

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



- Introduction
- Week 1
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Review of Week 2

Reciprocity Laws and Mystery of Triangles

Week 3 Problems due Feb 10, 2016 at 23:30 UTC

Homework 3

Homework 3 due Feb 10, 2016 at 23:30 UT

Completion Checklist 3

Completion Checklist 3 due Feb 10, 2016 at 23:30 UTC

Final Exam

Final Exam due Feb 17, 2016 at 23:30 UTC

 Japan Gateway: Kyoto University Top Global Program Week 3 > Reciprocity Laws and Mystery of Triangles > Problem (1-2)

■ Bookmark

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.

В

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

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

Α

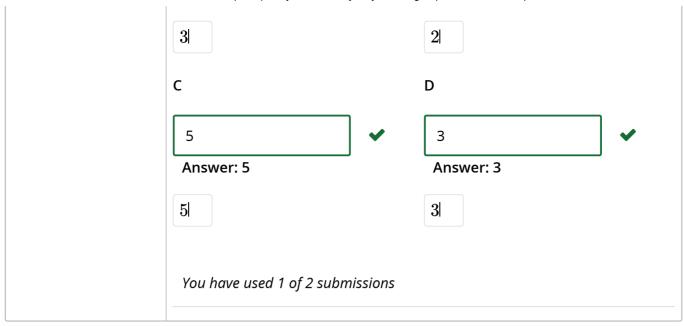
3



2



Answer: 3 Answer: 2



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