



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!

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{12007}{49499}\right) &\stackrel{\equiv 3 \pmod{4}}{=} -\left(\frac{49499}{12007}\right) \stackrel{=4 \times 12007 + 1471}{=} -\left(\frac{1471}{12007}\right) \stackrel{\equiv 3 \pmod{4}}{=} +\left(\frac{12007}{1471}\right) \stackrel{=8 \times 1471 + 239}{=} \left(\frac{239}{1471}\right) \stackrel{\equiv 3 \pmod{4}}{=} -\left(\frac{1471}{239}\right) \stackrel{=6 \times 239 + 37}{=} \left(\frac{37}{239}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{37}{239}\right) &\stackrel{\equiv 1 \pmod{4}}{=} -\left(\frac{239}{37}\right) \stackrel{=6 \times 37 + 17}{=} -\left(\frac{17}{37}\right) \stackrel{\equiv 1 \pmod{4}}{=} -\left(\frac{37}{17}\right) \stackrel{=2 \times 17 + 3}{=} -\left(\frac{3}{17}\right) \stackrel{\equiv 3 \pmod{4}}{=} -\left(\frac{17}{3}\right) \stackrel{=5 \times 3 + 2}{=} -\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \stackrel{\equiv 1 \pmod{4}}{=} +1 \end{aligned}$$

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: www.math.nmsu.edu/~history/schauspiel/schauspiel.html. 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.

