

PAGE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	MISPRINT → CORRECTION
viii	12	than 24, known → than 24. Table A8 is known
4	27-28	$(1 + \sqrt{D})/\sigma_0 \rightarrow (\sigma_0 - 1 + \sqrt{D})/\sigma_0$
6	2	$D = -4 \rightarrow \Delta = -4$
7	23	proved by Euclid <sup>(1.1.11)</sup> → proved by Gauss (and anticipated by Euclid <sup>(1.1.11)</sup> )
11	12	$g = 1 \rightarrow \gcd(a_1, a_2) = 1$
12	23	$P_n^{a_n} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_n^{a_n}$
13	5	$= [\gamma, \delta]. \rightarrow = [\gamma, \delta]$ , if the latter is an ideal.
13	-5 above footnote	and $N(I) < \sqrt{\Delta}/2$ , then →, then
16	10	$N(2 + \sqrt{19}) \rightarrow  N(2 + \sqrt{19}) $
16	32	$q_1 < q_1 \rightarrow q_1 < q_2$
17	21	(1.3.1). → (1.3.1).
19	3	Conclude ... $ C_\Delta : C_{\Delta,2}  = 2$ . → See Exercise 6.1.5
21	4	where Exercise 1.4.3(c) is also strengthened.
23	29	$1 + xy > (x + y)^2 \rightarrow 1 + xy \geq (x + y)^2$
24	3	$f_\Delta \omega_{\Delta_0} + h, \rightarrow f_\Delta \omega_{\Delta_0} + h = (\sigma - 1 + \sqrt{D})/\sigma,$
24	33	$ \mathcal{O}_\Delta : \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_0}  \rightarrow  \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_0} : \mathcal{O}_\Delta $
24	last before foots	$\omega_\Delta = f_\Delta \omega_{\Delta_0} \rightarrow \omega_\Delta = f_\Delta \omega_{\Delta_0} - 2$
25	31	$I = (25) \rightarrow I = (25 + \sqrt{725})/2)$
38	24	$u = \pm \epsilon_\Delta^m \rightarrow v = \pm \epsilon_\Delta^m$
38	24	$x = 2$ and $y = 3 \rightarrow x = 3$ and $y = 2$
43	11	$x^y - y^x = 1 \rightarrow x^y - y^x = 1$ with $x, y > 1$ ,
43	-3	The reader → Assume $\gamma$ is reduced. The reader
44	14	$A_l x^2 \rightarrow B_l x^2$
45	-12	$\gcd(f, \sigma_0) \rightarrow \gcd(f_\Delta, \sigma_0)$
45	-4	$-1 < \gamma'_m < 0 \rightarrow -1 < \gamma'_n < 0$
48	12	$P_{m+1} + \sqrt{D} \rightarrow (P_{m+1} + \sqrt{D})/\sigma$
48	23	$A_0^2 - B_0 D^2 \rightarrow A_0^2 - B_0^2 D$
49	3	$\gamma = \omega_\Delta \rightarrow \gamma = [\omega_\Delta] - \omega'_\Delta$
50	15	$a_i < a_0 \rightarrow a_i \leq [\omega_\Delta]$
50	30	$\gamma_3 = \rightarrow \gamma_2 =$
50	30	$\sigma Q[(P + \sqrt{D})/(\sigma Q)] \rightarrow Q[(P + \sqrt{D})/Q]$
50	-3	$-N(P^+ + \sqrt{D})/(\sigma Q) \rightarrow -N(P^+ + \sqrt{D})/Q$
51	20	which → which
51	27-28	Langrange → Lagrange
52	10-12	$J_1^+ = \dots = I_3 \rightarrow$ and $J_1^+ = [3, (11 + \sqrt{85})/2] = [3, (5 + \sqrt{85})/2] = I_3$ Since $(u)I = \dots u = \alpha^q \rightarrow$ By Claims 2 and 9 of the proof of Theorem 2.1.2, $u = \theta_{k+1}^{-1}$ ( $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ ). By periodicity, $k = ql$ ( $q \in \mathbf{Z}$ ). Therefore, $u = \theta_{ql+1}^{-1} = \alpha^q$ .
54	20	any $r \in \mathbf{R} \rightarrow$ any positive $r \in \mathbf{R}$
54	-2	$= (-1)^{k-1} a_k \rightarrow = (-1)^k a_k$
55	23	$k \geq -1 \rightarrow k \geq 0$
57	11	$\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$
57	18	$< \sqrt{D} \rightarrow < \sqrt{D}$ and $x, y > 0$
57	22	$\prod_{i=0}^{k-1} \gamma_i \rightarrow \prod_{i=0}^k \gamma_i$
57	24	$k = l(\gamma) = l \rightarrow k = l(\gamma) = l$ , and $\omega_\Delta = \gamma$
58	18	when $s$ is even → when $s > 2$ is even
58	20	odd $s \rightarrow$ odd $s > 1$
58	-17	$s \geq 4 \rightarrow$ odd $s > 3$
58	-5	$a_i < a_0 \rightarrow a_i \leq 2[\sqrt{D}]$
59	2	$Q_{\ell-i} \rightarrow Q_{\ell-i}$ with $0 \leq i \leq \ell - 1$
59	2	and $0 \leq i \leq \ell - 1 \rightarrow$ and $1 \leq i \leq \ell - 1$

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61	20	$\mathcal{O}_\Delta = [1, \sqrt{\Delta}] \cdots = [4, 1 + \sqrt{\Delta}]$ . → $\mathcal{O}_\Delta = [1, \sqrt{\Delta_0}]$ with $\Delta_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ , $\Delta = 4\Delta_0$ , and set $I = [4, 1 + \sqrt{\Delta_0}]$ .
61	31	Suppose that → Suppose that $D \geq 17$ ,
62	10	(a)-(d) → (a)-(e)
62	22-23	Corollary 1.4.3, then use part (a) → Corollary 1.4.4
62	32	$c^2 \rightarrow c$
62	20	Suppose → Let $D \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$ and suppose
63	7	Do not indent "Finally..."
64	10	$(\alpha')I = (Q)I^+ \rightarrow (-\alpha')I = (Q/\sigma)I^+$
69	14	34933 → 34933 <sup>2</sup>
69	14	15 <sup>13</sup> → 5 <sup>13</sup>
69	15	$m = 15 \rightarrow m = 5$
70	10	desireable → desirable
70	19	if and only if → with $A \neq 3$ , or $q \neq 7$ if and only if
70	-13	discoverd → discovered
71	1	then $q \Rightarrow$ then $q^n =$
71	3	$I \sim \dots \sim I'$ , i.e. $I \sim 1 \rightarrow I^n \sim \dots \sim I^m$ , i.e. $I^n \sim 1$
71	7	$n/d \equiv 0 \rightarrow$ if $A \neq 3$ or $q \neq 7$ , then $n/d \equiv 0$
71	13-24	All subscripts $n/3d \rightarrow n/(3d)$
71	15	$-3U_{n/(3d)}V_{n/(3d)}A \rightarrow -3U_{n/(3d)}^2V_{n/(3d)}A$
71	35	$a^2 + A = q^d \rightarrow a^2 + A = 4q^d$
73	9	two facts. → two facts only for $q = 3$ since the other case is similar.
73	-6	$x = 4 \rightarrow  x  = 4$
77	2	solutions → positive solutions
77	16	$\gcd(u, v) = 1 \rightarrow \gcd(u, v)   \sigma$
79	17	$-r/r \rightarrow -r/4$
80	3	$(r+1)/4 \rightarrow (r+1)/2$
84	4	$nvU)/\sigma \rightarrow DvU)/\sigma$
84	13	$\bar{q}_0 \rightarrow \bar{a}_0$
85	22	$\epsilon_{\Delta_0}^3 = (50 + 7\sqrt{51})^3 \rightarrow \epsilon_{\Delta_0}^2 = (50 + 7\sqrt{51})^2$
85	24	$\epsilon_{168} = 3 + 2\sqrt{42} \rightarrow \epsilon_{168} = 13 + 2\sqrt{42}$
88	21	Remark 1.2.1 → Remark 1.2.2
90	-1 and -2	$-4tn \rightarrow -4an$
91	7	of $c = 5 \rightarrow$ or $c = 5$
91	10	$/2) \pm c \rightarrow /2) = \pm c$
94	18	$(x + \sqrt{\Delta})/2 \rightarrow (x + \sqrt{D})/2$
96	15	Infrastructure → Infrastructure
96	16	$(D/p) \neq -1 \rightarrow (-3/p) \neq -1$
97	-18	$3Q_h = Q_{h+1} \rightarrow 3Q_h = Q_{h-1}$
97	-2	$4Q_h = Q_{h+1}2P_{h+1} \rightarrow 4Q_h = Q_{h+1} + 2P_{h+1}$
97	-1	(3.5.6)-(3.5.7) → (3.5.5)-(3.5.7)
98	1	$D = P^2 + Q_h^2 \rightarrow D = P^2 + 3Q_h^2$
98	2-3	either of a conjugate pair of signals → either a pair of conjugate signals
98	4	or → and
98	5	and → or
98	6	or → and
98	-1,-2	$4D - (2P_h + Q_h)^2 \Rightarrow (2P_h + Q_h)^2 - 4D =$
102	14	$B_{22} = 946807765 \rightarrow B_{22} = 1777356134$
102	-9	$Q_{k+1} \rightarrow Q_{h+1}$
102	-6	or $3Q_h = Q_{h-1} \rightarrow$ or $3Q_h = Q_{h+1}$

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102	-1	4 properly dividing $P_{h+1}^2 - D \rightarrow$ both $4 Q_h$ , and 4 properly dividing $P_{h+1}^2 - D$
103	-11	$(D/p) \neq -1 \rightarrow (-3/p) \neq -1$
104	9	$(x + \alpha y)(x - \alpha' y) \rightarrow (x - \alpha y)(x - \alpha' y)$
106	2	If $\Delta \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \Delta < -8 \rightarrow$ If $\Delta \equiv 0 \pmod{4}, \Delta < -4$
106	3	then $f_\Delta(2) \rightarrow$ then $f_\Delta(0) = c = 2$ , and $f_\Delta(2)$
110	24	$\langle Q_1 \rangle \dots \langle Q_N \rangle \rightarrow \langle \{Q_1\} \rangle \dots \langle \{Q_N\} \rangle$
110	32	$2^{F(\Delta)} - 1 \rightarrow 2^{F(\Delta)-1}$
112	footnote 4.1.9	idoneal→idonei
113	-10, and -13	Table 4.1.1 →Table 4.1.2
115	4	$ \Delta /4q \rightarrow  \Delta /(4q)$
115	16	$\mathcal{P} \not\sim \mathcal{P}' \rightarrow \mathcal{P} \neq \mathcal{P}'$
115	-6	$qx^2 + qx^2 \rightarrow qx^2 + qx$
116	-12	Theorem 4.1.6→Theorem 4.1.5
116	-5	Theorem 4.1.6→Theorem 4.1.5
118	last line(above footnote)	$/\alpha_\Delta \rightarrow /2$
119	4-5	delete: (observing that $(M_\Delta - \alpha_\Delta + 1)/2 \leq (M_\Delta - \alpha_\Delta + 1)/\alpha_\Delta$ )
119	8,10-12, 20, 24-27	$+1)/\alpha_\Delta \rightarrow +1)/2$
119	9	$/\alpha_\Delta^2 \rightarrow /4$
119	16	$q = 21 \rightarrow q = 15$
119	35	fails → fail
119	-4	$\Delta = -2737 \rightarrow D = -2737$
124	8	$a_i = (q_{N+1}q^{(i)} \mp q_1^{(i)})/2 \rightarrow a_i =  (q_{N+1}q^{(i)} - q_1^{(i)})/2 $
124	8	$b_i = (q_{N+1}q^{(i)} \pm q_1^{(i)})/4 \rightarrow b_i = (q_{N+1}q^{(i)} + q_1^{(i)})/4$
124	13	$\mp \rightarrow -$
124	14	(where... above) →(where the above roles of $q_{(i)}$ and $q_1^{(i)}$ may be interchanged).
124	-9	$b_i^{(1)} = ((q_{N+1}q^{(i)} \dots \rightarrow b_i^{(1)} = ((q_{N+1}q_1^{(i)} \dots$
124	-2	$[b_i, (a + \dots \rightarrow [b_i, (a_i + \dots$
125	2	$q \rightarrow 9$
130	-14	$\dots \prod_{j \in T_2} \mathcal{P}'_j^{q_i - f_i} \dots \rightarrow \dots \prod_{i \in T_2} \mathcal{P}'_i^{q_i - f_i} \dots$
130	-2	$e_\Delta = 2 \rightarrow e_\Delta \leq 2$
131	15	the proof of Theorem 4.2.3 below shows that → by Exercise 4.2.5(b),
131	16	5, 8 or 12 → 5, 8, 12 or 13
131	16-17	To verify... chapter). → Also, if $\Delta > 0$ satisfies Assumption 4.1.1, by the proof of Theorem 4.2.3 below, $ F_{\Delta,q}(x) $ is 1 or prime for all $x \in \mathcal{S}_\Delta$ only if $\Delta = 5, 8$ or 12.
131	-6	$/\alpha_\Delta \rightarrow /2$
132	1	$/\alpha_\Delta^2 \rightarrow /4$
132	1,4-5	$+1)\alpha_\Delta \rightarrow /2$
132	9	are violated if → imply that
132	10	$F_{\Delta,q}(1) = 2+ \rightarrow F_{\Delta,q}(1) = 2q+$
132	-14	$F_{\Delta,p} \rightarrow F_{\Delta,q}$
133	5-11	$Q' \rightarrow \bar{Q}$
133	5-11,-11, and -8	$q' \rightarrow \bar{q}$
136	10	$2q(x_0 + 3) > \dots = 3q + 2\sqrt{D} \rightarrow 2q(x_0 + 2) > 2q(q/2 + \sqrt{D})/q = q + 2\sqrt{D}$
136	12	$0 \leq x_1 \leq x_0 \rightarrow 0 \leq x_1 < x_0$
136	12	$F_{\Delta,q}(x_0 - 1) = -p \rightarrow F_{\Delta,q}(x_0 - 1) \geq F_{\Delta,q}(x_1) = -p_1$
136	-10	If $Q_{I(1)}$ is divisible → If $Q_{I(2)}$ is divisible
136	-4	$a_{I(1)}^2 p^2 - 2a_{I(1)} - 2a_{I(1)} p P_{I(1)} \rightarrow a_{I(1)}^2 p^2 - 2a_{I(1)} p P_{I(1)}$
137	2,5,6,8,10	$Q' \rightarrow \bar{Q}$
137	5,9	$q' \rightarrow \bar{q}$
137	9	$G = [q, \dots \rightarrow G = [\bar{q}, \dots$
137	9	if $q$ is odd → if $\bar{q}$ is odd
137	9	$\beta' \rightarrow \beta$

PAGE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	MISPRINT→CORRECTION
141	14	$Q \dots Q_i \rightarrow Q \sim \overline{Q} = \prod_{i=1}^{t_\Delta} Q_i$ , which is the product of the generators of $C_\Delta$ when there are no ambiguous classes without ambiguous ideals.
141	15-16	$N - 1, \dots Q_i \rightarrow N - 1$ , so $\overline{Q}$ is a product of generators.
141	14,15,20,21,26,30	$Q' \rightarrow \overline{Q}$
141	20	$q' = 3 \rightarrow N(\overline{Q}) = \overline{q} = 3$
141	-8	$q' \rightarrow \overline{q}$
141	-11	$D = (Q_{I(1)}/2 \dots \rightarrow D = (Q_{J(1)}/2 \dots$
141	-11	$Q_{(1)} \rightarrow Q_{J(1)}$
142	1	$Q \sim Q' \rightarrow Q \not\sim \overline{Q}$
142	1,5,6	$Q' \rightarrow \overline{Q}$
142	2,7,8	$q' \rightarrow \overline{q}$
143	18-19	Show that... $e_\Delta \leq 2$ . $\rightarrow$ Prove that if $\Delta > 0$ and $ F_\Delta(x) $ is 1 or prime for all $x \in \mathcal{S}_\Delta$ , then $\Delta = 5, 8, 12$ or 13.
143	-12	2.1.15 (e)-(f) $\rightarrow$ Exercise 2.1.13 (e)-(f)
143	-2	$q' \rightarrow \overline{q}$
144	20	$F_\Delta(x) = pn \rightarrow  F_\Delta(x)  = pn$
145	13	$A \in \{2, 3, \dots \rightarrow A \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots$
145	14	$\Delta \in \{-7, -11, \dots \rightarrow \Delta \in \{-3, -7, -11 \dots$
145	29, 35 and	Beegner $\rightarrow$ Beeger
146	10, 17 and	3.9727065 $\rightarrow$ 3.9099833
147	-2	
360	reference[20]	
153	6	$x = 1, 5 \rightarrow x = 1, 5, 8$
159	1	$r 4a \rightarrow r 2a > 0$
159	23	so by Theorem 3.3.2, $\rightarrow$ and from (i),
163	-6	$N(J) : \text{is} \rightarrow N(J) : J \text{ is}$
164	11	$\prod_{i \in Y} p_j \rightarrow \prod_{j \in Y} p_j$
168	last	$ \Delta /4 - 1, \rightarrow  \Delta /4 - 1 (\Delta \leq -12),$
173	21	$L(s, \chi) > 0 \rightarrow L(s, \chi) \neq 0$
175	4	$\frac{\log(q+1)}{q} \rightarrow \log\left(\frac{q+1}{q}\right)$
175	18	15 $\rightarrow$ 5.3
180	14	$\leq [3(l+1)/4] \rightarrow = [3(l+1)/4]$
180	-8	$P_1 = P_2 = \dots = P_{\lfloor (l+2)/4 \rfloor} = \lfloor \sqrt{D} \rfloor \rightarrow$ $P_{\lfloor 1/2 - 2i + 2 \rfloor} = P_{\lfloor 1/2 + 2i - 1 \rfloor}$ for $1 \leq i \leq \lfloor (l+2)/4 \rfloor$ $(\sqrt{D} + \lfloor \sqrt{D} \rfloor) / (\sqrt{D} - \lfloor \sqrt{D} \rfloor) \rightarrow [(\sqrt{D} + \lfloor \sqrt{D} \rfloor) / (\sqrt{D} - \lfloor \sqrt{D} \rfloor)]^n$ $= (\sqrt{\Delta})^{\lfloor l/2 \rfloor + n + \nu} \rightarrow \leq (\sqrt{\Delta})^{\lfloor l/2 \rfloor + n + \nu}$
180	-6	
180	-2	
181	-15	$l \leq n \leq$
181	-9	5.4.1-5.4.3 $\rightarrow$ 5.4.1-5.4.2
184	footnote	Siefving $\rightarrow$ Sieving
185	1	$< y^2 \rightarrow \leq y^2$
185	26	order $g$ modulo $p \rightarrow$ order $q$ modulo $p$
186	1	$n \rightarrow \Delta$
186	9	Chapter Four, section 2 $\rightarrow$ Lemma 4.1.3
186	23	(d) $\rightarrow$ (c)
189	23	$p_i \rightarrow P_i$
191	-17	$s_\Delta \rightarrow s_\Delta > 0$
192	10	) $\rightarrow$ ]
192	11	33 $\rightarrow$ 333
193	-12	$2q \rightarrow 2a$

PAGE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	MISPRINT→CORRECTION
193	-12	$I = I' \rightarrow I_{i+1} = (I_{i+1})'$
195	17	Theorem 6.1.4→ Theorem 6.1.5
194	26	6.1.2→ 6.1.1
194	34	class→cycle
195	9	class→cycle
195	17	Theorem 6.1.4→ Theorem 6.1.5
196	-19	fundamental discriminant→fundamental discriminant, and $n$ is the number of noninert primes less than $\sqrt{\Delta}/2$
196	-7	Theorem 1.3.2→ Theorem 1.3.1
197	10	22 2 22 → 22 2 44
198	-5	three pairwise...ideals.→three ambiguous reduced ideals which generate $C_\Delta$ .
203	-9	$\epsilon\Delta^{1/2-\epsilon} \rightarrow (\epsilon\Delta^{1/2-\epsilon})$
206	32	We have shown that (a) ⇒ (c) → By Exercise 6.2.3, we have shown that (a) ⇒ (c)
207	26	$\Delta \equiv \rightarrow \Delta =$
208	2	$q = P_i \rightarrow q_1 = P_i$
208	-8	$j < \rightarrow i <$
209	18	Lemma 6.1.2→Lemma 6.1.1, in the continued fraction expansion arising from $I^{h_\Delta/2}$ :
210	7	$.12\Delta \rightarrow .12\sqrt{\Delta}$
212	10	$S_\Delta \rightarrow T_\Delta$
212	22	$ S_\Delta  \rightarrow  T_\Delta $
212	24	$\mathcal{R}_1 \sim 1 \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_1 \not\sim 1$
215	15, column 4	$(p - 4k) + r + 2 \rightarrow (p - 4k)r + 2$
215	11	Theorem 5.4.3→ Theorem 5.3.3
216	11	Theorem 5.4.3→ Theorem 5.3.3
216	-3	$\langle q_0; q_1, \dots, q_l \rangle \rightarrow \langle a_0; a_1, \dots, a_l \rangle$
217	9	$(A_l/B_l)/A_{l-1} + B_{l-1} \rightarrow (A_l/B_l)A_{l-1} + B_{l-1}$
217	12	$(A_{l-1}/B_{l-1})/A_{l-1} + B_{l-1} \rightarrow (A_{l-1}/B_{l-1})A_{l-1} + B_{l-1}$
217	14	$q_l \rightarrow a_l$
218	-2,-3	$p(b^{*2} \rightarrow p(b^{*2}p$
219	5	$B^* \rightarrow b^*$
219	8	$\langle q_0; q_1, \dots, q_l \rangle \rightarrow \langle a_0; a_1, \dots, a_l \rangle$
219	18	$(rA_k + 2A_{k-1})^2 \rightarrow (rA_l + 2A_{l-1})^2$
221	-4,-5	$\delta \rightarrow s$
223	-5	$(1, 25) \rightarrow (1, 12)$
225	-9	$h_\Delta > \log\Delta/(2\log q) \rightarrow h_\Delta > \log\Delta/(2\log q) - 1$
225	-10	no power of $q \rightarrow$ no positive power of $q$
229	-19	$q = 891548343411670002940792447441 \rightarrow$ $q = 89154834341167002940792447441$
236	7,10	$\mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
239	29	Siegel→Siegel
260	9	$g^{mn} \rightarrow g^m$
261	13	(via $d$ )→ (via $e$ )
262	1	delete : can be made public.
262	6	$B$ computes an ideal $M_2 \sim J^y \rightarrow B$ computes a reduced ideal $M_2 \sim J^y$
264	-15	$G^{2^{j+1}xy} \rightarrow G^{2^{j+1}xu}$
264	-2	$A(G^{2^{s-1}}, G^{2^{s-1}x}, G^{2^{s-1}y}) \rightarrow A(G^{2^{j-1}}, G^{2^{j-1}x}, G^{2^{j-1}y})$
266	21	Implications for → Implications of
271	-2	Wiliams → Williams
351	8	$C^2 \rightarrow Cy^2$
356	11	positiven→ positive $n$