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theory Problem-2
 imports
   HOL-Number-Theory. Number-Theory
   Common.NT	ext{-}Facts
begin
Positive integers p, a and b satisfy the equation p^2 + a^2 = b^2. Prove that if p is a prime
greater than 3, then a is a multiple of 12 and 2(p+a+1) is a perfect square.
theorem problem2:
 fixes p \ a \ b :: int
 assumes p^2 + a^2 = b^2
   and p: prime p \quad p > 3
   and pos: a > 0 b > 0
 shows 12 dvd a
   and \exists k. \ k^2 = 2*(p+a+1)
proof -
 from \langle p^2 + a^2 = b^2 \rangle have *: p * p = (b + a) * (b - a)
   by (simp add: power2-eq-square flip: square-diff-square-factored)
 hence b + a \ dvd \ p * p
   by auto
 have b + a \in \{1, p, p*p\}
 proof -
   from \langle b + a \ dvd \ p*p \rangle obtain x \ y where
     b + a = x * y  and x  dvd  p  and y  dvd  p 
     using dvd-productE by blast
   with \langle prime \ p \rangle have |x| = 1 \lor |x| = p and |y| = 1 \lor |y| = p
     by (auto simp add: prime-int-iff)
   with pos and \langle b + a = x * y \rangle show b + a \in \{1, p, p * p\}
     by (cases x \ge 0; cases y \ge 0; auto; smt zero-less-mult-iff)
 moreover have b + a \neq 1 using \langle a > \theta \rangle \langle b > \theta \rangle by auto
 moreover have b + a \neq p
 proof
   assume b + a = p
   with * and pos have b - a = p
     by auto
   from \langle b - a = p \rangle and \langle b + a = p \rangle have a = \theta by auto
   thus False using pos by auto
 ultimately have 1: b + a = p * p by auto
 with * pos have 2: b - a = 1 by auto
 from 1 and 2 have **: 2 * a = p * p - 1 by auto
 moreover have [p * p = 1] \pmod{24} using p by (intro\ pp-mod24)
     — This property is proved in Common.NT-Facts
 ultimately have 24 \ dvd \ 2*a
   unfolding cong-def using mod-eq-dvd-iff by fastforce
 thus 12 dvd a
   by auto
 from ** have 2*(p + a + 1) = (p + 1)^2
   by (auto simp add: ac-simps power2-sum) (simp add: power2-eq-square)
 thus \exists k. \ k^2 = 2*(p+a+1)
   by auto
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end

 \mathbf{qed}