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CIS-487023

[Genzlinger, Karenn](#); [Lockridge, Keir](#) Sophie Germain primes and involutions of  $\mathbb{Z}_n^\times$ . [Involve. A Journal of Mathematics](#) 8 (2015), no. 4, 653 —663.

[Article](#)

In the paper "What is special about the divisors of 24?", Sunil Chebolu proved an interesting result about the multiplication tables of  $[math]$  from several different number theoretic points of view: all of the 1s in the multiplication table for  $[math]$  are located on the main diagonal if and only if  $[math]$  is a divisor of 24. Put another way, this theorem characterizes the positive integers  $[math]$  with the property that the proportion of 1s on the diagonal is precisely 1. The present work is concerned with finding the positive integers  $[math]$  for which there is a given fixed proportion of 1s on the diagonal. For example, when  $[math]$  is prime, we prove that there exists a positive integer  $[math]$  such that  $[math]$  of the 1s lie on the diagonal of the multiplication table for  $[math]$  if and only if  $[math]$  is a Sophie Germain prime.

CIS-350294

[Ford, David](#); [Jha, Vijay](#) On Wendt's determinant and Sophie Germain's theorem. [Experimental Mathematics](#) 1993 (1993).

[Article](#)

After a brief review of partial results regarding Case 1 of Fermat's Last Theorem, we discuss the relationship between the number of points on Fermat's curve modulo a prime and the resultant  $R_n$  of the polynomials  $X^n - 1$  and  $(-1 - X)^n - 1$ , called Wendt's determinant. The investigation of a conjecture about essential prime factors of  $R_n$  (Conjecture 1.3) leads to a proof that Case 1 of Fermat's Last Theorem holds for any prime exponent  $p > 2$  such that  $np + 1$  is prime for some integer  $n \leq 500$  not divisible by 3.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In addition to providing insight into Wendt's determinant, an object of interest in its own right, this paper belongs to a continuing line of investigations that may prove fruitful in spite of the recent announcement by Wiles of his proof of Fermat's Last Theorem. It is not unreasonable to hope for a more elementary proof than Wiles'.

CIS-255354

[Tang, Hui-Chin](#); [Hsieh, Kuang-Hang](#); [Chang, Hwapeng](#) A 32-bit linear congruential random number generator with prime modulus. [Journal of Discrete Mathematical Sciences and Cryptography](#) 13 (2010), no. 5, 479 —486.

**Keywords:** [Linear congruential generator](#) [Mersenne prime](#) [Sophie-Germain prime](#) [Spectral test](#) [full period](#)

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