

Conjectured Compositeness Tests for Specific Classes of $k \cdot 2^n \pm c$

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Abstract: Conjectured polynomial time compositeness tests for numbers of the form $k \cdot 2^n - c$ and $k \cdot 2^n + c$ are introduced .

Keywords: Compositeness test , Polynomial time , Prime numbers .

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1 Introduction

In 2010 Pedro Berrizbeitia ,Florian Luca and Ray Melham provided polynomial time compositeness test for numbers of the form $(2^p + 1)/3$, see Theorem 2 in [1] . In this note I present polynomial time compositeness tests for numbers of the form $k \cdot 2^n \pm c$ that are similar to the Berrizbeitia-Luca-Melham test .

2 The Main Result

Definition 2.1. Let $P_m(x) = 2^{-m} \cdot \left((x - \sqrt{x^2 - 4})^m + (x + \sqrt{x^2 - 4})^m \right)$, where m and x are nonnegative integers .

Conjecture 2.1. Let $N = k \cdot 2^n - c$ such that $n > 2c$, $k > 0$, $c > 0$ and $c \equiv 3, 5 \pmod{8}$

Let $S_i = P_2(S_{i-1})$ with $S_0 = P_k(6)$, thus
If N is prime then $S_{n-1} \equiv -P_{\lfloor c/2 \rfloor}(6) \pmod{N}$

Conjecture 2.2. Let $N = k \cdot 2^n + c$ such that $n > 2c$, $k > 0$, $c > 0$ and $c \equiv 3, 5 \pmod{8}$

Let $S_i = P_2(S_{i-1})$ with $S_0 = P_k(6)$, thus
If N is prime then $S_{n-1} \equiv -P_{\lfloor c/2 \rfloor}(6) \pmod{N}$

Conjecture 2.3. Let $N = k \cdot 2^n - c$ such that $n > 2c$, $k > 0$, $c > 0$ and $c \equiv 1, 7 \pmod{8}$

Let $S_i = P_2(S_{i-1})$ with $S_0 = P_k(6)$, thus
If N is prime then $S_{n-1} \equiv P_{\lfloor c/2 \rfloor}(6) \pmod{N}$

Conjecture 2.4. *Let $N = k \cdot 2^n + c$ such that $n > 2c$, $k > 0$, $c > 0$ and $c \equiv 1, 7 \pmod{8}$*

*Let $S_i = P_2(S_{i-1})$ with $S_0 = P_k(6)$, thus
If N is prime then $S_{n-1} \equiv P_{\lfloor c/2 \rfloor}(6) \pmod{N}$*

References

- [1] Pedro Berrizbeitia ,Florian Luca ,Ray Melham , "On a Compositeness Test for $(2^p + 1)/3$ ",
Journal of Integer Sequences, Vol. 13 (2010), Article 10.1.7 .