

Lemma 2 $p \neq 2 : \left(\frac{u}{p}\right) = -1 \Rightarrow (u, p)_p = -1$

(cases $ux^2 + py^2 = z^2$ - not \mathbb{F}_p mod. - a \mathbb{Q}_p -ben).
nontrivial.

Bez $\therefore \underline{z^2 - ux^2 - py^2 = 0}$. \mathbb{Z}_p -ben.

$$z^2 \equiv ux^2 \pmod{p}$$

$$p \nmid x \Rightarrow \left(\frac{z}{x}\right)^2 \equiv u \pmod{p} \wedge \left(\frac{u}{p}\right) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow p \mid x, p \mid z \Rightarrow p^2 \mid py^2 \Rightarrow p \mid y \Rightarrow \frac{x}{p}, \frac{y}{p}, \frac{z}{p} \text{ is mod. } \square$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{Q}_p^{\times}}{(\mathbb{Q}_p^{\times})^2}$$

$$1, u, p, up$$

$$(1, a) = 1, (u, u) = 1$$

$$(u, p) = -1, (p, -p) = 1$$

2 eset: $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{-1}{p}\right) = -1, u = -1$ választható!

$$(up, p) = (p, up) = 1 \quad -1 = (u, p) = (p, u) = (p, -up) = (p, p)$$

$$(u, up) = (u, u)(u, p) = (u, p) = -1 \quad (a, bc) = (a, b)(a, c), \text{ ha } (a, c) = 1$$

$(p, -p) = 1$
 $p = a, b = u, c = -p$

$$(u, u) = 1$$

$$(up, up) = (up, u) \cancel{(u, p)} = -1$$

$$\text{Ha } p \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{-1}{p}\right) = 1.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1 &= \left(\frac{-1}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{p}{p}\right) \\ -1 &= \left(\frac{u}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{p}{u}\right) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \left(\frac{p}{u}\right) &= -1 \\ \parallel \\ \left(\frac{p}{u}\right)\left(\frac{p}{p}\right) & \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{u}\right) = \left(\frac{u}{u}\right)\left(\frac{u}{p}\right) = -1$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{u}\right) = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{up}{u}\right) = \left(\frac{up}{-up}\right) = 1 \rightarrow \left(\frac{a_1 - a}{a}\right) = 1$$

$-1 \in (\mathbb{Q}_p^\times)^2$

Tétel ($p=2$) $a=2^\alpha \cdot v$, $b=2^\beta w$ $v, w \in \mathbb{Z}_2^*$

$$(a, b)_2 = (-1)^{\varepsilon(v)\varepsilon(w) + \alpha w + \beta w(v)}$$

$$\varepsilon(v) \equiv \frac{v-1}{2} \pmod{2}, \quad w(v) \equiv \frac{v^2-1}{8} \pmod{2}.$$

Speciálisan $(a, b)_2$ is bináris e's nemelfajuló.

$$\mathbb{Q}_2^* / (\mathbb{Q}_2^*)^2 = \{ \pm 1, \pm 5, \pm 2, \pm 10 \}$$

Hilbert szimbólum globális tulajdonságai

Tétel (Hilbert reciproka) $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}^\times$. Ezzel
 $(a, b)_v = 1$ véges sok $v \in \{\infty\} \cup P =: V$
pármon

szivételivel. Továbbá!

$\prod_{v \in V} (a, b)_v = 1$. (tehát ps sok szivétel)

Biz. \exists v_p . $v_p(a) = v_p(b) = 0 \Rightarrow (a, b)_p = 1 \Rightarrow$ véges sok szivétel.
Lemma

