

Classification of Quadratic Forms over \mathbb{Q}

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Notations

- K : an arbitrary field and $\text{char } K \neq 2$.
- X, Y, Z : variables.
- \mathbb{P} : the set of prime numbers.
 - $p \in \mathbb{P}$.
 - \mathbb{Q}_p : the completion of \mathbb{Q} at p .
- $\mathbb{V} = \mathbb{P} \cup \{\infty\}$.
 - $v \in \mathbb{V}$.
 - $\mathbb{Q}_\infty = \mathbb{R}$
- Denote by the same letter an element and its class modulo.

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Quadratic Forms

- $f(\vec{X}) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} X_i X_j$ is a quadratic form
 - $\vec{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n) \in K^n$ and $a_{ij} = a_{ji} \in K$.
- The matrix $A_f = (a_{ij})$ associated with f is Symmetric.
 - $f(\vec{X}) = \vec{X}^T A_f \vec{X}$.
- The pair (K^n, f) is a quadratic space.
 - $f \sim g$: $\exists P \in GL(n, K)$ s.t. $A_f = P^T A_g P$.
- $f(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ and $g(X_1, \dots, X_m)$

$$f \oplus g = f(X_1, \dots, X_n) + g(X_{n+1}, \dots, X_{n+m})$$

Background(17-18th century)

Theorem (Fermat's Two-Square Theorem)

An odd prime p can be represented as the sum of two squares if and only if $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

Theorem (Gauss's Three-Square Theorem)

All positive integers except those of the form $4^a(8m - 1)$ can be represented as the sum of three squares.

Background(19-20th century)

Theorem (Gauss's Classification of Quadratic Forms)

Quadratic forms in the same equivalence class represent exactly the same set of numbers.

Theorem (Hasse-Minkowski)

f represents 0 over \mathbb{Q} iff it represents 0 over all \mathbb{Q}_v .

Representing Numbers

- f represents $a \in K$: $\exists 0 \neq x \in K^n$ s.t. $f(x) = a$.

Proposition

Let $a \in K^\times$. TFAE:

- f represents a
- $f \sim f_1 \oplus aZ^2$ where f_1 is of rank $\text{rank } f - 1$.
- $f_a = f \oplus -aZ^2$ represents 0.

Corollary (Hasse-Minkowski Theorem)

f represents $a \in \mathbb{Q}^\times$ over \mathbb{Q} iff it represents a over all \mathbb{Q}_v .

- Apply Hasse-Minkowski Theorem to $f_a = f \oplus -aZ^2$.

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Decomposing quadratic spaces

Theorem (Witt's cancellation)

$f_1 \oplus g_1 \sim f_2 \oplus g_2$ and $g_1 \sim g_2$ implies $f_1 \sim f_2$.

- (V, Q) : A quadratic space.
- (U, Q) and (W, Q) : Isomorphic subspaces.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \overset{\cong}{\dashrightarrow} & V \\ \text{Lift} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ U & \xrightarrow{\cong} & W \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{\cong} & V \\ \text{Restrict} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ U^\perp & \xrightarrow{\cong} & W^\perp \end{array}$$

Figure: Witt's Cancellation Theorem

$$f \sim g \text{ over } \mathbb{Q}$$

Theorem ([Ser73] p. 44, chap. 4, sec. 3.3, theorem 9)

Two non-degenerate quadratic forms of rank n over \mathbb{Q} are equivalent iff they are equivalent over each \mathbb{Q}_v .

- Suppose $f \sim g$ over \mathbb{Q}_v for all v . Take a represented by f over \mathbb{Q} .
- Then f represents a over all \mathbb{Q}_v . And a is represented by g over all \mathbb{Q}_v , since $f \sim g$ over all \mathbb{Q}_v .
- By the Hasse-Minkowski Theorem, a is represented by both f and g over \mathbb{Q} .
- Thus $f \sim aZ^2 \oplus f_1$, $g \sim aZ^2 \oplus g_1$, where $\text{rank } f_1 = \text{rank } g_1 = n - 1$.
- By Witt's cancellation, we have $f_1 \sim g_1$ over \mathbb{Q}_v for all $v \in \mathbb{V}$.
- By induction on rank n , $f_1 \sim g_1$ over \mathbb{Q} , thus $f \sim g$ over \mathbb{Q} .

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- Reduce to classifying non-degenerate rank n quadratic forms of the shape $f \sim \sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i^2$, where $a_i \in K^\times / (K^\times)^2$.
 - Invariant rank: non-degenerate.
 - Symmetric matrices: diagonal.
 - $\sum a_i b_i^2 X_i^2 \sim \sum a_i X_i^2$: squared-free.
- If $f \sim g$, $\det(A_f) = \det(P^T A_g P) = \det(A_g) \det(P)^2$
 - Invariant discriminant: $d = \det(A)$ in $K^\times / (K^\times)^2$.
- $\mathbb{R}^\times / (\mathbb{R}^\times)^2 \cong \{1, -1\}$.
- $\mathbb{Q}_p^\times / (\mathbb{Q}_p^\times)^2 \cong K_4 = \{1, a, p, ap\}$.

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- Invariants:

- Rank: $\text{rank } f = n$.
- Signature: $(r, s) := (\# \text{positive eigenvalues}, \# \text{negative eigenvalues})$.

Theorem (Sylvester's law of inertia)

Let $f = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} X_i X_j$ be a quadratic form of rank n over \mathbb{R} . Then

$$f \sim X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \cdots + X_r^2 - X_{r+1}^2 - \cdots - X_{r+s}^2.$$

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Theorem

Two quadratic forms of rank 2 over $\mathbb{Q}_{p \neq 2}$ are equivalent iff they have the same discriminant d and a common representative number a .

- Take a represented by both f and g .
- $f \sim f_1 \oplus aZ^2$ where $\text{rank } f_1 = 1$.
- Then $f_1 = adX^2$. Thus f is determined. Similarly for g .

Binary Quadratic Forms over $\mathbb{Q}_{p \neq 2}$

d	1	a	p	ap
1	1	a	p	ap
a		1	ap	p
p			1	a
ap				1

(a) $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$

d	1	a	p	ap
1	1	a	p	ap
a		1	ap	p
p			1	a
ap				1

(b) $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$

Table: Equivalent classes of nondegenerate quadratic forms over \mathbb{Q}_p when $n = 2$

- Fix d : classification depends on whether 1 can be represented.

Hilbert Symbol

$f = aX^2 + bY^2$ represents 1

\iff

$Z^2 - aX^2 - bY^2$ represents 0.

- Hilbert symbol:

$$(a, b) = \begin{cases} 1 & Z^2 - aX^2 - bY^2 \text{ represents } 0, \\ -1 & \text{Otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Computation of Hilbert Symbol

(\cdot, \cdot)	0	1	a	p
0	1	1	1	1
1		1	1	1
a			1	-1
p				$(-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}}$

Table: Hilbert symbol, $p \neq 2$

- Hilbert symbol is a symmetric non-degenerate bilinear form.

Hasse Invariant

- $f \sim \sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i^2$ with $n \geq 3$.
 - Hasse invariant: $\varepsilon(f) = \prod_{i < j} (a_i, a_j)$
- $f = a_1 X_1^2 \oplus f_1$ with $f_1 = a_2 X_2^2 + \cdots + a_n X_n^2$
 - $d(f) = \prod_{i=1}^n a_i = a_1 \prod_{i=2}^n a_i = a_1 d(f_1)$.
 - $\varepsilon(f) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_i, a_j) = \varepsilon(f_1) \cdot (a_1, a_2 \cdots a_n) = \varepsilon(f_1) \cdot (a_1, a_1 d(f))$.

Condition for a quadratic form to represent 0 or a over \mathbb{Q}_p

- f represents 0 iff:
 - For $n = 2$: $d = -1$;
 - For $n = 3$: $(-1, -d) = \varepsilon$;
 - For $n = 4$: $d \neq 1$ or $d = 1$ and $\varepsilon = (-1, -1)$;
 - For $n \geq 5$: no conditions.

By applying the result to $f_a = f \oplus -aZ^2$, we obtain:

- f represents $a \in \mathbb{Q}_p^\times / (\mathbb{Q}_p^\times)^2$ iff:
 - For $n = 1$: $a = d$;
 - For $n = 2$: $(a, -d) = \varepsilon$;
 - For $n = 3$: $a \neq d$ or $a = d$ and $\varepsilon = (-1, -d)$;
 - For $n \geq 4$: no conditions.

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$$f \sim g \text{ over } \mathbb{Q}_p$$

Theorem ([Ser73] p. 39, chap. 4, sec. 2.3, theorem 7))

Two non-degenerate quadratic forms of rank n over \mathbb{Q}_p are equivalent iff they have the same discriminant d and Hasse invariant ε .

- f, g have same d and ε , thus there exists $a \in \mathbb{Q}_p^\times$ which both represented by f and g .
- Then $f \sim f_1 \oplus aZ^2$, where f_1 is of rank $n - 1$. Similarly for g .
- d and ε of f_1 can be determined:
 - $d(f_1) = ad(f) = ad(g) = d(g_1)$
 - $\varepsilon(f_1) = \varepsilon(f) \cdot (a, ad(f)) = \varepsilon(g) \cdot (a, ad(g)) = \varepsilon(g_1)$
- Thus f_1, g_1 share the same d and ε . QED by induction.

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Classification of Quadratic Forms over \mathbb{Q}_p

The invariants d and ε satisfy the following relations:

- For $n = 1$: $\varepsilon = 1$;
- For $n = 2$: $d \neq -1$ or $\varepsilon = 1$;
- For $n \geq 3$: no conditions.

- $n = 1$: $f = dX^2$
- $n = 2$: $f = aX^2 + adY^2$
- $n = 3$: $f = g \oplus aZ^2$
 - $d(g) = ad$ and $\varepsilon(g) = \varepsilon(a, -d)$
- $n > 3$: $f = g(X_1, X_2, X_3) \oplus X_4^2 \oplus \cdots \oplus X_n^2$
 - $d(g) = d$ and $\varepsilon(g) = \varepsilon$

Classification of Quadratic Forms over \mathbb{Q}

Theorem (Product formula)

$(a, b)_v = 1$ for almost all $v \in \mathbb{V}$ and $\prod_{v \in \mathbb{V}} (a, b)_v = 1$

The invariants d_v and ε_v satisfy the following relations:

- $\varepsilon_v = 1$ for almost $v \in \mathbb{V}$, and $\prod_{v \in \mathbb{V}} \varepsilon_v = 1$.
- $\varepsilon_v = 1$ if $n = 1$ and if $n = 2$ and if the image d_v of d in $\mathbb{Q}_p^\times / \mathbb{Q}_p^{\times 2}$ is equal to -1 .
- $r, s \geq 0$ and $r + s = \text{rank}$.
- $d_\infty = (-1)^s$
- $\varepsilon_\infty = (-1)^{s(s-1)/2}$

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Skeleton of Proof

Theorem (Hasse-Minkowski)

f represents 0 over \mathbb{Q} iff it represents 0 over \mathbb{R} and all \mathbb{Q}_p .

Skeleton of Proof:

- $n=2$: Fermat's Two-Square Theorem.
- $n=3$: Gauss's Three-Square Theorem.
- $n=4$: Lagrange's Four-Square Theorem.
- $n \geq 5$: Mathematical induction.

- [Ser73] Jean-Pierre Serre. *A Course in Arithmetic*. Vol. 7. Graduate Texts in Mathematics. New York, NY: Springer, 1973. ISBN: 978-0-387-90041-4 978-1-4684-9884-4. DOI: [10.1007/978-1-4684-9884-4](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4684-9884-4).