

1145-VS-2225

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In 1640, Fermat wrote a letter to Mersenne regarding a question about when a natural number can be expressed as a sum of two squares. Thanks to Euler, we fully understand the answer to this question in \mathbb{Z} . April 2nd 2014, Harrington, Jones, and Lamarche published a paper that explains sufficient and necessary set of conditions for when every element in the ring \mathbb{Z}_n can be expressed as a sum of two squares. Our research motivates from the realization that square numbers are just a specific type of polygonal number; namely 4-gonal numbers. We carried out our research with the goal of finding the sufficient and necessary set of conditions for when every element in $\mathbb{Z}_{n \geq 2}$ can be expressed as a sum of two s -gonal numbers while (1) allowing and (2) not allowing zero as a summand. Most of the work was first done in \mathbb{Z}_{p^α} , with prime p , using tools in algebraic number theory such as properties of quadratic residues; modular arithmetic; and also combinatorics. Then by applying the Chinese Remainder Theorem, we were able to generate relevant conditions for \mathbb{Z}_n . (Received September 25, 2018)