

Euler's criterion

more professionally:
quadratic residue

THM p odd prime, $\gcd(r, p) = 1$.

$$\left(r^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \right)^2 = r^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$r^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } r \pmod{p} \text{ is a square} \\ -1 & \text{if } r \pmod{p} \text{ is not a square} \end{cases}$$

EG Is 5 a square mod 19? Mod 37?

mod 19 $5^{\frac{19-1}{2}} = 5^9 \equiv ? \pmod{19}$

binary exponentiation: $5^2 \equiv 6, 5^4 \equiv 6^2 \equiv -2, 5^8 \equiv (-2)^2 \equiv 4$
 $5^9 = 5^8 \cdot 5 \equiv 4 \cdot 5 \equiv 1 \pmod{19}$

extra:
 $9^2 \equiv 5 \pmod{19}$

\Rightarrow Euler $5 \pmod{19}$ is a square

mod 37 $5^{\frac{37-1}{2}} = 5^{18} \equiv ? \pmod{37}$

$5^2 \equiv -12, 5^4 \equiv -4, 5^8 \equiv 16, 5^{16} \equiv -3$
 $5^{18} = 5^{16} \cdot 5^2 \equiv -3 \cdot (-12) \equiv -1$

\Rightarrow Euler $5 \pmod{37}$ is not a square

Pf

like Wilson

$(p-1)!$ = product of all invertible residues mod p
 Wilson: pair up x with x^{-1} $x \cdot x^{-1} \equiv 1$
 $\equiv -1 \pmod{p}$

now: pair up x with $r \cdot x^{-1}$
 except if $x \equiv r \cdot x^{-1}$

paired with $r \cdot (r \cdot x^{-1})^{-1} \equiv x$
 $x \cdot (r \cdot x^{-1}) \equiv r$

$x^2 \equiv r$

if r is not a square mod p

no solution / no exception

Wilson $-1 \equiv (p-1)! \equiv \underbrace{x \cdot (r \cdot x^{-1})}_{\frac{p-1}{2} \text{ pairs}} \equiv r^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \pmod{p}$

if r is a square mod p

two solutions: $\pm b$

$-1 \equiv (p-1)! \equiv \underbrace{+b \cdot (-b)}_{-b^2 \equiv -r} \cdot \underbrace{x \cdot (r \cdot x^{-1})}_{\frac{p-1}{2} - 1 \text{ pairs}} \equiv -r \cdot r^{\frac{p-1}{2} - 1} \equiv -r^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \pmod{p}$

CR

$-1 \pmod{p}$ is a square

$\Leftrightarrow (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \Leftrightarrow (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = 1$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{p-1}{2}$ even $\Leftrightarrow \frac{p-1}{2} = 2m \Leftrightarrow p-1 = 4m \Leftrightarrow p-1 \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$

$\Leftrightarrow p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$

EG $p=13, 13 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$
 $5^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{13}$