Now following the arguments for (2.20), we see that all the forms $2x^2+7y^2$, $3x^2 \pm 2xy + 5y^2$ (the rest of the reduced forms of disc. -56) represent exactly six elements; and since $3x^2 \pm 2xy+5y^2$ both represent 3, the set of elements represented by these two forms should be the compliment of the set represented by x^2+14y^2 (by Thm. 2.16)

Hence, $3x^2 \pm 2xy + 5y^2$ represents only $3, 5, 13, 19, 27, 45 \pmod{56}$

x^2+14y^2 and $2x^2+7y^2$ ——— only $1, 9, 15, 23, 25, 39 \pmod{56}$

(2.15) $p \equiv \ker \chi = \{1, 9, 15, 23, 25, 39, 3, 5, 13, 19, 27, 45\} \pmod{56}$ is represented by a (reduced) form of disc. -56, so by one of x^2+14y^2, $2x^2+7y^2$ or $3x^2 \pm 2xy + 5y^2$.

But 2.21 tells us that x^2+14y^2, $2x^2+7y^2$ cannot represent primes $p \equiv \{3, 5, 13, 19, 27, 45\}$; and $3x^2 \pm 2xy + 5y^2$ cannot represent primes $p \equiv \{1, 9, 15, 23, 25, 39\}$; which in return implies

x^2+14y^2 or $2x^2+7y^2$ represent a prime $p \Leftrightarrow p \equiv 1, 9, 15, 23, 25, 39 \pmod{56}$

$3x^2 \pm 2xy + 5y^2$ ——————— $\Leftrightarrow p \equiv 3, 5, 13, 19, 27, 45 \pmod{56}$