

# Arithmetic progressions and relative primes

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June 7, 2023

## Abstract

This article provides a formalization of the solution obtained by the author of the Problem “ARITHMETIC PROGRESSIONS” from the Putnam exam problems [1] of 2002. The statement of the problem is as follows: For which integers  $n > 1$  does the set of positive integers less than and relatively prime to  $n$  constitute an arithmetic progression?

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## 1 Problem ARITHMETIC PROGRESSIONS (Putnam exam problems 2002)

**theory** *Arith-Prog-Rel-Primes*

**imports**

*Complex-Main*

*HOL-Number-Theory.Number-Theory*

**begin**

Statement of the problem (from [1]): For which integers  $n > 1$  does the set of positive integers less than and relatively prime to  $n$  constitute an arithmetic progression?

The solution of the above problem is theorem *arith-prog-rel-primes-solution*.

First, we will require some auxiliary material before we get started with the actual solution.

### 1.1 Auxiliary results

**lemma** *even-and-odd-parts*:

**fixes** *n::nat*

**assumes**  $\langle n \neq 0 \rangle$   
**shows**  $\langle \exists k q :: \text{nat}. n = (2 :: \text{nat})^k * q \wedge \text{odd } q \rangle$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *only-one-odd-div-power2*:

**fixes**  $n :: \text{nat}$   
**assumes**  $\langle n \neq 0 \rangle$  **and**  $\langle \bigwedge x. x \text{ dvd } n \implies \text{odd } x \implies x = 1 \rangle$   
**shows**  $\langle \exists k. n = (2 :: \text{nat})^k \rangle$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *coprime-power2*:

**fixes**  $n :: \text{nat}$   
**assumes**  $\langle n \neq 0 \rangle$  **and**  $\langle \bigwedge x. x < n \implies (\text{coprime } x \ n \longleftrightarrow \text{odd } x) \rangle$   
**shows**  $\langle \exists k. n = (2 :: \text{nat})^k \rangle$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

## 1.2 Main result

The solution to the problem ARITHMETIC PROGRESSIONS (Putnam exam problems 2002)

**theorem** *arith-prog-rel-primes-solution*:

**fixes**  $n :: \text{nat}$   
**assumes**  $\langle n > 1 \rangle$   
**shows**  $\langle (\text{prime } n \vee (\exists k. n = 2^k) \vee n = 6) \longleftrightarrow$   
 $(\exists a \ b \ m. m \neq 0 \wedge \{x \mid x < n \wedge \text{coprime } x \ n\} = \{a + j * b \mid j :: \text{nat}. j < m\}) \rangle$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**end**

## References

- [1] Problem "ARITHMETIC PROGRESSIONS", from Putnam exam problems 2002, <https://www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~wwu/riddles/putnam.shtml>.