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ABSTRACT ALGEBRA IN GAP

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Basic System Interaction

Exercise 1

- a) Write a function that takes a positive integer n as input and returns **true** if n is perfect and **false** if n is not perfect.

We could define a function to compute the aliquot sum of a positive integer n :

5a $\langle \text{Compute the aliquot sum of a positive integer } \mathbf{5a} \rangle \equiv$
 $\mathbf{AliquotSum} := n \rightarrow \text{Sum}(\text{DivisorsInt}(n)) - n;$

$$s(n) \equiv \sigma(n) - n$$

Defines:

$\mathbf{AliquotSum}$, used in chunk **5b**.

Then, using that definition, we could write a function to determine whether a positive integer n is perfect:

5b $\langle \text{Determine whether a positive integer is perfect } \mathbf{5b} \rangle \equiv$
 $\mathbf{IsPerfect} := n \rightarrow n = \mathbf{AliquotSum}(n);$

Uses $\mathbf{AliquotSum}$ **5a** and $\mathbf{IsPerfect}$ **7a**.

Conveniently, GAP ships with \mathbf{Sigma} , which we can use instead.

$$\sigma(n) = \sum_{d|n} d$$

5c $\langle \text{Determine whether a positive integer is perfect, using } \mathbf{Sigma} \mathbf{5c} \rangle \equiv$ (7a)
 $n \rightarrow \mathbf{Sigma}(n) = 2*n$

$$\mathbf{IsPerfect}(n) := \sigma(n) = 2n$$

- b) Use your function to find all perfect numbers less than 1000.

5d $\langle \text{Find all perfect numbers less than 1000 } \mathbf{5d} \rangle \equiv$ (7)
 $\mathbf{Filtered}([1..999], \mathbf{IsPerfect});$

Uses $\mathbf{IsPerfect}$ **7a**.

$$\{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \mid 1 \leq n \leq 999, \mathbf{IsPerfect}(n)\}$$

... which results in:

5e $\langle \text{All perfect numbers less than 1000 } \mathbf{5e} \rangle \equiv$ (7)
 $[6, 28, 496]$

- c) Notice that all of the numbers you found have a certain form, namely $2^n(2^{n+1}-1)$ for some integer n . Are all numbers of this form perfect?

No, using GAP we can show not all such numbers are perfect.

6a \langle not all such numbers are perfect 6a $\rangle \equiv$
`gap> ForAll(PositiveIntegers,
 > n \rightarrow IsPerfect($2^n * (2^{(n+1)} - 1)$));
 false
 Uses IsPerfect 7a.`

- d) By experimenting in GAP, conjecture a necessary and sufficient condition for $2^n(2^{n+1}-1)$ to be a perfect number.

In Euclid's formation rule (IX.36), he proved $\frac{q(q+1)}{2}$ is an even perfect number where q is a prime of the form $2^p - 1$ for prime p , a.k.a. a Mersenne prime.

6b \langle Euclid's IX.36 6b $\rangle \equiv$
`gap> MersennePrimes := Filtered(List(Primes{[1..50]}},
 p \rightarrow $2^p - 1$),
 IsPrime);
 [3, 7, 31, 127, 8191, 131071, 524287, 2147483647,
 2305843009213693951, 618970019642690137449562111,
 162259276829213363391578010288127,
 170141183460469231731687303715884105727]
 gap> ForAll(MersennePrimes, q \rightarrow IsPerfect($q * (q + 1) / 2$));
 true
 Uses IsPerfect 7a.`

- e) Prove your conjecture is correct.

Prove it

Code

For **IsPerfect**, use the following filter, since we only care about integers, or more specifically, positive integers.

6c \langle Filter for positive integers 6c $\rangle \equiv$ (6d 7a)
`IsInt and IsPosInt`

6d \langle gap/PerfectNumbers.gd 6d $\rangle \equiv$
`#! @Chapter PerfectNumbers

 #! @Section The IsPerfect() Operation

 #! @Description
 #! Determine whether a positive <A>int is perfect.
 #! @Arguments int
 DeclareOperation("IsPerfect",
 [\langle Filter for positive integers 6c \rangle]);
 Uses IsPerfect 7a.`

7a `<gap/PerfectNumbers.gi 7a>≡`
`#! @Chapter PerfectNumbers`

`#! @Section The IsPerfect() Operation`

`InstallMethod(IsPerfect,`
 `"for a positive integer",`
 `[<Filter for positive integers 6c>],`
 `<Determine whether a positive integer is perfect, using Sigma 5c>);`

`#! @BeginExample`
`<Find all perfect numbers less than 1000 5d>`
`#! <All perfect numbers less than 1000 5e>`
`#! @EndExample`
 Defines:
 IsPerfect, used in chunks 5 and 6.

Tests

Describe this

7b `<tst/PerfectNumbers.tst 7b>≡`
`gap> START_TEST("AAIG package: PerfectNumbers.tst");`

`gap> <Find all perfect numbers less than 1000 5d>`
`<All perfect numbers less than 1000 5e>`

`gap> STOP_TEST("AAIG package: PerfectNumbers.tst", 10000);`
 To test the package, create a file `tst/testall.g`.

7c `<tst/testall.g 7c>≡`
`<Load the package 7d>`

`<Call TestDirectory 8a>`

`<Force quit GAP 8b>`

First load the package:

7d `<Load the package 7d>≡` (7c)
`LoadPackage("AAIG");`

Then get the list of directory objects for the `tst` directory of the AAIG package:

7e `<The list of directory objects 7e>≡` (8a)
`DirectoriesPackageLibrary("AAIG", "tst"),`

... and call `TestDirectory` on it, with the following options:

7f `<TestDirectory options record 7f>≡` (8a)
`rec(exitGAP := true,`
 `testOptions := rec(compareFunction := "uptowhitespace"))`

8a $\langle \text{Call } \text{TestDirectory } 8a \rangle \equiv$ (7c)
 $\text{TestDirectory}(\langle \text{The list of directory objects } 7e \rangle$
 $\langle \text{TestDirectory options record } 7f \rangle);$

Finally, force quit GAP, in case it hasn't exited already:

8b $\langle \text{Force quit } \text{GAP } 8b \rangle \equiv$ (7c)
 $\text{FORCE_QUIT_GAP}(1);$

Chunks

⟨All perfect numbers less than 1000 5e⟩
⟨Call TestDirectory 8a⟩
⟨Compute the aliquot sum of a positive integer 5a⟩
⟨Determine whether a positive integer is perfect 5b⟩
⟨Determine whether a positive integer is perfect, using Sigma 5c⟩
⟨Euclid's IX.36 6b⟩
⟨Filter for positive integers 6c⟩
⟨Find all perfect numbers less than 1000 5d⟩
⟨Force quit GAP 8b⟩
⟨gap/PerfectNumbers.gd 6d⟩
⟨gap/PerfectNumbers.gi 7a⟩
⟨Load the package 7d⟩
⟨not all such numbers are perfect 6a⟩
⟨TestDirectory options record 7f⟩
⟨The list of directory objects 7e⟩
⟨tst/PerfectNumbers.tst 7b⟩
⟨tst/testall.g 7c⟩

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AliquotSum: [5a](#), [5b](#)

IsPerfect: [5b](#), [5d](#), [6a](#), [6b](#), [6d](#), [7a](#)

Bibliography