```
ALGORITHM 99
EVALUATION OF JACOBI SYMBOL
STEPHEN J. GARLAND AND ANTHONY W. KNAPP
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
procedure Jacobi (n,m,r); value n,m;
integer n, m, r;
comment Jacobi computes the value of the Jacobi symbol (n/m),
  where m is odd, by the law of quadratic reciprocity. The param-
 eter r is assigned one of the values -1, 0, or 1 if m is odd. If m
 is even, the symbol is undefined and r is assigned the value 2.
  For odd m the routine provides a test of whether m and n are
 relatively prime. The value of r is 0 if and only if m and n have
 a nontrivial common factor. In the special case where m is prime,
  r = -1 if and only if n is a quadratic nonresidue of m;
begin
  integer s;
  Boolean p, q;
  Boolean procedure parity (x); value x; integer x;
   comment The value of the function parity is true if x is
     odd, false if x is even;
   begin
     parity := x \div 2 \times 2 \neq x
   end parity;
 if \neg parity (m) then begin r := 2; go to exit end;
  p := true;
  loop: n := n - n \div m \times m;
        q := false;
        if n \le 1 then go to done;
  even: if - parity (n) then
        begin
          q := \neg q;
          n := n \div 2;
          go to even
         end n now odd;
        if q then if parity ((m\uparrow 2-1) \div 8) then p := \neg p;
         if n = 1 then go to done;
         if parity ((m-1) \times (n-1) \div 4) then p := \neg p;
         s := m; m := n; n := s; go to loop;
  done: r := if n = 0 then 0 else if p then 1 else -1;
exit: end Jacobi
REMARK ON ALGORITHM 99
EVALUATION OF JACOBI SYMBOL [S. J. Gar-
   land and A. W. Knapp, Comm. ACM 6, June 1962]
RONALD W. MAY
University of Alberta, Calgary, Alberta, Canada
   One syntactical error was found in this procedure. It occurs
in the second if statement following the label even. The state-
ment
             if q then if parity ((m\uparrow 2-1) \div 8) then
                 p := \neg p;
 might be changed as follows.
             if q then go to CHECK;
             if n = 1 then go to done;
   CHECK: if parity ((\mathbf{m}\uparrow 2-1)\div 8) then
               p := \neg p;
```

go to next 1;

The two statements beginning with CHECK could be inserted before the label done and after the statement go to loop;.