

(b) Describe how to find an x such that $x^2 \equiv a \pmod{m}$.

The technique in parts (a)–(b) of this exercise is known as “lifting” a square root from \mathbf{F}_{p_j} ($1 \leq j \leq r$) to $\mathbf{Z}/m\mathbf{Z}$.

21. In the text we saw that if n is an odd prime and $\text{g.c.d.}(b, n) = 1$, then

$$b^{(n-1)/2} \equiv \left(\frac{b}{n}\right) \pmod{n}. \quad (*)$$

The purpose of this exercise is to show that, if n is an odd composite integer, then the relation $(*)$ is false for at least 50% of all b for which $\text{g.c.d.}(b, n) = 1$.

(a) Prove that if $(*)$ is true for b_1 and is false for b_2 , then it is false for the product $b_1 b_2$. Use this to prove that if $(*)$ is false for even a single b , then the number of b 's for which it is false is at least as great as the number of b 's for which it is true.

(b) If n is divisible by the square of a prime p , show how to find an integer b prime to n such that $b^{(n-1)/2}$ is not $\equiv \pm 1 \pmod{n}$.

(c) If n is a product of distinct primes, if p is one of those primes, and if b has the property that $\left(\frac{b}{p}\right) = -1$ and $b \equiv 1 \pmod{n/p}$, prove that $(*)$ fails for b . Then show that such a b always exists.

22. Explain why the following probabilistic algorithm gives a square root of a modulo p : Choose t in \mathbf{F}_p at random until you find t such that $t^2 - a$ is a *nonsquare* modulo p . Let α denote the element $\sqrt{t^2 - a}$ in the quadratic extension \mathbf{F}_{p^2} . Then compute $b = (t + \alpha)^{(p+1)/2}$. Show that b is in \mathbf{F}_p and has the property that $b^2 = a$.
23. Suppose that p is a prime $\equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, and suppose you have found a quadratic nonresidue n . Describe an algorithm for expressing p as a sum of two squares $p = c^2 + d^2$ that takes time $O(\log^3 p)$.

References for Chapter II

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