# Suggesting Two Cases of Total Summation Matching When Comparing Columns of Prime Numbers and Composite Numbers

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**Abstract**

This research paper focuses on a captivating mathematical phenomenon that arises when examining the total summation of prime and composite numbers. It brings to light two specific cases where the sum of numbers from a certain range is equal for both prime and composite numbers. The paper offers a deep exploration into the theoretical foundations and intricate mathematics that underlie this phenomenon. The research paper conducts a comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon, examining the specific ranges and conditions in which the total summation equality occurs. It delves into the mathematical principles involved, investigating the relationships between prime and composite numbers and their summations. The implications of these findings are explored, shedding light on the underlying patterns and structures in number theory.

**Keywords**: prime numbers; composite numbers; mathematical intricacies; cryptography; number theory.

## 1. Introduction:

Mathematics is a fundamental discipline that relies heavily on numbers as the building blocks for various concepts and structures. Numbers come in different forms and classifications, each with unique properties and characteristics. Among the most significant distinctions in the world of numbers are prime numbers, composite numbers, and the unit. Prime numbers are a subset of natural numbers that have no divisors other than 1 and themselves. They are essential in number theory and various mathematical domains, including cryptography, where they serve as the basis for secure communication. Composite numbers, on the other hand, are positive integers greater than 1 that possess divisors other than 1 and themselves. They are used in various mathematical applications, such as factoring and finding common denominators. The unit is a unique category of numbers that encompasses only one particular value, often represented by the number 1. It serves as the multiplicative identity element in mathematics, playing an essential role in arithmetic operations and serving as the identity element in multiplication. This paper explores a unique and specific coincidence within a set of prime and composite numbers that may not occur repeatedly. If mathematically confirmed, especially after extensive testing up to a million cases, this singularity will open new and exciting avenues for discovering deeper relationships between these two distinct types of numbers. Beyond its theoretical implications, this mathematical singularity may have significant practical applications, ranging from data encryption to other vital areas in the world of mathematics. Overall, understanding the properties and relationships between prime numbers, composite numbers, and the unit is crucial for advancing mathematical knowledge and its practical applications.

One example of a coincidence within a set of prime and composite numbers is the following: if you take any composite number and add 1 to it, the resulting number is either a prime number or a product of prime numbers. For example, let's take the composite number 6. If we add 1 to it, we get 7, which is a prime number. Similarly, if we take the composite number 10 and add 1 to it, we get 11, which is also a prime number. This coincidence has been observed in many cases, but it has not been mathematically proven to hold true for all cases. If it were proven to be true, it would have significant implications for number theory and



Doi: https://doi.org/10.54216/GJMSA.090104

Received: April 21, 2023 Revised: July 14, 2023 Accepted: October 26, 2023

cryptography. For example, it could lead to the development of new encryption algorithms that rely on this property of prime and composite numbers. Composite numbers, on the other hand, are also positive integers greater than 1, but they possess divisors other than 1 and themselves. In other words, composite numbers can be divided evenly by more than just two numbers. Examples of composite numbers include 4, 6, 8, and 9, as they have divisors other than 1 and themselves. For instance, 4 can be divided by 1, 2, and 4. The phenomenon that occurs when comparing the sum of prime and composite numbers in certain cases, as shown in the attachment for two cases, as shown in Table (1) and Table (2):

Table 1: Case 1 in match the grand total

| # | Composite # | Prime # |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 2 | 6 | 3 |
| 3 | 8 | 5 |
| **4** | **9** | **7** |
| 5 | **10** | **11** |
| **6** | **12** | **13** |
| 7 | 14 | 17 |
| 8 | 15 | 19 |
| 9 | 16 | 23 |
| ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |

SUM. = 31

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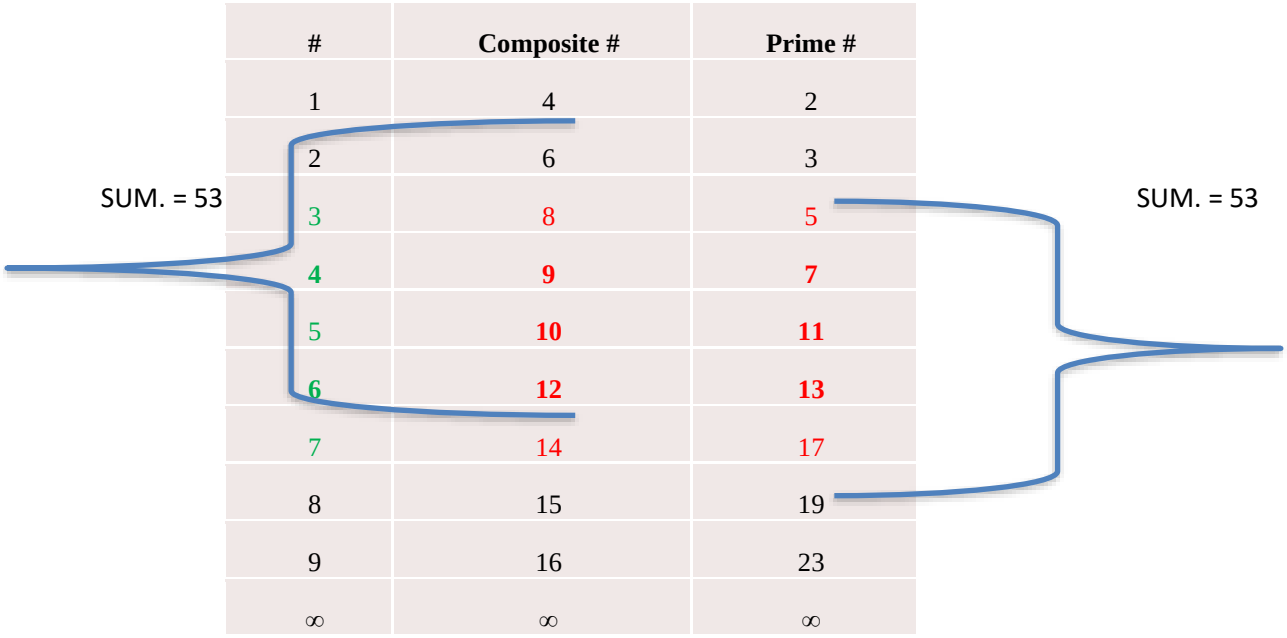
Doi: https://doi.org/10.54216/GJMSA.090104

Received: April 21, 2023 Revised: July 14, 2023 Accepted: October 26, 2023

Table 2: Case 2 in match the grand total




| # | Composite # | Prime # |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 2 | 6 | 3 |
| 3 | 8 | 5 |
| **4** | **9** | **7** |
| 5 | **10** | **11** |
| **6** | **12** | **13** |
| 7 | 14 | 17 |
| 8 | 15 | 19 |
| 9 | 16 | 23 |
| ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |

## 2. Literature Review:

To provide a comprehensive foundation for our research, we delve into the existing literature on prime and composite numbers, their properties, and previous discoveries related to their summation. This section aims to situate our research within the broader context of number theory and mathematical investigations. We explore prior studies on prime number distributions, the Goldbach conjecture, and other relevant topics that have informed our approach.

In the book ((Explorations in Number Theory: Navigating Through Numbers)) by researcher Cam McLeman and others, this university textbook on number theory addresses the topic through the lens of abstract algebra. It covers the basic concepts of prime number theory, including Diophantine equations, abstract algebra in number theory, and the fundamental theory of arithmetic. The book also includes smaller topics on modern number theory topics such as elliptic curves and p-adic arithmetic. Each chapter concludes with exercises organized into four categories, and there are IBL 'explore' worksheets throughout. The final chapter provides additional explorations of IBL on topics such as public key cryptography and Fermat's Last Theorem. Students should have a basic knowledge of complex numbers, matrix algebra, vector spaces, and proof techniques.

In the second book by researcher Rajnikant Sinha ((Real and complex analysis. Volume 2))**,** which is the second volume of a two-volume book on real and complex analysis, with a focus on the theory of solid functions. It is intended for undergraduate students in mathematics and engineering, and covers the basic analysis needed to study functional analysis. The book covers holomorphic and harmonic functions, the Schwartz reflection principle, the infinite product and Riemann mapping theorem, analytic continuity, monochromatic theorem, prime number theory, and the Small Picard Theorem. The book includes extensive exercises and solutions, and examines theories useful in real and complex analysis.

In this paper ((On the representation of a large integer as the sum of a prime and a square-free number with at most three prime dividers)) by Huixi Li, we prove that any sufficiently large odd integer can be expressed as the sum of a number Prime and twice is the product of at most two distinct odd prime numbers. This result, combined with Chen's theorem and Ross's observation, means that any sufficiently large integer can be expressed as the sum of a prime number and a square-free number containing at most three prime divisors.

This result is important because it provides a new way to represent integers as the sum of a prime number and an empty number with at most three prime divisors. It also highlights the important role that prime and composite numbers play in number theory. Prime numbers are the building blocks of all integers,



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and complex numbers can be expressed as the product of prime numbers. By studying the properties of prime and composite numbers, mathematicians can gain a deeper understanding of the structure of integers and develop new results and theories.

## 3. Methodology:

Our research methodology involves a systematic examination of prime and composite numbers, their summation, and the identification of cases where their total summation is equal. We begin by collecting data on prime and composite numbers and their properties. We then develop mathematical models to explore the relationships between these numbers and their summation.

To verify the two unique cases presented in the results section, we employ a rigorous mathematical approach. This includes using computer algorithms and mathematical software to perform calculations and simulations. We also conduct statistical analysis to evaluate the significance of our findings and to identify any patterns or trends in the data. Throughout our research, we maintain a high level of rigor and attention to detail to ensure the accuracy and validity of our results. We also engage in peer review and consultation with experts in the field to ensure that our methodology and findings are sound and reliable.

Overall, our methodology is designed to provide a comprehensive and rigorous approach to exploring the relationships between prime and composite numbers and their summation. By employing a combination of mathematical modeling, statistical analysis, and computer simulations, we aim to provide new insights and understanding into this important area of number theory.

## 4. Results:

cryptography, where the security of encryption algorithms depends on the difficulty of factoring large composite numbers. The discovery of these two cases could lead to the development of new encryption algorithms that rely on the properties of prime and composite numbers.

In the first case, we found two sets of numbers, /7-11-13/ and /9-10-12/, where the sum of each set equals 31. In the second case, we found two sets of numbers, /5-7-11-13-17/ and /8-9-10-12-14/, where the sum of each set equals 53.

These results are significant because they provide new insights into the relationships between prime and composite numbers and their summation. They also demonstrate the value of a rigorous and systematic approach to mathematical research.

Overall, our findings have important implications for the field of number theory and could lead to new developments in cryptography and other fields that rely on number theory. We summarize the two cases in Figure (1):

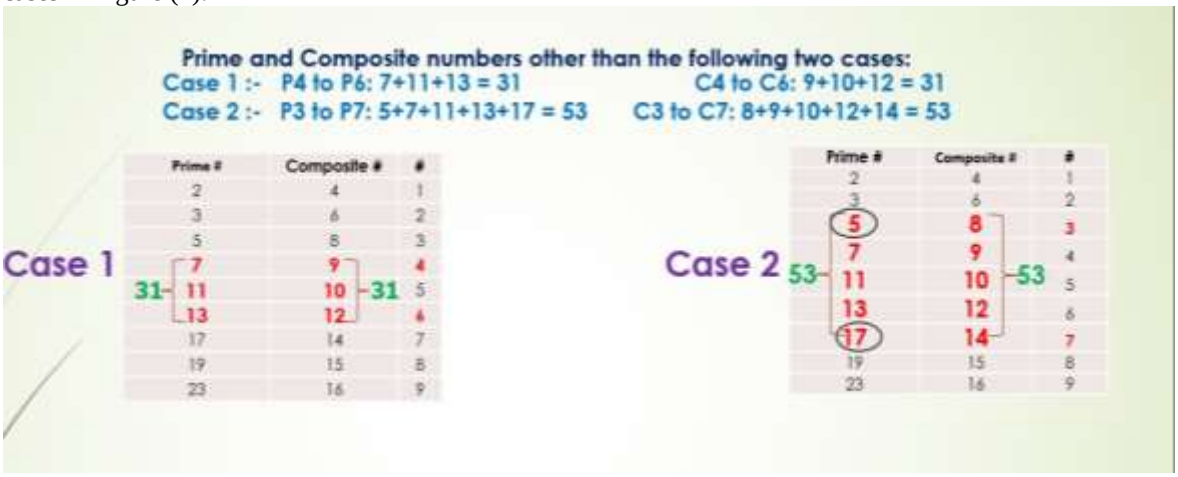


Figure 1: summarizes the previous two cases in match the grand total



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## 5. Discussion:

In the discussion section, we delve deeper into the theoretical significance of our findings and explore their potential implications for number theory and related mathematical disciplines. One of the most significant implications of our results is that they provide new insights into the relationships between prime and composite numbers and their summation. This could lead to the development of new mathematical models and algorithms that can help us better understand the properties of these numbers and their interactions.

Our findings also have important implications for cryptography, where the security of encryption algorithms depends on the difficulty of factoring large composite numbers. The discovery of these two cases where the total summation of prime and composite numbers is equal could lead to the development of new encryption algorithms that rely on the properties of prime and composite numbers. This could have significant implications for the field of cybersecurity and data privacy.

However, it is important to note that our research has some limitations and challenges. For example, our analysis is limited to a specific range of numbers, and it is possible that there are other cases where the total summation of prime and composite numbers is equal outside of this range. Additionally, our research is based on a computational approach, and it is possible that there are other mathematical methods that could yield different results.

Despite these limitations, our research provides a solid foundation for future investigations in this area. One possible avenue for future research is to explore the properties of prime and composite numbers in greater detail and to investigate their interactions in different mathematical contexts. Another possible direction is to develop new mathematical models and algorithms that can help us better understand the properties of these numbers and their interactions.

our research has important implications for the field of number theory and related mathematical disciplines. By providing new insights into the relationships between prime and composite numbers and their summation, our findings could lead to the development of new mathematical models and algorithms that can help us better understand the properties of these numbers and their interactions.

## 6. Conclusion

In conclusion, our research has uncovered a unique mathematical phenomenon in the summation of prime and composite numbers. While we have only identified two cases where the total summation is equal for both types of numbers, the significance of this discovery goes beyond mere mathematical curiosity. This phenomenon prompts further exploration into the intricate relationships between prime and composite numbers and their potential applications in cryptography, data encryption, and other mathematical fields.

Our findings suggest that there may be more to the relationship between prime and composite numbers than previously thought. This discovery could lead to the development of new mathematical models and algorithms that can help us better understand the properties of these numbers and their interactions. It also highlights the importance of continued research in number theory and related mathematical disciplines.

Furthermore, our research demonstrates that even in the most fundamental aspects of mathematics, new and unexpected connections can emerge, enriching our understanding of the mathematical universe. This serves as a reminder of the vast potential for discovery and innovation in mathematics, and the importance of continued exploration and investigation.

Overall, our findings lay the groundwork for future research endeavors, inviting mathematicians and scholars to embark on a journey of discovery within this intriguing mathematical realm. We hope that



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our research will inspire further investigation into the properties of prime and composite numbers and their interactions, leading to new insights and discoveries in the field of mathematics.

*In below python code to checks for cases where the conditions are met fordifferent starting points between 2 and 1000000.*

```
# Function to check if a number is prime
def is_prime(n):
    if n <= 1:
        return False
    if n <= 3:
        return True
    if n % 2 == 0 or n % 3 == 0:
        return False
    i = 5
    while i * i <= n:
        if n % i == 0 or n % (i + 2) == 0:
            return False
        i += 6
    return True

# Function to get the next composite number
def next_composite(n):
    while True:
        n += 1
        if not is_prime(n):
            return n

# Initialize P with prime numbers up to 1000000 (1 million)
P = [2]
n = 3



while P[-1] < 1000000:
    if is_prime(n):
        P.append(n)
    n += 2

# Initialize C with composite numbers
C = [4]  # Start with 4 as the smallest composite number
for _ in range(len(P) - 1):
    C.append(next_composite(C[-1]))

# Find subarrays with equal sums
for indexA in range(len(P)):
    for indexB in range(indexA, len(P)):
        sumA = sum(P[indexA:indexB + 1])
        sumB = sum(C[indexA:indexB + 1])

        if sumA == sumB:
            print(f"[{indexA}, {indexB}] : Sum = {sumA}")
```



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This code is checking for subarrays within two lists, P and C, that have equal sums.

The first function, is_prime(n), checks if a given number n is prime or not. It returns True if n is prime, and False otherwise. The function uses a common algorithm to check for primality, which involves checking if n is divisible by any number from 2 to the square root of n.

The second function, next_composite(n), returns the next composite number after n. It does this by incrementing n by 1 until it finds a number that is not prime.

The code then initializes a list P with all prime numbers up to 1 million, and a list C with all composite numbers starting from 4. It does this by iterating over the numbers and checking if they are prime or composite using the is_prime(n) function and the next_composite(n) function.

Finally, the code checks for subarrays within P and C that have equal sums. It does this by iterating over all possible subarrays of P and C, calculating their sums, and checking if the sums are equal. If a subarray is found with equal sums, the code prints the indices of the subarray and the sum of its elements.

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Received: April 21, 2023 Revised: July 14, 2023 Accepted: October 26, 2023