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BOUNDS FOR PAIRS OF CUBIC RESIDUES

M. DUNTON

The purpose of this paper is to prove Theorems 1–4. To this end one first establishes the following simple lemma.

LEMMA. *Let k be an odd prime, and m, n any two nonzero integers. Then for a prime modulus p , at least one member of the set, $S = \{m, n, mn, mn^2, \dots, mn^{k-1}\}$, is a k th power residue.*

PROOF. If p is not of the form $tk+1$, every residue is a k th power residue, and the lemma is trivial. So suppose $p=tk+1$.

Let χ be a k th power character function defined on residues modulo p . Let $\chi(m) = \theta^\alpha$, $\chi(n) = \theta^\beta$, where θ is a primitive k th root of unity. If $\beta \equiv 0 \pmod{k}$, $\chi(n) = 1$. If not, $\chi(mn^j) = \theta^\alpha$, $\theta^{j\beta} = \theta^{\alpha+j\beta}$, and as j takes values in $\{0, 1, \dots, k-1\}$, $\alpha+j\beta$ runs over a complete set of residues modulo k , i.e., there is some j_0 such that $\alpha+j_0\beta \equiv 0 \pmod{k}$. Then $\chi(mn^{j_0}) = 1$ and mn^{j_0} is a k th power residue modulo p .

In the following theorems, it is assumed that residues are the least positive representatives of their classes and the ordering implied by a “bound” is that of the real integers.

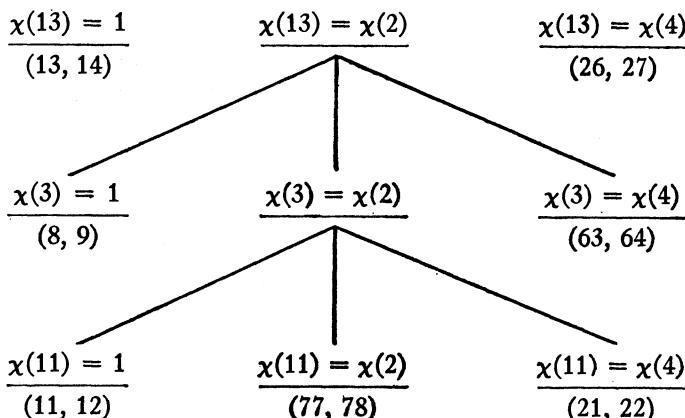
THEOREM 1. *If $p \nmid 7 \cdot 13$, then there exists a consecutive pair of non-trivial cubic residues $\leqq (77, 78)$ modulo p .*

PROOF. In the lemma, let $k=3$, $n=2$, $m=7$. Then at least one of the following is a cubic residue: 2, 7, 14, 28. If $\chi(2)=1$, (1, 2) is a consecutive pair; if $\chi(7)=1$, (7, 8) is a consecutive pair; and if $\chi(28)=1$, (27, 28) is a consecutive pair. In the remaining case $\chi(14)=1$, $\chi(2)=\omega$ and $\chi(7)=\omega^2$. To get the shortest proof, one looks at 13, 3 and 11 in that order. The results are summarized in the diagram on the next page.

THEOREM 2. *There are infinitely many primes which have (77, 78) as their first pair of consecutive nontrivial cubic residues; this implies that (77, 78) is the best possible bound. 13,817,029 is the smallest such prime.*

Note. The calculation of this prime was made possible by a grant of free time from the University of California at Berkeley Computer Center. The University of California, Davis Center provided card punching.

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PROOF. The first part of Theorem 2 follows from Kummer's Theorem that there exist infinitely many primes having prescribed prime power character assigned to a finite set of smaller primes. The computer was programmed to find the smallest prime with the following cubic character: $\chi(2) = \chi(3) = \chi(11) = \chi(13) = \chi(17) = \omega$; $\chi(7) = \chi(19) = \omega^2$; $\chi(5) = 1$; $\chi(23) \neq \omega^2$, $\chi(29) \neq \omega^2$; $\chi(37) \neq 1$ and $\chi(73) \neq 1$ if $\chi(37) = \omega^2$; $\chi(41) \neq 1$, $\chi(43) \neq 1$, $\chi(53) \neq 1$, $\chi(59) \neq 1$, $\chi(61) \neq 1$, $\chi(67) \neq 1$, $\chi(71) \neq 1$.

Tables by Cunningham and Gosset [1] provide values of $\mu \equiv L/M$ and $\lambda \equiv M/L \pmod{q}$ (where $4p = L^2 + 27M^2$) for primes $q < 50$ such that q will have prescribed cubic character modulo p . For primes > 50 a theorem of Emma Lehmer [2] made the necessary extension of the tables a simple matter. Hand calculation provided the machine with 32 possible values of $\mu \pmod{60060} = 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13$. Since 2 is to be a cubic nonresidue of the prime p , L and M must be odd. The machine computed $L \equiv M\mu \pmod{60060}$ where M is odd and < 5000 and μ is taken from the 32 values computed by hand. Next, the machine found $L/M \equiv \mu_q \pmod{q}$ for $13 < q \leq 73$ and checked the exclusion tables which had been obtained from Cunningham and Gosset and Lehmer. If μ_q passed all the tests for q up to 73, $(1/4)(L^2 + 27M^2) = p$ was tested for primality, and in the case of a prime, a card was punched with the values of L , M and p . 13,817,029 was the smallest prime of 28 solutions $< 5 \cdot 10^8$.

THEOREM 3. *If $p \nmid 7 \cdot 13$, then there exist 2 pairs of nontrivial consecutive cubic residues $\leq (125, 126)$.*

PROOF. At least one of the 10 pairs in the proof of Theorem 1 must occur. Starting from each of these, and considering possible values of

$\chi(2), \chi(3), \chi(5), \chi(7), \chi(11), \chi(13)$, one arrives at a second pair $\leq(125, 126)$. For example, if $(7, 8)$ occurs, the lemma can be applied to $k=3, m=2, n=3$. If $\chi(2)=1$, then $(1, 2)$ is another pair; $\chi(3)=1$ implies $(8, 9)$ is a second pair; $\chi(6)=1$ implies $(6, 7)$ is a pair, and $\chi(18)=1$ implies $(125, 126)$ is a second pair. The remaining nine cases can be settled in similar fashion.

THEOREM 4. *If d is a positive integer, $d \not\equiv \pm 3 \pmod{7}$ is a necessary condition for the existence of a bound $B(d)$ such that for all except a finite set of primes, there exists a pair of cubic residues r_1, r_2 , with $r_1 - r_2 = d$ and $r_2 \leq B(d)$.*

PROOF. It must be shown that for all $B(d) > 1$ there exist infinitely many primes p such that the first pair of cubic residues which differ by $d \equiv \pm 3 \pmod{7}$ are greater than $B(d)$. Such primes can be constructed by taking $\chi(q)=1$ if q is a prime $\leq B(d)$ and $\equiv \pm 1 \pmod{7}$, $\chi(q)=\omega$ if q is a prime $\leq B(d)$ and $\equiv \pm 2 \pmod{7}$, $\chi(q)=\omega^2$ if q is a prime $\leq B(d)$ and $\equiv \pm 3 \pmod{7}$. Kummer's Theorem states that infinitely many such primes p with prescribed character exist and primes so determined cannot have a pair of cubic residues $\leq B(d)$ which differ by $d \equiv \pm 3 \pmod{7}$.

The following table gives values of the bound, $B(d)$, associated with difference d . In each case $B(d)$ was obtained by methods similar to the proof of Theorem 1.

$B(d)$	77	90	none	none	114	21	1	56	72	none
d	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

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2. Emma Lehmer, *Criteria for cubic and quartic residuacity*, Mathematika 5 (1958), 20–29.

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