

NOTE ON THE QUADRATIC CHARACTER OF A QUADRATIC UNIT

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Results are obtained concerning evaluations of the quadratic character of real quadratic units of norm -1 .

1. **Introduction.** Let m be a positive squarefree integer, and let ε_m denote the fundamental integral unit of the real quadratic field $Q(\sqrt{m})$, so that $\varepsilon_m = T + U\sqrt{m}$ with positive integers T and U . Throughout, it is assumed that ε_m has norm -1 , so that $m \equiv 1, 5$ or $2 \pmod{8}$, and all odd primes q dividing m satisfy $q \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. A number of recent papers ([1] – [3], [7], [9]–[12], [14], [16], [17]) have computed the quadratic character of such ε_m modulo a rational prime p , in terms of representations of a power of p by positive-definite binary quadratic forms of a certain discriminant associated with m . In this note we prove a result which, among other things, identifies the correct form-discriminant for evaluations of this type. A number of illustrations will be given in §3 and §4, after the proof in §2 of the following theorem.

THEOREM. *Let $f = 1, 2$ or 4 according as $m \equiv 1, 5$ or $2 \pmod{8}$. Let G denote the group of primitive positive-definite binary quadratic forms of discriminant $-4mf^2$. Then G contains a subgroup H such that*

- (i) G/H is cyclic of order 4,
- and
- (ii) the prime p satisfies $(-1/p) = (m/p) = (\varepsilon_m/p) = 1$ if and only if p is represented by a form from a class in H .

Before proving this result, we note that an analysis of the equation $T^2 + 1 = mU^2$ in the ring of Gaussian integers gives the following result.

LEMMA. *There exist integers A, B, C, D such that $1 + Ti = (A + Bi)(C + Di)^2$, $m = A^2 + B^2$, $A \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, and $B \equiv 0, 2$ or $T \pmod{4}$ according as $m \equiv 1, 5$ or $2 \pmod{8}$. (Note: $C - 1 \equiv D \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$).*

2. **Proof of the theorem.** The splitting field, over Q , of the polynomial $x^4 - 2Tx^2 - 1$ is $M = Q(i, \sqrt{m}, \sqrt{\varepsilon_m})$, which is dihedral over Q , and cyclic of degree 4 over $K = Q(\sqrt{-m})$. The primes p