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정수론 20강 오일러 판정법 (Euler's Criterion)
      \left(\frac{a}{M}\right) = \left(\frac{A}{a}\right) = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \left(\frac{b}{b}\right)
       Q. R. N. R = (全)
     * 2= 3|2| = 1 (p=1 (mod 4))

* 2= 3|2| = 1 (p=3 (mod 4))
\Delta^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = \{ | \text{art QR} \text{ Qcet} \text{ (mod p)} \}
      1) Ar QR型 はや = a=b2 (modp)
         \sqrt{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv (b^2)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv b^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}
                           가 NR일 경우 a^{p-1} = 1 \pmod{p} \Rightarrow a^{p-1} - 1 = (a^{p-1})(a^{p-1})
     11) ar NR2 39
         X2+2x+ |=0 → 32 =0 Cmod b) $ 0
                            χ<sup>'</sup>N ¬
                                                                                                          X IKN
           「n차 항등방정식은 n개보다 왕은 해를 가게지 않는다.」
        X^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = 1 \pmod{p} = 1 \pmod{
                 : 2 + = 0 (mod p)
                         a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv -1 \pmod{p}
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*
$$(\frac{-1}{p}) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = \begin{cases} 1 & \frac{p-1}{2} : \frac{p+1}{2} \Rightarrow p \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ -1 & \frac{p-1}{2} : \frac{p+1}{2} \Rightarrow p \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

* $p = 4k + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{p-1}{2} = \frac{4k + 1}{2} = \frac{2k + 2}{2} = 2k + 1$

* $(\frac{2}{p}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \frac{p-1}{2} = \frac{4k + 1}{2} = \frac{2k + 1}{2} = 2k + 1 \end{cases}$

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* $p = 4k$

(1) (우리)! 항이 잘 나울겠었가.

