



1783

# De quibusdam eximiis proprietatibus circa divisores potestatum occurrentibus

Leonhard Euler

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## EXIMIS PROPRIETATIBVS

CIRCA DIVISORES POTESTATVM

OCCVRRENTIBVS.

§. 1.

**C**onstat omnes progressiones geometricas, veluti  $r^1, a^r, a^2, a^3, a^4, \dots$ , ita esse comparatas, vt, dum singuli termini per numerum quaecunque  $N$ , qui ad  $a$  sic primus, dividuntur, residua post certum intervalum iterum eodem ordine reverterantur, et quia primum residuum est unius, semper dabitur eiusmodi potestas  $a^r$ , quae per  $N$  divisa item reliquias vultatem, sequentes vero potestates  $a^{r+1}, a^{r+2}, a^{r+3}, \dots$ , etc. eadem residua præcepunt, quae ex terminis  $a, a^2, a^3, \dots$ , etc. sunt data. Deinde etiam demonstratum est, si  $N$  fuerit numerus primus, tum semper potestam  $a^N - 1$ , item pro residuo visitatam exhibetur. Sæpe penitentia autem ita potestas  $a^{N-1}$ , minima est, quac pars  $N$  divisa vultatem relinquit, interdum vero etiam vii vultus, vt minor potestas  $a^r$  idem praeficit, tum autem semper  $r$  est pars aliquota exponentis  $N - 1$ ; atque hinc manifestatur quæstio attentione nostra non indigna: *Quatenus propter*

§. 2. Solutio huius problematis inprinmis requiritur ad numeros perfectos inuestigandos. Cum enim forma horum numerorum sit  $2^n - (2^n - 1)$ , quoties  $2^n - 1$  fuerit numerus primus; statim evidens est, hoc eveneri non posse, nisi ipse exponentis  $n$  fuerit numerus primus; quandoquidem huiusmodi forma  $2^{2^0} - 1$  semper habet diuiores  $2^0 - 1$  et  $2^0 - 1$ . Neque vero vicissim includitur, quoties  $n$  fuerit numerus primus, tum etiam formulan  $2^n - 1$  fore numerum primum. Plures enim casus iam sunt explorati, quibus hoc non evenerit; veluti si fieri  $n = 11, n = 23$ ; item  $n = 29, n = 37$ ; ac praeterea sine dubio pluribus aliis casibus, quos omnes nondum explorare licuit. Alia autem via non patet ad hos catus inuestigandos, præter eam, qua olim sum viuis, quae ita se habebar: Fingatur formulae  $2^0 - 1$  diuisor, si quem habet, effe  $2^p + 1$ ; et cum formula  $2^{2^p} - 1$  semper diuisor habeat  $2^p + 1$ ; sequitur hoc fieri non posse, nisi  $n$  fuerit pars aliquota ipsius  $2^p$ , sive  $2^p$  multiplicum ipsius  $n$ . Sunto ergo  $p = \lambda^n$ , fieri diuisor  $2^{\lambda^n} + 1$ ; ex quo concluditur, si formula  $2^n - 1$  non sit numerus primus, eam alios diuiores certe habere non posse, nisi qui in am pro quo-

quis diuise  $N$  sit minima potestas  $a^n$ , ex qua residuum oritur  $\equiv 1$ ? Atque hinc quæstio alia latius patens proponi potest: *Quenam sit infima potestas  $a^n$ , quae per datum numerum  $N$  diuise datum relinquat residuum  $1$ ?* Quæ quo sitio huc redit, vt exhibetur minima formula  $a^n - r$ , quam per datum numerum  $N$  fuerit diuisibilis. Quin etiam quæstio adhuc generalius proponi potest, vt *inveniatur exponentis  $x$ , quo hac formula  $a^x - r$  reddatur diuisibili per datum numerum  $N$ .*

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forma  $2^{\lambda} n + 1$  contingatur; atque hoc principio olim sum viis in investigatione numerorum primorum. Si null modo cum olim assertione *Fermatii* examinasse, qua affectaret, formulam  $2^{\lambda} + 1$  semper esse numerum primum, quoties expensis fuerit ipse potestas binarii, quaectionem supra memoratam in fibiduum vocare sum causis, qua post plures calculos tandem inneni, formulam  $2^{2^n} + 1$  diuisorem habere 641; ex quo nunc quaesito somari poset; quaenam sit binarii potestas infima, que vnitate aucta fiat per 641 diuisibilis? Methodus quidem, quia olim sum viis, per calculos fatis tacitulos procedebat; nunc autem se mihi obruit alia methodus multo simplior et expeditior, non solum hos memoratos casus circa potestates binarii resoluendi, sed quae adeo ad quaestionem illam generalissimum adplicati posfit, qua feliciter quaeritur infima potestas  $2^{\lambda}$ , vt formula  $f \alpha^{\lambda} + g$  per datum numerum N fiat diuisibilis. Hanc ergo nouam methodum hic breviter sum expositurus; hunc autem in finem sequentia Lemmata sunt praemittenda;

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nitasem, qua-  
numerum pri-  
s binarii, quae-  
rocare sum co-

refidum  $b$ ; tum productum  $A B$  per  $N$  diuisum relinquit residuum  $a b$ . Hinc ergo potestates  $A^*$ ;  $A^*_1$ ;  $A^*_2$ ; etc. dampnunt refidua  $a^*$ ;  $a^*_1$ ;  $a^*_2$ ; etc., quae pro lubitu, diuisione per  $N$  facta, ad minimos valores reducere licet.

:ni, formulaam  
ne quaestio for-  
fima, quae vni-  
us quidem, qua-

§. 5. Si proposito diuisore N potestas  $\alpha^x$  residuum  $\det \equiv r$ , potestas vero  $\alpha^y$  residuum  $\equiv s$ ; tum potestas  $A^{x+y}$  residuum dabit  $\equiv rs$ ; unde etiam haec potestates  $\alpha^{xz}$ ;

**det**  
**A** $\times$   
**a<sup>tx</sup>**;

§. §. Si proposito diuisore N potestas  $a^x$  residuum  $\equiv r$ , potestas vero  $a^y$  residuum  $\equiv s$ ; tum potestas  $A^{x+y}$  residuum dabit  $\equiv rs$ ; unde etiam haec potestas  $a^{x*}$ ;  $a^{y*}$ ; etc. residua producent  $r^*$ ;  $s^*$ ;  $rs^*$ ; etc.

ad quaestione-  
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**§. 5.** Si proposito diufore N potestas  $\alpha^x$  residuum  
 $\det = r$ ; potestas vero  $\alpha^y$  residuum  $= s$ ; tum potestas  
 $A^x + y$  residuum dabit  $= r^s$ ; vnde etiam haec potestas  $\alpha^{xz}$ ;  
 $\alpha^{yz}$ ; etc. residua producent  $r^s$ ;  $r^s$ ;  $r^s$ ; etc.

**beat** methodum hicc  
**align** item frequentia  
**guide**  
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**rit**

§. §. Si proposito diufore N potestas  $\alpha^x$  residuum  
 $\det \equiv r$ , potestas vero  $\alpha^y$  residuum  $\equiv s$ ; tum potestas  
 $A^{\alpha+y}$  residuum dabit  $\equiv rs$ ; unde etiam haec potestas  $\alpha^{x+y}$ ,  
 $\alpha^{x*}$ ,  $\alpha^{y*}$ , etc. residua producent  $r^*$ ;  $r^*$ ;  $r^*$ ; etc.

### Lemma 4.

### Lemma I.

### Lemma 5.

§. 3. Si numerosus quicunque A per alium N divisus reliquat residuum  $r$ ; tum etiam omnes hi numeri  $r \mp N$ ;  $r \mp 2N$ ;  $r \mp 3N$ , et ita generi  $r \mp \lambda N$ , acque tantum resida speficari possunt, quandoquidem hae ipsae formulae per N dividuae relinquunt r.

§. 4. Si numerus A per diuisorem N diuisus rem  
linquat residuum a, numerus vero B per evidentem diuisus  
reficiatur.

### Lemma 2.

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**Problema generale.**

6. 8. Proposita formula  $f(a^x + g)$ , invenire minimum exponentem  $x'$ , quo haec formula per datum numerum  $N$  sit dividibilis, siquidem id fuerit possibile.

**Solutio.**

Quaestio ergo hoc redditur, ut forma  $f(a^x + g)$  per numerum datum  $N$  sit divisa relinquat residuum  $\equiv -g$ . Quia nunc per Lemma primum pro residuo etiam haberi potest  $-g \mp \lambda N$ , facile ita assumere licet, ut haec formula factorum obireat  $a$ , vel adeo eius altorem potestem  $a^x$ . Sit igitur  $-g \mp \lambda N \equiv a^x \cdot r$ , atque per lemma postremum quantitas  $f(a^{x-\beta})$  per  $N$  dividua residuum relinquat  $\equiv r$ . Iam simili modo fiat  $r \mp \lambda N \equiv a^y \cdot s$ , et quantitas  $f(a^{x-\alpha-\beta})$  dabit residuum  $s$ , sive vicerius progreedi licet, sumendo  $s \mp \lambda N \equiv a^z \cdot t$ ; tum vero etiam  $t \mp \lambda N \equiv a^w \cdot u$ ; porro  $w \mp \lambda N \equiv a^t \cdot v$  etc.; quo pacto quantitas  $a^{x-\alpha-\beta-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon}$  per  $N$  dividua residuum reliquit  $\equiv v$ ; haecque operationes eovsque continuentur, donec perueniatur ad residuum  $\equiv f$ ; ita, ut haec quantitas  $f(a^{x-\alpha-\beta-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon})$  residuum det  $\equiv f$ ; id quod semper contingit, siquidem quaestio fuerit possibilis; atque hoc adeo antequam numeri ab exponente subtractandi  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta + \epsilon$  etc. superent numerum  $N - 1$ , quia si exponentes ipsius  $a$  vita hunc limitem continuatur, eadem residua recurrentur. Cum autem ad talen causam fierint permanent, quo residuum est  $f$ , quia hoc evanit, si exponens ipsius  $a$  fuerit  $\equiv 0$ ; hinc concludemus  $x \equiv \alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta + \epsilon$  etc. Omnes ergo has operationes ita succincte reprobatae iuvabunt:

enire min-  
datum nu-  
mibile.

$-g \mp \lambda N \equiv a^x \cdot r$   
 $r \mp \lambda N \equiv a^y \cdot s$   
 $s \mp \lambda N \equiv a^z \cdot t$   
 $t \mp \lambda N \equiv a^w \cdot u$

Quanquam haec operationes expedite institutuntur; tamen eas sapienti numero hanc medicotriter contrahere licet, praeципue si perueniatur fuerit ad exiguum residuum  $r$  para  $t$ , respondens formulae  $f(a^{x-\beta})$ , ponendo  $\beta = \alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta + \epsilon$  tum enim eius quadratum  $r^2$  respondet formulae  $f(a^{x-\alpha-\beta-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon})$ , quae per primam dividatur, ut formulae  $f(a^{x-\alpha})$  respondet residuo  $\frac{r^2}{a}$ , quod si non fuerit numerus integer, licet  $f^2$  scribendo  $r^2 \mp \lambda N$ , facile eo redditur. Quin etiam cubus residui  $r^3$  respondet formulae  $f(a^{x-\alpha-\beta-\gamma})$ , quae per quadratum primae diuina dabit formulae  $f(a^{x-\alpha})$  residuum  $\equiv r^3$ . Quia etiam binas formulae dimeras, in se iuvantia hoc euentur, concludemus conclusionis operations maxima. viam praefabuit, ubi ad residua fitis parva fuerit perueniatur; quarum fortassis etiam superior-

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qua  
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nia hoc eue  
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res facile capiuntur, atque insuper fuerit primum residuum  
— $\frac{g}{g}$  numerus satis parvus vel adeo unitas.

### Corollarium.

§. 9. Quoniam has operationes clare descripsimus,  
cas adplicemus ad casus magis speciales. Ac primo quidem  
occurrit formula  $2^x \mp 1$ . Pro variis igitur diuisoribus  
queramus exponentem  $x$ , vt potestas  $2^x$  residuum relin-  
quat  $\mp 1$ . Sufficit autem hoc residuum  $\mp 1$  statuisse;  
si enim  $2^x$  fuerit minima potestas residuum datus  $\mp 1$ ;  
cum potestas  $2^x$  necessario dabit residuum  $\mp 1$ , siqui-  
dem  $x$  fuerit numerus par; sin autem  $x$  fuerit impar, hic  
casus plane est impossibilis.

### Exemplum 1.

§. 10. Quareratur minima potestas  $2^x$ , que per  
 $2^x$  diuisa relinquat  $1$ , sive vt  $2^x - 1$  diuisibilis fiat per  
23. Hic igitur est  $N = 23$ ;  $x = 2$  et primum residuum  
 $\mp 1$ ; vnde operationes nostrae sequenti modo procedent:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 23 &\equiv 24 \equiv 2^3 \cdot 3 \\ 3 - 23 &\equiv -20 \equiv -2^4 \cdot 5 \\ -5 - 23 &\equiv -28 \equiv -2^4 \cdot 7 \\ -7 + 23 &\equiv +16 \equiv +2^4 \cdot 1. \end{aligned}$$

Sic iam penitium est ad residuum optatum  $\mp 1$ , ob  
 $f = 1$ ; scilicet concludimus  $x = 11$ . Cum ergo formula  
 $2^{11} - 1$  sit diuisibilis per 23 et 11 numerus impar, nulla  
plane datur formula  $2^x \mp 1$  per 23 diuisibilis.

Exem.

### Exemplum 2.

§. 11. Proponatur diuisor 41, per quem formula  
 $2^x - 1$  reddi debeat diuisibilis. Ego ob  $N = 41$ ;  $a = 2$ ;  
 $f = 1$  et primum residuum  $\mp 1$ , habebimus:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - 41 &\equiv -40 \equiv -2^4 \cdot 5 \\ -5 + 41 &\equiv +36 \equiv +2^5 \cdot 9 \\ +9 - 41 &\equiv -32 \equiv -2^5 \cdot 1. \end{aligned}$$

Hic iam sufficiere possumus, cum enim potestas  $2^x - 1$  re-  
linquat  $-1$ , eius quadratum  $2^{2x-2}$  relinquat  $+1$ , et per  
primam formam diuidendo prodit  $2^{2x-2}$  pro residuo  $\mp 1$   
optato; siisque habemus  $x = 20$ . Simil autem hinc pater,  
potestati  $2^x$  residuum conuenire  $-1$ . ita vt formulae sim-  
plificissime per 41 diuisibles sint:  $2^{20} \mp 1$  et  $2^{20} - 1$ .

### Exemplum 3.

§. 12. Pro diufore 73 queratur formula simpli-  
ficissima  $2^x \mp 1$ . Per cum diuisibilis. Hic est  $N = 73$ ;  
 $a = 2$ ; et sumto primo residuo  $\mp 1$  fiat  
rocedent:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - 73 &\equiv -72 \equiv -2^4 \cdot 9 \\ -9 + 73 &\equiv +64 \equiv +2^6 \cdot 1 \\ \text{vbi ergo} \quad 1. \quad \text{la. } 2^6 - 1 &\text{ per } 73 \text{ est diuisibilis; et quia } 9 \text{ est numerus im-} \\ \text{par, nulla plane datur formula } 2^x \mp 1 \text{ per evadem nu-} \\ \text{merum } N \text{ diuisibilis.} \end{aligned}$$

Exemplum 4.  
§. 13. Preponatur diuisor  $N = 77$  et sumto pri-  
mo residuo  $\mp 1$ , calculus ita se habebit:  
*Euleri Opus. Anal. Tom. I.*

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Exem.

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$$\begin{aligned} +1 - 77 &= -76 = -2^4 \cdot 19 \\ -19 - 71 &= -90 = -2^4 \cdot 3 \\ -3 - 77 &= -80 = -2^4 \cdot 5 \\ -5 + 77 &= +72 = +2^4 \cdot 9 \\ +9 - 71 &= -68 = -2^4 \cdot 17 \\ -17 + 77 &= +60 = 2^4 \cdot 15 \\ +15 + 77 &= +92 = 2^4 \cdot 23 \\ +23 + 77 &= +100 = 2^4 \cdot 25 \\ +25 - 77 &= -52 = -2^4 \cdot 13 \\ +13 + 77 &= +64 = 2^4 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$$

Vnde  $x = 30$ ; ita vt  $2^{10} - 1$  sit simplicissima forma per 77 diuisibilis. Hinc tamen non sequitur, illam:  $2^{10} + 1$  diuisibile esse per 77, propterea quod 77 non est numerus primus; et si enim  $2^{10} + 1$  diuisibile est per 77; nequit nam sequitur, alterutrum eius factorum  $2^5 + 1$  sive  $2^5 - 1$  diuisibile esse. quemadmodum rite concidere licet, si diuisor esset numeris primis; hoc enim casu fieri potest, vt alter factor per 7, alter vero per 11 sit diuisibilis; ac reuera, cum  $2^5 + 1$  per 11 sit diuisibile, etiam  $2^5 - 1$  per 11 erit diuisibile; at vero per 7 diuisibilis est altera formula  $2^{10} - 1$ , quia factorem habet  $2^5 - 1 = 7$ .

## Exemplum 5.

§. 14. Sit diuisor  $N = 89$ , et falso iterum primo residuo  $\equiv 1$ , faciemus:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - 89 &\equiv -88 \equiv -2^5 \cdot 11 \\ -11 - 89 &\equiv -100 \equiv -2^5 \cdot 25 \\ -25 + 89 &\equiv +64 \equiv 2^6 \cdot 1. \end{aligned}$$

Hinc

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Hinc ergo  $x = 11$ , siue formula  $2^{11} - 1$  diuisorem habet 89; nulla autem datur formula alterius speciei  $2^n - 1$ .

## Exemplum 6.

§. 15. Sit diuisor  $N = 105$ ; critique:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - 105 &\equiv -104 \equiv -2^4 \cdot 13 \\ -13 + 105 &\equiv +92 \equiv +2^4 \cdot 23 \\ +23 + 105 &\equiv +128 \equiv +2^7 \cdot 1. \end{aligned}$$

Summa exponentium  $= 12$ ; ergo  $x = 12$ , et formula  $2^{12} - 1$  diuisibilis erit per 105. At quia 105 non est numerus primus, non sequitur, fore  $2^6 + 1$  per 105 diuisibile. Tantum enim diuidi potest per 5; dum altera formula  $2^6 - 1$  diuisibilis est per 3. 7.

## Exemplum 7.

§. 16. Sit  $N = 223$ , et primum residuum  $\equiv 1$ , summae exponentium.

$$\begin{array}{rccccc} 1 + 223 &\equiv 224 &\equiv 2^5 \cdot 7 &&&& 5 \\ 7 - 223 &\equiv -216 &\equiv -2^5 \cdot 27 &&&& 8 \\ -27 + 223 &\equiv +196 &\equiv 2^5 \cdot 49 &&&& 10 \\ 49 + 223 &\equiv +272 &\equiv 2^4 \cdot 17 &&&& 14 \\ 17 + 223 &\equiv +240 &\equiv 2^4 \cdot 15 &&&& 16 \\ 15 - 223 &\equiv -208 &\equiv -2^4 \cdot 13 &&&& 22 \\ -13 - 223 &\equiv -236 &\equiv -2^5 \cdot 59 &&&& 24 \\ -59 + 223 &\equiv +164 &\equiv 2^4 \cdot 41 &&&& 26 \\ 41 + 223 &\equiv +264 &\equiv 2^5 \cdot 33 &&&& 29 \\ 33 + 223 &\equiv +256 &\equiv 2^6 \cdot 1 &&&& 37 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Summa exponentium  $= 37$

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ergo  $x = 37$ , et formula  $2^x - 1$  diuilibilis per  $2 \cdot 3$ . Hinc quia  $23$  est numerus impar, certum est, nullam dat formulam  $2^x - 1$  per  $2 \cdot 3$  diuilibilem.

§. 17. Quo nunc patet, quomodo has operationes possint subleui, subfiffamus iam in quinta, vbi refiduum prodit  $15$ , et summa exponentium  $= 18$ ; vnde hanc potestas  $2^x - 1$  refiduum dat  $15$ . Sunctantur quadrata, et potestas  $2^{18} - 1$  refiduum dat  $2 \cdot 5$  sine  $2$ ; haec iam per primam diuifa praebet pro potestate  $2^x - 1$  refiduum  $2 = 2 \cdot 1$ , ergo potestas  $2^x - 1$  praeber refiduum  $1$ , vnde iam liquet  $\text{e}f\text{c} x = 37$ .

### Exemplum 8.

§. 18. Sit  $N = 64 \cdot x$ , et primum refiduum  $= 1$ , fiet:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - 641 &= -640 = -2^6 \cdot 5 & 7 \\ -5 + 641 &= +636 = 2^5 \cdot 159 & 9 \\ +159 + 641 &= +800 = 2^6 \cdot 25 & 14 \\ +25 - 641 &= -616 = -3^3 \cdot 77 & 17 \\ -77 + 641 &= 564 = 2^5 \cdot 141 & 19 \\ +141 - 641 &= -500 = -2^5 \cdot 125 & 21 \\ -125 + 641 &= 516 = 2^5 \cdot 129 & 23 \\ +129 - 641 &= -512 = -2^6 \cdot 1 & 32 \end{aligned}$$

vbi iam sufficere possumus. Quia enim refiduum est  $-1$ , si pro primo residuo sumifffemus  $-1$ , vt formula quare rerum  $2^x - 1$  per  $641$  diuilibilis, omnia sequentia refidua signo contrario adfera prodifffent et ultimum frufer  $+1$ ; vnde ite concludimus  $\text{e}f\text{c} x = 32$ ; ita vt iam formula  $2^{32} - 1$  fit diuilibilis per  $641$ . Evidens autem est, pro minima formula huius formae  $2^x - 1$  fore  $x = 64$ .

§. 19.

23. Hinc illam dari licet. Statim enim post primam operationem sufficere possemus, quae pro potestate  $2^x - 1$ , praeber refiduum  $1$ . Sumamus statim potestatem quartam, et pro  $2^{4x-12}$  habemus refiduum  $625$ , sine  $-16 = -2^4 \cdot 1$ . ita vt  $2^{4x-12}$  conculat refiduum  $-1$ . Dividendo igitur per cubum primam, seu  $2^3$ , cuius refiduum itidem est  $1$ , etham huius potestatis  $2^{x-3}$  refiduum erit  $-1$ , id quod ante per amba ges erimus.

§. 19. Hunc autem laborem minifice contrahere licet. Statim enim post primam operationem sufficere possemus, quae pro potestate  $2^x - 1$ , praeber refiduum  $1$ . Sumamus statim potestatem quartam, et pro  $2^{4x-12}$  habemus refiduum  $625$ , sine  $-16 = -2^4 \cdot 1$ . ita vt  $2^{4x-12}$  conculat refiduum  $-1$ . Dividendo igitur per cubum primam, seu  $2^3$ , cuius refiduum itidem est  $1$ , etham huius potestatis  $2^{x-3}$  refiduum erit  $-1$ , id quod ante per amba ges erimus.

### Exemplum 9.

§. 20. Sit  $N = 385 = 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$ , et primum refiduum  $\equiv 1$ , erit:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - 385 &= -384 = -2^5 \cdot 3 & 7 \\ -3 - 385 &= -388 = -2^3 \cdot 97 & 9 \\ +9 - 385 &= -376 = +2^5 \cdot 97 & 14 \\ -47 - 385 &= -432 = -2^4 \cdot 27 & 17 \\ -27 - 385 &= -412 = -2^4 \cdot 103 & 21 \\ -103 - 385 &= -488 = -2^5 \cdot 61 & 23 \\ -61 + 385 &= +324 = +2^5 \cdot 81 & 28 \\ +81 - 385 &= -304 = -2^5 \cdot 19 & 32 \\ -19 - 385 &= -404 = -2^5 \cdot 101 & 34 \\ -101 + 385 &= +284 = +2^5 \cdot 71 & 36 \\ +71 + 385 &= +456 = +2^5 \cdot 57 & 39 \\ +57 - 385 &= -328 = -2^5 \cdot 41 & 42 \\ -41 + 385 &= +344 = +2^5 \cdot 43 & 45 \\ +43 + 385 &= +428 = +2^5 \cdot 107 & 47 \\ +107 + 385 &= +492 = +2^5 \cdot 123 & 49 \\ +123 + 385 &= +568 = +2^5 \cdot 127 & 51 \\ +127 + 385 &= +512 = +2^5 \cdot 7 & 60 \end{aligned}$$

ergo

§. 19.

ergo  $x = 60$ , ita ut formula  $2^6 - 1$ . diuinitatis sit per 385; quod etiam inde concidi potuisse, quod diuinitatis nostri factores sunt 5, 7, 11, quorum primus 5 est diuinitatis factor formulat  $2^2 + 1$ . secundus 7 est formulae  $2^3 - 1$ ; tertius 11 est formulae  $2^4 + 1$ ; at formula per has tres diuinitatis simplicior non datur quam  $2^6 - 1$ .

§. 21. Videamus nunc, quomodo haec operationes contrahi possint. Tertia operatione prodit potestas  $2^{2+1}$ . residuum dans 9; unde eius quadratum  $2^{2+1}$  residuum praeberet 81; cubus autem  $2^{2+1}$  praeberet residuum 729, sive 344, sive  $-41$ ; hinc quarta potestas  $2^{2+1}$  dabit residuum  $-369$ , sive  $+16 = 2^4 \cdot 1$ . ergo per  $2^4$  dividendo potestas  $2^{2+1}$  dat residuum  $+1$ . et dividendo per  $2^2$ , cuius residuum etiam est  $+1$ , potestas  $2^{2+1}$  residuum dabit  $+1$ , vi modo invenimus.

### Exemplum 10.

5. 22. Sit  $N = 311$ . fieri que:

$1 + 311 = + 312 = 2^5 \cdot 39$	3
$39 - 311 = - 272 = - 2^5 \cdot 17$	7
$- 17 - 311 = - 328 = - 2^5 \cdot 41$	10
$- 41 - 311 = - 352 = - 2^5 \cdot 11$	15
$- 11 + 311 = + 300 = + 2^5 \cdot 75$	17
$+ 75 - 311 = - 236 = - 2^5 \cdot 59$	19
$- 59 + 311 = + 252 = + 2^5 \cdot 63$	21
$+ 63 - 311 = - 248 = - 2^5 \cdot 61$	24
$- 31 + 311 = + 280 = + 2^5 \cdot 35$	27
$+ 35 - 311 = - 276 = - 2^5 \cdot 69$	29
$- 69 - 311 = - 380 = - 2^5 \cdot 95$	31

operationes  
potestas  $2^{2+1}$   
residuum  
dium 729,  
dabit re-  
disidendo  
10 per  $2^2$   
residuum

$- 95 + 311 = + 216 = + 2^5 \cdot 27$	34
$+ 27 - 311 = - 284 = - 2^5 \cdot 71$	36
$- 71 + 311 = + 240 = + 2^5 \cdot 15$	40
$+ 15 - 311 = - 296 = - 2^5 \cdot 37$	43
$- 37 - 311 = - 348 = - 2^5 \cdot 87$	45
$- 87 + 311 = + 224 = + 2^5 \cdot 7$	50
$+ 7 - 311 = - 304 = + 2^5 \cdot 19$	54
$- 19 + 311 = + 292 = + 2^5 \cdot 73$	56
$+ 73 + 311 = + 384 = + 2^5 \cdot 8$	63
$+ 3 - 311 = - 308 = - 2^5 \cdot 77$	65
$- 77 - 311 = - 388 = - 2^5 \cdot 97$	67
$- 97 - 311 = - 408 = - 2^5 \cdot 51$	70
$- 51 + 311 = + 260 = + 2^5 \cdot 65$	72
$+ 65 + 311 = + 366 = + 2^5 \cdot 47$	75
$+ 47 - 311 = - 264 = - 2^5 \cdot 33$	78
$- 33 - 311 = - 344 = - 2^5 \cdot 43$	83
$- 43 + 311 = + 268 = + 2^5 \cdot 67$	83
$+ 67 - 311 = - 244 = - 2^5 \cdot 61$	85
$- 61 - 311 = - 372 = - 2^5 \cdot 93$	87
$- 93 - 311 = - 404 = - 2^5 \cdot 101$	89
$- 101 - 311 = - 412 = - 2^5 \cdot 103$	91
$- 103 + 311 = + 208 = + 2^5 \cdot 13$	95
$+ 13 + 311 = + 324 = + 2^5 \cdot 81$	97
$+ 81 + 311 = + 392 = + 2^5 \cdot 49$	100
$+ 49 + 311 = + 360 = + 2^5 \cdot 45$	103
$+ 45 + 311 = - 356 = - 2^5 \cdot 89$	105
$- 89 - 311 = - 400 = - 2^5 \cdot 25$	109
$- 25 - 311 = - 336 = - 2^5 \cdot 21$	113
$- 21 - 311 = - 352 = - 2^5 \cdot 83$	115
$- 83 + 311 = + 228 = + 2^5 \cdot 57$	117
$+ 57 + 311 = + 368 = + 2^5 \cdot 23$	121
	123

Exemplum 2. ) 256 ( 473<sup>o</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + 23 - 311 = - 238 = + 2^1 \cdot 9 & 126 \\
 & + 9 + 311 = + 320 = + 2^1 \cdot 5 & 132 \\
 & + 5 + 311 = + 316 = + 2^1 \cdot 79 & 134 \\
 & + 79 - 311 = - 232 = - 2^1 \cdot 29 & 137 \\
 & - 29 - 311 = - 340 = - 2^1 \cdot 85 & 139 \\
 & - 85 - 311 = - 396 = - 2^1 \cdot 99 & 141 \\
 & - 99 + 311 = + 212 = + 2^1 \cdot 53 & 143 \\
 & + 53 + 311 = + 364 = + 2^1 \cdot 91 & 145 \\
 & + 91 - 311 = + 220 = - 2^1 \cdot 55 & 147 \\
 & - 55 + 311 = + 256 = + 2^1 \cdot 1 & 155
 \end{aligned}$$

ergo  $x = 155$ , secque minima formula per 311 dividibilis est  $2^{15} - 1$ .

Si substituimus in  $2^{15}$  operatione, habuimus  $2^{15-15}$ , eiusque residuum  $47$ ; et sumatis quadratis  $2^{15-15}$ , siue per principalem quidendo,  $2^{15-15}$  cum residuo  $2209$ , siue  $32 = 2^5 \cdot 1$ . Vnde, potestas  $2^{15-15}$  residuum optatum producir  $+ 1$ . Si autem in operatione  $x^7$  substituimus, habuimus  $2^{15-10}$  cum residuo  $7$ ; sumisque cubis  $2^{15-10}$  cum residuo  $343$ , siue  $32 = 2^5 \cdot 1$ , ita ut iam potestis  $2^{15-15}$ , siue etiam  $2^{15-15}$  residuum det  $+ 1$ ; vnde sequitur  $x = 155$ , vt auct.

### Exemplum II.

§. 23. Sit divisor  $N = 233$ , et summa primo re-

suduo  $= 1$ , faciemus:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 - 233 & = - 232 = - 2^1 \cdot 29 & 3 \\
 - 29 + 233 & = + 204 = + 2^1 \cdot 51 & 5 \\
 + 51 + 233 & = + 284 = + 2^1 \cdot 71 & 7 \\
 + 71 + 233 & = + 304 = + 2^1 \cdot 19 & 11 \\
 & + 19 & 19
 \end{aligned}$$

Exemplum 3. ) 257 ( 473<sup>o</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + 19 + 233 = + 252 = + 2^1 \cdot 63 & 13 \\
 & + 63 + 233 = + 296 = + 2^1 \cdot 37 & 16 \\
 & + 37 - 233 = - 196 = - 2^1 \cdot 49 & 18 \\
 & - 49 + 233 = + 184 = + 2^1 \cdot 23 & 21 \\
 & + 23 + 233 = + 256 = + 2^1 \cdot 1 & 29
 \end{aligned}$$

### Scholion.

§. 24. Hac igitur methodo pro qualibet divisiore dividibili. Haud igitur abs re vitium est, tabulam hic adiungere, in qua pro omnibus numeris primis usque ad 400 simplicissimae formulae exhibentur; divisiores autem primi comode in quatuor ordines, secundum formas  $8n + 1$ ;  $8n - 1$ ;  $8n + 3$  et  $8n - 3$ , distribui conuenient:

$8n + 1$	$N$	$2^x + 1$	$8n - 1$	$N$
0	2209,			
	opatum			
	bifur-			
	1e cubis			
	iam po-			
	ri vi-			

imo respon-

$8n + 1$	$N$	$2^x + 1$	$8n - 1$	$N$
1	2 <sup>0</sup> - 1.	7	2 <sup>3</sup> - 1.	
17	2 <sup>4</sup> + 1.	23	2 <sup>5</sup> - 1.	
41	2 <sup>10</sup> + 1.	31	2 <sup>5</sup> - 1.	
73	2 <sup>9</sup> - 1.	47	2 <sup>11</sup> - 1.	
89	2 <sup>11</sup> - 1.	71	2 <sup>15</sup> - 1.	
97	2 <sup>14</sup> + 1.	79	2 <sup>19</sup> - 1.	
113	2 <sup>16</sup> + 1.	103	2 <sup>21</sup> - 1.	
137	2 <sup>20</sup> + 1.	127	2 <sup>7</sup> - 1.	
193	2 <sup>19</sup> + 1.	151	2 <sup>15</sup> - 1.	
233	2 <sup>29</sup> + 1.	167	2 <sup>13</sup> - 1.	
241	2 <sup>18</sup> + 1.	191	2 <sup>25</sup> - 1.	
257	2 <sup>17</sup> + 1.	199	2 <sup>29</sup> - 1.	
281	2 <sup>25</sup> + 1.	223	2 <sup>17</sup> - 1.	

¶ 258 ) 258 ( § 259

N	$2^n + 1$	N	$2^n + 1$
$8n+1$	$2^p + 1$	$8n-1$	$2^p + 1$
313	$2^{10} + 1$	339	$2^{10} - 1$
337	$2^{11} - 1$	263	$2^{11} - 1$
353	$2^{14} + 1$	271	$2^{13} - 1$
401	$2^{100} + 1$	311	$2^{100} - 1$
		359	$2^{179} - 1$
		367	$2^{189} - 1$
		383	$2^{191} - 1$
		431	$2^{115} - 1$

¶ 259 ) 259 ( § 260

N	$8n+3$	N	$8n-3$
3	$2^1 + 1$	5	$2^3 + 1$
11	$2^5 + 1$	13	$2^6 + 1$
19	$2^9 + 1$	29	$2^{14} + 1$
43	$2^{17} + 1$	37	$2^{19} + 1$
59	$2^{29} + 1$	53	$2^{25} + 1$
67	$2^{31} + 1$	61	$2^{39} + 1$
83	$2^{41} + 1$	101	$2^{49} + 1$
107	$2^{53} + 1$	109	$2^{49} + 1$
131	$2^{65} + 1$	149	$2^{74} + 1$
139	$2^{69} + 1$	157	$2^{86} + 1$
163	$2^{81} + 1$	173	$2^{94} + 1$
179	$2^{49} + 1$	181	$2^{22} + 1$
211	$2^{105} + 1$	197	$2^{23} + 1$
227	$2^{113} + 1$	229	$2^{26} + 1$
251	$2^{115} + 1$		

Hos  
theore-  
ma  
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num  
indiget.

### Theorema.

§. 25. Si numerus primus  $2^p + 1$  fuerit forma  $8n \mp 1$ , per eum semper diuisibilis erit formula  $2^p - 1$ ; fin autem habeat hanc formam:  $8n \mp 3$ , per eum diuisibilis erit formula  $2^p \mp 1$ . Cum enim formula  $2^p \mp 1$  semper diuisibilis sit per numerum primum  $2^p + 1$ ; neccesse est, ut alterutra hanc formularum:  $2^p - 1$ , vel  $2^p + 1$  per evndem diuidi queat; quod cum acque valcat de omnibus aliis potentiatibus  $2^p \mp 1$ , dummodo a ad  $2^p + 1$  fuerit primus, prouti pro a aliis atque aliis valores affinamus, sequentia theorematra vera deprehendetur.

### Theorema 2.

§. 26. Si numerus primus  $2^p \mp 1$  fuerit forma  $12n \mp 1$ , per eum semper diuisibilis erit formula  $3^p \mp 1$ . Sin

N

$x_{2n}$

N

§ 260 ( § 260 )

Sit autem habeat summa  $n \pm 5$ , per eum diuisibilis erit formula  $5^p + r$ .

### Theorema 3.

§. 27. Sumo  $a = 5$ , si  $2p+r$  fuerit numerus primus, vrum per eum diuisibilis sit fine formula  $5^p - r$ , fue  $5^p + r$ , sequens tabella declarat:

Si fuerit	Diuisibilis erit
$2p+r$	

$20n \pm 1$	$5^p - 1$
$20n \pm 3$	$5^p + r$
$20n \pm 7$	$5^p + r$
$20n \pm 9$	$5^p - r$

### Theorema 4.

§. 28. Sumo  $a = 6$ , si fuerit  $2p+r$  numerus primus, vrum per eum diuisibilis sit fine formula  $6^p - r$ , fue  $6^p + r$ , sequens tabella declarat:

Si fuerit	Diuisibilis erit
$2p+r$	

$24n \pm 1$	$6^p - r$
$24n \pm 3$	$6^p + r$
$24n \pm 5$	$6^p - r$
$24n \pm 7$	$6^p + r$
$24n \pm 11$	$6^p + r$

### Theorema 5.

§. 29. Sumo  $a = 7$ , si fuerit  $2p+r$  numerus primus, vrum per eum diuisibilis sit fine formula  $7^p - r$ , fue

Si fuerit	Diuisibilis erit
$2p+r$	

$32n \pm 1$	$7^p - r$
$32n \pm 3$	$7^p + r$
$32n \pm 5$	$7^p + r$
$32n \pm 7$	$7^p - r$
$32n \pm 9$	$7^p - r$
$32n \pm 11$	$7^p + r$
$32n \pm 13$	$7^p + r$
$32n \pm 15$	$7^p - r$

### Theorema 7.

§. 31. Sumo  $a = 10$ , si fuerit  $2p+r$  numerus primus, vrum per eum diuisibilis sit fine formula  $10^p - r$ , fue

Si fuerit	Diuisibilis erit
$2p+r$	

$40n \pm 1$	$10^p - r$
$40n \pm 3$	$10^p + r$
$40n \pm 5$	$10^p - r$
$40n \pm 7$	$10^p + r$
$40n \pm 11$	$10^p + r$
$40n \pm 13$	$10^p + r$
$40n \pm 15$	$10^p - r$

Si fuerit	Diuisibilis erit
$2p+r$	

$48n \pm 1$	$10^p - r$
$48n \pm 3$	$10^p + r$
$48n \pm 5$	$10^p - r$
$48n \pm 7$	$10^p + r$
$48n \pm 11$	$10^p + r$
$48n \pm 13$	$10^p + r$
$48n \pm 15$	$10^p - r$

Si fuerit	Diuisibilis erit
$2p+r$	

$56n \pm 1$	$10^p - r$
$56n \pm 3$	$10^p + r$
$56n \pm 5$	$10^p - r$
$56n \pm 7$	$10^p + r$
$56n \pm 11$	$10^p + r$
$56n \pm 13$	$10^p + r$
$56n \pm 15$	$10^p - r$

Si fuerit	Diuisibilis erit
$2p+r$	

$64n \pm 1$	$10^p - r$
$64n \pm 3$	$10^p + r$
$64n \pm 5$	$10^p - r$
$64n \pm 7$	$10^p + r$
$64n \pm 11$	$10^p + r$
$64n \pm 13$	$10^p + r$
$64n \pm 15$	$10^p - r$

Si fuerit	Diuisibilis erit
$2p+r$	

$72n \pm 1$	$10^p - r$
$72n \pm 3$	$10^p + r$
$72n \pm 5$	$10^p - r$
$72n \pm 7$	$10^p + r$
$72n \pm 11$	$10^p + r$
$72n \pm 13$	$10^p + r$
$72n \pm 15$	$10^p - r$

Si fuerit	Diuisibilis erit
$2p+r$	

$80n \pm 1$	$10^p - r$
$80n \pm 3$	$10^p + r$
$80n \pm 5$	$10^p - r$
$80n \pm 7$	$10^p + r$
$80n \pm 11$	$10^p + r$
$80n \pm 13$	$10^p + r$
$80n \pm 15$	$10^p - r$

Si fuerit	Diuisibilis erit
$2p+r$	

$88n \pm 1$	$10^p - r$
$88n \pm 3$	$10^p + r$
$88n \pm 5$	$10^p - r$
$88n \pm 7$	$10^p + r$
$88n \pm 11$	$10^p + r$
$88n \pm 13$	$10^p + r$
$88n \pm 15$	$10^p - r$

Si fuerit	Diuisibilis erit
$2p+r$	

$96n \pm 1$	$10^p - r$
$96n \pm 3$	$10^p + r$
$96n \pm 5$	$10^p - r$
$96n \pm 7$	$10^p + r$
$96n \pm 11$	$10^p + r$
$96n \pm 13$	$10^p + r$
$96n \pm 15$	$10^p - r$

Si fuerit	Diuisibilis erit
$2p+r$	

$112n \pm 1$	$10^p - r$
$112n \pm 3$	$10^p + r$
$112n \pm 5$	$10^p - r$
$112n \pm 7$	$10^p + r$
$112n \pm 11$	$10^p + r$
$112n \pm 13$	$10^p + r$
$112n \pm 15$	$10^p - r$

Si fuerit	Diuisibilis erit
$2p+r$	

$128n \pm 1$	$10^p - r$
$128n \pm 3$	$10^p + r$
$128n \pm 5$	$10^p - r$
$128n \pm 7$	$10^p + r$
$128n \pm 11$	$10^p + r$
$128n \pm 13$	$10^p + r$
$128n \pm 15$	$10^p - r$

Si fuerit	Diuisibilis erit
$2p+r$	

$144n \pm 1$	$10^p - r$
$144n \pm 3$	$10^p + r$
$144n \pm 5$	$10^p - r$
$144n \pm 7$	$10^p + r$
$144n \pm 11$	$10^p + r$
$144n \pm 13$	$10^p + r$
$144n \pm 15$	$10^p - r$

Si fuerit	Diuisibilis erit
$2p+r$	

$160n \pm 1$	$10^p - r$
$160n \pm 3$	$10^p + r$
$160n \pm 5$	$10^p - r$
$160n \pm 7$	$10^p + r$
$160n \pm 11$	$10^p + r$
$160n \pm 13$	$10^p + r$
$160n \pm 15$	$10^p - r$

Si fuerit	Diuisibilis erit
$2p+r$	

$176n \pm 1$	$10^p - r$




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form  
nifbilis, quoties  $\pm p + r$  in hac forma:  $4an \pm 3$  con-  
tinetur.

40. 19

## Theorema generale.

**§. 32.** Quicunque fuerit numerus  $a$ , si  $2p+1$  denotet numerum primum et casu  $p=1$  innotuerit, vitrum formula  $a^2-1$ , an  $a^2+1$  diuisibilis sit per  $2p+1$ ; tum generatim eiusdem generis formula, sive  $a^2-1$ , sive  $a^2+1$  diuisibilis erit per  $2p+1$ , si fuerit  $2p+1=4an+1$  ( $2p+1$ , quicunque numerus pro  $n$  accipiatur, dummodo inde prodeat  $2p+1$  numerus primus.

§. 33. EX praecedentibus theorematis fatis i-  
quent, casu  $f = 0$  semper formulam  $a^p - 1$  diuisibilem fore  
per  $2p + 1 = 4n + 1$ , quoties scilicet hic numerus  
fuerit primus.

**Corollarium 2.** §. 34. Si autem sit  $f = 1$ , prout siue  $a = 1$ , siue  $a + 1$  per 3 diuidi potest, simili causa generatim siue

### Corollarium 1.

§. 33. EX praecedentibus theorematis fatis i-  
quent, casu  $f = 0$  semper formulam  $a^p - 1$  diuisibilem fore  
per  $2p + 1 = 4n + 1$ , quoties scilicet hic numerus  
fuerit primus.

**Corollarium 2.** §. 34. Si autem sit  $f = 1$ , prout siue  $a = 1$ , siue  $a + 1$  per 3 diuidi potest, simili causa generatim siue

**Solutio.** Quaeuantur omnia residua, quae ex divisione quadratorum per numerum  $a^p + 1$  resultant, quae sint  $\pm \alpha; \pm \beta; \pm \gamma; \pm \delta$ ; etc. multitudine  $= p$ , numeri autem ab his duerſi non-residua appellentur. Quo facto si numerus  $a$  inter residua repertatur; tunc semper formula  $a^p - 1$  erit divisibilis; fin autem numerus  $a$  inter non-residua occurrat; tum altera formula  $a^p + 1$  divisibilis erit. Haec item regula ita demonstratur: Si fuerit  $a$  residuum ex cuiusdam quadrati  $x^p$  divisione per  $a^p + 1$  natum; tum erit  $x^p - a$  per  $a^p + 1$  divisibile; sive accubabitur cuiusdam multiplo  $m(zp+1)$ ; ita vt sit  $a = x^p - m(zp+1)$ . Hinc ergo fieri  $a^p = (x^p - m(zp+1))^p$ , Quae potestas per  $a^p + 1$  divisa idem residuum relinquat potestas  $(x^p)$ .

### Scholion.

§. 35. Theorematum autem particularia allata facile viterius continuari possunt, si sequens problema in subdiuum vocetur, cuius quidem solutio summissis rationibus iniuritur.

**S.** 36. Quicunque fuerit numerus  $a$ , si  $2p+1$  denoter numerum primum, quouscunq; casu oblate investigare, utrum formula  $a^p - 1$ , an altera  $a^p + 1$  dividibilis sit per  $2p+1$ .

### Solution

Querantur omnia residua, quae ex diuisione quadratorum per numerum  $a^p + 1$  resulant, quae sint  $\pm 1$ ,  $\pm \beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ , etc. multitudine  $\equiv p$ , numeri autem ab his diuersi non-residua adpellentur. Quo facto si numerus  $a$  inter residua reperiatur; tum semper formula  $a^p - 1$  erit diuisibilis; sive autem numerus  $a$  inter non-residua occurrit; tum altera formula  $a^p + 1$  diuisibilis erit. Haec autem regula ita demonstratur: Si fuerit  $a$  residuum ex cuiusdam quadrati  $x^2$  diuisione per  $2p + 1$  natum; tum erit  $x^p - a$  per  $2p + 1$  diuisible; sive aquabitur cuiusdam multipli  $m$  ( $2p + 1$ ); ita vt sit  $a \equiv x^p - m$  ( $2p + 1$ ). Hinc ergo fieri  $a^p \equiv (x^p - m) ^{2p + 1}$ ; quae potestas per  $2p + 1$  diuisa idem residuum relinquat ac potestas

( $x^p$ )'; verum haec potestas abit in  $x^p$ , quae per  $2p - 1$  dividua certe unitatem relinquit. Ex quo sequitur, etiam potestatem  $a^p$  unitatem relinquere, siue formulam  $a^p - 1$  esse divisibilem.

### Corollarium.

§. 37. Cum residua  $\alpha; \beta; \gamma; \delta$ ; etc. minora esse soleant quam diuina  $2p + 1$ ; his adhuc annumerari licet  $\alpha + (2p + 1); \beta + (2p + 1)$ ; etc. quod obserandum est, si numerus  $a$  maior fuerit diuina  $2p + 1$ .

### Scholion.

§. 38. Cum igitur ita hoc negotio maximi sit momenti, tam residua, quam non residua nosc, pro diuiniis primis minoribus; sequentem tabulam hic adiciamus: superfluum autem foret, non-residua adponuisse. Diuina. Residua.

3.	$1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25$ , etc.	primus, maximi sit momentum, pro diuiniis adiciamus:
5.	$1, 4, 6, 9, 11, 14, 16, 19, 21, 24$ , etc.	Si fuerit $2p + 1$ numerus primus, vtrum per eum divisibilis sit formula $11^p - 1$ , sic sequens tabella ostendit.
7.	$1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 18, 22$ , etc.	Si fuerit $2p + 1$ numerus primus, vtrum per eum divisibilis sit formula $11^p - 1$ , sic sequens tabella ostendit.
11.	$1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 20, 23$ , etc.	Si fuerit $2p + 1$ numerus primus, vtrum per eum divisibilis sit formula $11^p - 1$ , sic sequens tabella ostendit.
13.	$1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 22, 23, 25, 27$ , etc.	Si fuerit $2p + 1$ numerus primus, vtrum per eum divisibilis sit formula $11^p - 1$ , sic sequens tabella ostendit.
17.	$1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 13, 25, 16, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 30$ etc.	Si fuerit $2p + 1$ numerus primus, vtrum per eum divisibilis sit formula $11^p - 1$ , sic sequens tabella ostendit.
19.	$1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26$ , etc.	Si fuerit $2p + 1$ numerus primus, vtrum per eum divisibilis sit formula $11^p - 1$ , sic sequens tabella ostendit.
23.	$1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 18, 24, 25, 26, 27$ , etc.	Si fuerit $2p + 1$ numerus primus, vtrum per eum divisibilis sit formula $11^p - 1$ , sic sequens tabella ostendit.

Diu-

Diuina.	Residua.
29.	$1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28$ , etc.
31.	$1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 25, 28$ etc.
37.	$1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36$ , etc.

etc. minora annumerari:  $p + 1$ ; etc. uterit diuina

§. 39. Sumto  $a = 11$ , si fuerit  $2p + 1$  numerus primus, vtrum per eum divisibilis sit formula  $11^p - 1$ , sic sequens tabula ostendit.

Si fuerit $2p + 1$	Diuinabilis erit
$44 \cdot n \pm 2$	$11^p - 1$
$44 \cdot n \pm 3$	$11^p + 1$
$44 \cdot n \pm 5$	$11^p - 1$
$44 \cdot n \pm 7$	$11^p - 1$
$44 \cdot n \pm 9$	$11^p - 1$
etc.	
$44 \cdot n \pm 13$	$11^p + 1$
$44 \cdot n \pm 15$	$11^p + 1$
$44 \cdot n \pm 17$	$11^p + 1$
$44 \cdot n \pm 19$	$11^p - 1$
$44 \cdot n \pm 21$	$11^p + 1$
etc.	
$44 \cdot n \pm 27$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 29$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 31$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 33$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 35$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 37$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 39$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 41$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 43$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 45$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 47$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 49$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 51$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 53$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 55$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 57$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 59$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 61$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 63$	
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$44 \cdot n \pm 73$	
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$44 \cdot n \pm 81$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 83$	
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$44 \cdot n \pm 613$	
$44 \cdot n \pm 615$	
$44$	

### Theorema 9.

§. 40. Sumto  $a = 12$ , si fuerit  $\frac{a}{7} + 1$  numeris primis, utrum per eum dividibilis sit fine forma  $12^p + 1$ , sive  $12^p - 1$ , ex sequenti tabula patet:

Summa $a = 12$ , si fuerit $\pm p + 1$ numeris per eum divisibilis sit sine forma $12^p + 1$ ,	
ex sequenti tabella patet:	
Si fuerit $\pm p + 1$	Divisibilis est
$48 \cdot n \pm 1$	$12^p - 1$
$48 \cdot n \pm 5$	$12^p + 1$
$48 \cdot n \pm 7$	$12^p + 1$
$48 \cdot n \pm 11$	$12^p - 1$
$48 \cdot n \pm 13$	$12^p - 1$
$48 \cdot n \pm 17$	$12^p + 1$
$48 \cdot n \pm 19$	$12^p + 1$
$48 \cdot n \pm 23$	$12^p - 1$

### Theorem 10.

§. 41. *Suntum a successione*  $= 13, 14, 15$ , *si fuerit*  $a^p + 1$ , *numerus primus*, *vrum per cum diuilibilis* *fut* *fune forma*  $a^p - 1$ , *fune*  $a^p - 1$ , *ex sequentibus tabellis* *pater.*

$a = 13$	$a = 14$	$a = 15$
$2\hat{p} + 1$	$2\hat{p} + 1$	$2\hat{p} + 1$
$52.n \pm 1$	$13^p - 1$	$56.n \pm 1$
$52.n \pm 3$	$13^p - 1$	$56.n \pm 3$
$52.n \pm 5$	$13^p + 1$	$56.n \pm 5$
$52.n \pm 7$	$13^p + 1$	$56.n \pm 7$
$52.n \pm 9$	$13^p - 1$	$56.n \pm 11$
$52.n \pm 11$	$13^p + 1$	$56.n \pm 13$
$52.n \pm 13$	$13^p + 1$	$56.n \pm 15$
$52.n \pm 15$	$13^p + 1$	$56.n \pm 17$
$52.n \pm 17$	$13^p - 1$	$56.n \pm 19$
$52.n \pm 19$	$13^p + 1$	$56.n \pm 19$
$52.n \pm 21$	$13^p + 1$	$56.n \pm 23$
$52.n \pm 23$	$13^p - 1$	$56.n \pm 25$
$52.n \pm 25$	$13^p - 1$	$56.n \pm 27$

fuc-  
ciliis  
ellis

## ADDITAMENTIVM.

**Q**uac haec sicut tradita, plerumque adhuc firmis demonstrationibus destituntur; omnia autem dubia maximam partem diluenur sequentibus propositionibus, quibus simul omnia ad multe maiorem evidentiac gradum cunctentur.

## Theorema 1.

§. 1. Si formula  $4p + (2q+1)^n$  fuerit numerus primus, per eumque omnia quadrata dividetur, iner residua occurrit iam  $\pm p$  quam  $-p$ .

## Demonstratio.

In his residuis primo occurunt omnia quadrata, quatenus sunt ipso diufore, quem littera D designemus, minora; præterea vero ex quadratis maioribus, veluti  $Q^2$ , nascuntur residui  $Q^2 - D$ , vel  $Q^2 - \lambda D$ . Quin etiam notum est, ad residua referri posse omnes formulas  $Q^2 \mp \lambda D$ . Capiatur igitur  $Q^2 = (2q+1)^n$ , et ob  $D = 4p + (2q+1)^n$ , residuum prodit  $-4p$ ; ergo etiam inter residua erit  $-p$ , quia generatim, si inter residua fierit  $\alpha^2 \beta$ , tum ibidem quoque semper  $\beta$  reperitur. Porro quoniam hic diufor  $4p + (2q+1)^n$  in forma  $4x + 1$  constructus, iam demonstratum est, singula residua veroque signo  $+$  et  $-$  affecta reperi; unde manifestum est, nostro casu tam  $+p$  quam  $-p$  inter residua reperi debere.

Corol.

§. 2.  $x^2 - p^2 y^2$ ,  
formulis cc  
sub iisdem

§. 3.  $x^2 - p^2 y^2$ ,  
formulis cc  
sub iisdem

§. 4.  $x^2 - p^2 y^2$ ,  
formulis cc  
sub iisdem

§. 5.  $x^2 - p^2 y^2$ ,  
formulis cc  
sub iisdem

§. 2. buntur formulis cc  
propositum  
nis de-  
aximam  
is simili-  
entur.

§. 3. Cum autem haec formae:  $x^2 + p^2 y^2$  et  
formulis contingantur, necesse est, ut etiam numerus  $p$  sub iisdem formulis comprehendatur.

Corollarium 1.

Corollarium 2.

§. 2. Quia tam  $+p$  quam  $-p$  est residuum, da-  
buntur formulæ tam  $x^2 + p^2 y^2$  quam  $x^2 - p^2 y^2$  per  
propositum diuforem  $D$  diuisibiles.

Corollarium 3.

§. 3. Si formula  $4p + (2q+1)^n$  fuerit numerus primus, per eumque omnia quadrata dividetur, iner residuis

§. 4. Quia, posito diufore  $= 2m + 1$ , numerus omnium residuorum tautum est  $= m$ , dum reliqui numeri omnes ad non-residua sint referendi; hinc sequitur, etiam formulam  $p^2 - 1$  diuisibilem fore per  $2m + 1$ , dummodo  $2m + 1$  fuerit numerus primus. Quia enim omnes potestates ipsius  $p$  quoque sunt residua, horumque numerus tantum est  $m$ , necesse est, ut potestas  $p^m$  iterum ad unitatem  $\pm \lambda D$ ,  $\pm (2q+1)^n$ , reducatur, hincque  $p^m - 1$  diuidi poterit per diuforem  $2$  diuforem  $2m + 1$ .

Theorema 2.

§. 5. Si formula  $4p - (2q+1)^n$  fuerit numerus primus, per eumque omnia quadrata dividetur, iner residuis semper occurrit numerus  $p$ ; at eius negativum  $-p$ , sine quod edem residu D - p, denotante D diuforem, ad non-residua referatur.

Corol.

L 1 3

De-

**Demonstratio.**

Præter ipsa quadrata, diuīsore minora, etiam inter residua occurrit quadratum  $(zq + r)^2$ , diuīsore auctum, idēque  $4p$ ; ergo etiam, ubi racionem ante allegatam, occurrerit numerus  $p$ . Et quia hic diuīsor  $4p - (zq + r)^2$ , est numerus formæ  $+n - 1$ , vbi nullum residuum vtique signo  $+$  et  $-$  adficiūt occurrit, sequitur  $-p$  inter non-residua reperiūt debet.

**Corollarium 1.**

**§. 6.** Quia ergo  $p$  certe est residuum, dabitur formula  $x^2 - p y^2$  per nostrum diuīsorem diuīsibilis, vnde etiam diuīsor eiusmodi formam habebit, qualēm diuīsores formulæ  $x^2 - p y^2$  postulant.

**Corollarium 2.**

**§. 7.** At quia  $-p$  est non-residuum, nulla dabatur formula  $x^2 + p y^2$  per nostrum diuīsorem diuīsibilis, vnde etiam diuīsore formula generali, quae omnes diuīsores ipsius  $x^2 + p y^2$  compleſit, excluditur.

**Corollarium 3.**

**§. 8.** Ob rationem ante allegatam, si diuīsor vobetur  $z^m - r$ , formula  $p^n - r$  per eum diuīsibilis esse debet; neque vero haec formula:  $(-p)^m - r$  erit diuīsibilis, id quod etiam per se est perficuum. Cum enim diuīsor noster formam habeat  $z^m - r$ , fieri  $m \equiv z^m - r$ , idēque numerus impar, et  $(-p)^m \equiv -p^n$ ; quare cum  $p^n - r$  sit diuīsibile, certe hacc formula  $-p^n - r$ , sicut  $p^n + r$ , non erit diuīsibile.

Theo-

ra, etiam inter diuīsore auctum, aliquid, occurrit, quod  $(zq + r)^2$  est diuīsibile, vnde  $q q - q - n$ , videtur  $-p$  inter non-

**§. 9.** Si  $4n + r$  fuerit numerus primus, per cumque omnia quadrata diuīsantur; inter resida omnes occurrit numeri, sive in hac forma generali:  $n - q q - q$ , sive in hac:  $q q - q - n$ , contenti.

**Demonstratio.**

Manifestum est, diuīsorem nostrum  $4n + r$  infinitis modis ad formam  $+p - (zq + r)^2$  reduci posse. Posto enim  $+n + r \equiv +p - (zq + r)^2$ , fieri  $n = p + q^2 + q$ , idēque  $p \equiv n - q^2 - q$ , vnde sequitur, quicunque numerus pro  $q$  accipiatur, numerum  $n - q^2 - q$  inter residua reperiūt, dēcide quia etiam  $-p$  est residuum (**§. 1.**), manifestum est, etiam omnes numeros in hac forma  $qq + q - n$  fore residua.

**Corollarium 1.**

**§. 10.** Hoc ergo modo, dum pro  $q$  successione accipiuntur omnes numeri  $0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$  etc. infiniti prodibunt numeri ad residua referendi, qui tamen omnes ad multitudinem  $z n$  se reduci patiuntur, quandoquidem plura residua diuersa non dantur quam  $z n$ .

**Corollarium 2.**

**§. 11.** Necesse igitur est, vt omnes numeri, sive in forma  $n - q q - q$ , sive in forma  $q q - q - n$  contenti, omnia plane præbeant residua, diuīsori  $4n + r$  conuenientia. Quin etiam ex aliquo huiusmodi residuis reliqua sponte nascuntur, cum tam potestates quoque singulorum, quam

tis me  
sto ei  
idem  
rūs p  
referir  
nisi  
fore. re  
n, nulla dabi  
rem diuīsibilis,  
omnes diuīs  
ur.

cipiunt  
dibunt  
multitu  
resida  
n, diuīsor vo  
nihilis effe de  
citur diuīsor,  
enim diuīsor  
 $-r$ , idēque  
in form  
omnia  
entia.  
Theo  
sponte

quam producta ex binis pluribus, pariter in residuis occurrere debant; unde patet, si iam prouiderint residua  $\alpha\gamma$  et  $\beta\gamma$ , tum etiam residuum fore  $\alpha\beta$ . Quia enim productum  $\alpha\beta\gamma^2$  est residuum, omniis quadrato  $\gamma^2$  etiam  $\alpha\beta$  sit residuum.

### Corollarium 3.

§. 12. Quodsi ergo competitum fuerit residuum  $\alpha\beta$ , ex alio autem casu residuum prodeat  $\alpha$ , etiam alter factor  $\beta$  sit residuum.

### Scholion.

§. 13. Cum huiusmodi combinaciones binorum residuorum pluribus, immo infinitis modis insitui queant, hinc iam maxime verisimile videtur, praeter ipsos numeros in formula  $n - q^q - q$  et  $q^q + q - n$  contentos etiam omnes eorum factores primos in residuis occurtere, quae conjectura vtrum fundamento certo innatur nec ne, per sequentia exemplia exploremus. Hunc in finem exponamus numeros in formula  $q^q + q$  contentos, qui sunt  $1, 2, 5, 12, 20, 30, 42, 56, 72, 90, 110, 132, 156,$   $182, 210, 240, 272, 306, 342, 380, 420$ , etc.

et quemadmodum residua hinc nota littera  $p$  designamus, ita residua prima seu simplicia littera  $r$  indicemus, et quo facilius perspiciat, omnes factores numerorum  $p$  quoque esse residua, ipsos numeros  $p$  per suos factores primos repraesentemus:

1°. Sit  $4n + 1 \equiv 5$ ; erit  $n \equiv 1$ .

$p = 1, 5, 11, 19, 29, 41, 5, 11, 71$ , etc.  
 $r = 1, 5, 11, 19, 29, 41, 71$ , etc.

vbi

vbi  
facto

residua occidentia  $\alpha\gamma$  residua  $\alpha\gamma$  etiam  $\alpha\beta$

vbi

vbi patet, numeri composti  $p$ , qui est unicus 5, 11, 19, 41, 5, 11, 71, etc.

factores quoque esse residua.

2°. Sit  $4n + 1 \equiv 13$ ;  $n \equiv 3$ .

$p = 3, 1, 3, 3, 3, 13, 53, 3, 23$ , etc.  
 $r = 1, 3, 13, 23, 53$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 2^2, 2, 2, 2^2, 2, 73, 2, 19, 2^2, 13, 3, 17, 2, 43$  etc.  
 $r = 1, 2, 13, 17, 19, 43$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 7, 5, 1, 13, 23, 5, 7, 7^2, 5, 13, 83, 103$ , etc.  
 $r = 1, 5, 7, 13, 23, 83, 103$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 5^2, 5^2, 5^2, 5^2, 5^2, 5^2, 5^2, 5^2, 5^2, 5^2$ , etc.  
 $r = 1, 5, 25, 125, 625, 3125, 15625, 78125, 390625, 1953125$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 3^2, 3^2, 3^2, 3^2, 3^2, 3^2, 3^2, 3^2, 3^2, 3^2$ , etc.  
 $r = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81, 243, 729, 2187, 6561, 19683$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 7^2, 7^2, 7^2, 7^2, 7^2, 7^2, 7^2, 7^2, 7^2, 7^2$ , etc.  
 $r = 1, 7, 49, 343, 2401, 16807, 117649, 823543, 576481, 4035361, 282475249$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 13, 11, 7, 1, 17, 29, 43, 59, 7, 11, 97$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 1, 7, 11, 13, 17, 29, 43, 59, 97$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 3, 5, 13, 3^2, 3, 5, 3, 3^2, 41, 3, 19, 3, 5^2, 5, 19$  etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 1, 3, 5, 13, 19, 41$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 3, 5, 11, 13, 17, 29, 43, 59, 7, 11, 97$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 1, 7, 11, 13, 17, 29, 43, 59, 97$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 3, 5, 13, 3^2, 3, 5, 3, 3^2, 41, 3, 19, 3, 5^2, 5, 19$  etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 1, 3, 5, 13, 19, 41$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 3, 5, 11, 13, 17, 29, 43, 59, 7, 11, 97$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 1, 7, 11, 13, 17, 29, 43, 59, 97$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 3, 5, 13, 3^2, 3, 5, 3, 3^2, 41, 3, 19, 3, 5^2, 5, 19$  etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 1, 3, 5, 13, 19, 41$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 3, 5, 11, 13, 17, 29, 43, 59, 7, 11, 97$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 1, 7, 11, 13, 17, 29, 43, 59, 97$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 3, 5, 13, 3^2, 3, 5, 3, 3^2, 41, 3, 19, 3, 5^2, 5, 19$  etc.

vbi

vbi

vbi patet, numeri composti  $p$ , qui est unicus 5, 11, 19, 41, 5, 11, 71, etc.

factores quoque esse residua.

3°. Sit  $4n + 1 \equiv 13$ ;  $n \equiv 3$ .

$p = 3, 1, 3, 3, 3, 13, 53, 3, 23$ , etc.  
 $r = 1, 3, 13, 23, 53$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 7, 5, 1, 13, 23, 5, 7, 7^2, 5, 13, 83, 103$ , etc.  
 $r = 1, 5, 7, 13, 23, 83, 103$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 5^2, 5^2, 5^2, 5^2, 5^2, 5^2, 5^2, 5^2, 5^2, 5^2$ , etc.  
 $r = 1, 5, 25, 125, 625, 3125, 15625, 78125, 390625, 1953125$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 3^2, 3^2, 3^2, 3^2, 3^2, 3^2, 3^2, 3^2, 3^2, 3^2$ , etc.  
 $r = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81, 243, 729, 2187, 6561, 19683$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 13, 11, 7, 1, 17, 29, 43, 59, 7, 11, 97$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 1, 7, 11, 13, 17, 29, 43, 59, 97$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 3, 5, 13, 3^2, 3, 5, 3, 3^2, 41, 3, 19, 3, 5^2, 5, 19$  etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 1, 7, 11, 13, 17, 29, 43, 59, 97$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 3, 5, 11, 13, 17, 29, 43, 59, 7, 11, 97$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 1, 7, 11, 13, 17, 29, 43, 59, 97$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 3, 5, 13, 3^2, 3, 5, 3, 3^2, 41, 3, 19, 3, 5^2, 5, 19$  etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 1, 7, 11, 13, 17, 29, 43, 59, 97$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 3, 5, 11, 13, 17, 29, 43, 59, 7, 11, 97$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 1, 7, 11, 13, 17, 29, 43, 59, 97$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 3, 5, 13, 3^2, 3, 5, 3, 3^2, 41, 3, 19, 3, 5^2, 5, 19$  etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 1, 7, 11, 13, 17, 29, 43, 59, 97$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 3, 5, 11, 13, 17, 29, 43, 59, 7, 11, 97$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 1, 7, 11, 13, 17, 29, 43, 59, 97$ , etc.

vbi

vbi

$p = 3, 5, 13, 3^2, 3, 5, 3, 3^2, 41, 3, 19, 3, 5^2, 5, 19$  etc.

vbi

vbi

474 ( 832 )

9°. Sit  $4n + 1 = 73$ ;  $n = 18$ .

$p = 2, 3^2, 2^2, 2^3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 2^2, 3, 2^3, 3, 2, 19, 2, 3^2,$   
 $2^3, 3^3, 2^2, 23, \text{ etc.}$

$r = 1, 2, 3, 19, 23, \text{ etc.}$

10°. Sit  $4n + 1 = 89$ ;  $n = 22$ .

$p = 2, 11, 2^2, 2, 5, 2, 2^2, 5, 2, 17, 2, 5^2,$   
 $2^2, 17, 2^2, 11, \text{ etc.}$

$r = 1, 2, 5, 11, 17, \text{ etc.}$

11°. Sit  $4n + 1 = 97$ ;  $n = 24$ .

$p = 2^2, 3, 2, 11, 2, 3^2, 2^2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3^2, 2^2, 3,$   
 $2, 3, 11, 2, 43, \text{ etc.}$

$r = 1, 2, 3, 11, 43, \text{ etc.}$

12°. Sit  $4n + 1 = 111$ ;  $n = 25$ .

$p = 5^2, 23, 19, 13, 5, 5, 17, 31, 47, 5, 13, 5, 17, \text{ etc.}$

$r = 1, 5, 13, 17, 19, 23, 31, 47, \text{ etc.}$

13°. Sit  $4n + 1 = 109$ ;  $n = 27$ .

$p = 3^2, 5^2, 3, 7, 3, 5, 3, 13, 3^2, 5, 3^2, 7,$   
 $83, \text{ etc.}$

$r = 1, 3, 5, 7, 13, 83, \text{ etc.}$

14°. Sit  $4n + 1 = 113$ ;  $n = 28$ .

$p = 2^2, 7, 2, 13, 2, 11, 2^2, 2, 2, 7, 2^2, 7, 2^2, 11,$   
 $2, 31, 2, 41, \text{ etc.}$

$r = 1, 2, 7, 11, 13, 31, 41, \text{ etc.}$

15°. Sit  $4n + 1 = 137$ ;  $n = 34$ .

$p = 2, 17, 2^2, 2^2, 7, 2, 11, 2, 7, 2^2, 2, 11, 2, 19,$   
 $2^2, 7, 2^2, 19, \text{ etc.}$

$r = 1, 2, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, \text{ etc.}$

8.

16°. Sit  $4n + 1 = 149$ ;  $n = 37$ .

$p = 37, 5 \cdot 7, 31, 5^2, 17, 7, 5, 19, 5, 7, 53, 73, \text{ etc.}$

$r = 1, 5, 7, 17, 19, 31, 37, 53, 73, \text{ etc.}$

17°. Sit  $4n + 1 = 157$ ;  $n = 39$ .

$p = 3, 19, 37, 3, 11, 3^2, 19, 3, 17, 3, 11, 3, 17, 7, 11,$   
 $\text{etc.}$

$r = 1, 3, 11, 17, 19, 37, 71, \text{ etc.}$

18°. Sit  $4n + 1 = 173$ ;  $n = 43$ .

$p = 41, 37, 31, 23, 13, 1, 13, 29, 47, 67, \text{ etc.}$

$r = 1, 13, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 47, 67, \text{ etc.}$

19°. Sit  $4n + 1 = 181$ ;  $n = 45$ .

$p = 3^3, 5, 43, 3, 13, 3, 11, 5^2, 3 \cdot 5, 3, 11, 2^2, 3^2, 5,$   
 $5, 13, \text{ etc.}$

$r = 1, 2, 3, 5, 11, 13, 43, \text{ etc.}$

20°. Sit  $4n + 1 = 193$ ;  $n = 48$ .

$p = 2^2, 3, 2, 23, 2, 3, 7, 2^2, 3^2, 2^2, 7, 2, 3^2,$   
 $2^3, 3, 2, 3, 7, 2, 31, \text{ etc.}$

$r = 1, 2, 3, 7, 23, 31, \text{ etc.}$

21°. Sit  $4n + 1 = 197$ ;  $n = 49$ .

$p = 7^2, 47, 43, 37, 29, 19, 7, 7, 23, 41, 61, \text{ etc.}$

$r = 1, 7, 19, 23, 29, 37, 41, 43, 47, 61, \text{ etc.}$

### Scholion.

5. 14. Ex his omnibus exemplis manifesto liquet, nullos numeros primos sub littera  $p$  tamquam factores occurrere, qui non simul ipsi sint residua; quae veritas certe omnem attentionem eo magis meretur, quod ex sola inductione est conclusa, neque etiamnunc firma demonstratione

trone correborato; quia tam in omnibus aliatis exemplis tam luculentiter se offert, neuri quam desperandum videtur. Qui autem hanc investigationem siccipere voluerit, probe perpendat, haec egregiam proprietatem tum tantum locum habere, quando  $4n+1$  est numerus primus; si enim non est primus, plurimi occurruunt casus, quibus hoc sic us evnit. Huius generis exemplum est, quo  $n=1$ ; tum enim prodit  $p=11$ ;  $3^1$ ;  $5$ ;  $1$ ;  $3^2$ ;  $19$ ;  $31$ ;  $61$ ;  $79$ ;  $3^3$ ;  $11$ ; etc. vnde de numero  $8$  nihil plane concidere licet, aut ad residua pertineat nec ne? Quod autem casibus, quibus  $4n+1$  est numerus primus, semper succedit, ratio fortasse in eo est querenda, quod pro diuisione  $2n+1$  numerus residuorum semper est  $n$ , dum contra si  $2n+1$  non est primus, numerus residuorum multo est minor; id quod in causa esse videatur, quod in alio exemplo circa numerum  $3$  nihil decidatur. Quicquid autem sit, nullum plane dubium superesse videatur, quomodo sequens stabilatur.

### Conclusio.

**§. 15.** Quoties numerus  $4n+1$  fuerit primus, per eumque omnia quadrata dividantur, non solum omnes numeri in hac formula:  $n = q^2 - q$ , sive etiam hac:  $q^2 + q - n$  contenti, inter residua occurruunt ipsi, sed etiam omnes plante factores primi, ex quibus illi sint compositi.

### Theorema 4.

**§. 16.** Si  $4n+1$  fuerit numerus primus et per eum omnia quadrata dividantur, inter residua omnes occurserint numeri in hac formula:  $n = q^2 + q$ , contenti.

De-

### Demonstratio.

Hic etiam claram est, numerum  $4n+1$  infinitis modis fit posito enim  $4n+1 = 4p - (2q+1)^2$ , representari posse; siue  $p = n + q^2 + q$ . Cum ergo  $4p - (2q+1)^2$  sit numerus primus, siue  $p = 1$ , siue  $p = n + q^2 + q$ , siue  $p = 11$ ; fieri  $n = p - q^2 - q$ , quibus hoc resolutum, numerus primus, ante demonstratum est, numerum  $p$  inter residua reperi; quo circa etiam omnes numeri in hac formula contenti,  $n + q^2 + q$ , inter residua repertentur.

utis exam-  
'andunt vi-  
e volunt  
am tamen  
primus; si  
quibus hoc  
merus pri-  
residua re-  
mula con-  
ne conclu-  
nod autem  
mper suc-  
pro diui-  
dum con-  
rum mul-  
tudin in al-  
Quicquid  
ir, quomodo

**§. 17.** Si ego pro  $q$  omnes numeri  $0$ ,  $1$ ,  $2$ ,  $3$ ,  $4$ , etc. substituantur, infiniti huiusmodi oriuntur numeri, quos tamen omnes ad multitudinem  $2n+1$  deprimere licet, siquidem isti numeri  $n + q^2 + q$  per diuisiorem  $4n+1$  dividantur.

### Corollarium 1.

**§. 18.** Necesse ergo est, hoc modo omnia plane prodire residua, quandoquidem etiam tan portantes, quam produc produc peruntur; residua  $\alpha$  et  $\beta$ , tum etiam  $\beta$  fore residuum, quoniam  $\alpha \alpha \gamma \gamma$  et  $\beta \beta$  sunt omnes plante.

### Corollarium 2.

**§. 19.** Cum eiusmodi bina residua infinitis modo combinari possint, maxime verisimilis est inspicio, praeceps numeros, in forma  $n + q^2 + q$  contentos, etiam omnes eorum factores primi in residuis occurre; quae conjectura vixi patitur vt ante, certo fundamento nica-

prodice re-  
produca  
peruntur;  
residua  $\alpha$   
 $\beta$  et  $\gamma \gamma$  et  
ut primus,  
um omnes  
 $q^2 + q - n$   
omnes pla-

nas et per  
mes occur-  
i;  
De-



14°. Sit  $4n - 1 = 103$ ;  $n = 26$ .  
 $p = 2, 13, 2^2, 7, 2^3, 2, 19, 2, 23, 2^2, 7, 2^2, 17, 2, 41,$   
 $2, 7^2, 2^2, 29$ , etc.

$r = 1, 2, 7, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 41$ , etc.

### Scholioum.

§. 20. Ex his exemplis iterum abunde patet, omnes plane numeros primos in numeris  $p$  contentos ipsos quoque esse residua. Evidens autem est, ut primum hoc de minoribus numeris fuerit certum, de maioribus nullum amplius dubium relinqui; at vero in numeros  $p$  binarius non ingreditur, nisi iam fuerit in ipso numero primo  $n$ ; ternarius autem, nisi in duobus primis insit, ex tota serie  $p$  exclusitur. Eodem modo patet, quinarius, nisi in tribus primis insit, quoque excludi; septenarius autem penitus excluditur, nisi in quatuor primis iam occurat, et sic de reliquis. Vnde patet, in continuazione vteriori istius seriei nullos numeros primos minores ingredi posse, qui non iam ante fuerint ingressi; quae obseruatio fortasse ad demonstrationem deducere posset. Verum hic iterum proba notetur, hanc insignem proprietatem tantum locum habere, quoties  $4n - 1$  fuerit numerus primus; si enim esset compositus, tum viisque eiusmodi numeri primi occurrere possunt, de quibus neutriquam liquet, vtrum in ordinem  $r$  finit referendi. Veluti si fuerit  $n = 30 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$ ; tum numeri pro  $p$  ita se habeant:

$$p = 2, 3, 5, 2^2, 3^2, 2, 3, 7, 2, 5^2, 2^2, 3, 5, 2^2, 3^2,$$
 $2, 43, 2, 3, 17, 2^2, 3, 5, 2^2, 5, 7, 2, 9$ , etc.

Hic quidem statim adpareat, binarium ad residua esse refendendum; quo sublato iudicium redit ad sequentes numeros:  
 $3, 5, 3^2, 3, 7, 5^2, 43, 3, 17, 5, 7, 3^2$ , etc.

Hic autem nullo modo concidi potest, sine 3, sine 5, sine 7 in residuis repesciri; et fieri posset, ut singuli effent non-residua; quoadquidem producta ex binis non-residuis producent residua; verum etiam hinc numerus  $4n - 1 = 319$  non est primus. De primis autem certa videtur haec

interventus ipsius, ut primum non est, maioribus numeros  $p$

350 numero eumque numeri in summa ipsi bus illi si

350 numero eumque numeri in summa ipsi bus illi sunt compositi.

### Conclusio.

§. 21. Quoties numerus  $4n - 1$  fuerit primus per eumque dividantur omnia quadrata; non solum omnes numeri in forma  $n + q$ ,  $q + q$  contenti inter residua occurrit ipsi, sed etiam omnes plane factores primi, ex quibus illi sunt compositi.

### Theorema generale.

§. 22. Denomine  $T$  numerum quenamque in hoc formula ( $2q + 1)^2 - 4a^2$  contentum. Si jucit vel  $4a^2 + T$ , vel  $4a^2 - T$  numerus primus, per eumque quadrata dividatur, tum in residuis semper repeteatur numerus  $a$ .

### Demonstratio.

Cum enim sit  $T = (2q + 1)^2 - 4a^2$ ; numerus illius primus erit vel  $4a^2 - 4a^2 + (2q + 1)^2$ , vel  $4a^2 + 4a^2 - (2q + 1)^2$ . Illo casu habebimus  $p = a(s - t)$ ; hoc vero  $p = a(s + t)$ , neque in viroque easdem  $p$  factorem habet  $a$ , qui ergo per praecedentes conclusiones in residuis ex quadratis ortis occurret.

**Corollarium 1.**

§. 23. Hoc ergo modo numeri  $T$  ex quadratis  $(2q+1)^2$  formati infra  $4\alpha$  deprimi poterunt; sique multitudo horum valorum ad numerum determinatum reducitur, etiam si numeri  $(2q+1)^2$  in infinitum progrediantur. Inveniunt autem omnibus ipsis  $T$  valoribus ipsis  $4\alpha$  minoribus, si illis continuo addantur multiplia ipsius  $4\alpha$ , hos valores in infinitum continuare licet.

**Corollarium 2.**

§. 24. Quia numerus  $\alpha$  inter residua quadratorum occurrit, semper dabitur formula  $x^2 - \alpha^2$  per numerum illum primam diuisibilis, siue is sit  $4\alpha s + T$ ; siue  $4\alpha s - T$ ; ac si iste numerus primus vocetur  $2m+1$ , tunc formula  $\alpha^2 - 1$  diuisorem habebit  $2m+1$ .

**Scholion.**

§. 25. Quot autem valores diuersis littera  $T$  infra  $4\alpha$  fortis, id pender ab inde numeri  $\alpha$ , siue is fuerit primus siue compositus; atque hoc differimen probe est notandum, cum viceprior euolutio harum formulam pro casibus, quibus  $\alpha$  est numerus compositus, commode expediri nequeat, nisi casus, quibus  $\alpha$  est numerus primus, ante fuerint explorati.

**Theorema.**

§. 26. Si a fuerit numerus primus, puta  $2\alpha+1$ , siue numerus colorum litterae  $T$  ipso  $4\alpha$  minorum erit  $= \alpha$ , si toudem numeri formae  $4n+1$  inde excludetur.

De-

**Demonstratio.**

Omnes valores diuersi litterae  $T$  ipso  $4\alpha$  minus rum colligentur ex quadratis imparibus minoribus quam  $\alpha^2 = (2\alpha+1)^2$ , quac ergo sunt  $1, 9, 25, 49, \dots, (2\alpha-1)^2$ , quorum numerus triplex est  $\alpha$ . Perpicuum autem est, ex quadratis maioribus quam  $\alpha$  eodem prorsus valores ipsius  $T$  refertare, qui ex minoribus prodierunt. Sit enim quadrato minore  $(\alpha-\beta)^2$ , et quia eorum differentia  $4\alpha\beta$  diuisibilis est per  $4\alpha$ , vtrinque idem residuum oriatur necesse est. Facile autem porro intelligitur, ex omnibus quadratis ipso  $\alpha^2$  minoribus diuersa residua nasci debere.

Quia iam  $T$  denotat numeros formae  $4n+1$ , videamus, quot huiusmodi numeri ab unitate usque ad  $4\alpha-8\alpha+4$  occurrit. Facile autem patet, eorum numerum summa  $= 2\alpha+1$ , inter quos occurrit unus per  $\alpha$  diuisibilis; quo exclusio multitudo reliquorum est  $= 2\alpha$ ; quare cum multitudine valorum idoneorum ipsis  $T$  sit  $= \alpha$ , eundem est totidem numeros formae  $4n+1$  inde excludi.

**Corollarium 1.**

§. 27. Quia omnes valores litterae  $T$  in forma  $4n+1$  continentur, si omnes numeri huius formae ab unitate usque ad  $4\alpha$  scribantur, eorum terminis tantum praebet veros valores litterae  $T$ , reliqui vero omnes inde excluduntur. Vnamur autem littera  $\Theta$  ad huiusmodi numeros exclusos denotandos.

**Corollarium 2.**

§. 28. Cum ergo omnes numeri formae  $4n+1$ , qui sunt:

De-

N n a

3, 5,

qui sunt:  
meros c  
 $2\alpha+1$ ,  
erit  $= \alpha$ ,

x, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, 33, etc.

pro quoniam casu numeri  $\alpha$  sunt ad ordinem terminorum  
 $T = (2\alpha + 1)^2 - 4\alpha$ , sive ad ordinem exclusorum  $\Theta$   
refrancatur, opera pretium erit, ambos illatos ordines, pro  
minoribus faltem ipsius  $\alpha$  valoribus, qui quidem sunt pri-  
mi, exhibere; atque utile erit, non solum primam perio-  
dum horum numerorum ipso  $4\alpha$  minorum, sed etiam se-  
quentes periodos, addendo continuo  $4\alpha$ , ob oculos ex-  
ponere:

1°. Sit  $\alpha = 2$ ; erit  $4\alpha = 8$ .

$$T = 1 \boxed{9} | 13 | 25 | 33 | \dots \text{etc.}$$

2°. Sit  $\alpha = 3$ ; erit  $4\alpha = 12$ .

$$T = 1 \boxed{9} | 13 | 25 | 37 | 49 | 61 | \dots \text{etc.}$$

Quia hic  $\alpha$  erat 3, quadrata per 3 dividibilia excludi de-  
bantur:

3°. Sit  $\alpha = 5$ , erit  $4\alpha = 20$ .

$$T = 1 \boxed{9} | 13 | 25 | 41 | 49 | 61 | 69 | 81 | 89 | \dots \text{etc.}$$

Hic scilicet ex ordine  $\Theta$  exclusimus numerum 5, vtpote  
ipsi  $\alpha$  aequalem.

4°. Sit  $\alpha = 7$ ; erit  $4\alpha = 28$ .

$$T = 1 \boxed{9} | 13 | 25 | 37 | 53 | 57 | 65 | 81 | 89 | \dots \text{etc.}$$

Hic in ordine  $\Theta$  omimius numerum 21, vtpote per  $\alpha = 7$   
dividibilem.

minorum

orum  $\Theta$   
nes, pro

sunt pri-  
m perio-

etiam se-  
ulos ex-

5°. Sit  $\alpha = 13$ ;  $4\alpha = 52$ .

$$T = 1 \boxed{9} | 17 | 21 | 29 | 41 | 57 | 61 | 65 | 73 | 81 | \dots \text{etc.}$$

$$\Theta = 13, 17, 21, 29, 41 | 57, 61, 65, 73, 81 | \dots \text{etc.}$$

$$89, 93, 97, 113, 125 | \dots \text{etc.}$$

$$101, 105, 109, 117, 129 | \dots \text{etc.}$$

$$7°. Sit  $\alpha = 17$ ;  $4\alpha = 68$ .$$

$$T = 1 \boxed{9} | 13 | 21 | 25 | 33 | 49 | 53 | 61 | 69 | 77 | 81 | 101 | \dots \text{etc.}$$

$$\Theta = 13, 21, 33, 37, 41, 45, 57, 73, 85, 89, 93, 97, \dots \text{etc.}$$

$$8°. Sit  $\alpha = 19$ ;  $4\alpha = 76$ .$$

$$T = 1 \boxed{9} | 13 | 21 | 25 | 45 | 49 | 61 | 73 | 77 | 81 | 85 | 93 | \dots \text{etc.}$$

$$\Theta = 13, 21, 29, 33, 37, 41, 53, 65, 69, 89, 97, 105, \dots \text{etc.}$$

$$9°. Sit  $\alpha = 23$ ;  $4\alpha = 92$ .$$

$$T = 1 \boxed{9} | 13 | 21 | 25 | 29 | 41 | 49 | 73 | 77 | 81 | 85 | \dots \text{etc.}$$

$$\Theta = 13, 17, 21, 33, 37, 45, 53, 57, 61, 65, 89, \dots \text{etc.}$$

$$10°. Sit  $\alpha = 29$ ;  $4\alpha = 116$ .$$

$$T = 1 \boxed{9} | 13 | 21 | 25 | 33 | 45 | 49 | 53 | 57 | 65 | 81 | 93 | \dots \text{etc.}$$

$$\Theta = 17, 21, 37, 41, 61, 69, 73, 77, 85, 89, 97, 101, 105, 113, \dots \text{etc.}$$

### Scholion.

§. 29. Hinc ergo pro istis numeris primis  $a$  in-  
notescunt tam valores litterae  $T$ , quam litterae  $\Theta$ , quos  
ita intelligere decet, vt quoties formula  $4a^5 + T$ , vel  
 $4a^5 - T$  fuerit numerus Primus, puta  $2m + 1$ , tum  
semper exhiberi posse formula  $xx - ay^2$  per  $2m + 1$   
diuisibilis, tum vero etiam semper formula  $a^m - 1$  eu-  
dem habebit diuisorem  $2m + 1$ , ita vt iam plura theo-  
remata supra allata, scilicet quoties  $a$  fuerit numerus pri-  
mus, ita succinente possumus enunciare. Vt, quoties fuerit  
 $4a^5 + T$  numerus primus  $= 2m + 1$ , tum semper for-  
mula  $a^m - 1$  evdencit admittat diuisorium; quo obseruato  
nullum amplius dubium supererit, quin numeri sub ordine  
comprehensi contraria gaudent proprietate, quam iam  
ita enunciare licet, vr, quoties formula  $4a^5 + \Theta$  fuerit  
nummerus primus  $= 2m + 1$ ; tum non amplius formula  
 $a^m - 1$  per eum sit diuisibilis; vnde cum formula  $a^m - 1$   
semper sit diuisibilis, sequitur hoc casu semper formulam  
 $a^m - 1$  per numerum primum  $2m + 1$  fore diuisibilem.  
Arque haec duo enuntiata omnes calsis supra allatos ex-  
hauiuntur, quibus numerus  $a$  erat primus; quando autem  $a$   
habet factores, res fecus se habet, hosque calis peculiari  
modo tractari conuenit.

**Problema.**  
§. 30. Si numerus  $\sigma$  fuerit compositus, puta  $\sigma = f g$ , invenire numeros virtutumque indolis per literas T et G designatos.

### Problema.

5

<i>sub</i>	<i>fīrmā</i>	<i>igitur quae</i>	<i>untur omnes diūtōres p̄mī</i>	<i>z̄s + z̄s</i>
<i>quos</i>	<i>(f̄ḡ)̄ - z̄</i>	<i>fit diūtibiles; id quod duplīci modo fieri potest,</i>	<i>fīrmā</i>	<i>(f̄ḡ)̄ - z̄</i>
<i>vel</i>	<i>tūm</i>	<i>vel quando hae dūas formulae: f̄m̄ - z̄ et ḡm̄ - z̄ per z̄m̄ + z̄</i>	<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>
<i>(f̄ḡ)</i>	<i>cūm</i>	<i>fūnt diūtibiles, vel etiam hae dūas formulae: f̄m̄ - z̄ et</i>	<i>cūm</i>	<i>ḡm̄ - z̄.</i>
<i>vel</i>	<i>theō-</i>	<i>Priore enim casu, cum fit</i>	<i>theō-</i>	<i>ḡm̄ - z̄.</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>pri-</i>	<i>vīque haec formula per z̄m̄ + z̄ diūdi poterit. Iam pro</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>(f̄ḡ)̄ - z̄ = ḡm̄ (f̄m̄ - z̄) + ḡm̄ - z̄,</i>
<i>fuerit</i>	<i>fuerit</i>	<i>numeris primis f̄ et ḡ diūtōres primi hoc p̄fātantes</i>	<i>fuerit</i>	<i>vīque has formulae per z̄m̄ + z̄ diūdi poterit. Iam pro</i>
<i>r</i>	<i>for-</i>	<i>supra fūnt inueni, quos diūtōnīs gratia ita repreāen-</i>	<i>for-</i>	<i>numeris primis f̄ et ḡ diūtōres primi hoc p̄fātantes</i>
<i>rnato</i>	<i>rnato</i>	<i>temus:</i>	<i>temus:</i>	<i>supra fūnt inueni, quos diūtōnīs gratia ita repreāen-</i>
<i>rdine</i>	<i>4.f̄.ḡ.s - T̄f̄;</i>	<i>4.f̄.ḡ.s - T̄s;</i>	<i>4.f̄.ḡ.s - T̄f̄;</i>	<i>4.f̄.ḡ.s - T̄s;</i>
<i>1 iam</i>	<i>quae dīac formulae in vīam coāēcent, si ex valōribus</i>	<i>quae dīac formulae in vīam coāēcent, si ex valōribus</i>	<i>quae dīac formulae in vīam coāēcent, si ex valōribus</i>	<i>quae dīac formulae in vīam coāēcent, si ex valōribus</i>
<i>fīeric</i>	<i>supra datī literārum T̄f̄ et T̄s eos excēpānus, qui</i>	<i>supra datī literārum T̄f̄ et T̄s eos excēpānus, qui</i>	<i>supra datī literārum T̄f̄ et T̄s eos excēpānus, qui</i>	<i>supra datī literārum T̄f̄ et T̄s eos excēpānus, qui</i>
<i>rnula</i>	<i>vīrique fūnt communes. Hī enim s̄ littera T̄ compre-</i>	<i>vīrique fūnt communes. Hī enim s̄ littera T̄ compre-</i>	<i>vīrique fūnt communes. Hī enim s̄ littera T̄ compre-</i>	<i>vīrique fūnt communes. Hī enim s̄ littera T̄ compre-</i>
<i>n - z̄</i>	<i>hēdāntur, vīque omnes numeri primi hīus formac-</i>	<i>hēdāntur, vīque omnes numeri primi hīus formac-</i>	<i>hēdāntur, vīque omnes numeri primi hīus formac-</i>	<i>hēdāntur, vīque omnes numeri primi hīus formac-</i>
<i>vīlam</i>	<i>4.f̄.ḡ.s - T̄</i> <i>quaestio fātisfacient. Postōrē autem casu,</i>	<i>4.f̄.ḡ.s - T̄</i> <i>quaestio fātisfacient. Postōrē autem casu,</i>	<i>4.f̄.ḡ.s - T̄</i> <i>quaestio fātisfacient. Postōrē autem casu,</i>	<i>4.f̄.ḡ.s - T̄</i> <i>quaestio fātisfacient. Postōrē autem casu,</i>
<i>hīlēm.</i>	<i>quo formulae f̄m̄ - z̄ et ḡm̄ - z̄ diūtōrem habent z̄m̄ + z̄,</i>	<i>quo formulae f̄m̄ - z̄ et ḡm̄ - z̄ diūtōrem habent z̄m̄ + z̄,</i>	<i>quo formulae f̄m̄ - z̄ et ḡm̄ - z̄ diūtōrem habent z̄m̄ + z̄,</i>	<i>quo formulae f̄m̄ - z̄ et ḡm̄ - z̄ diūtōrem habent z̄m̄ + z̄,</i>
<i>qua</i>	<i>quia eff</i>	<i>(f̄ḡ)̄ - z̄ = f̄m̄ (ḡm̄ + z̄) - f̄m̄ - z̄;</i>	<i>quia eff</i>	<i>(f̄ḡ)̄ - z̄ = f̄m̄ (ḡm̄ + z̄) - f̄m̄ - z̄;</i>
<i>hīc</i>	<i>4.f̄.ḡ.s - T̄</i> <i>et 4.ḡ.f̄.s - T̄;</i>	<i>4.f̄.ḡ.s - T̄</i> <i>et 4.ḡ.f̄.s - T̄;</i>	<i>4.f̄.ḡ.s - T̄</i> <i>et 4.ḡ.f̄.s - T̄;</i>	<i>4.f̄.ḡ.s - T̄</i> <i>et 4.ḡ.f̄.s - T̄;</i>
<i>caſu</i>	<i>quare si ex valōribus literāe Ō pro numeris f̄ et ḡ iī,</i>	<i>quare si ex valōribus literāe Ō pro numeris f̄ et ḡ iī,</i>	<i>quare si ex valōribus literāe Ō pro numeris f̄ et ḡ iī,</i>	<i>quare si ex valōribus literāe Ō pro numeris f̄ et ḡ iī,</i>
<i>quāre</i>	<i>qui ipsiā fūnt communes, excēpānur, cos nūc etiam</i>	<i>qui ipsiā fūnt communes, excēpānur, cos nūc etiam</i>	<i>qui ipsiā fūnt communes, excēpānur, cos nūc etiam</i>	<i>qui ipsiā fūnt communes, excēpānur, cos nūc etiam</i>
<i>qui i</i>	<i>valōribus litterāe T̄ accēpti oportet, fīcē omnes valō-</i>	<i>valōribus litterāe T̄ accēpti oportet, fīcē omnes valō-</i>	<i>valōribus litterāe T̄ accēpti oportet, fīcē omnes valō-</i>	<i>valōribus litterāe T̄ accēpti oportet, fīcē omnes valō-</i>
<i>valōri</i>	<i>res quaeſſi litterāe T̄ obtinebuntur, si tam numeri for-</i>	<i>res quaeſſi litterāe T̄ obtinebuntur, si tam numeri for-</i>	<i>res quaeſſi litterāe T̄ obtinebuntur, si tam numeri for-</i>	<i>res quaeſſi litterāe T̄ obtinebuntur, si tam numeri for-</i>
<i>res q</i>	<i>mūlis T̄ et T̄ḡ communes, quam etiam iī, quos for-</i>	<i>mūlis T̄ et T̄ḡ communes, quam etiam iī, quos for-</i>	<i>mūlis T̄ et T̄ḡ communes, quam etiam iī, quos for-</i>	<i>mūlis T̄ et T̄ḡ communes, quam etiam iī, quos for-</i>
<i>mais</i>	<i>mulae</i>	<i>mulae</i>	<i>mulae</i>	<i>mulae</i>

### Solution.

5. 29. Hinc ergo pro istis numeris primis  $a$  invenientur tam valores litterae  $T$ , quam litterae  $\Theta$ , quos noteantur tam formulae  $4 \cdot f \cdot g^m - 1$  contenti, per quos formula  $(f \cdot g)^m - 1$  sit diuisibilis; id quod dupli modo fieri posset, ita intelligere decet, ut quoties formula  $4 \cdot a^s + T$ , vel  $4 \cdot a^s - T$  fuerit numerus primus, puta  $2^m + 1$ , tum semper exhiberi possit formula  $x^x - a^y y$  per  $2^m + 1$  diuisibilis; tum vero etiam semper formula  $a^m - 1$  cundem habebit diuisorem  $2^m + 1$ , ita ut iam plura theorematata supra allata, scilicet quoties  $a$  fuerit numerus primus, ita lucidius posimus esunari, ut quoties fuerit  $4 \cdot a^s + T$  numerus primus  $\equiv 2^m + 1$ , tum semper formula  $a^m - 1$  evdem admittat diuisorem; quo obseruato nullum amplius dubium supererit, quin numeri sub ordine  $\Theta$  comprehendendi contraria gaudent proprietate, quam iam ita enuntiare licet, vt, quoties formula  $4 \cdot a^s + \Theta$  fuerit numerus primus  $\equiv 2^m + 1$ ; tum non amplius formula  $a^m - 1$  per eum sit diuisibilis; vnde cum formula  $a^m - 1$  semper sit diuisibilis, sequitur hoc casu semper formulam  $a^m + 1$  per numerum primum  $2^m + 1$  fore diuisibilem. Atque haec duo enuntiata omnes causas supra allatas exhauiunt, quibus numerus  $a$  erat primus; quando autem  $a$  modo traxisti conueniet.

**Problema.**

6. 30. Si numerus  $a$  fuerit compositus, puta  $a = f \cdot g$ , invenire numeros  $vtriusque$  indolis per literas  $T$  et  $\Theta$  designatos.

Sub  $(f \cdot g)^m - 1$  sit diuisibilis; id quod dupli modo fieri posset, vel quando haec duae formulae:  $f^m - 1$  et  $g^m - 1$  per  $2^m + 1$  sunt diuisibiles, vel etiam haec duae formulae:  $f^m - 1$  et  $g^m - 1$ . Priore enim casu, cum funt  $f^m - 1$  et  $g^m - 1$  priuilegia, que sunt in formula  $(f \cdot g)^m - 1 = g^m(f^m - 1) + f^m - 1$ , priuilegia sunt inveniuntur, quos distinctionis gratia ita representamus:

$4 \cdot f \cdot g^s \mp T^{(f)}$ ; et  $4 \cdot g \cdot f^s \mp T^{(g)}$ ;

quae duae formulae in unam coalecent, si ex valoribus figura datis litterarum  $T^{(f)}$  et  $T^{(g)}$  eos excerpamus, qui priuilegia sunt communes. Hi enim si litera  $T$  comprehendantur, priuilegia omnes numeri primi huius formulae  $4 \cdot f \cdot g^s \mp T$  quaesito satisfacent. Postiore autem casu, quo formulae  $f^m - 1$  et  $g^m - 1$  diuisorem habent  $2^m + 1$ , quia est

$(f \cdot g)^m - 1 \equiv f^m(g^m + 1) - f^m - 1$ ,

hunc formulae idem diuisor conueniet. Pro hoc autem casu supra vidimus, formam diuisorum primorum esse

$4 \cdot f \cdot g^s \mp \Theta^{(f)}$  et  $4 \cdot g \cdot f^s \mp \Theta^{(g)}$ ,

quare si ex valoribus litterae  $\Theta$  pro numeris  $f$  et  $g$  iij, qui ipsis sint communes, excerpantur, eos nunc etiam valoribus litterae  $T$  accenteri oportet; siveque omnes valores quae sunt litterae  $T$  obtinebuntur, si tamen numeri formulis  $T^{(f)}$  et  $T^{(g)}$  communes, quam etiam ii, quos formulae

mulae  $\Theta^{(f)}$  et  $\Theta^{(g)}$  communes habent, contingantur, atque usque ad terminum  $4f\&gt;=4a$  producantur; quem in finem iam supra valores harum litterarum ultra primam periodum continuimus. His autem invenit relqui numeri formae  $4n+1$ , hinc exclusi values dabunt litterae  $\Theta$ , quos etiam ita colligere licet, ut eo referantur tam termini litteris  $T^{(f)}$  et  $\Theta^{(f)}$ , quam litteris  $T^{(g)}$  et  $\Theta^{(g)}$  communes.

## Exemplum.

§. 31. Quia haec operatio facilissime exemplo illustrabitur, sit  $a = 15$ , ideoque  $f = 3$ , et  $g = 5$ , pro quo virque numero ex supra allatis deponantur valores litterarum  $T$  et  $\Theta$ . Inde igitur habebimus:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pro } \{ T^{(f)} \} &= 1, 13, 25, 37, 49, 61, \\ f = 3 \quad \{ \Theta^{(f)} \} &= 5, 17, 29, 41, 53, 65. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pro } \{ T^{(g)} \} &= 1, 9, 21, 29, 41, 49, 61, 69, \\ g = 5 \quad \{ \Theta^{(g)} \} &= 13, 17, 33, 37, 53, 57, 73, 77. \end{aligned}$$

quos valores ultra terminum  $4a = 4f\&gt;=60$  continuemus.

Iam litterae  $T^{(f)}$  et  $T^{(g)}$  sequentes habent terminos communes: 1, 49, 61, litterae autem  $\Theta^{(f)}$  et  $\Theta^{(g)}$  communes habent itos terminos 17, 53, qui numeri communis praebeant valores litterarum  $T$  pro ito calu. At pro littera  $\Theta$  capiantur primo termini communes ex litteris  $T^{(f)}$  et  $\Theta^{(f)}$ , qui sunt 13, 37; tum vero etiam numeri litteris  $T^{(g)}$  et  $\Theta^{(g)}$  communes, qui sunt 29, 41. Consequenter pro casu proposito  $a = 15$  valores litterarum  $T$  et  $\Theta$  per primam periodum, usque ad  $4a = 60$  continentur, erunt;

 $T =$  $Euleri$ 

exibitis.

 $T =$ *Euleri Opus. Anal. Tom. I.*

O o

x.

antur, atque  $\Theta = 13, 29, 37, 41$ .

Hic felicit occurunt omnes numeri formae  $4n+1$ , qui quidem ad 15 sunt primi; et leviter attendeat patet, tamen semper terminos in utrumque ordinem  $T$  et  $\Theta$  in referatur gredi.

## Scholion.

§. 32. Quo haec possema obseruatio melius intelligatur, regula hanc adeo communis noctur, quae offert, quo pro quo alores litterarum  $N$  fuerit quorum primos, semi-tutus, semi-tudo, ubi  $a, b, c, d$ , continuatio numerorum ad  $N$  primorum ipsoque minorum erit

$$(a-1)a^{a-1}, (b-1)b^{b-1}, (c-1)c^{c-1}, \dots$$

Cum nunc nostro casu sit  $N = 60 = 2^2 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 5^1$  erit multitudine numerorum ad  $N$  primorum ipsoque minorum

$$= 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 16,$$

qui cum omnes sint impares et tam formae  $4n+1$  tantum adveniunt, nonne formae  $4n-1$ , nonne formae  $4n+1$  tantum adveniunt, numeri 8, quorum semi-tutus ad litteram  $T$ , reliqui vero numeri 8, connumerari litterarum  $T$  50 continuentur ad numeros  $T$  et  $\Theta$  pro simplicioribus numeris a ex binis factoribus primis constatibus evolvendos?

Hic felicit occurunt omnes numeri formae  $4n+1$ , qui quidem semper terminos in utrumque ordinem  $T$  et  $\Theta$  in referatur gredi.

$$T = 1, 17, 49, 53.$$

$$\Theta = 13, 29, 37, 41.$$

**Solutio.**

- 1°. Sit  $a = 2, 3; 4a = 24$ .  
 $T = 1, 5, 25, 29 | 49, 53 | 73, 77,$   
 $\Theta = 13, 17 | 37, 41 | 61, 65 | 85, 89,$   
 $z^o. Sit n = 2, 5; 4a = 40.$   
 $T = 1, 9, 13, 37 | 41, 49, 53, 77,$   
 $\Theta = 17, 33, 21, 29 | 57, 73, 61, 69.$

- 3°. Sit  $a = 2, 7; 4a = 56$ .  
 $T = 1, 5, 9, 13, 25, 45 | 57, 61, 65, 69, 85, 101,$   
 $\Theta = 17, 29, 33, 37, 41, 53 | 73, 85, 89, 93, 97, 109.$

- 4°. Sit  $a = 2, 11; 4a = 88$ .  
 $T = 1, 9, 13, 21, 25, 29, 49, 61, 81, 85,$   
 $\Theta = 5, 17, 37, 41, 45, 53, 57, 65, 69, 73.$

5°. Sit  $a = 2, 13; 4a = 104$ .

- $T = 1, 5, 9, 17, 21, 25, 37, 45, 49, 81, 85, 93,$   
 $\Theta = 29, 33, 41, 53, 57, 61, 69, 73, 77, 89, 97, 101.$

6°. Sit  $a = 3, 5; 4a = 60$ .

- $T = 1, 17, 49, 53,$   
 $\Theta = 13, 29, 37, 41.$

7°. Sit  $a = 3, 7; 4a = 84$ .

- $T = 1, 5, 17, 25, 37, 41,$   
 $\Theta = 13, 29, 53, 61, 65, 73.$

**Problema.**

§ 33. Si a fuerit numerus vtunque compositus, inuenire valores litterarum T et Θ, qui illi conuenient.

**Solu-**

- Cum f g et f g et deinceps  
rindet 4.  
 sumantur primo litterae T et Θ pro numero 3, 5 = 15,  
qui autem usque ad 120 conuenient, qui sunt.  
 pro { T = 1, 17, 49, 53, 61, 77, 109, 113,  
 3, 5 } Θ = 13, 29, 37, 41, 73, 89, 97, 101.  
 Cum his comparetur ambae formas factori et respondentes  
aque termini communes virique T recipiuntur.  
 1, 17, 49, 113,

**Solu-**

ter

**Exemplum.**

§ 34. Sit  $a = 30 = 2, 3, 5$ , ideoque  $4a = 120$ ; sumantur primo litterae T et Θ pro numero 3, 5 = 15, qui autem usque ad 120 conuenient, qui sunt.

pro { T = 1, 17, 49, 53, 61, 77, 109, 113,  
 3, 5 } Θ = 13, 29, 37, 41, 73, 89, 97, 101.  
 Cum his comparetur ambae formas factori et respondentes  
aque termini communes virique T recipiuntur.

**Solu-**

ter

termini autem communes virtusque litterae  $\Theta$  sunt

13, 29, 37, 101,

quocirca ordinis quaevis  $T$  et  $\Theta$  pro numero  $a = 30$  erunt:

$T = 1, 13, 17, 29, 37, 49, 101, 113$ , etc.

$\Theta = 41, 53, 61, 73, 77, 89, 97, 109$ , etc.

### Scholion.

§. 35. Colligamus iam omnia hactenus inventa, ac pro omnibus numeris  $a$ , exceptis ipsis quadratis, usque ad 30. formas numerorum primorum  $a \cdot m + r$  ordine exhibemus, per quos vel  $a^m - r$  vel  $a^m + r$  fit diuiniibilis;

$a$ .	$a \cdot m + r$	$a^m + r$
2.	$8 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 1$	$2^m - 1.$
3.	$8 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 5$	$2^m + 1.$
4.	$12 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 1$	$3^m - 1.$
5.	$12 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 5$	$3^m + 1.$
6.	$20 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 1, 9$	$5^m - 1.$
7.	$20 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 13, 17$	$5^m + 1.$
8.	$24 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 1, 5$	$6^m - 1.$
9.	$24 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 13, 17$	$6^m + 1.$
10.	$28 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 1, 9, 25$	$7^m - 1.$
11.	$28 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 5, 13, 17$	$7^m + 1.$
12.	$32 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 1, 9, 17, 25$	$8^m - 1.$
13.	$32 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 5, 13, 21, 29$	$8^m + 1.$

$\Theta$  sunt

$10^m - 1.$

$10^m + 1.$

$11^m - 1.$

$11^m + 1.$

$12^m - 1.$

$12^m + 1.$

$13^m - 1.$

$13^m + 1.$

$14^m - 1.$

$14^m + 1.$

$15^m - 1.$

$15^m + 1.$

$16^m - 1.$

$16^m + 1.$

$17^m - 1.$

$17^m + 1.$

$18^m - 1.$

$18^m + 1.$

$19^m - 1.$

$19^m + 1.$

$20^m - 1.$

$20^m + 1.$

$21^m - 1.$

$21^m + 1.$

$22^m - 1.$

$22^m + 1.$

$\Theta$	$a \cdot m + r$	$a^m + r$
10.	$40 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 1, 9, 13, 37$	$10^m - 1.$
11.	$40 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 17, 21, 29, 33$	$10^m + 1.$
12.	$44 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 1, 5, 9, 25, 37$	$11^m - 1.$
13.	$44 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 13, 17, 21, 29, 41$	$11^m + 1.$
14.	$48 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 1, 13, 25, 37$	$12^m - 1.$
15.	$48 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 5, 17, 29, 41$	$12^m + 1.$
16.	$52 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 1, 9, 17, 25, 29, 49$	$13^m - 1.$
17.	$52 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 5, 21, 33, 37, 41, 45$	$13^m + 1.$
18.	$56 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 1, 9, 13, 25, 45$	$14^m - 1.$
19.	$56 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 17, 29, 33, 37, 41$	$14^m + 1.$
20.	$60 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 1, 17, 49, 53$	$15^m - 1.$
21.	$60 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 13, 29, 37, 41$	$15^m + 1.$
22.	$68 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 1, 9, 13, 21, 25, 33, 49, 53$	$16^m - 1.$
23.	$68 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 5, 29, 37, 41, 45, 57, 61, 65$	$16^m + 1.$
24.	$72 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 1, 17, 25, 41, 49, 65$	$17^m - 1.$
25.	$72 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 5, 13, 29, 37, 53, 61$	$17^m + 1.$
26.	$76 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 1, 5, 9, 17, 25, 45, 49, 61, 69$	$18^m - 1.$
27.	$76 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 13, 21, 29, 33, 37, 41, 53, 65, 69$	$18^m + 1.$
28.	$80 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 1, 9, 21, 29, 41, 49, 61, 69$	$19^m - 1.$
29.	$80 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 13, 17, 33, 37, 53, 57, 73, 77$	$19^m + 1.$
30.	$84 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 1, 5, 17, 25, 37, 41$	$20^m - 1.$
31.	$84 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 13, 29, 53, 65, 73$	$20^m + 1.$
32.	$88 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 1, 9, 13, 21, 25, 29, 49, 61, 81, 85$	$21^m - 1.$
33.	$88 \cdot 5 \overline{+} 5, 17, 27, 41, 45, 53, 57, 65, 69, 73$	$21^m + 1.$

23.	$92 \cdot s \overline{+} 1, 9, 13, 25, 29, 41, 49, 73, 77,$ $81, 85,$	$23^m - 1,$	77	$23^m - 1,$
24.	$92 \cdot s \overline{-} 5, 17, 21, 33, 37, 45, 53, 57, 61,$ $65, 89,$	$23^m + 1,$	7, 61,	$23^m + 1,$
25.	$96 \cdot s \overline{+} 1, 5, 25, 29, 49, 53, 73, 77,$ $96 \cdot s \overline{+} 13, 17, 37, 41, 61, 65, 85, 89,$	$24^m - 1,$ $24^m + 1,$	9,	$24^m - 5,$ $24^m + 1,$
26.	$104 \cdot s \overline{+} 1, 5, 9, 17, 21, 25, 37, 45, 49, 51,$ $85, 93,$	$26^m - 1,$	49, c I.,	$26^m - 1,$
27.	$104 \cdot s \overline{-} 29, 33, 41, 53, 57, 61, 69, 73, 77,$ $108 \cdot s \overline{+} 5, 17, 29, 41, 53, 65, 77, 89, 101,$	$27^m - 1,$ $27^m + 1,$	73, 77	$26^m + 1,$
28.	$112 \cdot s \overline{+} 1, 9, 25, 29, 37, 53, 57, 65, 81,$ $93, 109,$	$28^m - 1,$	15, 97	$27^m - 1,$
29.	$112 \cdot s \overline{-} 5, 13, 17, 33, 41, 45, 61, 69, 73,$ $89, 97, 101,$	$28^m + 1,$	9, 101	$27^m + 1,$
30.	$116 \cdot s \overline{+} 1, 5, 9, 13, 25, 33, 45, 49, 53, 57,$ $65, 81, 93, 109,$	$29^m - 1,$	, 81,	$28^m - 1,$
	$116 \cdot s \overline{-} 17, 21, 37, 41, 61, 69, 73, 77, 85,$ $89, 97, 101, 105, 113,$		19, 73,	$28^m + 1,$
	$120 \cdot s \overline{+} 1, 13, 17, 29, 37, 49, 101, 113,$ $120 \cdot s \overline{+} 41, 53, 61, 73, 77, 89, 97, 109,$	$30^m - 1,$ $30^m + 1,$	53, 57,	$29^m - 1,$

Nunc igitur omnia, quae ante fuerant tradita, satis clare perspicere licet atque in hoc genere nihil aliud superesse videtur, quam ut binac illac conclusiones ex obseruationibus deductae firmis demonstrationibus muniantur.

Primum pro quoque numero  $a$ , sive primo, sive composito, valores litterarum  $T$  et  $\Theta$  fuerint intenti, sequentia duo theorematata notari merentur.

I. Omnes diuiores primi formae  $x^y - a^y$  in alterutra harum formularum:  $4 \alpha s + T$ , vel  $4 \alpha s - T$  continentur.

Sponte autem patet pro  $x$  et  $y$  eiusmodi numeros sumi debere, ut bina membra  $x^y$  et  $a^y$  nullum habeant diuferentem communem.

dita, satis clare il aliud superficie's ex obseruationibus muniantur.