

证明: (1) $\prod_{1 \leq k \leq p-1} k = \prod_{1 \leq k \leq \frac{p-1}{2}} k(p-k) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \prod_{1 \leq k \leq \frac{p-1}{2}} k^2 \pmod p$

$$\prod_{1 \leq k \leq p-1} k = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \prod_{1 \leq k \leq \frac{p-1}{2}} k^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$$

若 $a_1, \dots, a_{\frac{p-1}{2}}$ 为模 p 的全部二次剩余, 则 $\prod_{i=1}^{\frac{p-1}{2}} a_i \equiv (-1)^{\frac{p+1}{2}} \pmod{p}$
(二次剩余模 p 取遍 $1^2, 2^2, \dots, (\frac{p-1}{2})^2$)

(2) 设 $b_1, \dots, b_{\frac{p-1}{2}}$ 为模 p 的全部二次非剩余, 由 $\prod_{1 \leq i \leq \frac{p-1}{2}} a_i \prod_{1 \leq j \leq \frac{p-1}{2}} b_j \equiv \prod_{1 \leq k \leq p-1} k$ 得 $\prod_{1 \leq j \leq \frac{p-1}{2}} b_j \equiv (-1)^{\frac{p+1}{2}} \div (-1) \equiv (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \pmod{p}$.

12. 解: (1) $\left(\frac{13}{47}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{47-1}{2} \cdot \frac{13-1}{2}} \left(\frac{47}{13}\right) = \left(\frac{8}{13}\right) = \left(\frac{-5}{13}\right) = \left(\frac{-1}{13}\right) \left(\frac{5}{13}\right)$
 $\quad \quad \quad \underbrace{47, 13 \text{ 均为素数, 故}}_{= (-1)^{\frac{13-1}{2}} \cdot (-1)^{\frac{47-1}{2} \cdot \frac{5-1}{2}} \left(\frac{13}{5}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)}$
 $\quad \quad \quad = 3^{\frac{5-1}{2}} \pmod{5} \equiv -1 \pmod{5}$

$$\text{故 } \left(\frac{13}{47}\right) = -1$$

T3. 解: (1) $\left(\frac{-3}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \left(\frac{3}{p}\right) = (-1)^{p-1} \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)$, p 为大于 2 的奇素数,
故 $\left(\frac{-3}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)$. 将 $p=3, 5, 7, 11, \dots$ 代入, 可知 $p=7, 13, 19, \dots$ 即
 $p=6k+1$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$ 时 $\left(\frac{p}{3}\right)=1$, 故 $\left(\frac{p}{3}\right)=\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)=1$ 当且仅当 $p \equiv 1 \pmod{6}$.

下4. 证明: 充分性 (\Leftarrow): 设 $q = 2p + 1$, 由 $2^p \equiv 1 \pmod{2p+1}$ 得

$$2^{2^p} \equiv 1 \pmod{2^{p+1}}, \text{ 即 } 2^{2^1} \equiv 1 \pmod{2}, \text{ 且 } (2, 2) = 1, \text{ 故}$$

$$\varphi(q) = q-1, \quad q = 2p+1 \text{ 是素数.}$$

必要性 (\Rightarrow): 若 $q = 2p + 1$ 为素数, 由 $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ 可得 $q \equiv -1 \pmod{8}$

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令 $q = 8k-1, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, 则 $\left(\frac{2}{q}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{q^2-1}{8}} = (-1)^{8k^2-2k} = 1$, 故 2 是模 q 的二次剩余, 得 $2^{\frac{q-1}{2}} = 2^P \equiv 1 \pmod{(2P+1)}$.

综上, 题设条件下 $2p+1$ 为素数 $\Leftrightarrow 2^P \equiv 1 \pmod{(2P+1)}$

T6.(1) 解: 227 是素数, 题设转化为求解 $\left(\frac{7}{227}\right)$, 7 也为素数, 故

$$\left(\frac{7}{227}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{7-1}{2} \cdot \frac{227-1}{2}} \left(\frac{227}{7}\right) = (-1) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)$$

$$3^{\frac{7-1}{2}} = 27 \equiv -1 \pmod{7}, \text{ 故 } \left(\frac{7}{227}\right) = (-1) \times (-1) = 1, \text{ 故}$$

$x^2 \equiv 7 \pmod{227}$ 有解.