

THE CARMICHAEL NUMBERS UP TO 10^{21}

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ABSTRACT. We extend our previous computations to show that there are 20138200 Carmichael numbers up to 10^{21} . As before, the numbers were generated by a back-tracking search for possible prime factorisations together with a “large prime variation”. We present further statistics on the distribution of Carmichael numbers.

1. INTRODUCTION

A *Carmichael number* N is a composite number N with the property that for every b prime to N we have $b^{N-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{N}$. It follows that a Carmichael number N must be square-free, with at least three prime factors, and that $p-1|N-1$ for every prime p dividing N : conversely, any such N must be a Carmichael number.

For background on Carmichael numbers and details of previous computations we refer to our previous paper [1]: in that paper we described the computation of the Carmichael numbers up to 10^{15} and presented some statistics. These computations have since been extended to 10^{16} [2], 10^{17} [3], 10^{18} [4] and now to 10^{21} , using similar techniques, and we present further statistics.

2. ORGANISATION OF THE SEARCH

We used improved versions of strategies first described in [1].

The principal search was a depth-first back-tracking search over possible sequences of primes factors p_1, \dots, p_d . Put $P_r = \prod_{i=1}^r p_i$, $Q_r = \prod_{i=r+1}^d p_i$ and $L_r = \text{lcm}\{p_i - 1 : i = 1, \dots, r\}$. We find that Q_r must satisfy the congruence $N = P_r Q_r \equiv 1 \pmod{L_r}$ and so in particular $Q_d = p_d$ must satisfy a congruence modulo L_{d-1} : further $p_d - 1$ must be a factor of $P_{d-1} - 1$. We modified this to terminate the search early at some level r if the modulus L_r is large enough to limit the possible values of Q_r , which may then be factorised directly.

We also employed the variant based on proposition 2 of [1] which determines the finitely many possible pairs (p_{d-1}, p_d) from P_{d-2} . In practice this was useful only when $d = 3$ allowing us to determine the complete list of Carmichael numbers with three prime factors up to 10^{21} .

2.1. A large prime variation. Finally we employed a different search over large values of p_d , in the range $2 \cdot 10^6 < p_d < 10^{10.5}$, using the property that $P_{d-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p_d - 1}$.

If q is a prime in this range, we let P run through the arithmetic progression $P \equiv 1 \pmod{q-1}$ in the range $q < P < X/q$ where $X = 10^{21}$. We first check whether $N = Pq$ satisfies $2^N \equiv 2 \pmod{N}$: it is sufficient to test whether $2^N \equiv 2 \pmod{P}$ since the congruence modulo q is necessarily satisfied. If this condition is satisfied we factorise P and test whether $N \equiv 1 \pmod{\lambda(N)}$.

The approximate time taken for $X^t \leq q < X^{1/2}$ is

$$\sum_{X^t < q < X^{1/2}} \frac{X}{q^2} \approx X^{1-t}.$$

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3. STATISTICS

| n | $C(10^n)$ |
|-----|-----------|
| 3 | 1 |
| 4 | 7 |
| 5 | 16 |
| 6 | 43 |
| 7 | 105 |
| 8 | 255 |
| 9 | 646 |
| 10 | 1547 |
| 11 | 3605 |
| 12 | 8241 |
| 13 | 19279 |
| 14 | 44706 |
| 15 | 105212 |
| 16 | 246683 |
| 17 | 585355 |
| 18 | 1401644 |
| 19 | 3381806 |
| 20 | 8220777 |
| 21 | 20138200 |

TABLE 1. Distribution of Carmichael numbers up to 10^{21} .

| X | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | total |
|-----|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------|-----|----------|
| 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 5 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| 6 | 23 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 |
| 7 | 47 | 55 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 105 |
| 8 | 84 | 144 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 255 |
| 9 | 172 | 314 | 146 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 646 |
| 10 | 335 | 619 | 492 | 99 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1547 |
| 11 | 590 | 1179 | 1336 | 459 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3605 |
| 12 | 1000 | 2102 | 3156 | 1714 | 262 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8241 |
| 13 | 1858 | 3639 | 7082 | 5270 | 1340 | 89 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19279 |
| 14 | 3284 | 6042 | 14938 | 14401 | 5359 | 655 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44706 |
| 15 | 6083 | 9938 | 29282 | 36907 | 19210 | 3622 | 170 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 105212 |
| 16 | 10816 | 16202 | 55012 | 86696 | 60150 | 16348 | 1436 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 246683 |
| 17 | 19539 | 25758 | 100707 | 194306 | 172234 | 63635 | 8835 | 340 | 1 | 0 | 585355 |
| 18 | 35586 | 40685 | 178063 | 414660 | 460553 | 223997 | 44993 | 3058 | 49 | 0 | 1401644 |
| 19 | 65309 | 63343 | 306310 | 849564 | 1159167 | 720406 | 196391 | 20738 | 576 | 2 | 3381806 |
| 20 | 120625 | 98253 | 514381 | 1681744 | 2774702 | 2148017 | 762963 | 114232 | 5804 | 56 | 8220777 |
| 21 | 224763 | 151566 | 846627 | 3230120 | 6363475 | 6015901 | 2714473 | 547528 | 42764 | 983 | 20138200 |

TABLE 2. Values of $C(X)$ and $C(d, X)$ for $d \leq 10$ and X in powers of 10 up to 10^{21} .

We have shown that there are 20138200 Carmichael numbers up to 10^{21} , all with at most 12 prime factors. We let $C(X)$ denote the number of Carmichael numbers less than X and $C(d, X)$ denote the number with exactly d prime factors. Table 1 gives the values of $C(X)$ and Table 2 the values of $C(d, X)$ for X in powers of 10 up to 10^{21} .

REFERENCES

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