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[Continued from P. 349.]

THE GENERAL LAW OF QUADRATIC RECIPROCITY

If $(-1/b_1b_2) = 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned}(a/b_1b_2) &= 1,\\ (-a/b_1b_2) &= 1,\\ (a/-b_1b_2) &= (a/-1),\\ (-a/-b_1b_2) &= -(a/-1);\end{aligned}$$

If $(-1/b_1b_2) = -1$, then

$$\begin{aligned}(a/b_1b_2) &= (-1/a),\\ (-a/b_1b_2) &= -(-1/a),\\ (a/-b_1b_2) &= (a/-1)(-1/a),\\ (-a/-b_1b_2) &= (a/-1)(-1/a).\end{aligned}$$

REFERENCES

1. Leonard Eugene Dickson, *Introduction to the Theory of Numbers,* University of Chicago, 1929; Dover Publications, Inc., 1957.
2. William Judson LeVeque, *Topics in Number Theory,* Vol. 1, Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass., 1956.

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