

## §5. 单位群 $(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^\times$ 的结构.

- 本节基本问题
- 1)  $(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^\times$  何时为循环群
  - 2) 判定  $a \pmod{p}$  是否为  $\mathbb{F}_p^\times$  中平方元.  
(判定  $x^2 \equiv a \pmod{p}$  是否有解.)

### §5.1. 原根.

- 例:
- 1)  $(\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z})^\times = \{1, 3, 5, 7\}$   $3^2 = 5^2 = 7^2 = 1$  ✗
  - 2)  $(\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z})^\times = \{1, 5\}$  ✓
  - 3)  $(\mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z})^\times: 1 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$  ✓
  - 4)  $(\mathbb{Z}/18\mathbb{Z})^\times: 1 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 17 \rightarrow 13 \rightarrow 11 \rightarrow 1$  ✓
  - 5)  $(\mathbb{Z}/15\mathbb{Z})^\times: 2^4 = 4^2 = 7^4 = 8^4 = 11^2 = 13^4 = 14^2 = 1$  ✗

何时为循环群?

定理:  $(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^\times$  为循环群  $\Leftrightarrow m = 2, 4, p^\alpha$  或  $2p^\alpha$ .

设  $m = p_1^{\alpha_1} \dots p_s^{\alpha_s}$ , 则由中国剩余定理有

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^\times &\cong (\mathbb{Z}/p_1^{\alpha_1}\mathbb{Z})^\times \times (\mathbb{Z}/p_2^{\alpha_2}\mathbb{Z})^\times \times \dots \times (\mathbb{Z}/p_s^{\alpha_s}\mathbb{Z})^\times \\
 r \pmod{m} &\longmapsto (r \pmod{p_1^{\alpha_1}}, r \pmod{p_2^{\alpha_2}}, \dots, r \pmod{p_s^{\alpha_s}})
 \end{aligned}$$

引理: 设  $G = H_1 \times H_2 \times \dots \times H_n$  为有限群. 则

$$G \text{ 循环} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} H_1, \dots, H_n = \text{循环} \\ \gcd(\#H_i, \#H_j) = 1 \quad \forall i \neq j \end{cases}$$

pf:  $\Leftarrow$ : 记  $m_i := \#H_i$ ,  $m = \prod_{i=1}^n m_i$ . 则  $m_i$  两两互素 因此

$$G = H_1 \times \cdots \times H_n \cong \mathbb{Z}/m_1\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/m_2\mathbb{Z} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}/m_n\mathbb{Z} \stackrel{\text{CRT}}{\cong} \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$$

为循环群.  $\uparrow$  循环群的结构定理.

$\Rightarrow$ : 设  $g = (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n)$  为  $G = H_1 \times \cdots \times H_n$  的生成元.

则  $H_1 \times \cdots \times H_n$  中任意元素都可表示为  $g^k = (h_1^k, \dots, h_n^k)$  的形式. 特别地,  $H_i$  可由  $h_i$  生成. 因此  $H_i$  循环.

设  $m' = \text{lcm}(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n)$ . 则

$$(h_1, \dots, h_n)^{m'} = (h_1^{m'}, \dots, h_n^{m'}) = (1, \dots, 1) = 1_G$$

$$\Rightarrow \#G = \text{ord}(h_1, \dots, h_n) \mid m' = \text{lcm}(m_1, \dots, m_n) \mid \#G.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{lcm}(m_1, \dots, m_n) = \#G = m_1 m_2 \cdots m_n$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1, \dots, m_n \text{ 两两互素.}$$

定理:  $(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^\times$  循环  $\Rightarrow m = 2, 4, p^d, 2p^d$

pf: 若  $p$  为素数,  $d \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$  s.t.  $p^d \geq 3$ . 则  $2 \mid \#(\mathbb{Z}/p^d\mathbb{Z})^\times = \varphi(p^d) = p^{d-1}(p-1)$ .

由引理知  $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1) m \text{ 不含两个不同的奇素因子} \\ 2) 4 \mid m \Rightarrow m \text{ 不含奇素因子} \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow m = 2^\beta (\beta \geq 1) \text{ 或 } 2^\beta p^\alpha (\beta \leq 1, \alpha \geq 1)$$

下面仅需证明:  $(\mathbb{Z}/2^\beta\mathbb{Z})^\times (\beta \geq 3)$  不为循环群.

$$(\mathbb{Z}/2^\beta\mathbb{Z})^\times \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z})^\times \quad r \bmod 2^\beta \mapsto r \bmod 8$$

由例知  $(\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z})^\times$  不为循环群. 因此  $(\mathbb{Z}/2^\beta\mathbb{Z})^\times$  不为循环群. 否则若  $r \bmod 2^\beta$  为  $(\mathbb{Z}/2^\beta\mathbb{Z})^\times$  的生成元, 则  $r \bmod 8$  为  $(\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z})^\times$  生成元也.

下面只需证明  $(\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z})^\times$  为循环群 ( $p = \text{奇素数}$ ).

定理:  $\mathbb{F}_p^\times$  为  $p-1$  阶循环群.

$$\text{Pf: } S_d := \#\{a \in \mathbb{F}_p^\times \mid \text{ord}(a) = d\} = \begin{cases} \varphi(d) & \exists d \text{ 阶元} \\ 0 & \nexists d \text{ 阶元} \end{cases}$$

(设  $a$  为  $d$  阶元, 则  $1, a, \dots, a^{d-1}$  为  $x^d = 1$  的全部的根.)  
 (所有  $d$  阶元均为  $x^d = 1$  的根, 且恰有  $\varphi(d)$  个根为  $d$  阶元)

$$p-1 = \sum_{d|p-1} S(d) \leq \sum_{d|p-1} \varphi(d) = p-1$$

$$\Rightarrow S(p-1) = \varphi(p-1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists p-1 \text{ 阶元} \Rightarrow \checkmark \quad \square$$

定理:  $p$  为奇素数,  $k \geq 2$ . 则  $(\mathbb{Z}/p^k\mathbb{Z})^\times$  为循环群.

Pf:  $k=1 \checkmark$  设  $g \pmod p$  为  $\mathbb{F}_p^\times$  的生成元.

$$k=2. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \forall a \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ \gcd(a, p) = 1. \text{ 记 } d = \text{ord}(a \pmod{p^2}) \\ \Rightarrow a^d \equiv 1 \pmod{p^2} \Rightarrow a^d \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \Rightarrow \text{ord}(a \pmod{p}) \mid d \\ \Rightarrow \text{ord}(a \pmod{p}) \mid \text{ord}(a \pmod{p^2}). \end{array} \right.$$

$$a = g \text{ 或 } g+p$$

$$\Rightarrow p-1 \mid \text{ord}(g \pmod{p^2}) \ \& \ p-1 \mid \text{ord}(g+p \pmod{p^2})$$

$$\#(\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z})^\times = p(p-1) \\ \Rightarrow \text{ord}(g \pmod{p^2}), \text{ord}(g+p \pmod{p^2}) = p-1 \text{ 或 } p(p-1)$$

又因为  $g^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p^2}$  与  $(g+p)^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p^2}$  不同时成立.

$$\left( \text{这是由于: } (g+p)^{p-1} - g^{p-1} = \sum_{k \geq 1} \binom{p-1}{k} g^{p-1-k} p^k \equiv p(p-1) g^{p-2} \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(g \pmod{p^2}) = p(p-1) \text{ 或 } \text{ord}(g+p \pmod{p^2}) = p(p-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z})^\times = \text{循环.}$$

$k \geq 3$ . 设  $g \pmod{p^2}$  为  $(\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z})^\times$  的一个生成元. 则  $g^{p-1} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p^2}$ .

进位:  $p^m \parallel g^{\varphi(p^m)} - 1$  ( $\forall m \geq 1$ ) (i.e.  $p^m \mid g^{\varphi(p^m)} - 1$  &  $p^{m+1} \nmid g^{\varphi(p^m)} - 1$ )

对  $m$  归纳:  $m=1$   $\checkmark$  ( $g$  为  $(\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z})^\times$  生成元  $\Rightarrow g^{p-1} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p^2}$ )

假设  $p^m \parallel g^{\varphi(p^m)} - 1$ . 下证  $p^{m+1} \parallel g^{\varphi(p^{m+1})} - 1$

$$g^{\varphi(p^{m+1})} - 1 = \left( (g^{\varphi(p^m)} - 1) + 1 \right)^{p^{m+1}} - 1 \equiv p^{m+1} (g^{\varphi(p^m)} - 1) \pmod{p^{2m+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow p^{m+1} \parallel g^{\varphi(p^{m+1})} - 1$$

进位  $\Rightarrow g^{\varphi(p^k)} \equiv 1 \pmod{p^k}$  &  $g^{\varphi(p^{k-1})} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p^k}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(g \pmod{p^k}) \mid \varphi(p^k) \text{ 且 } \text{ord}(g \pmod{p^k}) \nmid \varphi(p^{k-1})$$

$$p+1 \mid \text{ord}(g \pmod{p^k})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(g \pmod{p^k}) = \varphi(p^k) \Rightarrow \checkmark.$$

推论:  $(\mathbb{Z}/2^k\mathbb{Z})^\times$  为循环群.

$$\text{Pf: } (\mathbb{Z}/2^k\mathbb{Z})^\times \xrightarrow{\text{CRT}} (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^\times \times (\mathbb{Z}/p^k\mathbb{Z})^\times \cong (\mathbb{Z}/p^k\mathbb{Z})^\times.$$

命题  $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^\times = \{1\}$      $(\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z})^\times = \{1, 3\}$

$$(\mathbb{Z}/2^k\mathbb{Z})^\times \cong \mathbb{Z}/2^{k-2}\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \quad \forall k \geq 3.$$

$$\text{Pf: } \forall \text{ 奇数 } a \Rightarrow a^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{8} \Rightarrow a^{2^{k-2}} \equiv 1 \pmod{2^k} \Rightarrow \text{ord}(a \pmod{2^k}) \leq 2^{k-2}$$

$$2^2 \parallel 5^2 - 1 \Rightarrow 2^k \parallel 5^{2^{k-2}} - 1 \quad (k \geq 2).$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(5 \pmod{2^k}) = 2^{k-2} \left. \vphantom{\text{ord}(5 \pmod{2^k})} \right\}$$

$$5^k \equiv 1, 5 \pmod{8} \Rightarrow -1 \pmod{2^k} \notin \langle 5 \pmod{2^k} \rangle \left. \vphantom{5^k \equiv 1, 5 \pmod{8}} \right\}$$

$$-5-4- \Rightarrow \langle 5 \pmod{2^k} \rangle \times \langle -1 \pmod{2^k} \rangle \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/2^k\mathbb{Z})^\times \Rightarrow \checkmark$$

例: 方程  $x^2=1$  在  $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$  上有多少解?

$$m = 2^\alpha p_1^{\alpha_1} \dots p_s^{\alpha_s} \quad \alpha \geq 0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s > 0.$$

$$1^\circ \quad \alpha = 0, 1 \Rightarrow 2^5 \text{ 个解}$$

$$2^\circ \quad \alpha = 2 \Rightarrow 2^{5+1} \text{ 个解}$$

$$3^\circ \quad \alpha \geq 3 \Rightarrow 2^{5+2} \text{ 个解}$$

对应初等数论中的概念: 设  $\gcd(a, m) = 1$ .

$a$  模  $m$  的阶 := 为  $a+m\mathbb{Z}$  在  $(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^\times$  中的阶.

$g$  为模  $m$  的原根  $\Leftrightarrow g+m\mathbb{Z}$  生成整个群  $(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^\times$

模  $m$  有原根  $\Leftrightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^\times$  为循环群

初等数论      群论

例: 模 2 原根 = 1, 模 4 原根 = 3, 5 为模 6 的原根. 模 8 没有原根:

定理: 模  $m$  有原根  $\Leftrightarrow m = 2, 4, p^\alpha$  或  $2p^\alpha$  其中  $p$  为奇素数,  $\alpha \geq 1$ .

问题: 如何找到原根?  $m = p^k$  或  $2p^k$

算法: 1) 概率法求模  $p$  的原根  $g$

随机选取  $a \in [2, p-1]$  为原根的概率为  $\frac{\varphi(p-1)}{p-2}$

2)  $g^{p-1} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p^2} \Rightarrow g$  为模  $p^k$  的原根

$g^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p^2} \Rightarrow g+p$  为模  $p^k$  的原根.

3). 设  $g$  为模  $p^k$  的原根

$2|g \Rightarrow g$  为模  $2p^k$  的原根

$2 \nmid g \Rightarrow g+p^k$  为模  $2p^k$  的原根.

习题:  $f: G \rightarrow H$  群同态.  $\forall g \in G$ .  $\square$

$$\text{ord}(f(g)) \mid \text{ord}(g).$$

Pf  $g^{\text{ord}(g)} = 1 \Rightarrow f(g)^{\text{ord}(g)} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{ord}(f(g)) \mid \text{ord}(g)$ .  $\square$

习题:  $p$  为奇素数  $\forall p \geq 3$ ,  $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$  s.t.  $p \nmid ab$ .  $\square$

$$p^n \parallel a-b \xrightarrow{p \geq 3} p^{n+k} \parallel a^{p^k} - b^{p^k}$$

Pf: 仅需证明  $k=1$  情形.

$$p^n \parallel a-b \Rightarrow a = b + p^n s \quad (p \nmid s, p^n \geq 3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow a^p &= (b + p^n s)^p = b^p + \binom{p}{1} b^{p-1} p^n s + \dots + \binom{p}{p-1} b (p^n s)^{p-1} + (p^n s)^p \\ &\equiv b^p + \binom{p}{1} b^{p-1} p^n s + \binom{p}{2} b^{p-2} p^{2n} s^2 \pmod{p^{3n}} \\ &\equiv \begin{cases} b^p + p^{n+1} b^{p-1} s + p^{2n} s^2 \pmod{p^{3n}} & p=2 \\ b^p + p^{n+1} b^{p-1} s + p^{2n+1} b^{p-2} s^2 \pmod{p^{3n}} & p \geq 3 \end{cases} \\ &\equiv b^p + p^{n+1} b^{p-1} s \pmod{p^{n+2}} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

§  $\mathbb{F}_p^\times$  中的平方元与二次剩余.

$p = \text{奇素数}$   $g = \text{模 } p \text{ 原根}$ . 则

$$(\mathbb{F}_p^\times)^2 := \{a^2 \mid a \in \mathbb{F}_p^\times\} = \{1, g^2, g^4, \dots, g^{p-3}\}$$

↑ 平方元组成的子集构成  $\mathbb{F}_p^\times$  的  $\frac{p-1}{2}$  阶子群.

定义: 称  $\mathbb{F}_p^\times$  中的平方元为二次剩余 (quadratic residue)

反之, 则称为二次非剩余 (quadratic nonresidue)

注: 1) 各占一半 (陪集分解)

2)  $g^k$  为二次剩余  $\Leftrightarrow 2 \mid k$ .

定义:  $\forall a \in \mathbb{F}_p$ .

$$\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) := \begin{cases} 1 & a \text{ 为二次剩余} \\ 0 & a = 0 \\ -1 & a \text{ 为二次非剩余.} \end{cases}$$

勒让德符号  
Legendre symbol.

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \left(\frac{a}{p}\right) := \left(\frac{a \bmod p}{p}\right)$$

命题:  $\left(\frac{\cdot}{p}\right) : \mathbb{F}_p^\times \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$  为群同态.  $\text{Ker}\left(\frac{\cdot}{p}\right)$  为二次剩余组成的子群.

$$\text{即 } \left(\frac{a}{p}\right)\left(\frac{b}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{ab}{p}\right).$$

$$\text{Pf: } \left(\frac{g^k}{p}\right)\left(\frac{g^l}{p}\right) = (-1)^k \cdot (-1)^l = (-1)^{k+l} = \left(\frac{g^{k+l}}{p}\right) \quad \square$$

命题:  $a \in \mathbb{F}_p^\times$ . 则

$$\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = a \text{ 在 } \mathbb{F}_p^\times \text{ 中有解} \Leftrightarrow x^2 - a \text{ 在 } \mathbb{F}_p[x] \text{ 中可约}$$

命题:  $x^2 \equiv a \pmod{p}$  的解数为  $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) + 1$ .

Legendre Symbol 的计算:

$$\forall a = (-1)^\varepsilon 2^\alpha p_1^{\alpha_1} \dots p_s^{\alpha_s} \quad (\varepsilon, \alpha, \alpha_i \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{-1}{p}\right)^\varepsilon \left(\frac{2}{p}\right)^\alpha \left(\frac{p_1}{p}\right)^{\alpha_1} \dots \left(\frac{p_s}{p}\right)^{\alpha_s}$$

仅需计算:  $\left(\frac{-1}{p}\right), \left(\frac{2}{p}\right), \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)$ .

命题 (欧拉判别法):  $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \pmod{p}$

Pf:  $p \nmid a \Rightarrow v$ .

$$\text{设 } a \equiv g^k \pmod{p}. \Rightarrow \left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = (-1)^k$$

$$a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv g^{k \frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv \begin{cases} (g^{\frac{p-1}{2}})^k \equiv 1 \pmod{p} & (2|k) \\ (g^{\frac{p-1}{2}})^{k-1} \cdot g^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv -1 \pmod{p} & 2 \nmid k \end{cases}$$

$$\equiv (-1)^k \equiv \left(\frac{a}{p}\right) \pmod{p}.$$

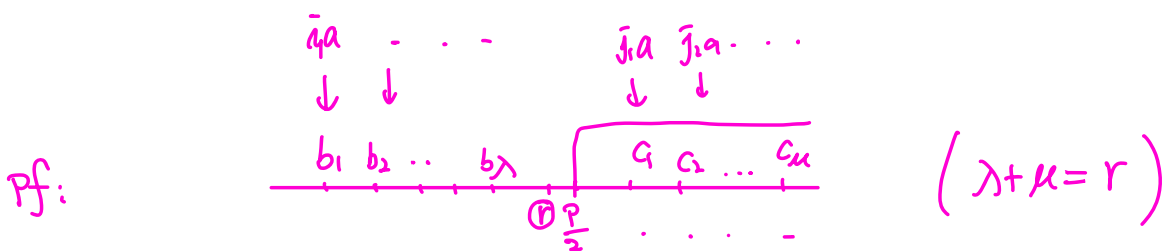
推论  $\left(\frac{-1}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}}$



高斯引理:  $p = \text{奇素数}, (a, p) = 1, r = \frac{p-1}{2},$

$$\mu := \# \left\{ \bar{ia} \mid \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq i \leq r \\ \bar{ia} \text{ 模 } p \text{ 余数} > \frac{p}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{则 } \left( \frac{a}{p} \right) = (-1)^\mu$$



$$\{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_r, p - c_1, p - c_2, \dots, p - c_\mu\} = \{1, 2, \dots, r\}$$

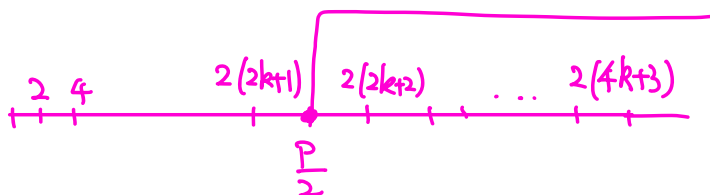
$$(p \nmid b_i + c_j \Rightarrow b_i \neq p - c_j)$$

$$\Rightarrow r! \equiv b_1 b_2 \dots b_r (-c_1) \dots (-c_\mu) \equiv r! \cdot a^r \cdot (-1)^\mu \pmod{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{a}{p} \right) \equiv a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv (-1)^\mu \pmod{p}.$$

推论:  $\left( \frac{2}{p} \right) = (-1)^{\frac{p^2-1}{8}} = \begin{cases} 1 & p \equiv \pm 1 (8) \\ -1 & p \equiv \pm 3 (8). \end{cases}$

Pf: case:  $p = 8k + 7$



$$\Rightarrow \mu = 2k + 2 \Rightarrow \left( \frac{2}{p} \right) = 1$$

其它情况, 类似可得

□. -5-9-

定理 (= 二次互反律, quadratic reciprocity law)  $p, q$  奇素数, 则

高斯  $\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)\left(\frac{q}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}\frac{q-1}{2}}$

→ 现代数论的开始

例:  $x^2 \equiv 219 \pmod{383}$  是否有解?

解:  $\left(\frac{219}{383}\right) = \left(\frac{73}{383}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{383}\right) = \left(\frac{383}{73}\right) \cdot \left(-\left(\frac{383}{3}\right)\right)$   
 $= -\left(\frac{18}{73}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = -\left(\frac{2}{73}\right)(-1) = \left(\frac{2}{73}\right) = 1$   
 $\Rightarrow$  有解.

例: 求  $p$  s.t.  $x^2 + 2x + 7 \in \mathbb{F}_p$  (\*) 不可约.

解:  $\Rightarrow p \neq 2, 3$

不可约  $\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{-b}{p}\right) = -1 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{2}{p}\right) = -\left(\frac{p}{3}\right)$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} p \equiv 1, 7 \pmod{8} \\ p \equiv -1 \pmod{3} \end{cases}$  或  $\begin{cases} p \equiv 3, 5 \pmod{8} \\ p \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \end{cases}$

$\Leftrightarrow p \equiv 17, 23, 13, 19 \pmod{24}$ .

问题: 固定  $a$ ,  $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right)$  如何随着  $p$  变化?

例:  $a = -2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{-2}{p}\right) = \begin{cases} 1 & p \equiv 1, 3 \pmod{8} \\ -1 & p \equiv 5, 7 \pmod{8} \end{cases}$

现代数论  
相引

-5-10-  $\left(\frac{-2}{p}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow p = x^2 + 2y^2$  有整数解  $\rightsquigarrow \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}] = \text{PID}$ .

## 二次互反律的证明

Pf:  $(a, 2p) = 1$ .  $r = \frac{p-1}{2}$

$$\bar{x}a = p \left[ \frac{\bar{x}a}{p} \right] + r\bar{x} \quad 0 \leq r\bar{x} < p \quad \bar{x} = 1, \dots, r.$$

$$\{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_r\} = \{b_1, \dots, b_\lambda\} \cup \{c_1, \dots, c_\mu\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p-1}{8} a = p \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^r \left[ \frac{\bar{i}a}{p} \right]}_A + \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^{\lambda} b_j}_{B} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{\mu} c_k}_C$$

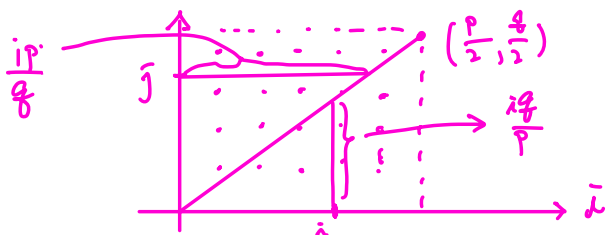
$$\{b_1, \dots, b_\lambda\} \cup \{p-a, \dots, p-c_\mu\} = \{1, 2, \dots, r\} \Rightarrow B + \mu p - C = \frac{r(r+1)}{2} = \frac{p-1}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p-1}{8} (a-1) = (A - \mu)p + 2C$$

$$\Rightarrow A \text{ 与 } \mu \text{ 同奇偶} \Rightarrow \left( \frac{a}{p} \right) = (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \left[ \frac{\bar{i}a}{p} \right]}$$

$$\text{同理: } \left( \frac{p}{a} \right) = (-1)^{\sum_{j=1}^{\frac{a-1}{2}} \left[ \frac{\bar{j}p}{a} \right]}$$

只需证明  $\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \left[ \frac{\bar{i}a}{p} \right] + \sum_{j=1}^{\frac{a-1}{2}} \left[ \frac{\bar{j}p}{a} \right] = \frac{p-1}{2} \cdot \frac{a-1}{2}$



$$\left(\frac{\mathbb{Z}}{m\mathbb{Z}}\right)^{\times} \cong \left(\frac{\mathbb{Z}}{2^{\alpha_2}\mathbb{Z}}\right)^{\times} \times \left(\frac{\mathbb{Z}}{p_1^{\alpha_1}\mathbb{Z}}\right)^{\times} \times \cdots \times \left(\frac{\mathbb{Z}}{p_s^{\alpha_s}\mathbb{Z}}\right)^{\times}$$

? ?                          ✓                          ✓

命题  $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{\times} = \{-1\}$        $(\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z})^{\times} = \{-1, 3\}$

$$\left(\frac{\mathbb{Z}}{2^k\mathbb{Z}}\right)^{\times} \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{2^{k-2}\mathbb{Z}} \times \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{2\mathbb{Z}} \quad \forall k \geq 3.$$

Pf:  $\forall$  奇数  $a \Rightarrow a^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{8} \Rightarrow a^{2^{k-2}} \equiv 1 \pmod{2^k} \Rightarrow \text{ord}(a \pmod{2^k}) \leq 2^{k-2}$   
 $2^2 \parallel 5^2 - 1 \Rightarrow 2^k \parallel 5^{2^{k-2}} - 1 \quad (k \geq 2).$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \text{ord}(5 \pmod{2^k}) = 2^{k-2} \\ &5^k \equiv 1, 5 \pmod{8} \Rightarrow -1 \pmod{2^k} \notin \langle 5 \pmod{2^k} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle 5 \pmod{2^k} \rangle \times \langle -1 \pmod{2^k} \rangle \hookrightarrow \left(\frac{\mathbb{Z}}{2^k\mathbb{Z}}\right)^{\times} \Rightarrow \checkmark$$

例: 方程  $x^2=1$  在  $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$  上有多少解?

$$m = 2^{\alpha} p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots p_s^{\alpha_s} \quad \alpha \geq 0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s > 0.$$

- 1°  $\alpha = 0, 1 \Rightarrow 2^{\alpha}$  个解
- 2°  $\alpha = 2 \Rightarrow 2^{\alpha+1}$  个解
- 3°  $\alpha \geq 3 \Rightarrow 2^{\alpha+2}$  个解

二次剩余 原根

$$\mathbb{F}_p^{\times} = \langle g \rangle = \{1, g, g^2, \dots, g^{p-2}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\mathbb{F}_p^{\times})^2 = \{1, g^2, g^4, \dots, g^{p-3}\} \leq \mathbb{F}_p^{\times} \quad \text{指数为2的子群.}$$

$$a \in \mathbb{F}_p^{\times}, \quad a \in (\mathbb{F}_p^{\times})^2 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = 1$$

(i):  $\mathbb{F}_p^{\times} \rightarrow \pm 1$  为群同态, 只需会计算

$\left(\frac{a}{p}\right), \left(\frac{b}{p}\right), \left(\frac{ab}{p}\right) \leftarrow$  = 次互文律.  
 $\uparrow$  欧拉判别法      高斯引理

命题 (欧拉判别法):  $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \pmod{p}$

$$\forall i=1,2,\dots,r. \Rightarrow ia = \left[\frac{ia}{p}\right] \cdot p + \left\{\frac{ia}{p}\right\} \cdot p$$

将  $\left\{\frac{a}{p}\right\}, \left\{\frac{2a}{p}\right\}, \dots, \left\{\frac{ra}{p}\right\}$  从小到大排序, 并记为

$$b_1, b_2, \dots, b_\lambda, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_\mu$$

其中  $b_1 < b_2 < \dots < b_\lambda < \frac{p}{2} < c_1 < c_2 < \dots < c_\mu$ ,  $\lambda + \mu = r$ .

例  $p=11$ ,  $a=3 \Rightarrow \{1,2,3,4,5\} \rightsquigarrow \{1,3,4,6,9\}$

$a=7 \Rightarrow \{1,2,3,4,5\} \rightsquigarrow \{2,3,6,7,10\}$

高斯引理:  $p = \text{奇素数}$ ,  $(a,p)=1$ ,  $r = \frac{p-1}{2}$ , 记

$$\mu := \#\left\{i \in \{1,2,\dots,r\} \mid ia \text{ 除 } p \text{ 余数} > \frac{p}{2}\right\}$$

$$\text{则 } \left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = (-1)^\mu$$

例  $\left(\frac{3}{11}\right) = (-1)^2 = 1$ ,  $\left(\frac{7}{11}\right) = (-1)^3 = -1$

Pf:  $\forall i,j. \Rightarrow p \nmid b_i + c_j \Rightarrow b_i \neq p - c_j \pmod{p} \quad \forall i,j.$

$\Rightarrow \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_\lambda, p-c_1, p-c_2, \dots, p-c_\mu\}$  为  $\{1,2,\dots,r\}$  的一个重排.

$$\Rightarrow r! \equiv b_1 b_2 \cdots b_r (-c_1) \cdots (-c_\mu) \equiv r! \cdot a^r \cdot (-1)^\mu \pmod{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{a}{p}\right) \equiv a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv (-1)^\mu \pmod{p}. \quad \square$$

定理 (= 二次互反律, quadratic reciprocity law)  $p, q$  奇素数, 则

高斯  $\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) \left(\frac{q}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2} \frac{q-1}{2}}$

→ 现代数论的开始

Pf:  $\bullet \sum_{i=1}^r ia = \left[ \frac{ia}{p} \right] \cdot p + \left\{ \frac{ia}{p} \right\} \cdot p$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^r ia = \left( \sum_{i=1}^r \left[ \frac{ia}{p} \right] \right) \cdot p + \sum_{i=1}^r b_i + \sum_{j=1}^{\mu} c_j$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p-1}{8} a = pA + B + C \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$\bullet \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_\lambda, p-c_1, p-c_2, \dots, p-c_\mu\}$  为  $\{1, 2, \dots, r\}$  的一个重排.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p-1}{8} = B + p\mu - C \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

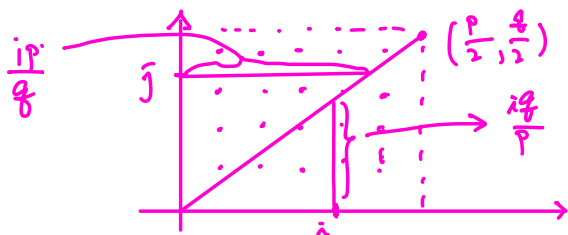
$$\textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \frac{p-1}{8} (a-1) = p(A-\mu) + 2C$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{若 } 2 \nmid a, \text{ 则 } A \equiv \mu \pmod{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{若 } 2 \nmid a, \text{ 则 } \left( \frac{a}{p} \right) = (-1)^A = (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^r \left[ \frac{ia}{p} \right]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \left( \frac{q}{p} \right) = (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \left[ \frac{iq}{p} \right]} \\ \left( \frac{p}{q} \right) = (-1)^{\sum_{j=1}^{\frac{q-1}{2}} \left[ \frac{j p}{q} \right]} \end{cases}$$

反证证明  $\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \left[ \frac{iq}{p} \right] + \sum_{j=1}^{\frac{q-1}{2}} \left[ \frac{j p}{q} \right] = \frac{p-1}{2} \cdot \frac{q-1}{2}$



例:  $x^2 \equiv 219 \pmod{383}$  是否有解?

解:  $\left(\frac{219}{383}\right) = \left(\frac{73}{383}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{383}\right) = \left(\frac{383}{73}\right) \cdot \left(-1 \cdot \frac{383}{3}\right) = -\left(\frac{18}{73}\right) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = -\left(\frac{2}{73}\right) (-1) = \left(\frac{2}{73}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow$  有解.

例: 求  $p$  s.t.  $x^2 + 2x + 7 \in \mathbb{F}_p[x]$  不可约.

解:  $\Rightarrow p \neq 2, 3$

$\left(\frac{3}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)$

不可约  $\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{-6}{p}\right) = -1 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{2}{p}\right) = -\left(\frac{p}{3}\right) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} p \equiv 1, 7 \pmod{8} \\ p \equiv -1 \pmod{3} \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} p \equiv 3, 5 \pmod{8} \\ p \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow p \equiv 17, 23, 13, 19 \pmod{24}.$

问题: 固定  $a$ ,  $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right)$  如何随着  $p$  变化?

现代数论  
推广

例:  $a = -2. \Rightarrow \left(\frac{-2}{p}\right) = \begin{cases} 1 & p \equiv 1, 3 \pmod{8} \\ -1 & p \equiv 5, 7 \pmod{8} \end{cases}$

$\left(\frac{-2}{p}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow p = x^2 + 2y^2$  有整数解  $\rightsquigarrow \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}] = \text{PID}.$

习题:  $\left(\frac{m}{p}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \exists \alpha \geq 1$  s.t.  $p^\alpha = x^2 - my^2$  有非平凡解  $\rightarrow$  i.e.  $p \nmid x$  &  $p \nmid y$ .

$\left(\frac{m}{p}\right)$