

JACOBIHO SYMBOL

MINUTE:

Definícia 4.4.1. Nech P je nepárne číslo a $P = p_1 \cdot \dots \cdot p_r$, kde p_1, \dots, p_r sú (nepárne) prvočísla. Potom *Jacobiho symbol* $\left(\frac{m}{P}\right)$ je definovaný ako

$$\left(\frac{m}{P}\right) = \left(\frac{m}{p_1}\right) \left(\frac{m}{p_2}\right) \dots \left(\frac{m}{p_r}\right).$$

PLÁN: Vieme pre Jacobiho symbol dokázať podobnú vetu ako pre Legendreho symbol - HLAVNÉ ZÁKON RECIPROCIITY?

Legendre: $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow a \in \mathbb{R}_p$

Jacobi: $\left(\frac{a}{P}\right)$
 prvočísla
 nepárne

$a \in \mathbb{R}_P \Rightarrow \left(\frac{a}{P}\right) = 1$

$\left(\frac{a}{P}\right) = -1 \Rightarrow a \in \bar{\mathbb{R}}_P$

$\underbrace{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)}_{-1} \underbrace{\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)}_{-1} = 1$ ale $(-1) \in \bar{\mathbb{R}}_{15}$

Lema 4.4.3. Nech P, Q sú nepárne prirodzené čísla a $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. Potom

- (i) $a \equiv b \pmod{P} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{a}{P}\right) = \left(\frac{b}{P}\right)$
- (ii) $\left(\frac{1}{P}\right) = 1$
- (iii) $\left(\frac{ab}{P}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{P}\right) \left(\frac{b}{P}\right)$
- (iv) $\left(\frac{a}{PQ}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{P}\right) \left(\frac{a}{Q}\right)$
- (v) Ak $(b, P) = 1$, tak $\left(\frac{b^2}{P}\right) = 1$.
- (vi) Ak $(b, P) = 1$, tak $\left(\frac{ab^2}{P}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{P}\right)$.

Tvrdenie 4.4.4. Nech P je nepárne prirodzené číslo. Potom

$$\left(\frac{-1}{P}\right) = (-1)^{(P-1)/2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{P}\right) = (-1)^{(P^2-1)/8} \quad \checkmark$$

D: VIEME; $\left(\frac{-1}{P}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{P-1}{2}}$

$P = p_1 p_2 \dots p_n$
 $\left(\frac{-1}{P}\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{-1}{p_i}\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n (-1)^{\frac{p_i-1}{2}} = (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p_i-1}{2}} = (-1)^{\frac{P-1}{2}}$

$P = \prod_{i=1}^n p_i = \prod_{i=1}^n (1 + (p_i - 1)) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n (p_i - 1) + \underbrace{\sum_{i \neq j} (p_i - 1)(p_j - 1) + \dots}_{\text{metóda 4}}$

$$P - 1 = \sum_{i=1}^n (p_i - 1) \pmod{4}$$

$$\frac{P-1}{2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p_i - 1}{2} \pmod{2} \quad (*) \quad \uparrow \checkmark$$

$$(*) \quad \left(\frac{2}{P}\right) = (-1)^{(P^2-1)/8} \quad (*) \quad \checkmark$$

$$P^2 = \prod_{i=1}^n p_i^2 = \prod (1 + (p_i^2 - 1))$$

modulo 4
 $(p_i^2 - 1)(p_j^2 - 1)$

$$P^2 - 1 = \sum_{i=1}^n (p_i^2 - 1) \pmod{16}$$

$$\frac{P^2 - 1}{8} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p_i^2 - 1}{8} \pmod{2}$$

$$(-1)^{\frac{P^2-1}{8}} = (-1)^{\sum \frac{p_i^2-1}{8}} = \prod (-1)^{\frac{p_i^2-1}{8}} = \prod \left(\frac{2}{p_i}\right) \checkmark$$

□

Veta 4.4.5 Zákon reciprocit pre Jacobiho symbol. Pre ľubovoľné nepárne prirodzené čísla $P \neq Q$ platí

$$\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right) = (-1)^{(P-1)(Q-1)/4} \left(\frac{Q}{P}\right).$$

↓ ↑

Dôsledok 4.4.6. Ak $P \neq Q$ sú nepárne čísla, tak

$$\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right) = \left(\frac{Q}{P}\right)$$

s výnimkou prípadu, že $P \equiv Q \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. (V tomto prípade $\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right) = -\left(\frac{Q}{P}\right)$.)

Veta 4.4.5 (Zákon reciprocity pre Jacobiho symbol). Pre ľubovoľné nepárne prirodzené čísla $P \neq Q$ platí

$$\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right) = (-1)^{(P-1)(Q-1)/4} \left(\frac{Q}{P}\right).$$

D: BÚNV $(P, Q) = 1$ $\Leftrightarrow 0 = 0$
 $\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right) \left(\frac{Q}{P}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{(P-1)(Q-1)}{4}}$

$P = p_1 \dots p_n$ $Q = q_1 \dots q_m$ $p_i \neq q_j$

$$\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right) = \left(\frac{P}{q_1}\right) \dots \left(\frac{P}{q_m}\right) = \left(\frac{p_1}{q_1}\right) \dots \left(\frac{p_n}{q_1}\right) \dots$$

$$\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^m \left(\frac{p_i}{q_j}\right) \quad \left(\frac{Q}{P}\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^m \left(\frac{q_j}{p_i}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right) \left(\frac{Q}{P}\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^m \left(\frac{p_i}{q_j}\right) \left(\frac{q_j}{p_i}\right) = \dots$$

Z R pre Legendrov symbol:

$$\left(\frac{p_i}{q_j}\right) \left(\frac{q_j}{p_i}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{(p_i-1)(q_j-1)}{4}}$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^m -1 \dots = (-1)^{\sum_i \sum_j -1}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{(p_i-1)(q_j-1)}{4} = \sum_i \sum_j \frac{p_i-1}{2} \cdot \frac{q_j-1}{2}$$

$$= \left(\sum_i \frac{p_i-1}{2}\right) \left(\sum_j \frac{q_j-1}{2}\right) \equiv \frac{P-1}{2} \cdot \frac{Q-1}{2} \pmod{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right) \left(\frac{Q}{P}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{P-1}{2} \cdot \frac{Q-1}{2}}$$

□

$$\left(\frac{a}{m}\right) = -1 = \left(\frac{a}{r_1}\right) \dots \left(\frac{a}{r_k}\right)$$

$$m = r_1 \dots r_k$$

$$\exists p|m \quad \left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = -1$$

$$a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus p$$

$$p \neq r_1, \dots, r_k$$

$$[m \equiv 1 \pmod{p_i}] \Rightarrow p_i \nmid m$$

EÜTE $a=2 \dots \left(\frac{2}{p}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow p = 8k \pm 1$

$$m = 8r_1 \dots r_k + 3 \quad \{r_1, \dots, r_k\}$$

$$(\exists p|p) \quad p|m \Rightarrow 2 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus p$$

$$+ p \neq r_1, \dots, r_k \quad \square$$

4.5 Kvadratické kongruencie modulo zložené čísla

$$m = p_1^{a_1} p_2^{a_2} \dots p_k^{a_k}$$

Veta 4.5.1. Nech p je nepárne prvočíslo, $p \nmid a$ a $n \geq 1$. Potom a je kvadratický zvyšok modulo p^n práve vtedy, keď $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = 1$.

D: \Rightarrow ✓

\Leftarrow $|m| \rightarrow p^m$

$$1^\circ m=1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$2^\circ a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus p^m \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus p^{m+1}$$

$$(\exists x \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad x^2 \equiv a \pmod{p^m}$$

$$(x, p) = 1$$

$$x^2 \equiv a + bp^m \pmod{p^{m+1}}$$

$$a + (b+2xc)p^m \equiv a$$

$$(x + cp^m)^2 \equiv x^2 + 2xc p^m \equiv a + bp^m + 2xc p^m \pmod{p^{m+1}}$$

$$c = ? \rightarrow 2 \text{ volia } c \text{ k. i.}$$

$$b + 2xc \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

$$2xc \equiv -b \pmod{p} \quad \checkmark$$

Tvrdenie 4.5.2. Modulo 2, 4 alebo 8 je jediným nepárnym kvadratickým zvyškom číslo 1.

Ak $n \geq 3$, tak existuje 2^{n-3} nepárnych kvadratických zvyškov modulo 2^n a sú to práve čísla tvaru $8k+1$.

↗ D... n kedy

↓↓

∀ $x \in \mathbb{Z}$: $x^2 \equiv a \pmod{p^n} \Rightarrow \text{ČVZ}$

$$x^2 \equiv a \pmod{p_1^{a_1} \dots p_k^{a_k}}$$

$$x^2 \equiv a \pmod{p_1^{a_1}}$$

$$\vdots$$
$$x^2 \equiv a \pmod{p_k^{a_k}}$$

← N.D.V. (n kedy - PR)