Pacific Journal of Mathematics

ON THE TWO-ADIC DENSITY OF REPRESENTATIONS BY QUADRATIC FORMS

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Vol. 6, No. 4 1956

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1. Introduction. The problem of determining $A_q(S, T)$, the number of solutions of $X'SX \equiv T \pmod{q}$, where $S^{(m)}$ and $T^{(n)}$ are symmetric integral matrices, has been considered by C. L. Siegel [2, pp. 539–547]. He obtained explicit formulas for $A_q(S, T)$ when $q = p^a$, where p is a prime not dividing $2|S||T|$. We wish to determine both $A_2(S, T)$ and $A_8(S, T)$ when $|S||T|$ is odd. Siegel has shown that the calculation of $A_8(S, T)$, for $|S||T|$ odd, is sufficient to give results when the modulus is replaced by a higher power of 2. Moreover, his work for composite moduli does not exclude a power of 2 as a factor.

We shall follow the pattern of Siegel's work, modifying it by the use of canonical forms established by B. W. Jones [1, pp. 715–727] and Gordon Pall for symmetric matrices in G_2, the ring of 2-adic integers. (Clearly, $A_q(S, T)$ depends only on the classes of S and T in G_q, the ring of q-adic integers). We shall calculate $A_2(S, T)$ combinatorially and $A_8(S, T)$ by the use of exponential sums.

2. Recursion formula. For convenience, we state here the following theorem of Jones:

Every quadratic form with matrix in G_2 and with unit determinant, D, is equivalent to one of the following:

(a) $$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + ax_{r-2}^2 + bx_{r-1}^2 + cx_r^2 \,,$$

where a, b, c take one of the following sets of values:

$$\begin{array}{ll} (1,1,1) \text{ or } (1,3,3) & \text{for } D \equiv 1 \pmod 8 \,, \\ (1,1,5) \text{ or } (1,3,7) & \text{for } D \equiv 5 \pmod 8 \,, \\ (1,1,3) \text{ or } (3,3,3) & \text{for } D \equiv 3 \pmod 8 \,, \\ (1,1,7) \text{ or } (3,3,7) & \text{for } D \equiv 7 \pmod 8 \,, \end{array}$$

while if $r=2$, b and c take one of the following sets of values:

$$\begin{array}{ll} (1,1) \text{ or } (3,3) & \text{for } D \equiv 1 \pmod 8 \,, \\ (1,5) \text{ or } (3,7) & \text{for } D \equiv 5 \pmod 8 \,, \\ (1,3) & \text{for } D \equiv 3 \pmod 8 \,, \\ (1,7) & \text{for } D \equiv 7 \pmod 8 \,. \end{array}$$

(b) A sum of binary forms of the two types: $f = 2x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2$,

Received October 3, 1955. The author wishes to thank Professor Irving Reiner for helpful suggestions during the preparation of this paper.

$g=2x_1x_2$. Here, we may at will choose one of types f and g and require that all but at most one of the binary forms be of that type.

When (a) applies, we will call the matrix of the form *even*; when (b) applies, we will call the matrix *odd*.

We assume hereafter that $|S||T|$ is odd. Then we remark immediately, as in Siegel's paper, that all representations of T by S modulo 2^a, where $a=1$ or 3, are primitive. Following the line of Siegel's proof, we now obtain the recursion formula.

Taking $T=T_0^{(r)}\dot{+}T_1^{(n-r)}$, from the canonical forms above, we let $\mathfrak{x}$ designate the first r columns of X, where $X'SX\equiv T \pmod{2^a}$. Then

$$\mathfrak{x}'S\mathfrak{x}\equiv T_0 \pmod{2^a}\ . \tag{1}$$

As remarked above, any solution $\mathfrak{a}$ of (1) is primitive, and so can be completed to a unimodular matrix $U_1=(\mathfrak{a}A)$ in G_2. We wish to alter U_1 so that

$$U_1'SU_1\equiv\begin{pmatrix} T_0 & N' \\ N & S_1 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{2^a}\ , \tag{2}$$

with N designating an $m-r$ by r null matrix. To do this, we call E the matrix obtained from $U_1'SU_1$ by deleting the first r columns and the last $m-r$ rows. Then, noting that the determinant of T_0 is a 2-adic unit, we multiply U_1 by

$$\begin{pmatrix} I^{(r)} & -T_0^{-1}E \\ N & I^{(m-r)} \end{pmatrix}$$

to achieve the desired form (2).

Now if there exists a C, with its first r columns congruent to $\mathfrak{a}$ $\pmod{2^a}$, such that $C'SC\equiv T \pmod{2^a}$, we complete C to a unimodular matrix in G_2, say $U_2=(CA_1)$. Since U_1 and U_2 are both completions of $\mathfrak{a}$, consideration of $U_1^{-1}U_2$ shows us that

$$C\equiv U_1\begin{pmatrix} I^{(r)} & B \\ N & C_1 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{2^a}\ , \tag{3}$$

where C_1 and the r-rowed B are in G_2. Using (2) and (3) in $C'SC\equiv T$ $\pmod{2^a}$, we find that B is null and that $C_1'S_1C_1\equiv T_1 \pmod{2^a}$. Thus, we obtain each different solution X $\pmod{2^a}$ exactly once by first determining all different solutions $\mathfrak{x}$ $\pmod{2^a}$ of (1), then finding a U_1 as above for each such $\mathfrak{x}$, and finally determining for the corresponding S_1 all different solutions of $X'S_1X\equiv T_1 \pmod{2^a}$. Thus

$$A_{2^a}(S,\ T)=\sum_{\mathfrak{a}} A_{2^a}(S_1,\ T_1)\ .$$

3. Combinatorial calculation of $A_2(S, T)$. We use canonical forms, taken modulo 2, in the following cases:

Case 1. We assume T even and S odd. Here we clearly have no solution.

Case 2. We assume both S and T even.

2.1. *For* $n=1$, $A_2(S, T)=2^{m-1}$.

Proof. We seek solutions $\{x_i\}$ such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i^2 \equiv 1 \pmod 2 . \tag{4}$$

Since a parity change in one x_i changes the parity of the sum, we see that $A_2(S, T)$ is half of 2^m.

2.2. *For* $n=2$, $A_2(S, T)=2^{m-1}\cdot 2^{m-2}$, *for even* m.
$A_2(S, T)=(2^{m-1}-1)\cdot 2^{m-2}$, *for odd* m.

Proof. We use Case 2.1 with the recursion formula. We wish to show that for every solution α of (4), except one where m is odd and each component of α is 1, $A_2(S, T)>0$; that is, S_1 is even. Here we have the additional conditions:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i^2 \equiv 1 \pmod 2 , \tag{5}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i y_i \equiv 0 \pmod 2 . \tag{6}$$

But there is an obvious $\{y_i\}$ satisfying (5) and (6) with any solution $\{x_i\}$ of (4) which has a zero element; and clearly there is no such $\{y_i\}$ if all the elements of $\{x_i\}$ are 1. Hence, we have our result.

2.3. *For general* m *and* n, $(n>1)$,

$$A_2(S, T)=F(m)\cdot F(m-1)\cdots F(m-n+2)\cdot 2^{m-n} ,$$

where $F(m)=2^{m-1}$ *for even* m *and* $F(m)=2^{m-1}-1$ *for odd* m.

Proof. Now S_1 depends only on α and not on n, so that Case 2.2 tells us that S_1 is even except when m is odd and each element of α is 1. Then the above result follows easily from the recursion formula.

Case 3. We assume both S and T odd.

3.1. *For* $n=2$, $A_2(S, T)=(2^m-1)\cdot 2^{m-1}$.

Proof. We want solutions, $\{x_i\}$ and $\{y_i\}$, of

$$x_1y_2+x_2y_1+\cdots+x_{m-1}y_m+x_my_{m-1} \equiv 1 \pmod 2 . \tag{7}$$

Now $\{x_i\}$ cannot be null if (7) is to hold; also there is an obvious $\{y_i\}$ satisfying (7) for each non-null $\{x_i\}$. Let us fix a non-null $\{x_i\}$ and call any $\{y_i\}$ satisfying (7) with our fixed $\{x_i\}$ a "solution", otherwise a "non-solution". Then, since, modulo 2, the sum of two "solutions" is a "non-solution" and the sum of a "solution" with a "non-solution" is a "solution", we have our result.

3.2. *For general m and n,*

$$A_2(S, T) = (2^m - 1)\cdot 2^{m-1}(2^{m-2}-1)\cdot 2^{m-3}\cdots(2^{m-n+2}-1)\cdot 2^{m-n+1}\ .$$

Proof. Equivalent matrices in G_2 have the same parity, which is clearly unchanged when the matrices are taken modulo 2. Thus, from (2), since S is odd, so is

$$S_1 \dot{+} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence S_1 is odd, and our result follows.

Case 4 We assume that S is even and T odd.

4.1. *For $n=2$, $A_2(S, T) = (2^{m-1}-1)2^{m-2}$, if m is odd.*

$\qquad\qquad\qquad$ *$A_2(S, T) = (2^{m-1}-2)2^{m-2}$, if m is even.*

Proof. We want solutions $\{x_i\}$ and $\{y_i\}$, of

$$\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 \equiv 0\ , \quad \sum_{i=1}^m y_i^2 \equiv 0\ , \quad \sum_{i=1}^m x_i y_i \equiv 1\ ,$$

all taken modulo 2. Let us fix $\{x_i\}$ satisfying the first of these and consider the 2^{m-1} incongruent $\{y_i\}$ which satisfy the second. Of these $\{y_i\}$, we call those satisfying the final congruence with our fixed $\{x_i\}$ "solutions" and those not doing so "non-solutions". By an argument similar to that used in Case 3.1, we see that exactly half the 2^{m-1} choices of $\{y_i\}$ are "solutions", except when $\{x_i\}$ is the null vector or, with m even, $(1, 1, \cdots, 1)$. There is no "solution" $\{y_i\}$ corresponding to either of these exceptional $\{x_i\}$.

4.2. *For general m and n,*

$$A_2(S, T) = (2^{m-1}-p)2^{m-2}(2^{m-3}-p)2^{m-4}\cdots(2^{m-n+1}-p)2^{m-n}\ ,$$

where $p=1$ for odd m and $p=2$ for even m.

Proof. Using (2) again, we observe that S_1 is even. (See Case 3.2.). Then the recursion formula implies our result.

4. Determination of $A_8(S, T)$. We will assume throughout the following cases that S and T are in appropriate canonical forms as given in § 2.

Case 1. We assume T is even.

Clearly, $A_8(S, T)=0$ for S odd and T even; so we will also assume S is even.

1.1. Let $n=1$. Here $T=(t)$. For ω a primitive 8th root of unity, we have

$$(8) \qquad 8A_8(S, T)=\sum_{h, \mathfrak{a} \pmod 8} \omega^Y, \quad Y=h(a_1s_1^2+\cdots+a_ms_m^2-t) ,$$

where h and the elements $a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_m$ of the vector $\mathfrak{a}$ run through a complete residue system modulo 8, and where the diagonal elements of S are the odd $s_1, s_2, \cdots, s_m$. Calling

$$\sum_{a \pmod 8} \omega^{ha^2s}=[hs] ,$$

we get

$$(9) \qquad 8A_8(S, T)=\sum_{h=1}^{7}[hs_1][hs_2]\cdots[hs_m]\omega^{-ht}+8^m .$$

We observe that $[hs_i]=4\omega^{hs_i}$, for odd h; $[hs_i]=0$, for $h\equiv 4 \pmod 8$; $[hs_i]=4\sqrt{2}\,\omega$, for $hs_i\equiv 2 \pmod 8$; and $[hs_i]=4\sqrt{2}\,\omega^7$, for $hs_i\equiv 6 \pmod 8$. Then, let us call $u\equiv\sum_{i=1}^{m}s_i-t \pmod 8$, and define $f(u)=1$ for $u\equiv 0 \pmod 8$, $f(u)=-1$ for $u\equiv 4 \pmod 8$, and $f(u)=0$ for $u\not\equiv 0 \pmod 4$. Also define

$$K\equiv(-1)^{(s_1-1)/2}+(-1)^{(s_2-1)/2}+\cdots+(-1)^{(s_m-1)/2}-2t \qquad \pmod 8 .$$

Then direct calculation gives from (9),

$$8A_8(S, T)=8^m+4^{m+1}f(u)+2(4\sqrt{2})^m\cos\frac{K\pi}{4} .$$

1.2. Let $n=2$. We will (a) ascertain when S is even and (b) show that two even S_1's corresponding to different solutions $\mathfrak{a}$ are equivalent in G_2. Then the result follows from the recursion formula.

(a) Let $T=t_1\dotplus t_2$. Since parity is the same modulo 2 or modulo 8, we see from § 3, Case 2.2, that of all solutions, $\mathfrak{a}$, of $\mathfrak{x}'S\mathfrak{x}\equiv t_1 \pmod 8$, those and only those which reduce, modulo 2, to the vector $(1, 1, \cdots, 1)$ will yield odd S_1's. For such an $\mathfrak{a}$, $\sum_{i=1}^{m}a_i^2s_i\equiv t_1 \pmod 8$ implies $\sum_{i=1}^{m}s_i\equiv t_1$ (mod 8). But, equally well, if S and t_1 are such that $\sum_{i=1}^{m}s_i\equiv t_1 \pmod 8$, then $\sum_{i=1}^{m} a_i^2 s_i \equiv t_1 \pmod 8$ holds for arbitrary odd a_i. Thus, if $\sum_{i=1}^{m} s_i \equiv t_1 \pmod 8$, we get 4^m number of $\mathfrak{a}$'s, solutions of $\mathfrak{x}'S\mathfrak{x} \equiv t_1 \pmod 8$, which yield odd S_1's; otherwise, none.

(b) Now let $\mathfrak{a}$ be such that S_1 is even. From [1], we see that two even matrices of odd determinant, which are congruent modulo 8, are in the same class in G_2. Thus, using (2), we obtain:

$$t_1|S_1| \equiv |S| \pmod 8 \text{ and } \lambda(t_1 \dot{+} S_1) = \lambda(S) ,$$

where $\lambda(S)$ is the class invariant defined as 1 if $4j$ or $4j+1$ of the diagonal elements of a diagonalized form of S are congruent to 3 modulo 4 and -1 if $4j+2$ or $4j+3$ are congruent to 3 modulo 4. These two conditions determine uniquely, independently of $\mathfrak{a}$, the class of S_1 in G_2.

EXAMPLE. Let S be of type (1, 3, 3) as given in § 2, $m>3$, and $t_1=5$. Then the determinantal relation gives an even S_1 of type (1, 1, 5) or (1, 3, 7). But the λ-condition admits only the second of the two, so any even S_1 is of type (1, 3, 7).

Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} 8^2 \cdot A_8(S, T) = (8^m + 4^{m+1} f(u_0) + 2(4\sqrt{2})^m \cos(K_0\pi/4) - 8 \cdot 4^m h(u_0)) \\ \times (8^{m-1} + 4^m f(u_1) + 2(4\sqrt{2})^{m-1} \cos(K_1\pi/4)) , \end{aligned}$$

where u_0 and K_0 are arguments obtained from S and t_1 as above; u_1 and K_1 are arguments similarly obtained from S_1 and t_2; and $h(u_0)$ is defined as 1 if $u_0 \equiv 0 \pmod 8$ and as 0 otherwise.

1.3. Let $n \geqq 2$. Since the process of obtaining an S_1 from a given pair, S and t_1, is the same for $n=2$ and for $n>2$, we may use 1.2 above to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 8^n A_8(S, T) = (8^{m-n+1} + 4^{m-n+2} f(u_{n-1}) + 2(4\sqrt{2})^{m-n+1} \cos(\pi K_{n-1}/4) \\ \times \prod_{j=m-n+2}^{m} (8^j + 4^{j+1} f(u_{m-j}) + 2(4\sqrt{2})^j \cos(\pi K_{m-j}/4) - 8 \cdot 4^j h(u_{m-j})) , \end{aligned}$$

where, for each i, u_i and K_i come from S_i and t_{i+1}, as above.

(The process of finding successive S_i and t_i, and hence of successive K_i, $f(u_i)$, and $h(u_i)$, is easy in practice, as evidenced by the example above. Explicit but complicated formulas could be given.)

Case 2. We assume S and T are both odd. We will first take $n=2$.

2.1. We suppose that

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} b & 1 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \dot{+} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \dot{+} \cdots \dot{+} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} ,$$

where $b=0$ or 2. Then we seek solutions of:

$$F(x)=2(x_1x_2+x_3x_4+\cdots+x_{m-1}x_m)\equiv b \pmod 8$$
$$G(y)=2(y_1y_2+y_3y_4+\cdots+y_{m-1}y_m)\equiv b \pmod 8$$
$$H(x, y)=x_1y_2+x_2y_1+x_3y_4+x_4y_3+\cdots+x_{m-1}y_m+x_my_{m-1}\equiv 1 \pmod 8 .$$

Thus

$$8^3A_8(S, T)=\sum_{\substack{h,k,l\\ \mathfrak{x},\mathfrak{y}}} \omega^{(F-b)h+(G-b)k+(H-1)l} ,$$

where $\omega=e^{\pi i/4}$; and h, k, l, and the components of the vectors $\mathfrak{x}$ and $\mathfrak{y}$ all run through complete residue systems modulo 8. Then, letting

(10) $$R=\sum_{x_1,x_2,y_1,y_2\,(8)} \omega^{EXP}, \qquad EXP=2x_1x_2h+2y_1y_2k+(x_1y_2+x_2y_1) ,$$

we get

(11) $$8^3A_8(S, T)=\sum_{h,k,l\,(8)} R^{m/2}\omega^{-l-bh-bk} .$$

We note that, for l odd, replacement of h by lh, of k by lk, of x_1 by lx_1, and of y_1 by ly_1 in EXP, the displayed exponent of (10), shows that $\sum_{h,k} R^{m/2}$ is independent of l. A similar argument works for $l\equiv 2 \pmod 4$.

For $l\equiv 0 \pmod 8$, we have

$$R=2^{4+r(h)}\cdot 2^{4+r(k)} ,$$

where $r(t)=0$ if $t\equiv 1 \pmod 2$, $r(t)=1$ if $t\equiv 2 \pmod 4$, and $r(t)=2$ if $t\equiv 0 \pmod 4$.

For $l=4 \pmod 8$ and h odd, we let $z\equiv x_2h+2y_2 \pmod 8$, and replace y_2 by z as a variable in EXP. Then, summing first on x_1, we get

$$R=2^{8+r(k)} .$$

For $l\equiv 4 \pmod 8$ and $h=2h_1$, we let $z\equiv x_2h_1+y_2 \pmod 8$ and again replace y_2 by z as a variable in EXP. Summing first on x_1 and z, we readily get

$$R=2^9, \text{ for } h_1k\equiv 1 \pmod 2$$
$$R=2^{10}, \text{ for } h_1k\equiv 0 \pmod 4 \text{ or for } h_1k\equiv 2 \pmod 4 \text{ and } k\equiv 1 \pmod 2$$
$$R=2^{11}, \text{ for } h_1k\equiv 2 \pmod 4 \text{ and } k\equiv 0 \pmod 2 .$$

Summing first on l in (11), we get by straightforward calculation:

$$A_8(S, T)=2^{5m-7}(2^m+2^{m/2}-2) , \qquad \text{for } b=0 .$$
$$A_8(S, T)=2^{5m-7}(2^m-3\cdot 2^{m/2}+2) , \qquad \text{for } b=2 .$$

2.2. We suppose that

$$T=\begin{pmatrix} b & 1 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } S=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \dotplus \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \dotplus \cdots \dotplus \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \dotplus \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then, using the same R as before and letting

$$V=\sum_{x,y,u,v\ (8)} \omega^P ,$$

where $P=2(xy+x^2+y^2)h+2(uv+u^2+v^2)k+(uy+vx+2ux+2vy)l$, we get

$$8^3 A_8(S,\ T)=\sum_{h,k,l\ (8)} R^{(m-2)/2} V\omega^{-l-bh-bk} . \tag{12}$$

To evaluate V, we use repeatedly:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{u\ (8)} \omega^{2au^2+du} &= 0, \text{ if } d\equiv 2 \pmod 4 \text{ or if } d\equiv 1 \pmod 2 \\ &= -4\omega^{2a}+4, \text{ if } d\equiv 4 \pmod 8 \\ &= 4\omega^{2a}+4, \text{ if } d\equiv 0 \pmod 8) . \end{aligned}$$

We obtain:

(i) For l odd, $V=64$.

(ii) V is the same for $l\equiv 2$ and $l\equiv 6 \pmod 8$.

(iii) For $l\equiv 0 \pmod 8$, $V=g(h)g(k)$, where we define $g(t)=64$ for $t\equiv 0 \pmod 4$, $g(t)=16$ for $t\equiv 1 \pmod 2$, and $g(t)=-32$ for $t\equiv 2 \pmod 4$.

(iv) For $l\equiv 4 \pmod 8$, we have:

(a) When h is odd, $V=16g(k)$.

(b) When h or $k\equiv 0 \pmod 4$, $V=2^{10}$.

(c) When $h=2 \pmod 4$, $V=-2^9$, when k is odd, and $V=-2^{11}$, when $k\equiv 2 \pmod 4$.

We sum first on l in (12), using our results for R and considering only $l\equiv 0 \pmod 4$. We get

$$A_8(S,\ T)=2^4\ (2\cdot 2^{6(m-2)}-2^{11(m-2)/2}-2^{5(m-2)}) , \qquad \text{for } b=0 .$$

$$A_8(S,\ T)=2^4\ (2\cdot 2^{6(m-2)}+3\cdot 2^{11(m-2)/2}+2^{5(m-2)}) , \qquad \text{for } b=2 .$$

For $n>2$, when S and T are odd, we will use our results for $n=2$, along with the recursion formula. The successive canonical forms of $T, T_1, \cdots$ are clear; that is, T_1 is obtained from T by removing the initial binary block, etc. T_1 is thus odd and known. From

$$S_1 \dotplus \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \equiv U_1' S U_1 \qquad \pmod 8 ,$$

we deduce $-|S_1|\equiv|S| \pmod 8$ and the oddness of S_1. Thus S_1 is easily determined classwise uniquely. The same holds true, of course, for successive S_i.

Case 3. We assume S is even and T is odd. Considering first

$n=2$, we let $s_1, s_2, \cdots, s_m$ be the diagonal elements in the canonical form of S, and let T be

$$\begin{pmatrix} b & 1 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix},$$

where $b=0$ or 2. Then we seek solutions of:

$$u=x_1^2s_1+x_2^2s_2+\cdots+x_m^2s_m\equiv b \pmod 8$$
$$v=y_1^2s_1+y_2^2s_2+\cdots+y_m^2s\equiv b_m \pmod 8$$
$$r=x_1y_1s_1+x_2y_2s_2+\cdots+x_my_ms_m\equiv 1 \pmod 8 .$$

Here

$$8^3A_8(S, T)=\sum_{h,\,k,\,l,\,\mathfrak{x}\,\mathfrak{y},\,(8)} \omega^{h(u-b)+k(v-b)+l(r-1)} .$$

Let $\omega^{s_i}=\omega_i$ and call

$$f_i(h, k, l)=\sum_{x,y\ (8)} \omega_i^{hx^2+lxy+ky^2} .$$

Then

$$8^3A_8(S, T)=\sum_{h,k,l\ (8)} f_1f_2\cdots f_n\omega^{-hb-kb-l} . \tag{13}$$

We calculate f_i, considering the value of l (mod 8), and note that as before we need consider only $l\equiv 0$ (mod 4). We get:

h	k	l (mod 8)	f_i
odd	odd	0	$c=16\omega_i^{h+k}$
		4	$-c=-16\omega_i^{h+k}$
odd	even	0	$d=16\omega_i^{h+k}+16\omega_i^h$
		4	$e=-16\omega_i^{h+k}+16\omega_i^h$
even	even	0	$p=16(\omega_i^{h+k}+\omega_i^h+\omega_i^k+1)$
		4	$q=16(-\omega_i^{h+k}+\omega_i^h+\omega_i^k+1)$.

Then from (13), we get

$$8^3A_8(S, T)=2\sum_{\substack{h \text{ odd}\\ k \text{ even}}}\left(\prod_{i=1}^m d-\prod_{i=1}^m e\right)\omega^{-hb-kb}+(1-(-1)^m)\left(\sum_{h,k \text{ odd}}\left(\prod_{i=1}^m c\right)\omega^{-hb-kb}\right)$$
$$+\sum_{h,k \text{ even}}\left(\prod_{i=1}^m p-\prod_{i=1}^m q\right)\omega^{-hb-kb} ,$$

where all the sum indices are taken modulo 8. Replacement of k by $k+4$ in the first summand merely changes the sign of the expression, so the first sum is zero. The second sum is easily seen to be $16^{m+1}\cdot \alpha(1-(-1)^m)$, where $\alpha=1$ if $\Sigma s_i\equiv b$ (mod 4) and $\alpha=0$ otherwise.

We consider particular contributions to the third sum, using $\omega_j^{2k} = i^{s_j k}$ and adjusting so that h and k run through a complete residue system modulo 4.

(a) For $h \equiv 2 \pmod 4$ and all $k \pmod 4$, we have contributed $-4\alpha(32)^m$.

(b) For $h \equiv k \equiv 2 \pmod 4$, we get $-(-32)^m$.

(c) For $h \equiv 0 \pmod 4$ and $k \equiv 1, 3 \pmod 4$, we obtain

$$16^m \cdot 2^{m+1} \cdot i^{-b}(2^{m/2} \cos(\pi B/4) - 1) , \qquad \text{where } B = \sum_{j=1}^{m} (i)^{s_j - 1} .$$

(d) For h and k odd, with $h \equiv k \pmod 4$, we get

$$16^m(-2^{m+1}2^{m/2} \cos(\pi B/4) + 2^{m+1} \cos(\pi B/2)) .$$

(e) For h and k odd, with $h \equiv -k \pmod 4$, we get $2(32)^m$.

(f) For $h \equiv k \equiv 0 \pmod 4$, we have $16^m(2^{2m} - 2^m)$.

Thus, here

$$\begin{aligned} 8^3 A_8(S, T) = 16^{m+1}\alpha(1-(-1)^m) + 32^m(-8\alpha + (-1)^m + 4i^{-b}(2^{m/2}\cos(\pi B/4) - 1)) \\ + 32^m(2\cos(\pi B/2) - 2^{1+(m/2)} \cos(\pi B/4) + 2 + 2^m - 1) . \end{aligned}$$

For $n > 2$, where S is even and T odd, we use the recursion formula with the results for $n=2$. The successive diagonal forms of T are clear. From

$$S_1 \dot{+} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \equiv U_1' S U_1 \qquad (\text{mod } 8) , \tag{14}$$

we see firstly that S_1 is even and secondly, that its determinant is determined modulo 8. Again, using (14) and the remarks of § 4, 1.2 b, we see from the following transformations that the number of 3's, modulo 4, in a diagonal form of S_1 is one less than the number of 3's modulo 4, in a diagonal form of S; hence, $\lambda(S_1)$ is known:

$$\begin{aligned} ax^2 + 2yz \to a(x+y)^2 + 2yz = ax^2 + ay^2 + 2y(ax+z) \to \\ ax^2 + ay^2 + 2yz \equiv ax^2 + a(y+az)^2 - az^2 \to ax^2 + ay^2 - az^2 , \end{aligned}$$

where a is odd, the congruence is taken modulo 8, and $\to$ indicates 2-adic equivalence. Thus S_1 is classwise unique and easily determined.

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Printed at Kokusai Bunken Insatsusha (International Academic Printing Co., Ltd.), No. 10, 1-chome, Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

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Pacific Journal of Mathematics

Vol. 6, No. 4 , 1956