PROBLEM 1. In our proof of the two squares theorem, we constructed a lattice and applied Minkowski's theorem using a circle X of a certain radius to obtain a lattice point solving our problem. Consider that proof in the case p = 5. For that case, draw the lattice L, draw the circle X, and indicate the lattice point (a, b) such that $a^2 + b^2 = 5$.

Problem 2.

- (a) Consider the lattice $L = \text{Span}\{(1,1), (0,1)\}$. Give two different fundamental domains for L and compute their areas.
- (b) Let $L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be an arbitrary lattice, and let F_1 and F_2 be fundamental domains for L. Why is it the case that $\operatorname{vol}(F_1) = \operatorname{vol}(F_2)$? (You may assume that L has rank n for ease of exposition.)

PROBLEM 3. Let $L \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a rank *n* lattice, and let *F* be a fundamental domain for *L*. Why is it the case that $\operatorname{vol}(F)$ is the number of elements in $\mathbb{Z}^n \cap F$? (Recall that just after discussing the Smith normal form, we discovered a formula for the number of elements in \mathbb{Z}^n/L .)

PROBLEM 4. Verify the two squares theorem for all eleven primes less than 100 and congruent to 1 modulo 4.

PROBLEM 5. Verify the four squares theorem for all integers n such that $75 \le n \le 79$.

PROBLEM 6. Prove that not every positive integer is the sum of three squares.