

An unusual operation on a set of Poulet numbers which conducts to another set of Poulet numbers

Marius Coman
email: mariuscoman13@gmail.com

Abstract. In this paper I make the following conjecture on Poulet numbers: There exist an infinity of Poulet numbers P_2 obtained from Poulet numbers P_1 in the following way: let d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n be the (not distinct) prime factors of the number $P_1 - 1$, where P_1 is a Poulet number; than there exist an infinity of Poulet numbers P_2 of the form $(d_1 + 1) * (d_2 + 1) * \dots * (d_n + 1) + 1$. Example: for Poulet number $P_1 = 645$ is obtained through this operation Poulet number $P_2 = 1729$ ($644 = 2 * 2 * 7 * 23$ and $3 * 3 * 8 * 24 + 1 = 1729$). Note that from more than one Poulet number P_1 can be obtained the same Poulet number P_2 (from both 1729 and 6601 is obtained 46657).

Conjecture:

There exist an infinity of Poulet numbers P_2 obtained from Poulet numbers P_1 in the following way: let d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n be the (not distinct) prime factors of the number $P_1 - 1$, where P_1 is a Poulet number; than there exist an infinity of Poulet numbers P_2 of the form $(d_1 + 1) * (d_2 + 1) * \dots * (d_n + 1) + 1$.

The set of Poulet numbers P_2 :

(ordered by the size of P_1)

- : 1729, obtained from $P_1 = 645$ ($644 = 2 * 2 * 7 * 23$ and $3 * 3 * 8 * 24 + 1 = 1729$);
- : 46657, obtained from $P_1 = 1729$ ($1728 = 2^6 * 3^3$ and $3^6 * 4^3 + 1 = 46657$);
- : 46657, obtained from $P_1 = 6601$ ($6600 = 2^3 * 3 * 5^2 * 11$ and $3^3 * 4 * 6^2 * 12 + 1 = 46657$);
(...)

Note that from more than one Poulet number P_1 can be obtained the same Poulet number P_2 (from both 1729 and 6601 is obtained 46657).

Note that the operation presented conducts sometimes to squares of primes which attests a special relation that I have often highlighted between the

nature of Poulet numbers and the nature of squares of primes; example: from $3277 - 1 = 3276 = 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$ is obtained $3^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 8 \cdot 14 + 1 = 16129 = 127^2$.

Observation:

Reversing the operation presented above (and allowing for d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n to be not prime factors but complementary divisors), there seem to exist special numbers that are "roots" in obtaining multiple Poulet numbers. Example: such number is 36289 (not a Poulet number itself):

: $36289 - 1 = 36288 = 2^6 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 7$, which can be written as:

: $2^3 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 24$ which conducts to $1^3 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 6 \cdot 23 + 1 = 1105$, a Poulet number;

: $3^4 \cdot 4 \cdot 8 \cdot 14 + 1$, which conducts to $2^4 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 + 1 = 4369$, a Poulet number;

: $3^3 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6 \cdot 14 + 1$, which conducts to $2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 13 + 1 = 4681$, a Poulet number;

: $3^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 14 \cdot 18 + 1$, which conducts to $2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 + 1 = 7957$, a Poulet number.