

# Fun with Prime Numbers (4)

*Invitation to the Mysterious World of Mathematics*

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# The ABC conjecture

- We have seen prime numbers

2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37 41 43...

have many interesting properties.

- **Prime factorization**: any  $N \geq 1$  can be written as a product of prime numbers.

$$N = P_1 \times \cdots \times P_M$$

Prime factors  $P_1, \dots, P_M$  are unique up to permutation.

# The ABC conjecture (2)

- Difficult to understand how prime numbers behave in addition or subtraction.
- **Twin Prime Conjecture**: are there infinitely many prime numbers  $P, Q$  with  $Q - P = 2$ ?
- **Goldbach Conjecture**: is every even  $N \geq 4$  written as  $N = P + Q$  for prime numbers  $P, Q$ ?

# The ABC conjecture (3)

- The ABC conjecture is yet another example of conjectures concerning additive properties of integers.
- Assume integers  $A, B, C$  satisfy
$$A + B = C,$$
and  $A, B$  are relatively prime.
- The ABC conjecture concerns the **size of prime factors** of  $ABC$ .

# The ABC conjecture (4)

- In 1980's, Oesterlé and Masser formulated a simply-looking conjecture concerning  $A+B=C$ . It is called the **ABC conjecture**.



Joseph Oesterlé (1954-)

Reference: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph\\_Oesterlé](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Oesterlé)



David Masser (1948-)

Reference: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David\\_Masser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Masser)

# The ABC conjecture (5)

## ABC Conjecture (rough form)

Let  $A, B, C$  be positive integers satisfying

- $A + B = C$
- $A, B$  are relatively prime.

Then, there are ‘**large prime numbers**’  
appearing in the prime factorization of  $ABC$ .

# The ABC conjecture (6)

## Definition

- A triple of positive integers  $(A,B,C)$  is an **ABC triple** if  $A+B=C$ , and  $A,B$  are relatively prime.
- Let  $N$  be the product of all distinct prime factors of  $ABC$ . It is the **conductor** of  $(A,B,C)$ .

# The ABC conjecture (7)

ABC Conjecture (precise form)

For every  $\varepsilon > 0$ , there exist only finitely many ABC triples  $(A, B, C)$  satisfying

$$C > N^{1+\varepsilon}.$$

- Despite its simple form, it is a very strong conjecture.
- If the ABC conjecture is true, we can prove many number theoretic problems.



# The ABC conjecture (8)

- In 2012, Mochizuki released a proof of the ABC conjecture. His papers consist of several hundred pages long. Experts are checking his proof.



Shinichi Mochizuki  
(1969-)