

Q4

 $p \geq 17$ ,  $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$  prime.

$$\mathbb{Z}_p^* = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, p-1\}$$

→ There is a pair of consecutive integers which are both Quadratic Nonresidues Modulo  $p$ .

(1) a) Quadratic residue modulo  $p$  in the set  $\mathbb{Z}_p^* = \{1, 2, \dots, p-1\}$

$$\leftrightarrow \{\phi_p(0^2), \phi_p(1^2), \phi_p(2^2), \dots, \phi_p\left(\left[\frac{p-1}{2}\right]^2\right)\} \quad (\text{by remark 11b})$$

$$\leftrightarrow \{0, 1, 4, \phi_p(3^2), \phi_p(4^2), \dots, \phi_p\left(\left[\frac{p-1}{2}\right]^2\right)\} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

( $\because p \geq 17$ )

suppose that

귀류법 "There is Not a pair of consecutive integers which are both Quadratic Nonresidues modulo  $p$ " //

$$\mathbb{Z}_p^* = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots, p-1\} \quad \text{--- (I)}$$

○  $\nexists$  : Quadratic Nonresidue modulo  $p$

△  $\exists$  : Quadratic Residue modulo  $p$  --- (by (1))

2, 3은 둘다 Quadratic Nonresidue modulo  $p$  불가능.

둘 중 하나가 Quadratic Nonresidue modulo  $p$  이거나  
둘다 Quadratic nonresidue modulo  $p$  아니다. --- (2)

$$(\text{두번재는 각각 Quadratic nonresidue modulo } p) \geq 5$$

$$|\mathbb{Z}_p^*| = p-1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z}_p^* \text{의 quadratic residue modulo } p \text{의 개수} &= \frac{p-1}{2} \dots \textcircled{\text{II}} \\ \mathbb{Z}_p^* \text{의 quadratic nonresidue modulo } p \text{의 개수} &= \frac{p-1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

③

$$\text{Let } \mathbb{Z}_p^{**} = \{5, 6, 7, 8, \dots, p-1\}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_p^* = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \cup \mathbb{Z}_p^{**}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_p^{**} \text{의 quadratic residue modulo } p \text{의 개수} : \frac{p-1}{2} - 2$$

$$|\mathbb{Z}_p^{**}| = p-1-4 = p-5$$

(by ①+②)

$$\mathbb{Z}_p^{**} \text{의 quadratic nonresidue modulo } p \text{의 개수} \begin{cases} \frac{p-1}{2} - 1 & \text{--- Case 1} \\ \frac{p-1}{2} & \text{--- Case 2} \end{cases}$$

(by ②+③)

$$\text{Case 1) } |\mathbb{Z}_p^{**}| = \mathbb{Z}_p^{**} \text{의 quadratic residue modulo } p \text{의 개수} + \mathbb{Z}_p^{**} \text{의 quadratic nonresidue modulo } p \text{의 개수}$$

$$|\mathbb{Z}_p^{**}| = (p-5) \neq \left( \frac{p-1}{2} - 2 \right) + \left( \frac{p-1}{2} - 1 \right) = \left( \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{Z}_p^{**} \text{의 quadratic residue} \\ + \text{quadratic nonresidue} \\ \text{modulo } p \text{의 개수} \end{array} \right)$$

$\neq p-4$

따라서 맞지 않다.

$$\text{Case 2) } |\mathbb{Z}_p^{**}| = \mathbb{Z}_p^{**} \text{의 quadratic residue modulo } p \text{의 개수} + \mathbb{Z}_p^{**} \text{의 quadratic nonresidue modulo } p \text{의 개수}$$

$$|\mathbb{Z}_p^{**}| = (p-5) \neq \left( \frac{p-1}{2} - 2 \right) + \left( \frac{p-1}{2} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{Z}_p^{**} \text{의 quadratic residue} \\ + \text{quadratic nonresidue} \\ \text{modulo } p \text{의 개수} \end{array} \right)$$

$\neq p-3$

따라서 맞지 않다.

$\therefore$  Case 1), Case 2) 에 의해 모든 쌍을 생성하지

않음이 증명된다.

→ There is a pair of consecutive integers which are both quadratic nonresidues modulo  $p$ .

ibis