


KyotoUx: 004x Fun with Prime Numbers: The Mysterious World of Mat...


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Week 3 > Reciprocity Laws and Mystery of Triangles > Problem (1-2)

PROBLEM 1 (1/1 point)

Fermat's theorem on sums of two squares and its generalizations to other quadratic polynomials are understood by a law of prime numbers called the Quadratic Reciprocity Law. Who conjectured it, and who proved it? Choose the correct statement.

☒ The Quadratic Reciprocity Law was conjectured by Euler and Legendre, and finally proved by Gauss when he was 19 years old.

☐ The Quadratic Reciprocity Law was conjectured by Euler and Gauss, and finally proved by Legendre when he was 23 years old.

☐ The Quadratic Reciprocity Law was conjectured by Legendre and Gauss, and finally proved by Euler when he was 37 years old.

☐ The Quadratic Reciprocity Law was conjectured by Euler, Legendre, and Gauss independently about 200 years ago. Since it is a very difficult problem, it has not been completely solved today.

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

PROBLEM 2 (2/2 points)

It is known that a prime number P congruent to 1 or 3 modulo 8 can be written as the sum of a square and twice a square. Confirm this theorem for the following prime numbers.

(1) $17 = A^2 + 2 \times B^2$

(2) $43 = C^2 + 2 \times D^2$

A

B

3



Answer: 3

2



Answer: 2

C

D



Answer: 5



Answer: 3

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

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