

# The Perfect Number Theorem

Mark IJbema

September 23, 2023

## Abstract

This document presents the formal proof of the Perfect Number Theorem. The result can also be found as number 70 on the list of “top 100 mathematical theorems” [Wie]. This document was produced as result of a B.Sc. Thesis under supervision of Jaap Top and Wim H. Hesselink (University of Groningen) in 2009.

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Basics needed</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Sum of divisors function</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Perfect Number Theorem</b>	<b>3</b>

## 1 Basics needed

**theory** *PerfectBasics*

**imports** *Main HOL-Computational-Algebra.Primes HOL-Algebra.Exponent*  
**begin**

**lemma** *exp-is-max-div*:

**assumes**  $m0: m \neq 0$  **and**  $p: \text{prime } p$   
**shows**  $\sim p \text{ dvd } (m \text{ div } (p^{\wedge}(\text{multiplicity } p \ m))))$

*<proof>*

**lemma** *coprime-multiplicity*:

**assumes**  $\text{prime } (p::\text{nat})$  **and**  $m > 0$   
**shows**  $\text{coprime } p \ (m \text{ div } (p^{\wedge} \text{multiplicity } p \ m))$

*<proof>*

**theorem** *simplify-sum-of-powers*:  $(x - 1::\text{nat}) * (\sum_{i=0} .. n . x^{\wedge}i) = x^{\wedge}(n + 1) - 1$  (**is**  $?l = ?r$ )

*<proof>*

**end**

## 2 Sum of divisors function

**theory** *Sigma*  
**imports** *PerfectBasics HOL-Library.Infinite-Set*  
**begin**

**definition** *divisors* :: *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat set* **where**  
    *divisors* *m*  $\equiv$  {*n* . *n dvd m*}

**abbreviation** *sigma* :: *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat* **where**  
    *sigma* *m*  $\equiv$   $\sum$  (*divisors*(*m*))

**lemma** *divisors-eq-dvd*[*iff*]: (*a*  $\in$  *divisors*(*n*))  $\longleftrightarrow$  (*a dvd n*)  
    <*proof*>

**lemma** *finite-divisors* [*simp*]:  
    **assumes** *n* > 0 **shows** *finite* (*divisors* *n*)  
    <*proof*>

**lemma** *divs-of-zero-UNIV*[*simp*]: *divisors*(0) = *UNIV*  
    <*proof*>

**lemma** *sigma0*[*simp*]: *sigma*(0) = 0  
    <*proof*>

**lemma** *sigma1*[*simp*]: *sigma*(*Suc* 0) = 1  
    <*proof*>

**lemma** *prime-divisors*: *prime* *p*  $\longleftrightarrow$  *divisors* *p* = {1,*p*}  $\wedge$  *p* > 1  
    <*proof*>

**lemma** *prime-imp-sigma*: *prime* (*p*::*nat*)  $\implies$  *sigma*(*p*) = *p*+1  
    <*proof*>

**lemma** *sigma-third-divisor*:  
    **assumes** 1 < *a* < *n* *a dvd n*  
    **shows** 1 + *a* + *n*  $\leq$  *sigma*(*n*)  
    <*proof*>

**proposition** *prime-iff-sigma*: *prime* *n*  $\longleftrightarrow$  *sigma*(*n*) = *Suc* *n*  
    <*proof*>

**lemma** *dvd-prime-power-iff*:  
    **fixes** *p*::*nat*  
    **assumes** *prime*: *prime* *p*  
    **shows** {*d*. *d dvd p*<sup>*n*</sup>} = ( $\lambda$ *k*. *p*<sup>*k*</sup>) ‘ {0..*n*}  
    <*proof*>

**lemma** *rewrite-sum-of-powers*:

**assumes**  $p: (p::nat) > 1$   
**shows**  $\sum ((\wedge) p \text{ ' } \{0..n\}) = (\sum i = 0 .. n . p \hat{i})$  (**is**  $?l = ?r$ )  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *sum-of-powers-int*:  $(x - 1::int) * (\sum i=0..n . x \hat{i}) = x \hat{Suc} n - 1$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *sum-of-powers-nat*:  $(x - 1::nat) * (\sum i=0..n . x \hat{i}) = x \hat{Suc} n - 1$   
**(is**  $?l = ?r$ )  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**theorem** *sigma-primpower*:  
**assumes** *prime*  $p$   
**shows**  $(p - 1) * sigma(p \hat{e}) = p \hat{(e+1)} - 1$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**proposition** *sigma-prime-power-two*:  $sigma(2 \hat{n}) = 2 \hat{(n+1)} - 1$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *prodsums-eq-sumprods*:  
**fixes**  $p :: nat$  **and**  $m :: nat$   
**assumes** *coprime*  $p m$   
**shows**  $\sum ((\lambda k. p \hat{k}) \text{ ' } \{0..n\}) * sigma m = \sum \{p \hat{k} * b \mid k b. k \leq n \wedge b \text{ dvd } m\}$   
**(is**  $?lhs = ?rhs$ )  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *div-decomp-comp*:  
**fixes**  $a::nat$   
**shows** *coprime*  $m n \implies a \text{ dvd } m*n \iff (\exists b c. a = b * c \wedge b \text{ dvd } m \wedge c \text{ dvd } n)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**theorem** *sigma-semimultiplicative*:  
**assumes**  $p$ : *prime*  $p$  **and**  $cop$ : *coprime*  $p m$   
**shows**  $sigma(p \hat{n}) * sigma m = sigma(p \hat{n} * m)$  (**is**  $?lhs = ?rhs$ )  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**end**

### 3 Perfect Number Theorem

**theory** *Perfect*  
**imports** *Sigma*  
**begin**

**definition** *perfect* ::  $nat \implies bool$  **where**  
 $perfect m \equiv m > 0 \wedge 2*m = sigma m$

**theorem** *perfect-number-theorem*:

**assumes** *even*: *even m* **and** *perfect*: *perfect m*  
**shows**  $\exists n . m = 2^n * (2^{n+1} - 1) \wedge \text{prime } ((2::\text{nat})^{n+1} - 1)$   
<*proof*>

**theorem** *Euclid-book9-prop36*:  
**assumes** *p*: *prime (2^{n+1} - (1::nat))*  
**shows** *perfect (2^n \* (2^{n+1} - 1))*  
<*proof*>

**end**

## References

[Wie] Freek Wiedijk. Formalizing 100 theorems. <http://www.cs.ru.nl/~freek/100/>.