On Hirzebruch sums and a theorem of Schinzel

by

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Dedicated to Carl Ludwig Siegel on the occasion of his 75th birthday

Let N be a positive square-free integer. Expressing \sqrt{N} as an infinite simple continued fraction we get

$$\sqrt{N} = a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_s} + \dots,$$

where the "period" starts with the second term, and consists of s terms. We can also define s as the least positive integer such that $a_s = 2a_0$. Recently (the second author learnt this in oral conversation with Hirzebruch a few months ago) Hirzebruch proved the following astonishing and surprising theorem:

If N is a prime $\equiv 3(4) > 3$, such that the class-number of $Q(\sqrt{+N})$ is 1, then

$$\Sigma_N = a_s - a_{s-1} + a_{s-2} - a_{s-3} + \dots \pm a_1$$

has the property

$$\Sigma_N = 3h(-N)$$
.

Here h(d) denotes the class-number of $Q(\sqrt{d})$.

This remarkable theorem led us to make the following conjectures. Let N be a number $\equiv 3(4), 3 \nmid N$. Then

(i)
$$\Sigma_N > 0$$
;

(ii)
$$3 \mid \Sigma_N$$
.

Next let p be a prime $\equiv 3(4)$, then for p > 3,

(iii)
$$\Sigma_p$$
 is an odd multiple of 3.

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(iv) If N = 2p, where N is a prime = 3(4) and h(2p) = 1, then

$$\Sigma_{2p} = 6h(-p).$$

Hence if p is a prime = 3(4) and if h(p) = h(2p) = 1 then (p = 4519) is an example)

$$\Sigma_{2p} = 2\Sigma_p$$
.

Both (ii) and (iii) have been proved by Andrzej Schinzel, in fact in generalized form. His beautiful proof is very elementary.

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