

Präsenzübungen zu Vertiefung Elementare Zahlentheorie

WS 2010/2011, Blatt 9

Präsenzaufgabe 33. Let p be an odd prime. Show: Every primitive root modulo p is a quadratic nonresidue modulo p .

Präsenzaufgabe 34. Let p be an odd prime. Show: If a is a quadratic residue modulo p and b is inverse to a modulo p , i.e., $ab \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, then b is a quadratic residue modulo p .

Präsenzaufgabe 35. Show:

- (a) If p and $q = 10p + 3$ are odd primes, then $(\frac{p}{q}) = (\frac{3}{p})$.
- (b) If p and $q = 10p + 1$ are odd primes, then $(\frac{p}{q}) = (\frac{-1}{p})$.

Präsenzaufgabe 36. Calculate the Legendre symbol $(\frac{a}{p})$ for the twelve combinations of $a = -1, 2, -2, 3$ and $p = 11, 13, 17$.