Lillian B. Pierce* (lbpierce@princeton.edu), Fine Hall, Department of Mathematics, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544. Bounding the 3-part of class numbers of quadratic fields via the square sieve.
Recently several nontrivial bounds for the 3-part of class numbers of quadratic fields have been proved. We discuss several of the first methods developed, focusing on a method involving the square sieve. Bounding the 3 -part can be reduced to the problem of counting the number of squares of the form $4 x^{3}-d z^{2}$, where $d$ is a square-free positive integer, and $x$ and $z$ are integers in the ranges $x \ll d^{1 / 2}, z \ll d^{1 / 4}$. This counting problem is nontrivial because of the disproportionate ranges of the variables. We show that a variant of the square sieve in combination with the $q$-analogue of van der Corput's method allows one to tackle such a counting problem successfully. (Received February 20, 2007)

