

Two conjectures involving Harshad numbers, primes and powers of 2

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Abstract. In this paper I make the following two conjectures: (I) For any prime p , $p > 5$, there exist n positive integer such that the sum of the digits of the number $p \cdot 2^n$ is divisible by p ; (II) For any prime p , $p > 5$, there exist an infinity of positive integers m such that the sum of the digits of the number $p \cdot 2^m$ is prime.

Conjecture I:

For any prime p , $p > 5$, there exist n positive integer such that the sum of the digits of the number $p \cdot 2^n$ is divisible by p .

The least n for which $s(p \cdot 2^n)$ is divisible by p , for few primes p :

- : $n = 14$ for $p = 7$, because $s(7 \cdot 2^{14}) = s(114688) = 28$, divisible by 7;
- : $n = 6$ for $p = 11$, because $s(11 \cdot 2^6) = s(704) = 11$, divisible by 11;
- : $n = 6$ for $p = 13$, because $s(13 \cdot 2^6) = s(832) = 13$, divisible by 13;
- : $n = 6$ for $p = 17$, because $s(17 \cdot 2^6) = s(1088) = 17$, divisible by 17;
- : $n = 19$ for $p = 19$, because $s(19 \cdot 2^{19}) = s(9961472) = 38$, divisible by 19;
- : $n = 12$ for $p = 23$, because $s(23 \cdot 2^{12}) = s(94208) = 23$, divisible by 23;
- : $n = 12$ for $p = 29$, because $s(29 \cdot 2^{12}) = s(118784) = 29$, divisible by 29;
- : $n = 12$ for $p = 31$, because $s(31 \cdot 2^{12}) = s(126976) = 31$, divisible by 31;
- : $n = 149$ for $p = 37$, because $s(37 \cdot 2^{149}) = s(26404082315060257799578290434815660023080812544) = 185$, divisible by 37;
- : $n = 30$ for $p = 41$, because $s(41 \cdot 2^{30}) = s(44023414784) = 41$, divisible by 41;
- : $n = 24$ for $p = 47$, because $s(47 \cdot 2^{24}) = s(788529152) = 47$, divisible by 47.

Note the interesting thing that:

- : $s(11 \cdot 2^5) = 10$, while $s(11 \cdot 2^6) = 11$;
- : $s(29 \cdot 2^{11}) = 28$, while $s(29 \cdot 2^{12}) = 29$;
- : $s(47 \cdot 2^{23}) = 46$, while $s(47 \cdot 2^{24}) = 47$.

Conjecture II:

For any prime p , $p > 5$, there exist an infinity of positive integers m such that the sum of the digits of the number $p \cdot 2^m$ is prime.

The sequence of the primes $s(p \cdot 2^m)$ for $p = 7$:

: $5 (= s(7 \cdot 2^1) = s(14))$, $11 (= s(7 \cdot 2^3) = s(56))$, $23 (= s(7 \cdot 2^7) = s(896))$, $19 (= s(7 \cdot 2^8) = s(1792))$, $17 (= s(7 \cdot 2^{11}) = s(14336))$ (...)

The sequence of the primes $s(p \cdot 2^m)$ for $p = 11$:

: $11 (= s(11 \cdot 2^6) = s(704))$, $13 (= s(11 \cdot 2^7) = s(1408))$, $17 (= s(11 \cdot 2^8) = s(2816))$, $19 (= s(11 \cdot 2^{11}) = s(22528))$, $13 (= s(11 \cdot 2^{13}) = s(90112))$ (...)