

Conjecture on 2-Poulet numbers of the form (4h+1)(4k+1)

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Abstract. In this paper I conjecture that for any 2-Poulet number (Fermat pseudoprime to base 2 with two prime factors, see the sequence A214305 in OEIS) of the form $(4^h + 1)(4^k + 1)$ is true that h and k can not be relatively primes (in fact, for sixteen from the first twenty 2-Poulet numbers of this form is true that k is a multiple of h and this is also the case for four from a randomly chosen set of five consecutive, much larger, such numbers).

Conjecture:

For any 2-Poulet number (Fermat pseudoprime to base 2 with two prime factors, see the sequence A214305 in OEIS) of the form $(4^h + 1)(4^k + 1)$ is true that h and k can not be relatively primes (in fact, for sixteen from the first twenty 2-Poulet numbers of this form is true that k is a multiple of h and this is also the case for four from a randomly chosen set of five consecutive, much larger, such numbers).

Note: In the case of the 2-Poulet numbers of the form $(4^h + 1)(4^k + 3)$, i.e. 1387, 2047, 13747, 14491, 19951 (...) the values of (h, k) are $(18, 4)$, $(22, 5)$, $(58, 14)$, $(84, 14)$, $(70, 17)$ (...), also in the case of the 2-Poulet numbers of the form $(4^h + 3)(4^k + 3)$, i.e. 341, 4681, 5461, 10261, 15709 (...) the values of (h, k) are $(2, 7)$, $(7, 37)$, $(10, 31)$, $(7, 82)$, $(5, 170)$ (...) so h and k are sometimes relatively primes and sometimes they share factors.

Verifying the conjecture:

(for the first twenty 2-Poulet numbers of this form)

- : 2701 = 37*73 = $(4^9 + 1)(4^{18} + 1)$ and $18 = 2*9$;
- : 3277 = 29*113 = $(4^7 + 1)(4^{28} + 1)$ and $28 = 4*7$;
- : 4033 = 37*109 = $(4^9 + 1)(4^{27} + 1)$ and $27 = 3*9$;
- : 4369 = 17*257 = $(4^4 + 1)(4^{64} + 1)$ and $64 = 16*4$;
- : 7957 = 73*109 = $(4^{18} + 1)(4^{27} + 1)$ and 27 and 18 share the factor 9;
- : 8321 = 53*157 = $(4^{13} + 1)(4^{39} + 1)$ and $39 = 3*13$;

: $18721 = 97 \cdot 193 = (4 \cdot 24 + 1) \cdot (4 \cdot 48 + 1)$ and $48 = 2 \cdot 24$;
 : $23377 = 97 \cdot 241 = (4 \cdot 24 + 1) \cdot (4 \cdot 60 + 1)$ and 60 and 24 share the factor 12 ;
 : $31417 = 89 \cdot 353 = (4 \cdot 22 + 1) \cdot (4 \cdot 88 + 1)$ and $88 = 4 \cdot 22$;
 : $31609 = 37 \cdot 433 = (4 \cdot 18 + 1) \cdot (4 \cdot 108 + 1)$ and $108 = 6 \cdot 18$;
 : $35333 = 89 \cdot 397 = (4 \cdot 22 + 1) \cdot (4 \cdot 99 + 1)$ and 99 and 22 share the factor 11 ;
 : $49141 = 157 \cdot 313 = (4 \cdot 39 + 1) \cdot (4 \cdot 78 + 1)$ and $78 = 2 \cdot 39$;
 : $60701 = 101 \cdot 601 = (4 \cdot 25 + 1) \cdot (4 \cdot 150 + 1)$ and $150 = 6 \cdot 25$;
 : $65281 = 97 \cdot 673 = (4 \cdot 24 + 1) \cdot (4 \cdot 168 + 1)$ and $168 = 7 \cdot 24$;
 : $80581 = 61 \cdot 1321 = (4 \cdot 15 + 1) \cdot (4 \cdot 330 + 1)$ and $330 = 22 \cdot 15$;
 : $85489 = 53 \cdot 1613 = (4 \cdot 13 + 1) \cdot (4 \cdot 403 + 1)$ and $403 = 31 \cdot 13$;
 : $88357 = 149 \cdot 593 = (4 \cdot 37 + 1) \cdot (4 \cdot 148 + 1)$ and $148 = 4 \cdot 37$;
 : $104653 = 229 \cdot 457 = (4 \cdot 57 + 1) \cdot (4 \cdot 114 + 1)$ and $114 = 2 \cdot 57$;
 : $129889 = 193 \cdot 673 = (4 \cdot 48 + 1) \cdot (4 \cdot 168 + 1)$ and 168 and 48 share the factor 24 .

Verifying the conjecture:

(for five consecutive larger 2-Poulet numbers of this form)

: $27686175193 = 74413 \cdot 372061 = (4 \cdot 18603 + 1) \cdot (4 \cdot 93015 + 1)$ and $93015 = 5 \cdot 18603$;
 : $27702689701 = 83221 \cdot 332881 = (4 \cdot 20805 + 1) \cdot (4 \cdot 83320 + 1)$ and $83320 = 4 \cdot 20805$;
 : $27708447397 = 135913 \cdot 203869 = (4 \cdot 33978 + 1) \cdot (4 \cdot 50967 + 1)$ and 50967 and 33978 share the factor 16989 ;
 : $27712970209 = 74449 \cdot 372241 = (4 \cdot 18612 + 1) \cdot (4 \cdot 93060 + 1)$ and $93060 = 5 \cdot 18612$;
 : $27716297941 = 41621 \cdot 665921 = (4 \cdot 10405 + 1) \cdot (4 \cdot 166480 + 1)$ and $166480 = 16 \cdot 10405$.