

theory *Problem-2*

imports

HOL-Number-Theory.Number-Theory

Common.NT-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 $p > 3$

and pos : $a > 0$ $b > 0$

shows $12 \text{ dvd } a$

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 $b + a \text{ dvd } p * p$

by *auto*

have $b + a \in \{1, p, p*p\}$

proof $-$

from $\langle b + a \text{ dvd } p*p \rangle$ **obtain** $x\ y$ **where**

$b + a = x * y$ **and** $x \text{ dvd } p$ **and** $y \text{ dvd } p$

using *dvd-productE* **by** *blast*

with $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$ **have** $|x| = 1 \vee |x| = p$ **and** $|y| = 1 \vee |y| = p$

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* $x \geq 0$; *cases* $y \geq 0$; *auto*; *smt zero-less-mult-iff*)

qed

moreover **have** $b + a \neq 1$ **using** $\langle a > 0 \rangle \langle b > 0 \rangle$ **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** $a = 0$ **by** *auto*

thus *False* **using** pos **by** *auto*

qed

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** $[p * p = 1] \text{ (mod } 24)$ **using** p **by** (*intro pp-mod24*)

$-$ This property is proved in *Common.NT-Facts*

ultimately **have** $24 \text{ dvd } 2*a$

unfolding *cong-def* **using** *mod-eq-dvd-iff* **by** *fastforce*

thus $12 \text{ dvd } a$

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*

qed

end