

$$p \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \implies p-1 \not\equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$
FOR ANY PRIME 'p'
RAMASWAMY KRISHNAN B7/203 VIJAY PARK THANE INDIA-400615 email: ramasa421@gmail.com SYNOPSIS;
If $2^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ then $2^{-1}, 2^{p-2}$ are solutions to the equation $f(a) = 1 - a^p \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$. Using this fact and an expression for $(x+y)^n$ in terms of $xy, (x+y), (x^2+xy+y^2)$ it is proved that $2^{p-1} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ for any prime 'p'.
PROOF: Expression for $(x+y)^n$ for odd values of $n = 6m-3, 6m-1, 6m+1$ and $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=1}^{n-2s+1} C_{2s-1} (x+y)^n - x^n - y^n = n \sum_{m=1}^{2s-1} \binom{p}{s} \left(xy(x+y) \right)^{2s-1} \left(x^2+xy+y^2 \right)^{\frac{n-6s+3}{2}} \dots (1)$
If $x=a$ and $y=1-a = b$ then $f(a) = 1 - a^p = 1 - b^p = \sum_{s=1}^{p-1} \binom{p}{s} (ab)^{2s-1} (1-ab)^{\frac{p-6s+3}{2}} \dots (2)$
Let $f(a) \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ and $1-ab \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$
Then $\frac{1}{p} f(a) = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{s=1}^{p-1} \binom{p}{s} (ab)^{2s-1} (1-ab)^{\frac{p-6s+3}{2}} \dots (3)$
Let $ab(1-ab)^{\frac{p-3}{2}} = B$; $\frac{(ab)^2(1-ab)^3}{p} = K$; $\sum_{s=1}^{p-1} K^{s-1} = \Phi(K)$
Then $\frac{1}{p} f(a) = B \Phi(K) \dots (4)$
Let $\frac{dB}{da} = \frac{1}{2} (b-a) \frac{dK}{da} = \frac{1}{2} (2+ab-pab) \dots (5)$
Let $\frac{dK}{da} = \dots (6)$
If $ab \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ and $\frac{dB}{da} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ if $a \equiv 2, -1 \pmod{p}$
In what follows $a \equiv 2^{p-2} \pmod{p}$
Let $a_{1r} = a_{11}^{p-1}$ so that $a_{1r}^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p^r}$ & $\not\equiv 1 \pmod{p^{r+1}}$
Let $b_{1r} = a_{1r}^{-1}$ may or

a may not be $=$ $\{ b \}_{ 1 }^{\{ p \}^{ r-1 }}$ \equiv $\{ b \}_{ r }$ \equiv $1-2\{ a \}_{ r }$ \equiv $0 \pmod{\{ p \}^r}$ for $r=1,2,3$ $\frac{d\{ B \}_{ r } \{ d\{ a \}_{ r } \}}{\{ d\{ K \}_{ r } \{ d\{ a \}_{ r } \}} \equiv 0 \pmod{\{ p \}^r}$ for $r=1,2,3$ \equiv $0 \pmod{\{ p \}^3}$ for $r=1,2,3$ $\Phi(\{ K \}_{ r }) \equiv 0 \pmod{\{ p \}^2}$ $\{ b \}_{ r }^{ p-1 } \equiv \{ a \}_{ r }^{ p-1 } \pmod{\{ p \}^r} \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\{ p \}^{ r+1 }}, r=1,2,3$ $\frac{d}{\{ d\{ a \}_{ 1 } \}} f(\{ a \}_{ 1 }) = \frac{d}{\{ d\{ a \}_{ 1 } \}} \left[\{ B \}_{ 1 } \Phi(\{ K \}_{ 1 }) \right] \{ b \}_{ 1 }^{ p-1 } - \{ a \}_{ 1 }^{ p-1 } = \frac{d\{ B \}_{ 1 } \{ d\{ a \}_{ 1 } \}}{\Phi(\{ K \}_{ 1 })} + \{ B \}_{ 1 } \Phi'(\{ K \}_{ 1 }) \frac{d\{ K \}_{ 1 } \{ d\{ a \}_{ 1 } \}}{\Phi(\{ K \}_{ 1 })} \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\{ p \}^2}$ $\therefore \Phi'(\{ K \}_{ r }) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ $\{ b \}_{ 2 }^{ p-1 } - \{ a \}_{ 2 }^{ p-1 } = \frac{d\{ B \}_{ 2 } \{ d\{ a \}_{ 2 } \}}{\Phi(\{ K \}_{ 2 })} + \{ B \}_{ 2 } \Phi'(\{ K \}_{ 2 }) \frac{d\{ K \}_{ 2 } \{ d\{ a \}_{ 2 } \}}{\Phi(\{ K \}_{ 2 })} \equiv \{ B \}_{ 2 } \Phi'(\{ K \}_{ 2 }) \frac{d\{ K \}_{ 2 } \{ d\{ a \}_{ 2 } \}}{\Phi(\{ K \}_{ 2 })} \pmod{\{ p \}^4}$ hence $\{ (1-\{ a \}_{ 1 }^p) \}^{ p-1 } - \{ (1-\{ a \}_{ 1 }^p) \}^{ p-1 } \equiv \Phi'(\{ K \}_{ 2 }) \{ a \}_{ 2 }^2 \{ b \}_{ 2 }^2 \pmod{\{ p \}^4}$ $\{ (1-\{ a \}_{ 1 }^p) \}^{ p-1 } \equiv \Phi'(\{ K \}_{ 2 }) \{ a \}_{ 2 }^2 \{ b \}_{ 2 }^2 \pmod{\{ p \}^4}$ $\{ (1-\{ b \}_{ 1 }^p) \}^{ p-1 } - \{ (1-\{ b \}_{ 1 }^p) \}^{ p-1 } \equiv \Phi'(\{ K \}_{ 2 }) \{ a \}_{ 2 }^2 \{ b \}_{ 2 }^2 \pmod{\{ p \}^4}$ $\{ (1-\{ b \}_{ 1 }^p) \}^{ p-1 } \equiv \Phi'(\{ K \}_{ 2 }) \{ a \}_{ 2 }^2 \{ b \}_{ 2 }^2 \pmod{\{ p \}^4}$ $\{ (1-\{ a \}_{ 2 } \{ b \}_{ 2 }) \}^{ \frac{p-11}{2} } (2+\{ a \}_{ 2 } \{ b \}_{ 2 }) \pmod{\{ p \}^4}$ $\{ (1-2\{ a \}_{ 1 }^p) \} \pmod{\{ p \}^4}$ $\{ (1-\{ b \}_{ 1 }^p) \}^{ p-1 } - \{ (1-\{ b \}_{ 1 }^p) \}^{ p-1 } \equiv \Phi'(\{ K \}_{ 2 }) \{ a \}_{ 2 }^2 \{ b \}_{ 2 }^2 \pmod{\{ p \}^4}$ $\{ (1-\{ a \}_{ 2 } \{ b \}_{ 2 }) \}^{ \frac{p-11}{2} } (2+\{ a \}_{ 2 } \{ b \}_{ 2 }) \pmod{\{ p \}^4}$ $\{ (1-2\{ b \}_{ 1 }^p) \} \pmod{\{ p \}^4}$ Adding eqn 13 and eqn 14 gives eqn 15 $\text{LHS of eqn 15} = \{ (1-\{ a \}_{ 1 }^p) - \{ b \}_{ 1 }^p + \{ b \}_{ 1 }^p \}^{ p-1 } - \{ (1-\{ b \}_{ 1 }^p) - \{ a \}_{ 1 }^p + \{ a \}_{ 1 }^p \}^{ p-1 } \equiv \{ (1-\{ a \}_{ 1 }^p) \}^{ p-1 } - \{ (1-\{ b \}_{ 1 }^p) \}^{ p-1 } \equiv (p-1) f(\{ a \}_{ 1 }) [\{ (1-\{ a \}_{ 1 }^p) \}^{ p-2 } + \{ (1-\{ a \}_{ 1 }^p) \}^{ p-2 }] \pmod{\{ p \}^6}$ $\equiv (p-1) f(\{ a \}_{ 1 }) \frac{1}{\{ a \}_{ 2 } \{ b \}_{ 2 }} \pmod{\{ p \}^4}$ $\text{RHS of eqn 15} \equiv 2 \Phi'(\{ K \}_{ 2 }) \{ a \}_{ 2 }^2 \{ b \}_{ 2 }^2 \{ (1-\{ a \}_{ 2 } \{ b \}_{ 2 }) \}^{ \frac{p-11}{2} } \pmod{\{ p \}^4}$

