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ON THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE LAW OF BIQUADRATIC RECIPROCITY

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ABSTRACT. A short proof is given of the supplement to the law of biquadratic reciprocity proved by Eisenstein in 1844.

If π is a Gaussian prime, which is not an associate of $1 + i$, then $N(\pi) \equiv 1 \pmod 4$ and the biquadratic residue character of the Gaussian integer α modulo π is defined by

$$(1) \quad \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)_4 = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \alpha \equiv 0 \pmod \pi, \\ i^r, & \text{if } \alpha \not\equiv 0 \pmod \pi \text{ and } \alpha^{(N(\pi)-1)/4} \equiv i^r \pmod \pi, \\ & \text{with } r = 0, 1, 2, 3. \end{cases}$$

As Gaussian integers can be factored uniquely into primes, the Jacobi extension of this symbol is obtained by defining for any Gaussian integer $\tau \not\equiv 0 \pmod{1 + i}$

$$(2) \quad \left(\frac{\alpha}{\tau}\right)_4 = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \tau \text{ is a unit}, \\ \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi_1}\right)_4 \cdots \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi_r}\right)_4, & \text{if } \tau \text{ is not a unit and } \tau = \pi_1 \cdots \pi_r \\ & \text{where the } \pi_i \text{ are primes.} \end{cases}$$

If α, β, τ, ρ are Gaussian integers with $\tau, \rho \not\equiv 0 \pmod{1 + i}$ then it is easily verified that

$$(3) \quad \left(\frac{\alpha}{\tau}\right)_4^4 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1, \text{ if } (\alpha, \tau) = 1, \\ \\ 0, \text{ if } (\alpha, \tau) \neq 1, \end{array} \right\}, \quad \overline{\left(\frac{\overline{\alpha}}{\tau}\right)_4} = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\tau}\right)_4^3 = \left(\frac{\overline{\alpha}}{\overline{\tau}}\right)_4,$$

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(4) $$\left(\frac{\alpha\beta}{\tau}\right)_4 = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\tau}\right)_4\left(\frac{\beta}{\tau}\right)_4, \quad \left(\frac{\alpha}{\tau\rho}\right)_4 = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\tau}\right)_4\left(\frac{\alpha}{\rho}\right)_4,$$

and

(5) $$(\alpha/\tau)_4 = (\beta/\tau)_4 \quad \text{if } \alpha \equiv \beta \pmod{\tau}.$$

Also we have

(6) $$(i/\tau)_4 = i^{(N(\tau)-1)/4},$$

so that in particular if k is a rational integer $\equiv 1 \pmod 4$ then

(7) $$(i/k)_4 = (-1)^{(k-1)/4}.$$

It is also easy to show that if a and k are rational integers with $(a, k) = 1$, k odd, then

(8) $$(a/k)_4 = +1.$$

(See [5, p. 143] for (7) and (8).)

A Gaussian integer $a + bi$ will be called primary if

$$a + bi \equiv 1 \pmod{(1+i)^3},$$

equivalently $a + b - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod 4$ and $b \equiv 0 \pmod 2$. A product of primary Gaussian integers is clearly also primary. If a Gaussian integer is not divisible by $1 + i$, then among its four associates exactly one is primary. No multiple of $1 + i$ can of course be primary. If $a + bi$ is primary it is convenient to set $a^* = (-1)^{b/2}a$ so that

(9) $$a^* \equiv 1 \pmod 4, \qquad \frac{a^*-1}{2} \equiv \frac{a-1}{2} + \frac{b^2}{4} \pmod 4.$$

Also from (6) with $a + bi$ primary we obtain

(10) $$(i/(a+bi))_4 = i^{-(a-1)/2}.$$

We are now in a position to state (see, for example, [3, p. 106])

THE LAW OF BIQUADRATIC RECIPROCITY. If $\alpha = a + bi$, $\beta = c + di$ are primary Gaussian integers, then

(11) $$(\alpha/\beta)_4 = (-1)^{bd/4}(\beta/\alpha)_4.$$

This law was first formulated by Gauss [2] and later proved by Jacobi [4] and Eisenstein [1]. More recently a proof of it has been given by Kaplan [5].

The purpose of this note is to give a simple presentation of the complementary theorem to the law of biquadratic reciprocity relating to the prime $1 + i$. The proof uses a special case of (11) namely: if k is a rational integer $\equiv 1 \pmod 4$ and γ is a primary Gaussian integer then

$$(k/\gamma)_4 = (\gamma/k)_4. \tag{12}$$

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LAW OF BIQUADRATIC RECIPROCITY. If $\alpha = c + di$ is a primary Gaussian integer then

$$((1+i)/\alpha)_4 = i^{((c+d)-(1+d)^2)/4}.$$

(For this formulation see, for example, [6, p. 77].)

PROOF. We first establish that if k is a rational integer $\equiv 1 \pmod 4$ then

$$((1+i)/k)_4 = i^{(k-1)/4}. \tag{13}$$

If k_1, k_2 are rational integers $\equiv 1 \pmod 4$ then

$$\frac{k_1 - 1}{4} + \frac{k_2 - 1}{4} \equiv \frac{k_1 k_2 - 1}{4} \pmod 4,$$

so that by (4), as (13) is trivially true when $k = 1$, it suffices to prove (13) for (i) $k = p$ (prime) $\equiv 1 \pmod 4$, and (ii) $k = -q$, q (prime) $\equiv 3 \pmod 4$.

(i) We have $p = \pi\bar{\pi}$, where π, $\bar{\pi}$ are primary Gaussian primes, so that

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{1+i}{p}\right)_4 &= \left(\frac{1+i}{\pi}\right)_4\left(\frac{1+i}{\bar{\pi}}\right)_4 = \left(\frac{1+i}{\pi}\right)_4\left(\frac{i}{\bar{\pi}}\right)_4\left(\frac{1-i}{\bar{\pi}}\right)_4 \\ &= \left(\frac{i}{\bar{\pi}}\right)_4\left(\frac{1+i}{\pi}\right)_4\overline{\left(\frac{1+i}{\pi}\right)_4} = \left(\frac{i}{\bar{\pi}}\right)_4 = i^{(p-1)/4}.\end{aligned}$$

(ii) Working modulo q we have

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{1+i}{-q}\right)_4 &\equiv (1+i)^{(q^2-1)/4} \equiv (2i)^{(q^2-1)/8} \equiv (2^{(q-1)/2})^{(q+1)/4} i^{(q^2-1)/8} \\ &\equiv ((-1)^{(q+1)/4})^{(q+1)/4} i^{(q^2-1)/8} \equiv (-1)^{(q+1)/4} i^{(q^2-1)/8} \\ &\equiv i^{(q+1)/2+(q^2-1)/8} \equiv i^{(-q-1)/4},\end{aligned}$$

so that

$$((1+i)/-q)_4 = i^{(-q-1)/4}.$$

This completes the proof of (13).

Now set $\alpha = c + di = k(a + bi)$, where $(a,b) = 1$ and $k \equiv 1 \pmod 4$, so that $a + bi$ is primary. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\frac{1+i}{a+bi}\right)_4 &= \left(\frac{i}{a^*}\right)_4^3\left(\frac{bi}{a^*}\right)_4\left(\frac{1+i}{a+bi}\right)_4 && \text{(by (3),(8))}\\
&= \{(-1)^{(a^*-1)/4}\}^3\left(\frac{a+bi}{a^*}\right)_4\left(\frac{1+i}{a+bi}\right)_4 && \text{(by (5),(7))}\\
&= (-1)^{(a^*-1)/4}\left(\frac{a^*}{a+bi}\right)_4\left(\frac{1+i}{a+bi}\right)_4 && \text{(by (9),(12))}\\
&= i^{(a^*-1)/2}\left(\frac{i}{a+bi}\right)_4^b\left(\frac{a+ai}{a+bi}\right)_4 && \text{(by (4))}\\
&= i^{(a-1)/2+b^2/4+b^2/2}\left(\frac{i(a-b)}{a+bi}\right)_4 && \text{(by (5),(9),(10))}\\
&= i^{3b^2/4}\left(\frac{a-b}{a+bi}\right)_4 && \text{(by (10))}\\
&= i^{-b^2/4}\left(\frac{a+bi}{a-b}\right)_4 && \text{(by (12))}\\
&= i^{-b^2/4}\left(\frac{b}{a-b}\right)_4\left(\frac{1+i}{a-b}\right)_4 && \text{(by (4),(5))}\\
&= i^{-b^2/4+(a-b-1)/4} && \text{(by (8),(13))}\\
&= i^{((a+b)-(1+b)^2)/4},
\end{aligned}$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\frac{1+i}{\alpha}\right)_4 &= \left(\frac{1+i}{k}\right)_4\left(\frac{1+i}{a+bi}\right)_4 && \text{(by (4))}\\
&= i^{(k-1)/4+(a+b-(1+b)^2)/4} && \text{(by (13))}\\
&= i^{(ka+kb-(1+kb)^2)/4}\\
&= i^{(c+d-(1+d)^2)/4}.
\end{aligned}$$

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