

Prime Numbers Containing a Given String of Digits

An Application of the Prime Number Theorem

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Outline

- 1 Background
- 2 The Harmonic and the Kempner Series
 - The Harmonic Series Diverges
 - Reciprocals of Numbers Without a Given String of Digits
- 3 Prime Numbers
 - The Prime Number Theorem
 - Reciprocals of the Primes
 - Reciprocals of Primes With a Prime Number of Digits
- 4 Putting it All Together
- 5 A More Direct Proof
- 6 Did We Actually Need The Prime Number Theorem?
- 7 Try It Out Yourself

Reddit Post

- On 4 April 2016, a thread was posted to /r/math on reddit asking for the most surprising examples of divergent series.



Figure: https://www.reddit.com/r/math/comments/4d879s/most_surprising_divergent_series/

Reddit Post — Primes with a Prime Number of Digits

- In one example, we consider the set of prime numbers with a prime number of digits.

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- It is claimed that the sum of the reciprocals of the elements in this set diverges.

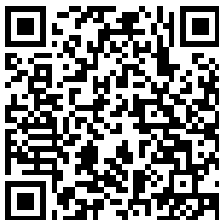


Figure: https://www.reddit.com/r/math/comments/4d879s/most_surprising_divergent_series/d1oppgu

Reddit Post — Numbers Without a 9

- In another example, we consider all of the positive integers that *do not* have a 9 *anywhere* in their decimal expansion.

Reddit Post — Numbers Without a 9

- In another example, we consider all of the positive integers that *do not* have a 9 *anywhere* in their decimal expansion.
- In this case, it is claimed that the sum of the reciprocals of these numbers *converges*!



Figure: https://www.reddit.com/r/math/comments/4d879s/most_surprising_divergent_series/d1olh0o

Combining these Results

- I realised that a combination of (appropriate generalisations) of these two claims implies that there are infinitely many primes which have a prime number of digits, and which contain any given string of decimal digits that you like.

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- And of course I promptly told everyone I know.

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- I realised that a combination of (appropriate generalisations) of these two claims implies that there are infinitely many primes which have a prime number of digits, and which contain any given string of decimal digits that you like.
- And of course I promptly told everyone I know.
- I even wrote a blog post about it!

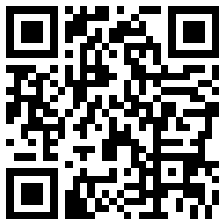


Figure: <http://www.mathemafrika.org/?p=12942>

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- It is possible to give a more direct proof of a stronger result:

Proposition

Given a string of digits S , there is some natural number N , such that for all $n > N$, there is a prime with n digits that starts with S . (Or by some non-zero digit followed by S .)

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- *BUT...* by considering convergent and divergent series, the blog post is needlessly circuitous.
- It is possible to give a more direct proof of a stronger result:

Proposition

Given a string of digits S , there is some natural number N , such that for all $n > N$, there is a prime with n digits that starts with S . (Or by some non-zero digit followed by S .)

- I will present a proof of this more general proposition towards the end of the talk.

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The Harmonic Series

- One of the first somewhat surprising examples of a divergent series that students are shown is the *Harmonic Series*

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}.$$

- To show that this diverges, we group the terms in blocks of sizes equal to powers of 2, and then approximate each term by the smallest element in its block.

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} &= 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=2^n+1}^{2^{n+1}} \frac{1}{k} \geq 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=2^n+1}^{2^{n+1}} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \\ &= 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{2^{n+1}} = 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

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- If we consider only the numbers that do not have a 9 in their decimal expansion, the sum of the reciprocals of these numbers *converges*.

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- The sum of the reciprocals of the powers of 2 converges:

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- The sum of the reciprocals of the prime numbers diverges.
- If we consider only the numbers that do not have a 9 in their decimal expansion, the sum of the reciprocals of these numbers *converges*.
- This feels surprising because it seems like there should be relatively few primes and many, many numbers without a 9 in their decimal expansion, but exactly the opposite is true.

Reciprocals of Numbers Without a Given String of Digits

- Let S be any string of digits. Let \mathbb{N}_S be the set of natural numbers that contain S (contiguously) somewhere in their digits.

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Reciprocals of Numbers Without a Given String of Digits

- Let S be any string of digits. Let \mathbb{N}_S be the set of natural numbers that contain S (contiguously) somewhere in their digits.
- We will show that

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converges.

- The approach will be similar to showing that the harmonic series diverges: we will group the digits in blocks of powers of $10^{\text{length of } S}$ and approximate the summands in each block by the largest element in the block.

Reciprocals of Numbers Without a Given String of Digits

- Let m be the length of S . We group together the numbers with between $km + 1$ and $(k + 1)m$ digits for some $k \geq 0$.

$$\sum_{n \notin \mathbb{N}_S} \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{\substack{10^{km} \leq n < 10^{(k+1)m} \\ n \notin \mathbb{N}_S}} \frac{1}{n} \right) \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{\substack{10^{km} \leq n < 10^{(k+1)m} \\ n \notin \mathbb{N}_S}} \frac{1}{10^{km}} \right)$$

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- To bound the size of this sum, we need an estimate for how many numbers with between $km + 1$ and $(k + 1)m$ digits do not contain S .

Estimating the Cardinality

- Consider a number n with between $km + 1$ and $(k + 1)m$ digits, and suppose that n does not contain S in its digits.

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- Break the digits of n up into $k + 1$ consecutive blocks of m digits. (One of the blocks may have fewer than m digits)
- There are 10^m possible blocks of m digits. Each block of digits of n can be any one of these possibilities *except* for S .

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- There are thus at most

$$(10^m - 1)^{k+1}$$

possible values of n .

Bounding the Sum

- We see that

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$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(10^m - 1)^{k+1}}{10^{km}} &= (10^m - 1) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{10^m - 1}{10^m} \right)^k \\ &= (10^m - 1) \frac{1}{1 - \frac{10^m - 1}{10^m}} = 10^m (10^m - 1) \end{aligned}$$

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The Prime Number Theorem

- In his talk on 1 April 2021, Lourens introduced the *Prime Number Theorem*:

Theorem (The Prime Number Theorem)

Let $\pi(x)$ denote the number of prime numbers that are less than or equal to the real number x . Then

$$\pi(x) \sim \frac{x}{\ln x}.$$

In other words,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \pi(x) / \frac{x}{\ln x} = 1.$$

The Prime Number Theorem

- Formally, this means that for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $N > 0$ such that

$$(1 - \varepsilon) \frac{x}{\ln x} \leq \pi(x) \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \frac{x}{\ln x}$$

whenever $x > N$.

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- One consequence of this is that if p_n is the n^{th} prime number, then $p_n \sim n \ln n$.
- Indeed, since $\pi(p_n) = n$, we have that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p_n}{n \ln n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln p_n}{\ln n} \times \frac{p_n}{\ln p_n} \bigg/ \pi(p_n).$$

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- It is possible to show that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln p_n / \ln n = 1$, from which the result follows.

Proving that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln p_n / \ln n = 1$

- For all large enough x , we have that

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{\ln x} \leq \pi(x)$$

and so for large enough n we have that

$$p_n \leq 2n \ln p_n$$

which gives us that

$$\ln p_n \leq \ln 2 + \ln n + \ln(\ln p_n).$$

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- It is thus enough to show that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(\ln p_n)}{\ln n} = 0.$$

Proving that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln(\ln p_n) / \ln n = 0$

- Using our earlier estimate, we know that for large n ,

$$\begin{aligned}\ln(\ln p_n) &\leq \ln(\ln 2 + \ln n + \ln(\ln p_n)) \\ &= \ln(\ln n) + \ln\left(\frac{\ln 2}{\ln n} + 1 + \frac{\ln(\ln p_n)}{\ln n}\right)\end{aligned}$$

and so it is enough to show that

$$\frac{\ln(\ln p_n)}{\ln n}$$

is bounded.

Proving that $\ln(\ln p_n) / \ln n$ is bounded

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- Thus

$$\frac{\ln(\ln p_n)}{\ln n} < 1 + \frac{\ln(\ln 4)}{\ln n}$$

which is bounded.

The Sum of the Reciprocals of the Prime Numbers Diverges

- Consider the series

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$$\sum_{p \text{ prime}} \frac{1}{p} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{p_n}.$$

- If one is willing to use the Prime Number Theorem, then by the limit comparison test, this sum converges if and only if

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}$$

does.

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- In turn, by the integral test, this sum converges if and only if the integral

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- In turn, by the integral test, this sum converges if and only if the integral

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- But

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \ln(\ln x) \Big|_2^{\infty} \rightarrow \infty$$

and so the sum of the reciprocals of the prime numbers diverges.

A Generalisation

- We will show that the sum of the reciprocals of the primes with a prime number of digits diverges.

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- In fact, we can prove an even more general result:

Proposition

Let S_0 be the set of natural numbers, and for each $n > 0$, let S_n be the set of prime numbers p where the number of digits in the decimal expansion of p is in S_{n-1} . Then

$$\sum_{p \in S_n} \frac{1}{p}$$

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- In particular, the fact that $\sum_{p \in S_2} 1/p$ diverges tells us that there are infinitely many prime numbers with a prime number of digits.

Proof

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$$\sum_{p \in S_n} \frac{1}{p}$$

diverges.

Proof

Let P_k be the set of prime numbers with k digits. Then

$$\sum_{p \in S_{n+1}} \frac{1}{p} = \sum_{k \in S_n} \sum_{p \in P_k} \frac{1}{p} \geq \sum_{k \in S_n} \frac{|P_k|}{10^k}.$$

Proof

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It is thus sufficient to show that there is some constant C such that

$$\frac{|P_k|}{10^k} \geq \frac{C}{k}$$

for all large enough k .

Proof

By the Prime Number Theorem, there is some natural number N such that

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{m}{\ln m} < \pi(m) < \frac{3}{2} \frac{m}{\ln m}$$

whenever $m > N$.

In particular, if $10^{k-1} > N$, then we have that

$$\pi(10^{k-1}) < \frac{3}{2} \frac{10^{k-1}}{(k-1) \ln 10}$$

and

$$\pi(10^k) > \frac{1}{2} \frac{10^k}{k \ln 10}.$$

Proof

For such a k , we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{|P_k|}{10^k} &= \frac{\pi(10^k) - \pi(10^{k-1})}{10^k} \\
 &> \frac{1}{10^k} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{10^k}{k \ln 10} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{10^{k-1}}{(k-1) \ln 10} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{20 \ln 10} \frac{10(k-1) - 3k}{k(k-1)} = \frac{1}{20 \ln 10} \frac{7k-10}{k(k-1)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof

For such a k , we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{|P_k|}{10^k} &= \frac{\pi(10^k) - \pi(10^{k-1})}{10^k} \\ &> \frac{1}{10^k} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{10^k}{k \ln 10} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{10^{k-1}}{(k-1) \ln 10} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{20 \ln 10} \frac{10(k-1) - 3k}{k(k-1)} = \frac{1}{20 \ln 10} \frac{7k-10}{k(k-1)}. \end{aligned}$$

For any constant $A < 7$, we have that $7k - 10 > A(k - 1)$ provided that k is large enough, and then taking $C = \frac{1}{20 \ln 10}$, we have that

$$\frac{|P_k|}{10^k} > \frac{C}{k}$$

for all large enough k .

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Combining these Results

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- Let \mathbb{N}_S be the set of natural numbers that contain S somewhere in their decimal expansion.
- Suppose that $S_n \cap \mathbb{N}_S$ is finite. Then there is some natural number N such that if $p > N$ and $p \in S_n$, we have that $p \notin \mathbb{N}_S$.

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- It follows that

$$\sum_{\substack{p > N \\ p \in S_n}} \frac{1}{p} \leq \sum_{\substack{p > N \\ p \notin \mathbb{N}_S}} \frac{1}{p}.$$

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- Suppose that $S_n \cap \mathbb{N}_S$ is finite. Then there is some natural number N such that if $p > N$ and $p \in S_n$, we have that $p \notin \mathbb{N}_S$.
- It follows that

$$\sum_{\substack{p > N \\ p \in S_n}} \frac{1}{p} \leq \sum_{\substack{p > N \\ p \notin \mathbb{N}_S}} \frac{1}{p}.$$

- But the sum on the left diverges, while the sum on the right converges. A contradiction!

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A More General Result

- The fact that there are infinitely many prime numbers that have a prime number of digits and that contain your phone number somewhere among their digits is also a consequence of the following more general result.

Proposition

Given a string of digits S , there is some natural number N , such that for all $n > N$, there is a prime with n digits that starts with S . (Or by some non-zero digit followed by S .)

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Proposition

Given a string of digits S , there is some natural number N , such that for all $n > N$, there is a prime with n digits that starts with S . (Or by some non-zero digit followed by S .)

- This shows that having a prime number of digits isn't special. There is an appropriate prime number with almost every number of digits.

Proof

- Let m be the natural number whose decimal representation is S . If S starts with a 0, instead let m be the number whose decimal representation is 1 followed by S .

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Proof

- Let m be the natural number whose decimal representation is S . If S starts with a 0, instead let m be the number whose decimal representation is 1 followed by S .
- We want to show that for all large enough natural numbers n , there is a prime between $10^n m$ and $10^n(m+1) - 1$.
- Equivalently, we want to show that

$$\pi(10^n(m+1) - 1) - \pi(10^n m - 1) > 0$$

for all large enough n .

Proof

- Let m be the natural number whose decimal representation is S . If S starts with a 0, instead let m be the number whose decimal representation is 1 followed by S .
- We want to show that for all large enough natural numbers n , there is a prime between $10^n m$ and $10^n(m+1) - 1$.
- Equivalently, we want to show that

$$\pi(10^n(m+1) - 1) - \pi(10^n m - 1) > 0$$

for all large enough n .

- Since $10^n m$ is never prime, this is the same as proving that

$$\pi(10^n(m+1)) - \pi(10^n m) > 0.$$

Proof

- The Prime Number Theorem tells us that for any constants $a < 1$ and $b > 1$ (we'll choose them later) we have that

$$a \frac{x}{\ln x} < \pi(x) < b \frac{x}{\ln x}.$$

for all large enough x .

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- It follows that for all large enough n , we have that

$$\pi(10^n(m+1)) - \pi(10^n m) > a \frac{10^n(m+1)}{\ln(10^n(m+1))} - b \frac{10^n m}{\ln(10^n m)}.$$

Proof

- We wish to show that this is positive for large enough n . Since

$$\frac{10^n}{\ln(10^n(m+1)) \ln(10^n m)}$$

is positive, this is equivalent to showing that

$$a(m+1) \ln(10^n m) - bm \ln(10^n(m+1))$$

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- Equivalently, we wish to show that

$$(a(m+1) - bm)(\ln 10)n$$

+ something that only depends on m, a , and b but not n

is positive for all large enough n .

Proof

- It is sufficient to show that we can choose $a < 1$ and $b > 1$ such that

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- Taking

$$a = \frac{2m+1}{2m+2} \quad \text{and} \quad b = \frac{4m+1}{4m}$$

gives us

$$a(m+1) - bm = \frac{2m+1}{2} - \frac{4m+1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} > 0.$$

Proof

- It follows that as long as n is large enough that $x = 10^n m$ satisfies the bound

$$\frac{2m+1}{2m+1} \frac{x}{\ln x} < \pi(x) < \frac{4m+1}{4m} \frac{x}{\ln x}$$

and n is large enough that

$$\frac{1}{4}n \ln 10 + \left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln m - \left(m + \frac{1}{4}\right) \ln(m+1) > 0$$

that there is guaranteed to be a prime between $10^n m$ and $10^n(m+1) - 1$.

Outline

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- 2 The Harmonic and the Kempner Series
 - The Harmonic Series Diverges
 - Reciprocals of Numbers Without a Given String of Digits
- 3 Prime Numbers
 - The Prime Number Theorem
 - Reciprocals of the Primes
 - Reciprocals of Primes With a Prime Number of Digits
- 4 Putting it All Together
- 5 A More Direct Proof
- 6 Did We Actually Need The Prime Number Theorem?
- 7 Try It Out Yourself

Did We Actually Need the Prime Number Theorem?

- For some of the results in this talk, the only consequence of the Prime Number Theorem that we have used is that for large x , we have that

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- They also happen to show up in the Honours course in Analytic Number Theory.

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- You can try it out here:

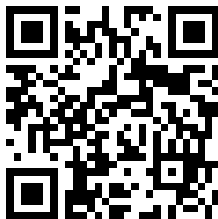


Figure: <https://dlnnlnsn.github.io/prime-strings>