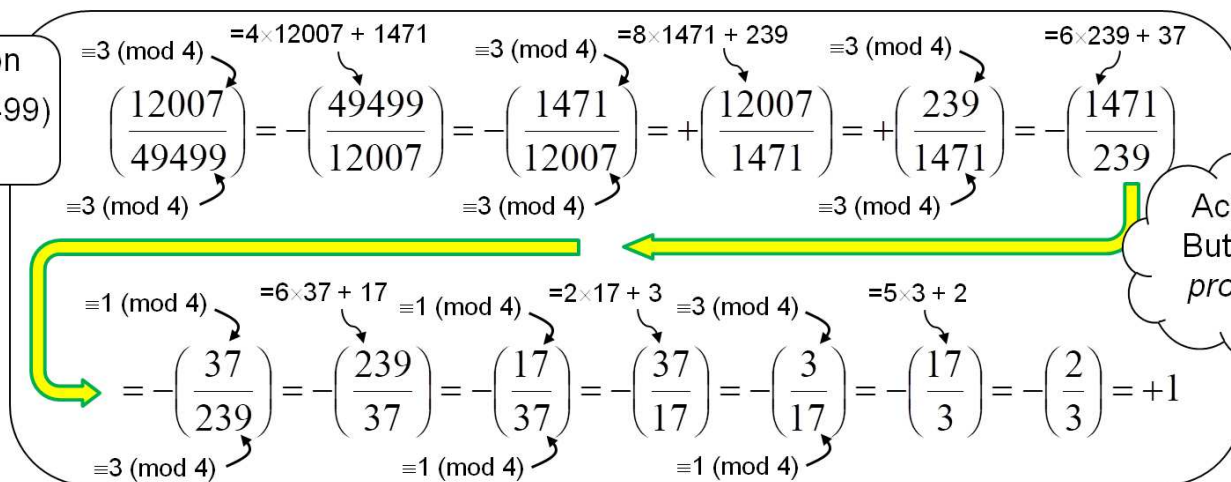


THEOREM OF THE DAY

Gauss's Law of Quadratic Reciprocity For a positive integer a and odd prime p not a multiple of a , let the Legendre symbol $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right)$ be defined by: $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = 1$, if the congruence equation $x^2 \equiv a \pmod{p}$ is solved by some integer x ; otherwise $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = -1$. Then for odd primes p and q we have

$$\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{q}{p}\right) & p \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \text{ or } q \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ -\left(\frac{q}{p}\right) & p \equiv q \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

The quadratic equation $x^2 \equiv 12007 \pmod{49499}$ is hereby solvable!



Ach so! But I can prove it!



The figure shows a long sequence of inversions (via the theorem) and reductions (via the fact that $\left(\frac{a \times p + b}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{b}{p}\right)$) which in this case takes us all the way down to an easily checked case: $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = -1$, i.e. no square has remainder 2 when divided by 3 (Fermat's Little Theorem is one way of confirming this). There are three reversals of sign in the reduction (where $p \equiv q \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$) so the original symbol has value $(-1)^3 \times -1 = 1$ and the original quadratic equation has a solution (in fact, solutions come in pairs and $x^2 \equiv 12007 \pmod{49499}$ is solved by $x = 16419$ and $x = 33080$).

A version of the theorem was conjectured by Leonhard Euler in 1783. Adrien-Marie Legendre responded to the challenge in 1785 and deserves credit for its first full statement (in the form $\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)\left(\frac{q}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}\frac{q-1}{2}}$). He gave an incorrect proof, however, and was aggrieved when Carl Friedrich Gauss, giving the first correct proof in 1796, claimed the theorem as his own.

Web link: sites.google.com/view/davidpengelley/history: scroll to *Mathematical Masterpieces* (two excerpts). The image of Legendre, above left, comes with an interesting little story courtesy of www.numericana.com/answer/record.htm#legendre.

Further reading: *The Quadratic Reciprocity Law: A Collection of Classical Proofs* by Oswald Baumgart (transl. Franz Lemmermeyer), Birkhäuser Basel, 2015.

