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▲ Wilson's theorem

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Number Theory

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In number theory, Wilson's theorem states that a natural number n is a prime number if and only if

$$((n-1)!) \bmod n = (n-1)$$

That is, it asserts that the factorial $(n-1)! = 1 * 2 * 3 * \dots * (n-1)$ is one less than a multiple of n exactly when n is a prime number.

for example :

for $n = 4$

$$(n-1)! = 6$$

$$(n-1)! \bmod n = 2$$

for $n = 5$

$$(n-1)! = 24$$

$$(n-1)! \bmod n = 4$$

for $n = 6$

$$(n-1)! = 120$$

$$(n-1)! \bmod n = 0$$

for $n = 11$

$$(n-1)! = 3628800$$

$$(n-1)! \bmod n = 10$$

for $n = 12$

$$(n-1)! = 39916800$$

$$(n-1)! \bmod n = 0$$

Proof: It is easy to check the result when n is 2 or 3, so let us assume $n > 3$. If n is composite, then its positive divisors are among the integers 1, 2, 3, 4, ..., $n-1$ and it is clear that $\gcd((n-1)!, n) > 1$, so we can not have $(n-1)! = -1 \pmod{n}$.

However if n is prime, then each of the above integers are relatively prime to n . So for each of these integers a there is another b such that $ab = 1 \pmod{n}$. It is important to note that this b is unique modulo n , and that since n is prime, $a = b$ if and only if a is 1 or $n-1$. Now if we omit 1 and $n-1$, then the others can be grouped into pairs whose product is one showing

2.3.4.....(n-2) = 1 (mod n)

(or more simply $(n-2)! = 1 \pmod{n}$). Finally, multiply this equality by $n-1$ to complete the proof.

Note: Wilson theorem holds only for prime numbers .

Problem for practice : [Factorial Again](#)

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