

**MATH 115, SUMMER 2012**  
**HOMEWORK 5**  
**DUE TUESDAY, JULY 31ST**

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- (1) (NZM 3.5.1) Find a reduced form equivalent to  $7x^2 + 25xy + 23y^2$ .
- (2) (NZM 3.5.4) Show that a binary quadratic form  $f$  properly represents an integer  $n$  if and only if there is a form equivalent to  $f$  in which the coefficient of  $x^2$  is  $n$ .
- (3) Find all reduced positive definite primitive forms of discriminant -7.
- (4) Find all reduced positive definite primitive forms of discriminant -8.
- (5) Find all reduced positive definite primitive forms of discriminant -27.
- (6) Determine which prime numbers are represented by the form  $2x^2 + 3y^2$ .
- (7) Determine which prime numbers are represented by the form  $x^2 + 7y^2$ .
- (8) Determine which prime numbers are represented by the form  $x^2 + 8y^2$ .
- (9) Prove that if  $a = 0$ , the form  $ax^2 + bxy + cy^2$  is not definite.
- (10) Prove that if  $f(x, y) = ax^2 + bxy + cy^2$  is a reduced positive definite form, then the smallest positive integer represented by  $f$  is  $a$ .

[Hint: Suppose  $f$  represents  $k$ , where  $0 < k < a$ , and consider separately the four cases:

- (a)  $x = 0$
- (b)  $y = 0$
- (c)  $x, y$  both nonzero but  $|x| \leq |y|$ .
- (d)  $x, y$  both nonzero but  $|y| \leq |x|$ .

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- (11) (NZM 5.2.2) For what integers  $a, b, c$  does the system

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = a$$

$$x_1 + 4x_2 + 9x_3 + 16x_4 = b$$

$$x_1 + 8x_2 + 27x_3 + 64x_4 = c$$

have a solution in integers? What are the solutions if  $a = b = c = 1$ ?

- (12) (NZM 5.3.2) Prove that if  $x, y, z$  is a Pythagorean triple then at least one of  $x, y$  is divisible by 3 and at least one of  $x, y, z$  is divisible by 5.
- (13) (NZM 5.3.12) Show that if  $x, y$  satisfy  $x^4 - 2y^2 = 1$ , then  $x = \pm 1, y = 0$ .  
 [Hint: Imitate the proof of the Pythagorean Triples Theorem]

**More Hints:**

- (a) Write the equation as  $2y^2 = x^4 - 1 = (x^2 + 1)(x^2 - 1)$
- (b) Show that the gcd of  $x^2 - 1$  and  $x^2 + 1$  is 2. You may want to consider  $x^2 + 1 \pmod{4}$  to see this
- (c) Show that  $\frac{x^2+1}{2}$  and  $x^2 - 1$  are both square integers.
- (d) Thus  $x^2 - 1 = r^2$  for some  $r$ . Use this to figure out what  $x$  could be, then figure out  $y$ .