

Cyclic prime numbers

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Abstract

This work is meant to demonstrate new class of prime numbers - cyclic prime numbers, that can be originated from any prime number at certain numerical systems. Cyclic prime numbers are also related to the cyclic numbers and full reptend prime numbers. Cyclic prime numbers, originated from the same prime number, could be grouped. Conditions and properties of those groups between different numeric systems are also the subjects of this paper.

1. Introduction

First publication related to cyclic numbers and full reptend prime numbers appears in the book [1].

This book was published 200 years before this work, authors of this book show that periodic fraction originated from $1/P$ can be presented as converging geometric series. Authors don't use the term geometric series, but they show that $1/7$ is the sum of decreasing rational numbers.

In the book [2] there is formulation of a condition under which full reptend prime numbers appear.

In book [3] there is a mentioning of cyclic numbers and their relation to repunits.

In the book [4] there is a mentioning of divisions during the formation of periodic fractions, which are subsequently used in the formula of geometric series.

In the above mentioned books, and throughout the Internet I wasn't able to find all the regularities that I came up with, so I wish to share them in this article.

2. Cyclic numbers

A cyclic number is an integer in which cyclic permutations of the digits are successive integer multiples of the number.

The most famous cyclic number is 142857. It is popularized with pseudoscientific theory of an 'enneagram', however there are not so many scientific results can be found about it. Lets take a look at its cyclic properties.

$$\begin{aligned}142857 * 2 &= 285714 \\142857 * 3 &= 428571 \\142857 * 4 &= 571428 \\142857 * 5 &= 714285 \\142857 * 6 &= 857142\end{aligned}$$

As we can see, when the original number 142857 is multiplied by the numbers from 2 to 6, we get cyclic permutations of the number 142857.

Those numbers have other properties, for example regularities that can be observed when multiplying by numbers greater than 7, but they are not a subject of this article.

3. Cyclic prime numbers

A cyclic prime is a prime number formed from a sequence of digits in a cyclic number that repeats for more than one cycle.

The first cyclic prime formed from 142857 is 1428571, which is a prime number. Such a number can be written by the first digit of the initial cyclic number and the total number of digits. For example, for 1428571, the first digit is 1 and the total number of digits is 7.

Here are all the primes formed from the cyclic number 142857, and not exceeding titanic primes (up to 10 thousand digits). The first numbers are written in full, the longer ones described by the first digit and the number of digits.

The first 7 cyclic primes, formed from 142857: 1428571, 71428571, 7142857142857, 57142857142857, 1428571428571428571428571, 28571428571428571428571428571, 7142857142857142857142857142857.

Amount of digits in those numbers: 7, 8, 13, 15, 25, 29, 31.

Rest of the numbers written by first digits and total amount of digits.

First digit	Amount of digits
2	34
4	41
7	104
5	273
2	304
1	355
7	440
7	571
1	823
7	2215
5	2523
4	4379
2	4510
4	7553
4	7679
7	9536

In total there are 23 cyclic prime numbers, that are not greater than 10^{1000} .

4. Properties of prime numbers dependent on numeric system. Full reptend prime numbers

In order to consider how do cyclic primes appear, we also need to consider how cyclic numbers appear.

There is a class of prime numbers called full reptend prime or long prime. This class of prime numbers depends on the numeric system, so any prime number is a full reptend at certain numeric system.

P is a prime number. If the periodic fraction formed during the calculation of the rational number $1 / P$, has a period equal to P-1 in some numeric system N, then we can say that the prime number P in the numeric system N is full reptend.

If the number P is a full reptend in some numeric system N, then all P-1 of its digits form cyclic number. Consider a prime number $P = 7$ in decimal notation. The number formed from $1 / 7 = 0.\overline{142857}$. The period is 6, which is equal to P-1.

Consider the remaining fractions from the set $1 / P .. P-1 / P$:

$$\begin{aligned}2 / 7 &= 0.\overline{285714} \\3 / 7 &= 0.\overline{428571} \\4 / 7 &= 0.\overline{571428}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 / 7 &= 0.\overline{714285} \\ 6 / 7 &= 0.\overline{857142} \end{aligned}$$

We observe that those fractions have the property of a cyclic permutation.

One of the visualizations will be presented below. In this table, each row is a prime number, they are indicated on the left.

Each column represents a numeric system, they are indicated above. The value in the cell is the length of the period of the rational $1 / P$. Highlighted in green cells that are full reptend.

First, let's take a look at the individual parts of this table. For each prime number P , there is a sequence of possible period lengths of the fraction $1 / P$.

P	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
3	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
5	4	4	2	0	1	4	4	2	0	1	4	4	2	0
7	3	6	3	6	2	0	1	3	6	3	6	2	0	1

Figure 1: $1/P$ in different numeric systems

For $P = 2$, the numeric system cycle length is 2. For $P = 3$, the numeric system cycle length is 3. For $P = 5$, the numeric system cycle length is 5. For $P = 7$, the numeric system cycle length is 7.

To calculate the length of a period in a certain numeric system, which is represented as base - we need to solve equation:

$$base^{period} \bmod P = 1 \quad (1)$$

If the base is coprime to the P then Fermat's little theorem says that Fermat quotient is an integer. If the base is also a generator of multiplicative group of integers modulo p , then Fermat quotient will be cyclic number, and p will be a full reptend prime.

Lets take a look at the figure 2 for different P in different numeric systems.

In the decimal system, we see that the first prime numbers, which are full reptend, are: 7, 17, 19, 23, 29.

The numbers 2 and 5 do not have a period here, since the base of the numeric system is divisible by both of these prime numbers without remainder.

In the case of $P = 3$, we get a periodic fraction with a unit length of the period in the decimal system: $1/3 = 0.(3)$.

In the case of $P = 11$, we get a periodic fraction with a period length of 2 in decimal: $1/11 = 0.(09)$.

With $P = 13$ we get a special case, the period length is 6, which is not equal to $P-1$. However, the period length is $(P-1) / 2$, when this proportion is respected, two sets of cyclic numbers are formed. Such P number is called the 2nd reptend level prime.

Here's an example of 2nd reptend level prime:

P		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11		10	5	5	5	10	10	10	5	2	0	1	10	5	5
13		12	3	6	4	12	12	4	3	6	12	2	0	1	12
17		8	16	4	16	16	16	8	8	16	16	16	4	16	8
19		18	18	9	9	9	3	6	9	18	3	6	18	18	18
23		11	11	11	22	11	22	11	11	22	22	11	11	22	22
29		28	28	14	14	14	7	28	14	28	28	4	14	28	28
31		5	30	5	3	6	15	5	15	15	30	30	30	15	10

Figure 2: 1/P in different numeric systems

$$\frac{1}{13} = 0.\overline{076923}$$

$$\frac{2}{13} = 0.\overline{153846}$$

All other fractions from P = 13 up to P-1 / P will have the same digits as 1/13 or 2/13, but with cyclic permutations.

$$\frac{3}{13} = 0.\overline{230769}$$

$$\frac{4}{13} = 0.\overline{307692}$$

$$\frac{5}{13} = 0.\overline{384615}$$

$$\frac{6}{13} = 0.\overline{461538}$$

$$\frac{7}{13} = 0.\overline{538461}$$

$$\frac{8}{13} = 0.\overline{615384}$$

$$\frac{9}{13} = 0.\overline{692307}$$

$$\frac{10}{13} = 0.\overline{769230}$$

$$\frac{11}{13} = 0.\overline{846153}$$

$$\frac{12}{13} = 0.\overline{923076}$$

Paired cyclic numbers also form cyclic primes: primes can be formed from each of the sequences of cyclic numbers.

There are prime numbers: 769230769, 769230769230769230769. But also there is a prime number from second cycle: 1538461.

Concluding this topic it is interesting to note that the numeric systems in which we meet full reptend prime are also unusual.

For P = 7, the first 2 numeric systems, in which it is full reptend, are systems with N 3 and 5 - "twin" primes. Further, these points are repeated every 7 numeric systems, and always remain in same distance. When the sum of the bases of the numeric systems is evenly divisible by 12, we meet again twin primes. For example, 17 and 19, 59 and 61.

5. Representation of a periodic fraction in the form of a converging geometric series

Each of the fractions formed by the full reptend or n-th reptend level can be decomposed into converging geometric series. For every prime number P and a given numeric system N, there is an infinite number of such geometric series.

Formula for writing the sum of a geometric progression for $1 / P$:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{s * r^n}{base^{length(n+1)}} = \frac{1}{P} \quad (2)$$

Where s is an integer derived from the fraction $1 / P$. Since full reptend prime form an infinite periodic fraction, we can get from its numbers with the amount of digits from 1 to infinity.

$$s = \left[\frac{1}{P} * base^{length} \right] \quad (3)$$

The length parameter means the number of symbols that will be used in the number s, this number can be varied from one to infinity. For each new length parameter, we will get a new geometric progression.

The number r is also an integer and is one of the remainders formed by calculating $1 / P$. As a fraction, $1 / P$ will have a period P-1 if the prime number is full reptend in the numeric system consideration study, in the same way the number of remainders will be equal to P-1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \overline{) 7} \\ - 7 \\ \hline 30 \\ - 28 \\ \hline 20 \\ - 14 \\ \hline 60 \\ - 56 \\ \hline 40 \\ - 35 \\ \hline 50 \\ - 49 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

In order to understand how division remainders are formed, let us consider them using an example. Take $P = 7$, because this is the first full reptend in the familiar decimal system.

In order to divide 1 by 7, we multiply the existing remainder by the numeric system, in our usual case by 10.

From this number, we subtract the largest possible multiple of 7.

After that we have a remainder of 3. We repeat the multiplication operation, and then subtraction operation.

We have a remainder 2. Again, multiplication and subtraction lead to the formation of the following remainders: 6, 4, 5.

After that we get the remainder 1, the same as it was at the very beginning, when we had to do the multiplication for the first time. It means, that we have come to a cycle, then it will be repeated.

As a result, we got the remainders: [3, 2, 6, 4, 5, 1]. It is these values that will take part in the formula. Let's derive mathematical formula.

The first remainder of the division will be base mod P.

Each subsequent remainder will depend on the previous one, the function can be written recursively:

$$\begin{cases} r_0 = 1 \\ r_n = r_{n-1} * (base \mod P) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Let's translate the recursive formula into a closed form:

$$r_{length} = base^{length} \mod P \quad (5)$$

Let's write down the general formula of the geometric series using only the following parameters: P - Prime number; base - investigated numeric system; length is a parameter that determines the number of the geometric series for a given prime number and a given numeric system.

$$\frac{1}{P} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[\frac{1}{P} * base^{length}] * (base^{length} \bmod P)^n}{base^{length(n+1)}} \quad (6)$$

Here are the formulas for $P = 7$ using different s , starting with the shortest ones:

$$\frac{1}{7} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 * 3^n}{10^{n+1}} \quad (7)$$

In this formula, $s = 1$, this is the first digit from the fraction 0, (142857), i.e. parameter length = 1.

In this case, the remainder is $r = 3$, this is the very first remainder, which corresponds to the parameter length = 1.

$$\frac{1}{7} = 0.1 + 0.03 + 0.009 + 0.0027 + 0.00081 + .. \quad (8)$$

Each next term in the progression is obtained by multiplying by 3 and dividing by 10.

$$\frac{1}{7} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{14 * 2^n}{10^{2(n+1)}} \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{1}{7} = 0.14 + 0.0028 + 0.000056 + 0.00000112 + .. \quad (10)$$

In this formula, each next term of the progression is obtained by multiplying by 2 and division by 100. Here $s = 14$, these are the first two digits from the fraction 0.142857, i.e. parameter length = 2. In this case, the remainder is $r = 2$, this is the second remainder, which corresponds to the parameter length = 2.

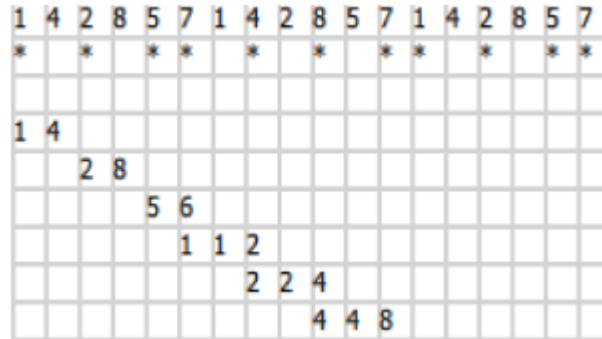


Figure 3: Geometric progression in $1/7$

There are interesting patterns that can be explored by observing this geometric progression presented in figure 3.

Places of occurrence of a new element of the progression, where the first digit is not equal to zero (asterisks in the figure above), when investigating and trying to describe the periodicity, showed a rather interesting result - the are proportions that correspond to the major music modes like Ionian, Locrian, Lydian etc. And seams to be there is no period, so sequence is infinite and unique, like digits sequence of π . This is a very interesting topic, but it has nothing to do with cyclic primes and it deserves a separate article that I going to publish later.

Further formulas, by analogy with the previous ones, will be obtained simply by sequentially increasing the value of length by 1.

$$\frac{1}{7} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{142 * 6^n}{10^{3(n+1)}} \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{1}{7} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1428 * 4^n}{10^{4(n+1)}} \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{1}{7} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{14285 * 5^n}{10^{5(n+1)}} \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{1}{7} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{142857 * 1^n}{10^{6(n+1)}} \quad (14)$$

Finally, we get a sequence in which s is a prime number.

$$\frac{1}{7} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1428571 * 3^n}{10^{7(n+1)}} \quad (15)$$

At this point, consideration of further geometric series can be postponed, but it is important to notice that there can be an infinite set of them, since the numbers s for each number P in some numeric system N - an infinite set.

$$N \in \mathbb{N} \quad (16)$$

Let's take a look at geometric series for P = 17:

$$\frac{1}{17} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{5 * 15^n}{10^{2(n+1)}} \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{1}{17} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{58 * 14^n}{10^{3(n+1)}} \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{1}{17} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{588 * 4^n}{10^{4(n+1)}} \quad (19)$$

It is interesting to consider the decomposition of the number 89 into geometric series. $1/89 = 0.0112359 \dots$ - you can see how the Fibonacci numbers are observed in the first digits of the fraction.

$$\frac{1}{89} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 * 11^n}{10^{2(n+1)}} \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{1}{89} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{Fibonacci(n)}{10^{n+1}} \quad (21)$$

Interestingly, a similar phenomenon can be found in another prime number - 109.

$$\frac{1}{109} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{9 * 17^n}{10^{3(n+1)}} \quad (22)$$

$$\frac{1}{109} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{Fibonacci(n) * (2(n \bmod 2) - 1))}{10^{n+1}} \quad (23)$$

The formula for this number differs from the formula $1/89$ only by a factor: $2 * (n \bmod 2) - 1$. This multiplier leads to the fact that it is not summation that occurs, but an alternation of summation and subtraction different elements of the progression.

Perhaps there are other expansions of the periodic fraction, in addition to the converging geometric series and summation of Fibonacci numbers.

6. Cyclic and sub-cyclic prime formation

When we consider different values of s from the geometric series formula, we note that there will be prime numbers among them.

For example, for a prime number $P = 7$ forming a cyclic number 142857, the first prime the number will be 1428571. Further, a large number of similar numbers will appear, in order to consider all possible variate of them, it is necessary to consider not only geometric series of $1 / P$, but also all other progressions from the set $1 / P \dots P-1 / P$. Otherwise we might skip, for example, the prime number 71428571.

Presumably, there is an infinite set of such numbers in each numeric system. However, I failed to find the pattern of their occurrence. Perhaps such numbers are of a limited quantity, and if so, in my opinion it would be even more interesting, but I assume that the set is infinite.

In fact, if we look closely at the parameter s , we will see prime numbers in it, which will be less than a cyclic number, but will contain a sequence of digits from a cyclic number. Such numbers can be called simple subcyclic numbers.

Let's consider them using the example $P = 7$. If we simultaneously consider not only $1 / P$, but also all other fractions up to $P-1 / P$, then we will see that among the parameters s there is a set other prime numbers: 2, 5, 7, 71, 571, 2857, 28571.

But unlike cyclic primes, the set of subcyclic primes is always limited.

Cyclic and subcyclic primes can be formed from any prime number P in a given numeric system N . This is a consequence of the fact that every prime number can be at least full reptend prime in some numeric system.

7. Connections between cyclic primes formed from one prime number in different numeric systems

As stated earlier, a cyclic prime can be derived from any prime numbers in some numeric systems.

For each particular cyclic prime, there is a prime P and a numeric system N , with which a cyclic prime was formed.

However, cyclic primes formed from one P , but in different numeric systems, can exhibit the properties of interconnection.

For example, in decimal notation, we get prime numbers from a cyclic number 142857. And in the 40th numeric system, we get prime numbers from the cyclic number 5SMYBH (which corresponds to the sequence of numbers 5, 28, 22, 34, 11, 17).

However, if we take a prime number that originally looks like H5SMYBH at 40 numeric system, and translate it into decimal numeric system, we will see some pattern: 70217142857.

The least significant bits will correspond to the formation of cyclic primes, but in the most significant digits will be deviations.

The same behavior is inherent in all cyclic primes found in the 40th system.

And in general, a similar pattern will persist for all primes found in certain numeric systems. Here is an example of prime numbers found in decimal numeric system from prime $P=7$:

- 1) 1428571
- 2) 71428571
- 3) 7142857142857
- 4) 571428571428571
- 5) 1428571428571428571428571
- 6) 28571428571428571428571428571
- 7) 7142857142857142857142857142857

- 8) 2857142857142857142857142857142857
9) 42857142857142857142857142857142857142857

Same numbers in 40th numeric system:

- 1) MCYB
- 2) Ra2YB
- 3) 13NYIMYBH
- 4) 277Sb5SMYB
- 5) 1D8TJS2CYBH5SMYB
- 6) GP98QAT0SMYBH5SMYB
- 7) 2NbRO471EIMYBH5SMYBH
- 8) PdGa11UDOPSMYBH5SMYBH
- 9) 3WAEQ3OR61AQVH5SMYBH5SMYBH

Here is an example of cyclic prime numbers for P=7 from 40th numeric system:

- 2) Next number is big enough - 77 digits long, it start from 5SMYBH, and then repeats till letter B:
5SMYBH5SMYBH5SMYBH5SMYBH5SMYBH5SMYBH5SMYBH5SMYBH5SMYBH5SMYBH5SMYBH5SMYBH5SMYBH5SMYBH

And these are same numbers but represented in decimal. First one contain 11 decimal digits.

- 1) 70217142857

Next one is big enough so its splited into parts, its cyclic part is 12 cycles long, and the whole number is 123 digits long:

- 2) 3262280440470765442418939358741703168874849426...
...28571428571428571428571428571428571428571428571428571428571428571

Rest of cyclic prime numbers from 40th numeric system are longer, and the all have the same cyclic part that could be seen in decimal.

If we consider the manifestation of this property in the decimal numeric system for a simple number $P = 7$, then the numeric systems in which we will observe such properties can be described formula.

If the base numeric system is equal to N , then to find the numeric systems in which we will meet the described property, we need to add alternately $N * 3$, then $N * 4$.

We see this behavior in 40, 80, 110, 150 numeric systems.

Formula for calculating numeric systems forming links with the original system calculus for a given prime

Above, we considered the prime number $P = 7$ and the numeric system $N = 10$. Generalized the formula for finding related numeric systems can be written as follows:

$$fNs(i) = N + 3 * N * i + ((i + 1) \bmod 2) * i * N * 4 \quad (24)$$

Where i is a non-negative integer number. And $i = 0$ matches the first system where the prime is full reptend prime.

However, this formula is only suitable for decimal notation.

If we try to write out similar formulas for at least several other numeric systems, it turns out that they are not so easy to generalize.

Formula for $N = 3, 10, 17, 31, 38, 59$:

$$fNs(i) = N + 3 * N * i + ((i + 1) \bmod 2) * i * N \quad (25)$$

Formula for $N = 5, 19, 26, 33, 47, 61$:

$$fNs(i) = N + N * i + ((i + 1) \bmod 2) * i * 5 * N \quad (26)$$

Formula for $N = 12$:

$$fNs(i) = N + N * i + ((i + 1) \bmod 2) * i * 5 * N \quad (27)$$

$N = 40$ refers to the group formed from $N = 10$. The same is true for $N = 24$, it is also formed from $N = 12$.

The difference between the formed groups lies in the fact that related cyclic numbers begin to form in the numeric systems lower than the initial investigated N .

For example, we are examining the numeric system 40, and we will meet its patterns in decimal numeric system. Thus, just as the cyclic primes obtained in the decimal system exhibit a pattern in the 40th, so do the cyclic primes obtained in the 40th numeric system, they show patterns in the decimal numeric system. The same is true for 12 and 24 numeric systems.

Despite the fact that many numeric systems form the same formulas, others are still different, such as 12.

So, there are in themselves cyclic primes, they are formed in any numeric system, where the original prime is the full reptend. They can be interconnected with cyclic primes in other numeric systems, while some numbers have a relationship only with the numeric systems above, while others also have a connection with the numeric systems below, as in the case with 40 and 10 numeric systems.

We can observe a similar construction for $P = 5$, there are repeated coefficients with respect to the first numeric system in the group.

And in the case of $P = 17$, everything becomes much more complicated, you can see that the steps are always equal to base, base * 2, base * 4, however their alternation seems to be changing.

Although it turned out to be difficult for me to directly derive formulas right away, it is possible to show that cyclic primes can be formed from each prime number.

List of observations requiring proof or refutation

1. Decomposition of a periodic fraction into an infinite number of geometric series;
2. The presence of cyclic primes in each numeric system, and the fact that they are potentially endless set;
3. Connections between cyclic primes in different numeric systems, the ratio of systems to one group.

The opportunity to prove or disprove any of my hypotheses is highly appreciated! Any information regarding full reptend prime or cyclic numbers is also interesting.

Most of the calculations and visualizations were done with a little tool. Its code is far from perfect, but it helps to study patterns visually:

<https://github.com/eversearch/cyclicprime>

I have a materials for 2 more papers one is related to the full reptend primes, and another one is related to the regularities found in geometric series, that were mentioned above. However, lighting them requires additional research and writing new rendering code.

I hope that I can meet at least one person who is seriously interested in this topic, and then I will continue this research with a more serious attitude. My email: ssidein@gmail.com

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