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NOTE ON A THEOREM OF PALL

KENNETH S. WILLIAMS

ABSTRACT. A simple proof is given of Pall's formula for the number of representations of a gaussian integer as the sum of two squares of gaussian integers.

Pall [2] has calculated the number $g_2(z)$ of representations of the nonzero gaussian integer $z=x+2iy$ as the sum of two squares of gaussian integers. This result was rediscovered (using a different method) by the author [3]. Using ideas from [2], [3] we give a very simple proof of Pall's theorem.

THEOREM. *If* $z=x+2iy=\epsilon(1+i)^a w$, *where* $\epsilon=1$ *or* i, $a\geqq 0$ *and* $\mathrm{Re}(w)\equiv 1 \pmod 2$, $\mathrm{Im}\,(w)\equiv 0 \pmod 2$, *then*

$$g_2(z) = h(a,\epsilon)\tau(w), \tag{1}$$

where $\tau(w)$ *is the number of divisors of* w *and*

$$h(a,\epsilon) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } a=0,\ \epsilon=1, \\ |a-3|, & \text{if } a\geqq 2. \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

($a=1$ and $a=0$, $\epsilon=i$ are excluded as $\mathrm{Re}\, z$ $(=2y)$ *is even.)*

PROOF. We let

$$D(z) = \{z_1 : z_1 \mid z,\ 2 \mid z_1 + z/z_1\},$$
$$R(z) = \{(a,b,c,d) : z = (a+ib)^2 + (c+id)^2\},$$

and define $\lambda : D(z) \to R(z)$ by

$$\lambda(z_1) = \left(\mathrm{Re}\left(\tfrac{1}{2}\left(z_1 + \frac{z}{z_1}\right)\right),\ \mathrm{Im}\left(\tfrac{1}{2}\left(z_1 + \frac{z}{z_1}\right)\right),\right.$$
$$\left.\mathrm{Im}\left(\tfrac{1}{2}\left(z_1 - \frac{z}{z_1}\right)\right),\ -\mathrm{Re}\left(\tfrac{1}{2}\left(z_1 - \frac{z}{z_1}\right)\right)\right).$$

λ is one-to-one and onto so that $|D(z)| = |R(z)|$, that is,

$$g_2(z) = \sum_{z_1 \mid z;\ 2 \mid z_1 + z/z_1} 1.$$

If $z_1 \mid z$ we have $z_1 = (1+i)^{a_1} w_1$, where $0 \leqq a_1 \leqq a$, $w_1 \mid w$. Since either

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$w_1 \equiv w/w_1 \equiv 1 \pmod 2$ or $w_1 \equiv w/w_1 \equiv i \pmod 2$, we have $2 \mid z_1 + z/z_1$ if and only if $2 \mid (1+i)^{a_1} + \epsilon(1+i)^{a-a_1}$. Thus we obtain

$$g_2(z) = \sum_{\substack{a_1=0 \\ 2 \mid (1+i)^{a_1}+\epsilon(1+i)^{a-a_1}}}^{a} 1 \cdot \sum_{w_1 \mid w} 1. \tag{3}$$

For $a=0$, $\epsilon=1$ or $a=2$ the first sum of the product in (3) is 1, and for $a=3$ it is zero. For $a \geqq 4$ the only terms which contribute anything are $a_1 = 2, \cdots, a-2$ so that the sum is $a-3$. The first sum therefore is just (2). The second sum is just the number of divisors of w, that is $\tau(w)$. This proves (1).

In particular $z = x + 2iy$ is the sum of two squares of gaussian integers if and only if $(1+i)^3 z$ (see for example [1]).

References

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Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada