

Amicable Numbers

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Abstract

This is a formalisation of Amicable Numbers, involving some relevant material including Euler's sigma function, some relevant definitions, results and examples as well as rules such as Thābit ibn Qurra's Rule, Euler's Rule, te Riele's Rule and Borho's Rule with breeders.

The main sources are [2] [3]. Some auxiliary material can be found in [1] [4]. If not otherwise stated, the source of definitions is [2]. In a few definitions where we refer to Wikipedia articles [5] [6] [7] this is explicitly mentioned.

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```

theory Amicable-Numbers
  imports HOL-Number-Theory.Number-Theory
           HOL-Computational-Algebra.Computational-Algebra
           Pratt-Certificate.Pratt-Certificate-Code
           Polynomial-Factorization.Prime-Factorization

```

```

begin

```

1 Miscellaneous

```

lemma mult-minus-eq-nat:
  fixes  $x::nat$  and  $y::nat$  and  $z::nat$ 
  assumes  $x+y = z$ 
  shows  $-x-y = -z$ 
  using assms by linarith

```

```

lemma minus-eq-nat-subst: fixes  $A::nat$  and  $B::nat$  and  $C::nat$  and  $D::nat$  and
 $E::nat$ 
  assumes  $A = B-C-D$  and  $-E = -C-D$ 
  shows  $A = B-E$ 
  using assms by linarith

```

```

lemma minus-eq-nat-subst-order: fixes  $A::nat$  and  $B::nat$  and  $C::nat$  and
 $D::nat$  and  $E::nat$ 
  assumes  $B-C-D > 0$  and  $A = B-C-D+B$  shows  $A = 2*B-C-D$ 
  using assms by auto

```

```

lemma auxiliary-ineq: fixes  $x::nat$  assumes  $x \geq (2::nat)$ 
  shows  $x+1 < (2::nat)*x$ 
  using assms by linarith

```

```

lemma sum-strict-mono:
  fixes  $A :: nat$  set
  assumes finite  $B$   $A \subset B$   $0 \notin B$ 
  shows  $\sum A < \sum B$ 
proof -
  have  $B - A \neq \{\}$ 
    using assms(2) by blast
  with assms DiffE have  $\sum (B-A) > 0$ 
    by fastforce
  moreover have  $\sum B = \sum A + \sum (B-A)$ 
    by (metis add commute assms(1) assms(2) psubsetE sum.subset-diff)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by linarith

```

```

qed

```

```

lemma coprime-dvd-aux:

```

```

assumes gcd m n = Suc 0 na dvd n ma dvd m mb dvd m nb dvd n and eq: ma
* na = mb * nb
shows ma = mb
proof –
  have gcd na mb = 1
    using assms by (metis One-nat-def gcd.commute gcd-nat.mono is-unit-gcd-iff)
  moreover have gcd nb ma = 1
    using assms by (metis One-nat-def gcd.commute gcd-nat.mono is-unit-gcd-iff)
  ultimately show ma = mb
    by (metis eq gcd-mult-distrib-nat mult.commute nat-mult-1-right)
qed

```

2 Amicable Numbers

2.1 Preliminaries

```

definition divisor :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool (infixr ‹divisor› 80)
  where n divisor m ≡ (n ≥ 1 ∧ n ≤ m ∧ n dvd m)

```

```

definition divisor-set: divisor-set m = {n. n divisor m}

```

```

lemma def-equiv-divisor-set: divisor-set (n::nat) = set(divisors-nat n)
  using divisors-nat-def divisors-nat divisor-set divisor-def by auto

```

```

definition proper-divisor :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool (infixr ‹properdiv› 80)
  where n properdiv m ≡ (n ≥ 1 ∧ n < m ∧ n dvd m)

```

```

definition properdiv-set: properdiv-set m = {n. n properdiv m}

```

```

lemma example1-divisor: shows (2::nat) ∈ divisor-set (4::nat)
  using divisor-set divisor-def by force

```

```

lemma example2-properdiv-set: properdiv-set (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))) = {(1::nat)}
  by (auto simp: properdiv-set proper-divisor-def less-Suc-eq dvd-def; presburger)

```

```

lemma divisor-set-not-empty: fixes m::nat assumes m ≥ 1
  shows m ∈ divisor-set m
  using assms divisor-set divisor-def by force

```

```

lemma finite-divisor-set [simp]: finite(divisor-set n)
  using divisor-def divisor-set by simp

```

```

lemma finite-properdiv-set[simp]: shows finite(properdiv-set m)
  using properdiv-set proper-divisor-def by simp

```

```

lemma divisor-set-mult:
  divisor-set (m*n) = {i*j | i j. (i ∈ divisor-set m) ∧ (j ∈ divisor-set n)}
  using divisor-set divisor-def
  by (fastforce simp add: divisor-set divisor-def dest: division-decomp)

```

lemma *divisor-set-1* [*simp*]: *divisor-set* (*Suc 0*) = {*Suc 0*}
by (*simp add: divisor-set divisor-def cong: conj-cong*)

lemma *divisor-set-one*: **shows** *divisor-set 1* = {*1*}
using *divisor-set divisor-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *union-properdiv-set*: **assumes** $n \geq 1$ **shows** *divisor-set n* = (*properdiv-set n*) \cup {*n*}
using *divisor-set properdiv-set proper-divisor-def assms divisor-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *prime-div-set*: **assumes** *prime n* **shows** *divisor-set n* = {*n*, *1*}
using *divisor-def assms divisor-set prime-nat-iff* **by** *auto*

lemma *div-set-prime*:
assumes *prime n*
shows *properdiv-set n* = {*1*}
using *assms properdiv-set prime-nat-iff proper-divisor-def*
by (*metis (no-types, lifting) Collect-cong One-nat-def divisor-def divisor-set divisor-set-one dvd-1-left empty-iff insert-iff mem-Collect-eq order-less-irrefl*)

lemma *prime-gcd*: **fixes** $m::nat$ **and** $n::nat$ **assumes** *prime m* **and** *prime n*
and $m \neq n$ **shows** *gcd m n* = *1* **using** *prime-def*
by (*simp add: assms primes-coprime*)

We refer to definitions from [5]:

definition *aliquot-sum* :: $nat \Rightarrow nat$
where *aliquot-sum n* $\equiv \sum$ (*properdiv-set n*)

definition *deficient-number* :: $nat \Rightarrow bool$
where *deficient-number n* $\equiv (n > aliquot-sum n)$

definition *abundant-number* :: $nat \Rightarrow bool$
where *abundant-number n* $\equiv (n < aliquot-sum n)$

definition *perfect-number* :: $nat \Rightarrow bool$
where *perfect-number n* $\equiv (n = aliquot-sum n)$

lemma *example-perfect-6*: **shows** *perfect-number 6*

proof –

have *a*: *set*(*divisors-nat 6*) = {*1*, *2*, *3*, *6*} **by** *eval*
have *b*: *divisor-set* (*6*) = {*1*, *2*, *3*, *6*}
using *a def-equiv-divisor-set* **by** *simp*
have *c*: *properdiv-set* (*6*) = {*1*, *2*, *3*}
using *b union-properdiv-set properdiv-set proper-divisor-def* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **using** *aliquot-sum-def c*
by (*simp add: numeral-3-eq-3 perfect-number-def*)

qed

2.2 Euler's sigma function and properties

The sources of the following useful material on Euler's sigma function are [2], [3], [4] and [1].

definition *Esigma* :: nat \Rightarrow nat
where *Esigma* *n* $\equiv \sum$ (*divisor-set* *n*)

lemma *Esigma-properdiv-set*:
assumes *m* ≥ 1
shows *Esigma* *m* = (*aliquot-sum* *m*) + *m*
using *assms divisor-set properdiv-set proper-divisor-def union-properdiv-set Esigma-def aliquot-sum-def* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *Esigmanotzero*:
assumes *n* ≥ 1
shows *Esigma* *n* ≥ 1
using *Esigma-def assms Esigma-properdiv-set* **by** *auto*

lemma *prime-sum-div*:
assumes *prime* *n*
shows *Esigma* *n* = *n* + (1::nat)

proof –
have *1* \leq *n*
using *assms prime-ge-1-nat* **by** *blast*
then show *?thesis* **using** *Esigma-properdiv-set assms div-set-prime*
by (*simp add: Esigma-properdiv-set aliquot-sum-def assms div-set-prime*)

qed

lemma *sum-div-is-prime*:
assumes *Esigma* *n* = *n* + (1::nat) and *n* ≥ 1
shows *prime* *n*

proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume *F*: \neg (*prime* *n*)
have *n* *divisor* *n* **using** *assms divisor-def* **by** *simp*
have (1::nat) *divisor* **nusing** *assms divisor-def* **by** *simp*

have *n* \neq *Suc* 0
using *Esigma-def assms(1)* **by** *auto*
then have *r*: \exists (*m*::nat). *m* \in *divisor-set* *n* \wedge *m* \neq (1::nat) \wedge *m* \neq *n*
using *assms F*
apply (*clarsimp simp add: Esigma-def divisor-set divisor-def prime-nat-iff*)
by (*meson Suc-le-eq dvd-imp-le dvd-pos-nat*)

have *Suc* *n* = \sum {*n*,1}
by (*simp add: <n \neq Suc 0>*)

moreover
have $\text{divisor-set } n \supset \{n, 1\}$
using $\text{assms divisor-set } r \langle 1 \text{ divisor } n \rangle \text{ divisor-set-not-empty}$ **by** *auto*
then have $\sum (\text{divisor-set } n) > \sum \{n, 1\}$
apply ($\text{rule sum-strict-mono [OF finite-divisor-set]}$)
by ($\text{simp add: divisor-def divisor-set}$)
ultimately
show *False*
using $\text{Esigma-def assms}(1)$ **by** *presburger*
qed

lemma *Esigma-prime-sum*:
fixes $k :: \text{nat}$ **assumes** $\text{prime } m \ k \geq 1$
shows $\text{Esigma } (m \wedge k) = (m \wedge (k + (1 :: \text{nat})) - (1 :: \text{nat})) / (m - 1)$

proof –

have $m > 1$
using $\langle \text{prime } m \rangle \text{ prime-gt-1-nat}$ **by** *blast*

have A : $\text{Esigma } (m \wedge k) = (\sum j = 0..k. (m \wedge j))$

proof –

have AA : $\text{divisor-set } (m \wedge k) = (\lambda j. m \wedge j) \text{ ' } \{0..k\}$

using $\text{assms prime-ge-1-nat}$

by ($\text{auto simp add: power-increasing prime-ge-Suc-0-nat divisor-set divisor-def}$
 image-iff
 $\text{divides-primemow-nat}$)

have \S : $\sum ((\lambda j. m \wedge j) \text{ ' } \{..k\}) = \text{sum } (\lambda j. m \wedge j) \{0..k\}$ **for** k

proof ($\text{induction } k$)

case ($\text{Suc } k$)

have [simp]: $m * m \wedge k \notin (\wedge) m \text{ ' } \{..k\}$

by ($\text{metis Suc-n-not-le-n } \langle 1 < m \rangle \text{ atMost-iff image-iff power-Suc power-inject-exp}$)

then show $?case$

by ($\text{clarsimp simp: atMost-Suc Suc}$)

qed *auto*

show $?thesis$

by ($\text{metis } \S \ AA \ \text{Esigma-def atMost-atLeast0}$)

qed

have B : $(\sum i \leq k. (m \wedge i)) = (m \wedge \text{Suc } k - (1 :: \text{nat})) / (m - (1 :: \text{nat}))$

using $\text{assms } \langle m > 1 \rangle \text{ Set-Interval.geometric-sum [of } m \ \text{Suc } k]$

apply *simp*

by ($\text{metis One-nat-def lessThan-Suc-atMost nat-one-le-power of-nat-1 of-nat-diff}$
 of-nat-mult

$\text{of-nat-power one-le-mult-iff prime-ge-Suc-0-nat sum.lessThan-Suc}$)

show $?thesis$ **using** $A \ B \ \text{assms}$

by ($\text{metis Suc-eq-plus1 atMost-atLeast0 of-nat-1 of-nat-diff prime-ge-1-nat}$)

qed

lemma *prime-Esigma-mult*: **assumes** $\text{prime } m$ **and** $\text{prime } n$ **and** $m \neq n$

shows $E\text{sigma } (m*n) = (E\text{sigma } n)*(E\text{sigma } m)$

proof –

have m divisor $(m*n)$ **using** *divisor-def* *assms*

by (*simp add: dvd-imp-le prime-gt-0-nat*)

moreover have $\neg(\exists k::\text{nat}. k \text{ divisor } (m*n) \wedge k \neq (1::\text{nat}) \wedge k \neq m \wedge k \neq n \wedge k \neq m*n)$

using *assms* **unfolding** *divisor-def*

by (*metis One-nat-def division-decomp nat-mult-1 nat-mult-1-right prime-nat-iff*)

ultimately have $c: \text{divisor-set } (m*n) = \{m, n, m*n, 1\}$

using *divisor-set* *assms* *divisor-def* **by** *auto*

obtain $m \neq 1$ $n \neq 1$

using *assms* *not-prime-1* **by** *blast*

then have $dd: E\text{sigma } (m*n) = m + n + m*n + 1$

using *assms* **by** (*simp add: Esigma-def c*)

then show *?thesis*

using *prime-sum-div* *assms* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *gcd-Esigma-mult:*

assumes $\text{gcd } m \ n = 1$

shows $E\text{sigma } (m*n) = (E\text{sigma } m)*(E\text{sigma } n)$

proof –

have $E\text{sigma } (m*n) = \sum \{i*j \mid i \ j. i \in \text{divisor-set } m \wedge j \in \text{divisor-set } n\}$

by (*simp add: divisor-set-mult Esigma-def*)

also have $\dots = (\sum i \in \text{divisor-set } m. \sum j \in \text{divisor-set } n. i*j)$

proof –

have *inj-on* $(\lambda(i,j). i*j)$ $(\text{divisor-set } m \times \text{divisor-set } n)$

using *assms*

apply (*simp add: inj-on-def divisor-set divisor-def*)

by (*metis* *assms* *coprime-dvd-aux* *mult-left-cancel* *not-one-le-zero*)

moreover have $\{i*j \mid i \ j. i \in \text{divisor-set } m \wedge j \in \text{divisor-set } n\} = (\lambda(i,j). i*j)$
' $(\text{divisor-set } m \times \text{divisor-set } n)$

by *auto*

ultimately show *?thesis*

by (*simp add: sum.cartesian-product sum.image-eq*)

qed

also have $\dots = \sum (\text{divisor-set } m) * \sum (\text{divisor-set } n)$

by (*simp add: sum-product*)

also have $\dots = E\text{sigma } m * E\text{sigma } n$

by (*simp add: Esigma-def*)

finally show *?thesis* .

qed

lemma *deficient-Esigma:*

assumes $E\text{sigma } m < 2*m$ **and** $m \geq 1$

shows *deficient-number* m

using *Esigma-properdiv-set* *assms* *deficient-number-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *abundant-Esigma*:
assumes $Esigma\ m > 2*m$ **and** $m \geq 1$
shows *abundant-number* m
using *Esigma-properdiv-set* *assms* *abundant-number-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *perfect-Esigma*:
assumes $Esigma\ m = 2*m$ **and** $m \geq 1$
shows *perfect-number* m
using *Esigma-properdiv-set* *assms* *perfect-number-def* **by** *auto*

2.3 Amicable Numbers; definitions, some lemmas and examples

definition *Amicable-pair* :: $nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool$ (**infixr** $\langle Amic \rangle$ 80)
where $m\ Amic\ n \equiv ((m = aliquot-sum\ n) \wedge (n = aliquot-sum\ m))$

lemma *Amicable-pair-sym*: **fixes** $m::nat$ **and** $n::nat$
assumes $m\ Amic\ n$ **shows** $n\ Amic\ m$
using *Amicable-pair-def* *assms* **by** *blast*

lemma *Amicable-pair-equiv-def*:
assumes $(m\ Amic\ n)$ **and** $m \geq 1$ **and** $n \geq 1$
shows $(Esigma\ m = Esigma\ n) \wedge (Esigma\ m = m+n)$
using *assms* *Amicable-pair-def*
by (*metis* *Esigma-properdiv-set* *add commute*)

lemma *Amicable-pair-equiv-def-conv*:
assumes $m \geq 1$ **and** $n \geq 1$ **and** $(Esigma\ m = Esigma\ n) \wedge (Esigma\ m = m+n)$
shows $(m\ Amic\ n)$
using *assms* *Amicable-pair-def* *Esigma-properdiv-set*
by (*metis* *add-right-imp-eq* *add commute*)

definition *typeAmic* :: $nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat\ list$
where $typeAmic\ n\ m =$
 $[(card\ \{i. \exists\ N. n = N*(gcd\ n\ m) \wedge prime\ i \wedge i\ dvd\ N \wedge \neg i\ dvd\ (gcd\ n\ m)\}),$
 $(card\ \{j. \exists\ M. m = M*(gcd\ n\ m) \wedge prime\ j \wedge j\ dvd\ M \wedge \neg j\ dvd\ (gcd\ n\ m)\})]$

lemma *Amicable-pair-deficient*: **assumes** $m > n$ **and** $m\ Amic\ n$
shows *deficient-number* m
using *assms* *deficient-number-def* *Amicable-pair-def* **by** *metis*

lemma *Amicable-pair-abundant*: **assumes** $m > n$ **and** $m\ Amic\ n$
shows *abundant-number* n
using *assms* *abundant-number-def* *Amicable-pair-def* **by** *metis*

lemma *even-even-amicable*: **assumes** $m\ Amic\ n$ **and** $m \geq 1$ **and** $n \geq 1$ **and** *even*
 m **and** *even* n
shows $(2*m \neq n)$

```

proof( rule ccontr )
  have a: Esigma m = Esigma n using ⟨m Amic n⟩ Amicable-pair-equiv-def
Amicable-pair-def
  assms by blast

  assume ¬ (2*m ≠ n)
  have (2*m = n) using ⟨¬ (2*m ≠ n)⟩ by simp
  have d:Esigma n = Esigma (2*m) using ⟨¬ (2*m ≠ n)⟩ by simp

  then show False
  proof-
    have w: 2*m ∈ divisor-set (2*m) using divisor-set assms divisor-set-not-empty
      by auto
    have w1: 2*m ∉ divisor-set (m) using divisor-set assms
      by (simp add: divisor-def)
    have w2: ∀ n::nat. n divisor m ⟶ n divisor (2*m)
      using assms divisor-def by auto
    have w3: divisor-set (2*m) ⊃ divisor-set m using divisor-set divisor-def assms
  w w1 w2
    by blast
    have v: ( ∑ i ∈ ( divisor-set (2*m)).i ) > ( ∑ i ∈ ( divisor-set m ).i )
      using w3 sum-strict-mono by (simp add: divisor-def divisor-set)
    show ?thesis using v d Esigma-def a by auto
  qed
qed

```

2.3.1 Regular Amicable Pairs

definition *regularAmicPair* :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool **where**
regularAmicPair n m ⟷ (n *Amic* m ∧
 (∃ M N g. g = gcd m n ∧ m = M*g ∧ n = N*g ∧ *squarefree* M ∧
squarefree N ∧ gcd g M = 1 ∧ gcd g N = 1))

lemma *regularAmicPair-sym*:
assumes *regularAmicPair* n m **shows** *regularAmicPair* m n

proof-
have gcd m n = gcd n m
by (*metis* (*no-types*) *gcd commute*)
then show ?*thesis*
using *Amicable-pair-sym* *assms* *regularAmicPair-def* **by** *auto*
qed

definition *irregularAmicPair* :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool **where**
irregularAmicPair n m ⟷ ((n *Amic* m) ∧ ¬ *regularAmicPair* n m)

lemma *irregularAmicPair-sym*:
assumes *irregularAmicPair* n m

shows *irregularAmicPair m n*
using *irregularAmicPair-def regularAmicPair-sym Amicable-pair-sym assms* **by**
blast

2.3.2 Twin Amicable Pairs

We refer to the definition in [6]:

definition *twinAmicPair* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
twinAmicPair n m \longleftrightarrow
 $(n \text{ Amic } m) \wedge (\neg(\exists k l. k > \text{Min } \{n, m\} \wedge k < \text{Max } \{n, m\} \wedge k \text{ Amic } l))$

lemma *twinAmicPair-sym*:
assumes *twinAmicPair n m*
shows *twinAmicPair m n*
using *assms twinAmicPair-def Amicable-pair-sym assms* **by** *auto*

2.3.3 Isotopic Amicable Pairs

A way of generating an amicable pair from a given amicable pair under certain conditions is given below. Such amicable pairs are called Isotopic [2].

lemma *isotopic-amicable-pair*:
fixes *m n g h M N* :: *nat*
assumes *m Amic n* **and** $m \geq 1$ **and** $n \geq 1$ **and** $m = g * M$ **and** $n = g * N$
and $\text{Esigma } h = (h/g) * \text{Esigma } g$ **and** $h \neq g$ **and** $h > 1$ **and** $g > 1$
and $\text{gcd } g M = 1$ **and** $\text{gcd } g N = 1$ **and** $\text{gcd } h M = 1$ **and** $\text{gcd } h N = 1$
shows $(h * M) \text{ Amic } (h * N)$

proof–
have *a*: $\text{Esigma } m = \text{Esigma } n$ **using** $\langle m \text{ Amic } n \rangle$ *Amicable-pair-equiv-def*
assms
by *blast*
have *b*: $\text{Esigma } m = m + n$ **using** $\langle m \text{ Amic } n \rangle$ *Amicable-pair-equiv-def* *assms*
by *blast*
have *c*: $\text{Esigma } (h * M) = (\text{Esigma } h) * (\text{Esigma } M)$

proof–
have $h \neq M$
using *assms* *Esigmanotzero gcd-Esigma-mult gcd-nat.idem b mult-eq-self-implies-10*
by *(metis less-irrefl)*

show *?thesis* **using** $\langle h \neq M \rangle$ *gcd-Esigma-mult* *assms*
by *auto*
qed

have *d*: $\text{Esigma } (g * M) = (\text{Esigma } g) * (\text{Esigma } M)$

proof–

```

    have  $g \neq M$  using assms gcd-nat.idem by (metis less-irrefl)
    show ?thesis using  $\langle g \neq M \rangle$  gcd-Esigma-mult assms by auto
qed

have  $e$ :  $Esigma (g * N) = (Esigma g) * (Esigma N)$ 

proof-
  have  $g \neq N$  using assms by auto
  show ?thesis using  $\langle g \neq N \rangle$  gcd-Esigma-mult assms by auto
qed

have  $p1$ :  $Esigma m = (Esigma g) * (Esigma M)$  using assms d by simp
have  $p2$ :  $Esigma n = (Esigma g) * (Esigma N)$  using assms e by simp
have  $p3$ :  $Esigma (h * N) = (Esigma h) * (Esigma N)$ 

proof-
  have  $h \neq N$  using assms  $\langle gcd\ h\ N = 1 \rangle$   $a\ b\ p2$  by fastforce
  show ?thesis using  $\langle h \neq N \rangle$  gcd-Esigma-mult assms by auto
qed

have  $A$ :  $Esigma (h * M) = Epsilon (h * N)$ 
  using  $c\ p3\ d\ e\ p1\ p2\ a\ assms\ Epsilon\ not\ zero$  by fastforce

have  $B$ :  $Epsilon (h * M) = (h * M) + (h * N)$ 
proof-
  have  $s$ :  $Epsilon (h * M) = (h / g) * (m + n)$  using  $b\ c\ p1\ Epsilon\ not\ zero\ assms$  by
simp
  have  $s1$ :  $Epsilon (h * M) = h * (m / g + n / g)$  using  $s\ assms$ 
    by (metis add-divide-distrib b of-nat-add semiring-normalization-rules(7)
times-divide-eq-left times-divide-eq-right)
  have  $s2$ :  $Epsilon (h * M) = h * (M + N)$ 
  proof-
    have  $v$ :  $m / g = M$  using assms by simp
    have  $v1$ :  $n / g = N$  using assms by simp
    show ?thesis using  $s1\ v\ v1\ assms$ 
      using of-nat-eq-iff by fastforce
  qed
  show ?thesis using  $s2\ assms$ 
    by (simp add: add-mult-distrib2)
  qed
  show ?thesis using Amicable-pair-equiv-def-conv A B assms one-le-mult-iff One-nat-def
Suc-leI
    by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) nat-less-le)
  qed

```

lemma isotopic-pair-example1:

```

  assumes  $(3^3 * 5 * 11 * 17 * 227)$  Amic  $(3^3 * 5 * 23 * 37 * 53)$ 
  shows  $(3^2 * 7 * 13 * 11 * 17 * 227)$  Amic  $(3^2 * 7 * 13 * 23 * 37 * 53)$ 

```

proof–

obtain m **where** $o1: m = (3::nat)^{3*5*11*17*227}$ **by** *simp*
obtain n **where** $o2: n = (3::nat)^{3*5*23*37*53}$ **by** *simp*
obtain g **where** $o3: g = (3::nat)^{3*5}$ **by** *simp*
obtain h **where** $o4: h = (3::nat)^{2*7*13}$ **by** *simp*
obtain M **where** $o5: M = (11::nat)*17*227$ **by** *simp*
obtain N **where** $o6: N = (23::nat)*37*53$ **by** *simp*
have $prime(3::nat)$ **by** *simp*
have $prime(5::nat)$ **by** *simp*
have $prime(7::nat)$ **by** *simp*
have $prime(13::nat)$ **by** *simp*

have $v: m \text{ Amic } n$ **using** $o1\ o2$ *assms* **by** *simp*
have $v1: m = g*M$ **using** $o1\ o3\ o5$ **by** *simp*
have $v2: n = g*N$ **using** $o2\ o3\ o6$ **by** *simp*
have $v3: h > 0$ **using** $o4$ **by** *simp*
have $w: g > 0$ **using** $o3$ **by** *simp*
have $w1: h \neq g$ **using** $o4\ o3$ **by** *simp*
have $h = 819$ **using** $o4$ **by** *simp*
have $g = 135$ **using** $o3$ **by** *simp*

have $w2: \text{Esigma } h = (h/g)*\text{Esigma } g$

proof–

have $B: \text{Esigma } h = 1456$

proof–

have $R: \text{set}(\text{divisors-nat } 819) = \{1, 3, 7, 9, 13, 21, 39, 63, 91, 117, 273, 819\}$

by *eval*

have $RR: \text{set}(\text{divisors-nat}(819)) = \text{divisor-set } (819)$

using *def-equiv-divisor-set* **by** *simp*

show *?thesis* **using** *Esigma-def* $RR\ R \langle h = 819 \rangle$ *divisor-def* *divisors-nat* *divisors-nat-def* **by** *auto*

qed

have $C: \text{Esigma } g = 240$

proof–

have $G: \text{set}(\text{divisors-nat } 135) = \{1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 27, 45, 135\}$

by *eval*

have $GG: \text{set}(\text{divisors-nat } 135) = \text{divisor-set } 135$

using *def-equiv-divisor-set* **by** *simp*

show *?thesis* **using** $G\ GG$ *Esigma-def* $\langle g = 135 \rangle$ *properdiv-set* *proper-divisor-def*

by *simp*

qed

have $D: (\text{Esigma } h) * g = (\text{Esigma } g) * h$

```

proof–
have A: (Esigma h) * g = 196560
  using B o3 by simp
have AA: (Esigma g) * h = 196560 using C o4 by simp
show ?thesis using A AA by simp
qed
show ?thesis using D
  by (metis mult.commute nat-neq-iff nonzero-mult-div-cancel-right
of-nat-eq-0-iff of-nat-mult times-divide-eq-left w)

```

qed

```

have w4: gcd g M = 1

```

proof–

```

have coprime g M

```

proof–

```

have ¬ g dvd M using o3 o5 by auto
moreover have ¬ 3 dvd M using o5 by auto
moreover have ¬ 5 dvd M using o5 by auto
ultimately show ?thesis using o5 o3
gcd-nat.absorb-iff2 prime-nat-iff ⟨ prime(3::nat) ⟩ ⟨ prime(5::nat) ⟩
by (metis coprime-commute
coprime-mult-left-iff prime-imp-coprime-nat prime-imp-power-coprime-nat)

```

qed

```

show ?thesis using ⟨ coprime g M ⟩ by simp

```

qed

```

have s: gcd g N = 1

```

proof–

```

have coprime g N

```

proof–

```

have ¬ g dvd N
  using o3 o6 by auto
moreover have ¬ 3 dvd N using o6 by auto
moreover have ¬ 5 dvd N using o6 by auto
ultimately show ?thesis using o3 gcd-nat.absorb-iff2 prime-nat-iff ⟨ prime(3::nat) ⟩
⟨ prime(5::nat) ⟩
by (metis coprime-commute
coprime-mult-left-iff prime-imp-coprime-nat prime-imp-power-coprime-nat)

```

qed

```

show ?thesis using ⟨ coprime g N ⟩ by simp

```

qed

```

have s1: gcd h M = 1

```

```

proof-
  have coprime h M

proof-
  have  $\neg h \text{ dvd } M$  using o4 o5 by auto
  moreover have  $\neg 3 \text{ dvd } M$  using o5 by auto
  moreover have  $\neg 7 \text{ dvd } M$  using o5 by auto
  moreover have  $\neg 13 \text{ dvd } M$  using o5 by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis using o4 gcd-nat.absorb-iff2 prime-nat-iff <
prime(3::nat)>
< prime(13::nat)> < prime(7::nat)>

  by (metis coprime-commute
coprime-mult-left-iff prime-imp-coprime-nat prime-imp-power-coprime-nat)
qed

show ?thesis using <coprime h M> by simp
qed

have s2: gcd h N = 1

proof-
  have coprime h N

  proof-
  have  $\neg h \text{ dvd } N$  using o4 o6 by auto
  moreover have  $\neg 3 \text{ dvd } N$  using o6 by auto
  moreover have  $\neg 7 \text{ dvd } N$  using o6 by auto
  moreover have  $\neg 13 \text{ dvd } N$  using o6 by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis using o4
gcd-nat.absorb-iff2 prime-nat-iff < prime(3::nat)>< prime(13::nat)> < prime(7::nat)>

  by (metis coprime-commute
coprime-mult-left-iff prime-imp-coprime-nat prime-imp-power-coprime-nat)
qed

show ?thesis using <coprime h N> by simp
qed

have s4: (h*M) Amic (h*N) using isotopic-amicable-pair v v1 v2 v3 w4 s s1 s2
w w1 w2
  by (metis One-nat-def Suc-leI le-eq-less-or-eq nat-1-eq-mult-iff
num.distinct(3) numeral-eq-one-iff one-le-mult-iff one-le-numeral o3 o4 o5 o6)

show ?thesis using s4 o4 o5 o6 by simp
qed

```

2.3.4 Betrothed (Quasi-Amicable) Pairs

We refer to the definition in [7]:

definition *QuasiAmicable-pair* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infixr** $\langle \text{QAmic} \rangle$ 80)
where $m \text{ QAmic } n \iff (m + 1 = \text{aliquot-sum } n) \wedge (n + 1 = \text{aliquot-sum } m)$

lemma *QuasiAmicable-pair-sym* :
assumes $m \text{ QAmic } n$ **shows** $n \text{ QAmic } m$
using *QuasiAmicable-pair-def* **assms** **by** *blast*

lemma *QuasiAmicable-example*:
shows $48 \text{ QAmic } 75$

proof –

have a : $\text{set}(\text{divisors-nat } 48) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 48\}$ **by** *eval*
have b : $\text{divisor-set } (48) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 48\}$
using a *def-equiv-divisor-set* **by** *simp*
have c : $\text{properdiv-set } (48) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24\}$
using b *union-properdiv-set properdiv-set proper-divisor-def* **by** *auto*
have e : $\text{aliquot-sum } (48) = 75+1$ **using** *aliquot-sum-def* c
by *simp*
have i : $\text{set}(\text{divisors-nat } 75) = \{1, 3, 5, 15, 25, 75\}$ **by** *eval*
have ii : $\text{divisor-set } (75) = \{1, 3, 5, 15, 25, 75\}$
using i *def-equiv-divisor-set* **by** *simp*
have iii : $\text{properdiv-set } (75) = \{1, 3, 5, 15, 25\}$
using ii *union-properdiv-set properdiv-set proper-divisor-def* **by** *auto*
have iv : $\text{aliquot-sum } (75) = 48+1$ **using** *aliquot-sum-def* iii
by *simp*
show *?thesis* **using** $e \text{ iv}$ *QuasiAmicable-pair-def* **by** *simp*
qed

2.3.5 Breeders

definition *breeder-pair* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infixr** $\langle \text{breeder} \rangle$ 80)
where $m \text{ breeder } n \equiv (\exists x \in \mathbb{N}. x > 0 \wedge \text{Esigma } m = m + n*x \wedge \text{Esigma } m = (\text{Esigma } n)*(x+1))$

lemma *breederAmic*:
fixes $x :: \text{nat}$
assumes $x > 0$ **and** $\text{Esigma } n = n + m*x$ **and** $\text{Esigma } n = \text{Esigma } m * (x+1)$
and *prime* x **and** $\neg(x \text{ dvd } m)$
shows $n \text{ Amic } (m*x)$

proof –

have A : $\text{Esigma } n = \text{Esigma } (m*x)$

proof –

have $\text{gcd } m \ x = 1$ **using** *assms* *gcd-nat.absorb-iff2* *prime-nat-iff* **by** *blast*


```

have A1:  $Esigma (m*x) = (Esigma m)*(Esigma x)$ 
  using <gcd m x =1> gcd-Esigma-mult by simp
have A2:  $Esigma (m*x) = (Esigma m)*(x+1)$ 
  using <prime x> prime-Esigma-mult A1
  by (simp add: prime-sum-div)
show ?thesis using A2 assms by simp
qed

```

```

have B:  $Esigma n = n+m*x$  using assms by simp
show ?thesis using A B Amicable-pair-equiv-def assms
  by (smt (verit, del-Insts) Amicable-pair-equiv-def-conv Esigma-properdiv-set
  Suc-eq-plus1 Suc-le-eq add-0 add-le-same-cancel2
  add-less-cancel-right dvd-triv-right less-nat-zero-code linorder-not-le mult-Suc-right
  mult-is-0 mult-le-mono not-gr-zero prime-ge-Suc-0-nat)
qed

```

2.3.6 More examples

The first odd-odd amicable pair was discovered by Euler [2]. In the following proof, amicability is shown using the properties of Euler's sigma function.

lemma *odd-odd-amicable-Euler: 69615 Amic 87633*

proof –

```

have prime(5::nat) by simp
have prime(17::nat) by simp
have ¬ (5*17) dvd ((3::nat)^2*7*13) by auto
have ¬ 5 dvd ((3::nat)^2*7*13) by auto
have ¬ 17 dvd ((3::nat)^2*7*13) by auto
have A1:  $Esigma(69615) = Esigma(3^2*7*13*5*17)$  by simp
have A2:  $Esigma(3^2*7*13*5*17) = Esigma(3^2*7*13)*Esigma(5*17)$ 

```

proof –

```

have A111: coprime ((3::nat)^2*7*13) ((5::nat)*17)
  using <¬ 17 dvd ((3::nat)^2*7*13)> <¬ 5 dvd ((3::nat)^2*7*13)> <prime
(17::nat)>
  <prime (5::nat)> coprime-commute coprime-mult-left-iff prime-imp-coprime-nat
by blast

```

```

have gcd (3^2*7*13)((5::nat)*17) = 1
  using A111 coprime-imp-gcd-eq-1 by blast
then show ?thesis
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) gcd-Esigma-mult mult.assoc)
qed

```

```

have prime (7::nat) by simp
have ¬ 7 dvd ((3::nat)^2) by simp
have prime (13::nat) by simp
have ¬ 13 dvd ((3::nat)^2*7) by simp
have gcd ((3::nat)^2*7) 13 = 1
  using <prime (13::nat)> <¬ 13 dvd ((3::nat)^2*7)> gcd-nat.absorb-iff2 prime-nat-iff
  by blast

```

```

then have A3:  $\text{Esigma}(3^2 * 7 * 13) = \text{Esigma}(3^2 * 7) * \text{Esigma}(13)$ 
  using gcd-Esigma-mult by presburger
have gcd  $((3::\text{nat})^2) 7 = 1$ 
  using  $\langle \text{prime } (7::\text{nat}) \rangle \langle \neg 7 \text{ dvd } ((3::\text{nat})^2) \rangle$  gcd-nat.absorb-iff2 prime-nat-iff
  by blast
then have A4:  $\text{Esigma}(3^2 * 7) = \text{Esigma}(3^2) * \text{Esigma } (7)$ 
  using gcd-Esigma-mult by presburger
have A5:  $\text{Esigma}(3^2) = 13$ 
proof-
  have  $(3::\text{nat})^2 = 9$  by auto
  have A55:  $\text{divisor-set } 9 = \{1, 3, 9\}$ 
  proof-
    have A555:  $\text{set}(\text{divisors-nat } (9)) = \{1, 3, 9\}$  by eval
    show ?thesis using def-equiv-divisor-set A555 by simp
  qed
  show ?thesis using A55  $\langle (3::\text{nat})^2 = 9 \rangle$  Esigma-def by simp
qed
have prime  $(13::\text{nat})$  by simp
have A6:  $\text{Esigma } (13) = 14$ 
  using prime-sum-div  $\langle \text{prime } (13::\text{nat}) \rangle$  by auto
have prime  $(7::\text{nat})$  by simp
have A7:  $\text{Esigma } (7) = 8$ 
  using prime-sum-div  $\langle \text{prime } (7::\text{nat}) \rangle$  by auto
have prime  $(5::\text{nat})$  by simp
have prime  $(17::\text{nat})$  by simp
have A8:  $\text{Esigma}(5 * 17) = \text{Esigma}(5) * \text{Esigma } (17)$ 
  using prime-Esigma-mult  $\langle \text{prime } (5::\text{nat}) \rangle \langle \text{prime } (17::\text{nat}) \rangle$ 
  by (metis arith-simps(2) mult.commute num.inject(2) numeral-eq-iff semiring-norm(83))
have A9:  $\text{Esigma}(69615) = \text{Esigma}(3^2) * \text{Esigma } (7) * \text{Esigma } (13) * \text{Esigma}(5) * \text{Esigma } (17)$ 
  using A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A7 A8 by (metis mult.assoc)
have A10:  $\text{Esigma } (5) = 6$ 
  using prime-sum-div  $\langle \text{prime } (5::\text{nat}) \rangle$  by auto
have A11:  $\text{Esigma } (17) = 18$ 
  using prime-sum-div  $\langle \text{prime } (17::\text{nat}) \rangle$  by auto
have AA:  $\text{Esigma}(69615) = 13 * 8 * 14 * 6 * 18$  using A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A7 A8
A9 A10 A11
  by simp
have AAA:  $\text{Esigma}(69615) = 157248$  using AA by simp

have AA1:  $\text{Esigma}(87633) = \text{Esigma } (3^2 * 7 * 13 * 107)$  by simp
have prime  $(107::\text{nat})$  by eval
have AA2:  $\text{Esigma } (3^2 * 7 * 13 * 107) = \text{Esigma } (3^2 * 7 * 13) * \text{Esigma}(107)$ 

proof-
  have  $\neg (107::\text{nat}) \text{ dvd } (3^2 * 7 * 13)$  by auto
  then have gcd  $((3::\text{nat})^2 * 7 * 13) 107 = 1$  using  $\langle \text{prime } (107::\text{nat}) \rangle$ 
  using gcd-nat.absorb-iff2 prime-nat-iff by blast

```

```

then show ?thesis
  by (meson gcd-Esigma-mult)
qed
have AA3: Esigma (107) = 108
  using prime-sum-div ‹prime(107::nat)› by auto
have AA4: Esigma(32*7*13) = 13*8*14
  using A3 A4 A5 A6 A7 by auto
have AA5 : Esigma (32*7*13*107) = 13*8*14*108
  using AA2 AA3 AA4 by auto
have AA6: Esigma (32*7*13*107) = 157248 using AA5 by simp
have A:Esigma(69615) = Esigma(87633)
  using AAA AA6 AA5 AA1 by linarith
have B: Esigma(87633) = 69615 + 87633
  using AAA ‹Esigma 69615 = Esigma 87633› by linarith
show ?thesis using A B Amicable-pair-def Amicable-pair-equiv-def-conv by auto
qed

```

The following is the smallest odd-odd amicable pair [2]. In the following proof, amicability is shown directly by evaluating the sets of divisors.

lemma *Amicable-pair-example-smallest-odd-odd: 12285 Amic 14595*

proof –

```

have A: set(divisors-nat (12285)) = {1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 21, 27, 35, 39, 45,
63, 65, 91,
105, 117, 135, 189, 195, 273, 315, 351, 455, 585, 819, 945, 1365, 1755, 2457,
4095, 12285}

```

by eval

```

have A1: set(divisors-nat (12285)) = divisor-set 12285

```

using def-equiv-divisor-set **by** simp

```

have A2: ∑ {1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 21, 27, 35, 39, 45, 63, 65, 91, 105, 117,
135, 189, 195, 273,

```

```

315, 351, 455, 585, 819, 945, 1365, 1755, 2457, 4095, 12285} = (26880::nat)

```

by eval

```

have A3: Esigma 12285 = 26880 using A A1 A2 Esigma-def by simp

```

```

have Q:Esigma 12285 = Esigma 14595

```

proof –

```

have N: set(divisors-nat (14595)) =
  { 1, 3, 5, 7, 15, 21, 35, 105, 139, 417, 695, 973, 2085, 2919, 4865,
14595}

```

by eval

```

have N1: set(divisors-nat (14595)) = divisor-set 14595

```

using def-equiv-divisor-set **by** simp

have N2:

```

  ∑ { 1, 3, 5, 7, 15, 21, 35, 105, 139, 417, 695, 973, 2085, 2919, 4865,
14595} = (26880::nat)

```

by eval

```

show ?thesis using A3 N N1 N2 Esigma-def by simp

```

qed

```

have B:Esigma (12285) = 12285 + 14595 using A3 by auto

```

```

show ?thesis using B Q Amicable-pair-def

```

using *Amicable-pair-equiv-def-conv one-le-numeral* by *blast*
qed

3 Euler's Rule

We present Euler's Rule as in [2]. The proof has been reconstructed.

theorem *Euler-Rule-Amicable*:

fixes $k\ l\ f\ p\ q\ r\ m\ n :: \text{nat}$
assumes $k > l$ and $l \geq 1$ and $f = 2^{l+1}$
and *prime* p and *prime* q and *prime* r
and $p = 2^{k-l} * f - 1$ and $q = 2^k * f - 1$ and $r = 2^{2*k-l} * f^2 - 1$
and $m = 2^k * p * q$ and $n = 2^k * r$
shows m *Amic* n

proof–

note $[[\text{linarith-split-limit} = 50]]$
have $A1: (p+1)*(q+1) = (r+1)$
proof–
have $a: p+1 = (2^{k-l})*f$ using *assms* by *simp*
have $b: q+1 = (2^k)*f$ using *assms* by *simp*
have $c: r+1 = (2^{2*k-l})*(f^2)$ using *assms* by *simp*
have $d: (p+1)*(q+1) = (2^{k-l})*(2^k)*f^2$
using $a\ b$ by (*simp add: power2-eq-square*)
show *?thesis* using $d\ c$
by (*metis Nat.add-diff-assoc add.commute assms(1) less-imp-le-nat mult-2 power-add*)

qed

have $aa: \text{Esigma } p = p+1$ using *assms* $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$ *prime-sum-div* by *simp*
have $bb: \text{Esigma } q = q+1$ using $\langle \text{prime } q \rangle$ *prime-sum-div* *assms* by *simp*
have $cc: \text{Esigma } r = r+1$ using $\langle \text{prime } r \rangle$ *prime-sum-div* *assms* by *simp*
have $A2: (\text{Esigma } p)*(\text{Esigma } q) = \text{Esigma } r$

using $aa\ bb\ cc\ A1$ by *simp*
have $A3: \text{Esigma } (2^k)*(\text{Esigma } p)*(\text{Esigma } q) = \text{Esigma } (2^k)*(\text{Esigma } r)$
using $A2$ by *simp*

have $A4: \text{Esigma } ((2^k)*r) = (\text{Esigma } (2^k))*(\text{Esigma } r)$

proof–

have $Z0: \text{gcd } ((2::\text{nat})^k)r = 1$ using *assms* $\langle \text{prime } r \rangle$ by *simp*

have $A: (2::\text{nat})^k \geq 1$ using *assms* by *simp*

have $Ab: (2::\text{nat})^k \neq r$ using *assms*

by (*metis gcd-nat.idem numeral-le-one-iff prime-ge-2-nat semiring-norm(69)*)

$Z0$)

show *?thesis* using $Z0$ *gcd-Esigma-mult* *assms* $A\ Ab$ by *metis*

qed

have $A5: \text{Esigma } ((2^k)*p*q) = (\text{Esigma } (2^k))*(\text{Esigma } p)*(\text{Esigma } q)$

proof–

have $(2::\text{nat})^k \geq 1$ using *assms* by *simp*

```

have A: gcd (2^k) p = 1 using assms ⟨prime p⟩ by simp
have B: gcd (2^k) q = 1 using assms ⟨prime q⟩ by simp
have BB: gcd (2^k) (p*q) = 1 using assms A B by fastforce
have C: p*q ≥ 1 using assms One-nat-def one-le-mult-iff prime-ge-1-nat by
metis
have A6: Esigma((2^k)*(p*q))=( Esigma(2^k))*(Esigma(p*q))
proof-
  have (( 2::nat)^k) ≠ (p*q) using assms
  by (metis BB Nat.add-0-right gcd-idem-nat less-add-eq-less
    not-add-less1 power-inject-exp prime-gt-1-nat semiring-normalization-rules(32)
    two-is-prime-nat )
  show ?thesis using ⟨(( 2::nat)^k) ≠ (p*q)⟩
    ⟨( 2::nat)^k ≥ 1⟩ gcd-Esigma-mult assms C BB
  by metis
qed
have A7:Esigma(p*q) = (Esigma p)*(Esigma q)
proof-
  have p ≠ q
  by (metis A2 Suc-eq-plus1 Zero-not-Suc aa add-Suc add-cancel-left-left
    add-diff-cancel-left' assms(4) assms(6)
    cc diff-is-0-eq linorder-not-less mult.commute mult-Suc-right prime-nat-iff
    prime-product)
  show ?thesis using ⟨p ≠ q⟩
    ⟨prime p⟩ ⟨prime q⟩ C prime-Esigma-mult assms
  by (metis mult.commute)
qed

  have A8: Esigma((2^k)*( p*q))=(Esigma(2^k))*(Esigma p)*(Esigma q) by
(simp add: A6 A7)
  show ?thesis using A8 by (simp add: mult.assoc)
qed

  have Z: Esigma((2^k)*p*q) = Esigma ((2^k)*r) using A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 by
simp

  have Z1: Esigma ((2^k)*p*q) = 2^k *p*q + 2^k*r

proof-
  have prime (2::nat) by simp
  have s: Esigma (2^k) =((2::nat)^k-1)/(2-1)
  using ⟨prime (2::nat)⟩ assms Esigma-prime-sum by auto
  have ss: Esigma (2^k) =(2^(k+1)-1)
  by (smt (verit, best) s divide-numeral-1 of-nat-eq-iff)
  have J: (k+1+k-l+k)= 3*k +1-l using assms by linarith
  have JJ: (2^(k-l))*2^k = (2::nat)^k-1
  by (metis Nat.add-diff-assoc2 assms(1) less-le-not-le mult-2 power-add)
  have Esigma((2^k)*p*q) = (Esigma(2^k))*(Esigma p)*(Esigma q) using A5
by simp
  also have ... = (2^(k+1)-1)*(p+1)*(q+1) using assms ss aa bb by metis

```

also have $\dots = (2^{k+1}-1) * ((2^{k-l}) * f) * ((2^k) * f)$ **using** *assms* **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = (2^{k+1}-1) * (2^{k-l}) * (2^k) * f^2$
by (*simp add: power2-eq-square*)
also have $\dots = (2^{k+1}) * (2^{k-l}) * (2^k) * f^2 - (2^{k-l}) * (2^k) * f^2$
using *diff-mult-distrib nat-mult-1* **by** *presburger*
also have $\dots = (2^{k+1+k-l+k}) * f^2 - (2^{k-l}) * (2^k) * f^2$
by (*metis Nat.add-diff-assoc assms(1) less-imp-le-nat power-add*)
also have $\dots = (2^{3*k+1-l}) * f^2 - (2^{k-l}) * (2^k) * f^2$
using *J* **by** *auto*
also have $\dots = (2^{3*k+1-l}) * f^2 - (2^{2*k-l}) * f^2$
using *JJ* **by** *simp*
finally
have *YY*: $Esigma((2^k) * p * q) = (2^{3*k+1-l}) * f^2 - (2^{2*k-l}) * f^2$.

have *auxcalc*: $(2^{2*k-l}) * (f^2) = (2^{2*k-l}) * f + (2^{2*k}) * f$
proof -

have *i*: $(2^{2*k-l}) * f = (2^{2*k-l}) * (2^{l+1})$
using *assms* $\langle f = 2^{l+1} \rangle$ **by** *simp*
have *ii*: $(2^{2*k-l}) * f = (2^{2*k-l}) * (2^l) + (2^{2*k-l})$
using *i* **by** *simp*
have *iii*: $(2^{2*k-l}) * f = (2^{2*k-l+l}) + (2^{2*k-l})$
using *ii* **by** (*simp add: power-add*)
have *iv*: $(2^{2*k-l}) * f * f = (((2^{2*k}) + (2^{2*k-l}))) * f$
using *iii* *assms* **by** *simp*
have *v*: $(2^{2*k-l}) * f * f = ((2^{2*k})) * f + ((2^{2*k-l})) * f$
by (*simp add: distrib-right iv*)
show *thesis* **using** *v* **by** (*simp add: power2-eq-square*)

qed

have *W1*: $2^k * p * q + 2^k * r = 2^k * (p * q + r)$
by (*simp add: add-mult-distrib2*)

have *W2*: $2^k * (p * q + r) = 2^k * ((2^{k-l}) * f - 1) * ((2^k) * f - 1) + (2^{2*k-l}) * f^2 - 1$
using *assms* **by** *simp*

have *W3*: $2^k * ((2^{k-l}) * f - 1) * ((2^k) * f - 1) + (2^{2*k-l}) * f^2 - 1 =$
 $2^k * ((2^{k-l}) * f - 1) * ((2^k) * f) - (2^{k-l}) * f - 1 + (2^{2*k-l}) * f^2 - 1$
by (*simp add: right-diff-distrib'*)

have *W4*: $2^k * ((2^{k-l}) * f - 1) * ((2^k) * f) - (2^{k-l}) * f - 1 + (2^{2*k-l}) * f^2 - 1$
 $=$
 $2^k * ((2^{k-l}) * f) * ((2^k) * f) - ((2^k) * f) - (2^{k-l}) * f - 1 + (2^{2*k-l}) * f^2 - 1$
using *assms* **by** (*simp add: diff-mult-distrib*)

have *W5*: $2^k * ((2^{k-l}) * f) * ((2^k) * f) - ((2^k) * f) - (2^{k-l}) * f - 1 + (2^{2*k-l}) * f^2 - 1$
 $=$
 $2^k * ((2^{k-l}) * f) * ((2^k) * f) - ((2^k) * f) - (2^{k-l}) * f + 1 + (2^{2*k-l}) * f^2 - 1$
using *assms* *less-imp-le-nat prime-ge-1-nat*
by (*smt (verit) Nat.add-diff-assoc2 Nat.diff-diff-right One-nat-def W3 W4*)

add.commute add-diff-cancel-right'

add-diff-inverse-nat diff-is-0-eq le-add2 nat-mult-eq-cancel-disj one-le-mult-iff plus-1-eq-Suc)

have *W6*: $2^{\wedge}k * ((2^{\wedge}(k-l) * f) * ((2^{\wedge}k) * f) - ((2^{\wedge}k) * f) - (2^{\wedge}(k-l) * f) + 1 + (2^{\wedge}(2*k-l)) * f^{\wedge}2 - 1)$
 $) =$
 $2^{\wedge}k * ((2^{\wedge}(k-l) * f) * ((2^{\wedge}k) * f) - ((2^{\wedge}k) * f) - (2^{\wedge}(k-l) * f) + (2^{\wedge}(2*k-l)) * f^{\wedge}2)$
by *simp*

have *W7*: $2^{\wedge}k * ((2^{\wedge}(k-l) * f) * ((2^{\wedge}k) * f) - ((2^{\wedge}k) * f) - (2^{\wedge}(k-l) * f) + (2^{\wedge}(2*k-l)) * f^{\wedge}2)$
 $=$
 $2^{\wedge}k * ((2^{\wedge}(2*k-l+1)) * (f^{\wedge}2)) - ((2^{\wedge}k) * f) - (2^{\wedge}(k-l) * f)$

proof–

have *a*: $(2^{\wedge}(k-l) * f) * (2^{\wedge}k * f) = (2^{\wedge}(k-l) * f * (f * (2^{\wedge}k)))$

using *assms by simp*

have *b*: $(2^{\wedge}(k-l) * f) * (f * (2^{\wedge}k)) = 2^{\wedge}(k-l) * (f * f) * (2^{\wedge}k)$

using *assms by linarith*

have *c*: $2^{\wedge}(k-l) * (f * f) * (2^{\wedge}k) = 2^{\wedge}(k-l+k) * (f^{\wedge}2)$

using *Semiring-Normalization.comm-semiring-1-class.semiring-normalization-rules(16)*

Semiring-Normalization.comm-semiring-1-class.semiring-normalization-rules(29)

by *(simp add: power-add)*

have *d*: $2^{\wedge}(k-l+k) * (f^{\wedge}2) = 2^{\wedge}(2*k-l) * (f^{\wedge}2)$

by *(simp add: JJ power-add)*

have *e*: $(2^{\wedge}(2*k-l)) * f^{\wedge}2 + (2^{\wedge}(2*k-l)) * f^{\wedge}2 = 2^{\wedge}(2*k-l+1) * (f^{\wedge}2)$

by *simp*

have *f1*: $((2^{\wedge}(k-l) * f) * ((2^{\wedge}k) * f) - ((2^{\wedge}k) * f) - (2^{\wedge}(k-l) * f) + (2^{\wedge}(2*k-l)) * f^{\wedge}2)$

$=$

$(2^{\wedge}(2*k-l) * (f^{\wedge}2)) - ((2^{\wedge}k) * f) - (2^{\wedge}(k-l) * f) + (2^{\wedge}(2*k-l)) * f^{\wedge}2)$

using *a b c d e by simp*

have *f2*: $((2^{\wedge}(k-l) * f) * ((2^{\wedge}k) * f) - ((2^{\wedge}k) * f) - (2^{\wedge}(k-l) * f) + (2^{\wedge}(2*k-l)) * f^{\wedge}2)$

$= ((2^{\wedge}(2*k-l+1)) * (f^{\wedge}2)) - ((2^{\wedge}k) * f) - (2^{\wedge}(k-l) * f)$

proof–

have *aa*: $f > 1$ **using** *assms by simp*

have *a*: $((2::nat)^{\wedge}(2*k-l)) * f^{\wedge}2 - ((2::nat)^{\wedge}(k-l) * f) > 0$

proof–

have *b*: $(2::nat)^{\wedge}(2*k-l) > 2^{\wedge}(k-l)$ **using** *assms by simp*

have *c*: $(2::nat)^{\wedge}(2*k-l) * f > 2^{\wedge}(k-l) * f$ **using** *a assms*

by *(metis One-nat-def add-gr-0 b lessI mult-less-mono1)*

show *?thesis*

using *c auxilcalc by linarith*

qed

have *aaa*: $(2^{\wedge}(2*k-l)) * f^{\wedge}2 - (2^{\wedge}(k-l) * f) - ((2^{\wedge}k) * f) > 0$

```

proof-
  have A:  $(2^{2*k-l}) * f - (2^{k-l}) - (2^k) > 0$ 

proof-
  have A-1 :  $(2^{2*k-l}) * f > (2^{k-l}) + (2^k)$ 

proof-
  have A-2:  $(2^{2*k-l}) * f = 2^k * 2^{k-l} * f$ 
    by (metis JJ semiring-normalization-rules(7))

  have df1:  $(2^{k-l}) + (2^k) < ((2::nat)^{2*k-l}) + (2^k)$ 
    using ⟨l < k⟩ by (simp add: algebra-simps)

  have df2:  $((2::nat)^{2*k-l}) + (2^k) < ((2::nat)^{2*k-l}) * f$ 
proof-
  have k > 1 using assms by simp
  have df:  $((2::nat)^{k-l}) + (1::nat) < ((2::nat)^{k-l}) * f$ 
proof-
  obtain x::nat where x:  $x = (2::nat)^{k-l}$  by simp
  have xxx:  $x \geq (2::nat)$  using assms x
  by (metis One-nat-def Suc-leI one-le-numeral power-increasing
    semiring-normalization-rules(33) zero-less-diff)

  have c:  $x * f \geq x * (2::nat)$  using aa by simp
  have x+(1::nat) < x*(2::nat)
    using auxiliary-ineq xxx by linarith
  then have c2:  $((2::nat)^{k-l}) + 1 < (2^{k-l}) * 2$ 
    using x by blast
  show ?thesis using c2 c x
    by (metis diff-is-0-eq' le-trans nat-less-le zero-less-diff)
qed

  show ?thesis using df aa assms
    by (smt (verit, del-insts) JJ add commute mult commute
    mult.left-commute mult-Suc-right mult-less-mono2 plus-1-eq-Suc zero-less-numeral
    zero-less-power)
qed
  show ?thesis using A-2 df1 df2 by linarith
qed

  show ?thesis using assms A-1
    using diff-diff-left zero-less-diff by presburger
qed

  show ?thesis using A aa assms
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) JJ a c d diff-mult-distrib mult.assoc
    mult commute mult-less-cancel2)
qed

```



```

have b3: ((2^(2*k-l)*f^2))-((2^k)*f)-(2^(k-l)*f)+(2^(2*k-l))*f^2 =
  (2*(2^(2*k-l)*f^2))-((2^k)*f)-(2^(k-l)*f))
  using aaa minus-eq-nat-subst-order by auto

show ?thesis using f1 by (metis b3 e mult-2)

qed
show ?thesis using f2 by simp
qed

have W8: 2^k*((2^(2*k-l+1)*f^2))-((2^k)*f)-(2^(k-l)*f)) = (2^(3*k+1-l))*f^2-(2^(2*k-l))*f^2

proof-
have a: 2^k*(2^(2*k-l+1)*f^2-2^k*f-2^(k-l)*f) = 2^k*(2^(2*k-l+1)*f^2)-2^k*(2^k*f)-2^k*(2^(k-l)*f)
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)

  have b: 2^k*(2^(2*k-l+1)*f^2)-2^k*(2^k*f)-2^k*(2^(k-l)*f) =
  2^k*(2^(2*k-l+1)*f^2)-2^k*(2^k*f)-2^k*(2^(k-l)*f)
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)

  have c: 2^k*(2^(2*k-l+1)*f^2)-2^k*(2^k*f)-2^k*(2^(k-l)*f) =
  2^(2*k+1-l+k)*f^2-2^k*(2^k*f)-2^k*(2^(k-l)*f)
  apply (simp add: algebra-simps power-add)
  using Suc-diff-le assms(1) by fastforce

  have d: 2^k*(2^(2*k-l+1)*f^2) = (2^(3*k+1-l))*f^2
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) J JJ Nat.add-diff-assoc assms(1) less-imp-le-nat
mult.assoc mult.commute power-add)

  have e: 2^k*((2^(2*k-l+1)*f^2))-((2^k)*f)-(2^(k-l)*f)) =
  (2^(3*k+1-l))*f^2-(2^k)*((2^k)*f)-(2^k)*(2^(k-l)*f)

  using a b c d One-nat-def one-le-mult-iff
  Nat.add-diff-assoc assms(1) less-imp-le-nat by metis

  have ee: 2^k*((2^(2*k-l+1)*f^2))-((2^k)*f)-((2::nat)^(k-l)*f))
  = (2^(3*k+1-l))*f^2-( 2^k)*((2^k)*f)-(2^(2*k-l)*f)
  by (smt (verit) JJ a d mult.assoc mult.commute)

  have eee :
  -(( 2::nat)^(2*k-l))*f^(2::nat)) = -(( 2::nat)^(2*k))*f-(( 2::nat)^(2*k-l))*f)
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) auxicalc mult-minus-left of-nat-add of-nat-mult)

have e4: 2^k*((2^(2*k-l+1)*f^2))-((2^k)*f)-(2^(k-l)*f))=(2^(3*k+1-l))*f^2-(2^(2*k-l))*f^2

proof-
define A where A: A = 2^k*((2^(2*k-l+1)*f^2))-((2^k)*f)-(2^(k-l)*f))
  define B where B: B = (2^(3*k+(1::nat)-l))*f^2

```

```

define C where C: C = (2k)*((2k)*f)
define D where D: D = (2(2*k-l))*f
define E where E: E = (2(2*k-l))*(f2)
have wq: A = B-C-D using ee A B C D by simp
have wq1: -E = -C-D using eee C D E
  by (simp add: semiring-normalization-rules(36))
have wq2: A = B-E using wq wq1 minus-eq-nat-subst by blast
show ?thesis using wq2 A B E
  by metis
qed
show ?thesis using e4 by simp
qed

have Y: 2k*p*q+2k*r = (2(3*k+1-l))*f2-(2(2*k-l))*f2
  using W1 W2 W3 W4 W5 W6 W7 W8 by linarith
show ?thesis using Y YY auxicalc by simp
qed

show ?thesis using Z Z1 Amicable-pair-equiv-def-conv assms One-nat-def one-le-mult-iff
  one-le-numeral less-imp-le-nat one-le-power
  by (metis prime-ge-1-nat)
qed

  Another approach by Euler [2]:

theorem Euler-Rule-Amicable-1:
  fixes m n a :: nat
  assumes m ≥ 1 and n ≥ 1 and a ≥ 1
    and Esigma m = Esigma n and Esigma a * Esigma m = a*(m+n)
    and gcd a m = 1 and gcd a n = 1
  shows (a*m) Amic (a*n)

proof -
  have a: Esigma (a*m) = (Esigma a)*(Esigma m)
    using assms gcd-Esigma-mult by (simp add: mult.commute)

  have b: Esigma (a*m) = Esigma (a*n)

  proof -
  have c: Esigma (a*n) = (Esigma a)*(Esigma n)
    using gcd-Esigma-mult ⟨gcd a n = 1⟩
    by (metis assms(4) a)
  show ?thesis using c a assms by simp
  qed

  have d: Esigma (a*m) = a*m + a*n
    using a assms by (simp add: add-mult-distrib2)
  show ?thesis using a b d Amicable-pair-equiv-def-conv assms by (simp add:
  Suc-leI)
qed

```

4 Thābit ibn Qurra's Rule and more examples

Euler's Rule (theorem `Euler_Rule_Amicable`) is actually a generalisation of the following rule by Thābit ibn Qurra from the 9th century [2]. Thābit ibn Qurra's Rule is the special case for $l = 1$ thus $f = 3$.

corollary *Thabit-ibn-Qurra-Rule-Amicable:*

```
fixes k l f p q r :: nat
assumes k > 1 and prime p and prime q and prime r
and p = 2^(k-1) * 3 - 1 and q = 2^k * 3 - 1 and r = 2^(2*k-1) * 9 - 1
shows ((2^k)*p*q) Amic ((2^k)*r)
```

proof–

```
obtain l where l:l = (1::nat) by simp
obtain f where f:f = (3::nat) by simp
have k > l using l assms by simp
have f = 2^1 + 1 using f by simp
have r = (2^(2*k-1))*(3^2) - 1 using assms by simp
show ?thesis using assms Euler-Rule-Amicable ⟨f = 2^1 + 1⟩
⟨r = (2^(2*k-1))*(3^2) - 1⟩ l f
by (metis le-numeral-extra(4))
```

qed

In the following three example of amicable pairs, instead of evaluating the sum of the divisors or using the properties of Euler's sigma function as it was done in the previous examples, we prove amicability more directly as we can apply Thābit ibn Qurra's Rule.

The following is the first example of an amicable pair known to the Pythagoreans and can be derived from Thābit ibn Qurra's Rule with $k = 2$ [2].

lemma *Amicable-Example-Pythagoras:*

```
shows 220 Amic 284
```

proof–

```
have a: (2::nat) > 1 by simp
have b: prime((3::nat)*(2^(2-1))-1) by simp
have c: prime((3::nat)*(2^2)-1) by simp
have d: prime((9::nat)*(2^(2*2-1))-1) by simp
have e: ((2^2)*(3*(2^(2-1))-1)*(3*(2^2)-1)) Amic((2^2)*(9*(2^(2*2-1))-1))
using Thabit-ibn-Qurra-Rule-Amicable a b c d
by (metis mult.commute)
```

```
have f: ((2::nat)^2)*5*11 = 220 by simp
```

```
have g: ((2::nat)^2)*71 = 284 by simp
```

```
show ?thesis using e f g by simp
```

qed

The following example of an amicable pair was (re)discovered by Fermat and can be derived from Thābit ibn Qurra's Rule with $k = 4$ [2].

lemma *Amicable-Example-Fermat:*
shows 17296 Amic 18416

proof –

have $a: (4::nat) > 1$ **by** *simp*
have $b: \text{prime}((3::nat) * (2^{4-1}) - 1)$ **by** *simp*
have $c: \text{prime}((3::nat) * (2^4) - 1)$ **by** *simp*
have $d: \text{prime} (1151::nat)$ **by** (*pratt (code)*)
have $e: (1151::nat) = 9 * (2^{2*4-1}) - 1$ **by** *simp*
have $f: \text{prime}((9::nat) * (2^{2*4-1}) - 1)$ **using** $d e$ **by** *metis*
have $g: ((2^4) * (3 * (2^{4-1}) - 1) * (3 * (2^4) - 1)) \text{Amic}((2^4) * (9 * (2^{2*4-1}) - 1))$
using *Thabit-ibn-Qurra-Rule-Amicable a b c f* **by** (*metis mult commute*)
have $h: ((2::nat)^4) * 23 * 47 = 17296$ **by** *simp*
have $i: (((2::nat)^4) * 1151) = 18416$ **by** *simp*

show *?thesis* **using** $g h i$ **by** *simp*

qed

The following example of an amicable pair was (re)discovered by Descartes and can be derived from Thābit ibn Qurra’s Rule with $k = 7$ [2].

lemma *Amicable-Example-Descartes:*
shows 9363584 Amic 9437056

proof –

have $a: (7::nat) > 1$ **by** *simp*
have $b: \text{prime} (191::nat)$ **by** (*pratt (code)*)
have $c: ((3::nat) * (2^{7-1}) - 1) = 191$ **by** *simp*
have $d: \text{prime}((3::nat) * (2^{7-1}) - 1)$ **using** $b c$ **by** *metis*
have $e: \text{prime} (383::nat)$ **by** (*pratt (code)*)
have $f: (3::nat) * (2^7) - 1 = 383$ **by** *simp*
have $g: \text{prime} ((3::nat) * (2^7) - 1)$ **using** $e f$ **by** *metis*
have $h: \text{prime} (73727::nat)$ **by** (*pratt (code)*)
have $i: (9::nat) * (2^{2*7-1}) - 1 = 73727$ **by** *simp*
have $j: \text{prime} ((9::nat) * (2^{2*7-1}) - 1)$ **using** $i h$ **by** *metis*
have $k: ((2^7) * (3 * (2^{7-1}) - 1) * (3 * (2^7) - 1)) \text{Amic}((2^7) * (9 * (2^{2*7-1}) - 1))$
using *Thabit-ibn-Qurra-Rule-Amicable a d g j* **by** (*metis mult commute*)
have $l: ((2::nat)^7) * 191 * 383 = 9363584$ **by** *simp*
have $m: (((2::nat)^7) * 73727) = 9437056$ **by** *simp*

show *?thesis* **using** $a k l$ **by** *simp*

qed

In fact, the Amicable Pair (220, 284) is Regular and of type (2,1):

lemma *regularAmicPairExample: regularAmicPair 220 284 \wedge typeAmic 220 284*
 $= [2, 1]$

proof –

have $a: 220 \text{ Amic } 284$ **using** *Amicable-Example-Pythagoras* **by** *simp*
have $b: \text{gcd} (220::nat) (284::nat) = 4$ **by** *eval*
have $c: (220::nat) = 55 * 4$ **by** *simp*

```

have d: (284::nat) = 71*4 by simp
have e: squarefree (55::nat) using squarefree-def by eval
have f: squarefree (71::nat) using squarefree-def by eval
have g: gcd (4::nat) (55::nat) = 1 by eval
have h: gcd (4::nat) (71::nat) = 1 by eval

have A: regularAmicPair 220 284
  by (simp add: a b e g f h gcd.commute regularAmicPair-def)
have B: (card {i. ∃ N. (220::nat) = N*(4::nat) ∧ prime i ∧ i dvd N ∧ ¬ i dvd
4}) = 2

proof-
  obtain N::nat where N: (220::nat) = N* 4
    by (metis c)
  have NN:N=55 using N by simp
  have K1: prime(5::nat) by simp
  have K2: prime(11::nat) by simp
  have KK2: ¬ prime (55::nat) by simp
  have KK3: ¬ prime (1::nat) by simp
  have K: set(divisors-nat 55) = {1, 5, 11, 55} by eval
  have KK: {i. i dvd (55::nat)} = {1, 5, 11, 55}
    using K divisors-nat divisors-nat-def by auto
  have K3 : ¬ (5::nat) dvd 4 by simp
  have K4 : ¬ (11::nat) dvd 4 by simp
  have K55: (1::nat) ∉ {i. prime i ∧ i dvd 55} using KK3 by simp
  have K56: (55::nat) ∉ {i. prime i ∧ i dvd 55} using KK2 by simp
  have K57: (5::nat) ∈ {i. prime i ∧ i dvd 55} using K1 by simp
  have K58: (11::nat) ∈ {i. prime i ∧ i dvd 55} using K2 by simp
  have K5: {i. (prime i ∧ i dvd (55::nat) ∧ ¬ i dvd 4)} = {5, 11}

  proof-
    have K66: {i. (prime i ∧ i dvd (55::nat) ∧ ¬ i dvd 4)} =
{i. prime i} ∩ {i. i dvd 55} ∩ {i. ¬ i dvd 4}
      by blast
    show ?thesis using K66 K K1 K2 KK2 KK3 K3 K4 KK K55 K56 K57 K58
divisors-nat-def
      divisors-nat by auto
  qed
  have K6: card ({(5::nat), (11::nat)}) = 2 by simp
  show ?thesis using K5 K6 by simp
qed

have C: (card {i. ∃ N. (284::nat) = N*4 ∧ prime i ∧ i dvd N ∧ ¬ i dvd 4}) =
1
proof-
  obtain N::nat where N: 284 = N*4
    by (metis d)
  have NN: N= 71 using N by simp
  have K: set(divisors-nat 71) = {1, 71} by eval

```

```

have KK: {i. i dvd (71::nat)} = {1, 71}
  using K divisors-nat divisors-nat-def by auto

have K55:(1::nat) ∉ {i. prime i ∧ i dvd 71} by simp
have K58: (71::nat) ∈ {i. prime i ∧ i dvd 71} by simp
have K5: {i. prime i ∧ i dvd 71 ∧ ¬ i dvd 4} = {(71::nat)}
proof-
  have K66: {i. prime i ∧ i dvd 71 ∧ ¬ i dvd 4} =
{i. prime i} ∩ {i. i dvd 71} ∩ {i. ¬ i dvd 4}
    by blast
  show ?thesis using K KK K55 K58
    by (auto simp add: divisors-nat-def K66 divisors-nat)
qed
have K6: card ({(71::nat)}) = 1 by simp
show ?thesis using K5 K6 by simp
qed

show ?thesis using A B C
  by (simp add: typeAmic-def b)
qed

lemma abundant220ex: abundant-number 220
proof-
  have 220 Amic 284 using Amicable-Example-Pythagoras by simp
  moreover have (220::nat) < 284 by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis using Amicable-pair-abundant Amicable-pair-sym
    by blast
qed

lemma deficient284ex: deficient-number 284
proof-
  have 220 Amic 284 using Amicable-Example-Pythagoras by simp
  moreover have (220::nat) < 284 by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis using Amicable-pair-deficient Amicable-pair-sym
    by blast
qed

```

5 Te Riele's Rule and Borho's Rule with breeders

With the following rule [2] we can get an amicable pair from a known amicable pair under certain conditions.

theorem *teRiele-Rule-Amicable*:

```

fixes a u p r c q :: nat
assumes a ≥ 1 and u ≥ 1
  and prime p and prime r and prime c and prime q and r ≠ c
  and ¬(p dvd a) and (a*u) Amic (a*p) and gcd a (r*c)=1
  and q = r+c+u and gcd (a*u) q =1 and r*c = p*(r+c+u) + p+u
shows (a*u*q) Amic (a*r*c)

```

```

proof –
  have  $p+1 > 0$  using assms by simp
  have  $Z1: r*c = p*q+p+u$  using assms by auto
  have  $Z2: (r+1)*(c+1) = (q+1)*(p+1)$ 
  proof –
    have  $y: (q+1)*(p+1) = q*p + q + p+1$  by simp
    have  $yy: (r+1)*(c+1) = r*c + r + c+1$  by simp
    show ?thesis using assms  $y$   $Z1$   $yy$  by simp
  qed

  have  $*$ :  $Esigma(a) = (a*(u+p))/(p+1)$ 
  proof –
    have  $d: Esigma(a*p) = (Esigma a)*(Esigma p)$ 
      using assms gcd-Esigma-mult  $\langle$ prime  $p\rangle$   $\langle$  $\neg$   $(p \text{ dvd } a)\rangle$ 
      by (metis gcd-unique-nat prime-nat-iff)
    have  $dd: Esigma(a*p) = (Esigma a)*(p+1)$ 
      using  $d$  assms prime-sum-div by simp
    have  $ddd: Esigma(a*p) = a*(u+p)$ 
      using assms unfolding Amicable-pair-def
      by (metis Esigma-properdiv-set One-nat-def add-mult-distrib2 one-le-mult-iff
prime-ge-1-nat)
    show ?thesis using  $d$   $dd$   $ddd$  Esigmanotzero assms(3) dvd-triv-right
      nonzero-mult-div-cancel-right prime-nat-iff prime-sum-div real-of-nat-div
      by (metis  $\langle$  $0 < p + 1\rangle$  neq0-conv)
  qed

  have  $Esigma(r) = (r+1)$  using assms prime-sum-div by blast
  have  $Esigma(c) = (c+1)$  using assms prime-sum-div by blast
  have  $Esigma(a*r*c) = (Esigma a)*(Esigma r)*(Esigma c)$ 
  proof –
    have  $h: Esigma(a*r*c) = (Esigma a)*(Esigma(r*c))$ 
      using assms gcd-Esigma-mult
      by (metis mult.assoc mult commute)
    have  $hh: Esigma(r*c) = (Esigma r)*(Esigma c)$  using assms prime-Esigma-mult
      by (metis semiring-normalization-rules(7))

    show ?thesis using  $h$   $hh$  by auto
  qed

  have  $A: Esigma(a*u*q) = Esigma(a*r*c)$ 
  proof –
    have  $wk: Esigma(a*u*q) = Esigma(a*u)*(q+1)$ 
      using assms gcd-Esigma-mult by (simp add: prime-sum-div)
    have  $wk1: Esigma(a*u) = a*(u+p)$  using assms unfolding Amicable-pair-equiv-def
      by (metis Amicable-pair-def Esigma-properdiv-set Suc-eq-plus1 add commute
add-0 add-mult-distrib2 one-le-mult-iff)

    have  $w3: Esigma(a*u*q) = a*(u+p)*(q+1)$  using  $wk$   $wk1$  by simp

```

have w_4 : $Esigma (a*r*c) = (Esigma a)*(r+1) * (c+1)$ **using** $assms$
by ($simp$ add : $\langle Esigma (a*r*c) = Esigma a * Esigma r * Esigma c \rangle \langle Esigma$
 $c = c + 1 \rangle$
 $\langle Esigma r = r+1 \rangle$)

have w_e : $a*(u+p)*(q+1) = (Esigma a)*(r+1)*(c+1)$
proof–
have $(Esigma a)*(r+1)*(c+1) = (a*(u+p)/(p+1))*(r+1)*(c+1)$
by ($metis$ $\langle real (Esigma a) = real (a*(u+p))/real(p+1) \rangle$ $of-nat-mult$)
then have $(Esigma a)*(r+1)*(c+1) = (a*(u+p)/(p+1))*(q+1)*(p+1)$
using $Z2$
by ($metis$ $of-nat-mult$ $semiring-normalization-rules(18)$)
then show $?thesis$ **using** $assms$
apply ($simp$ add : $divide-simps$)
by ($metis$ ($no-types$, $opaque-lifting$) $mult.commute$ $mult-Suc$ $of-nat-Suc$
 $of-nat-add$ $of-nat-eq-iff$ $of-nat-mult$)
qed

show $?thesis$ **using** w_e w_3 w_4 **by** $simp$
qed

have B : $Esigma (a*r*c) = (a*u*q)+(a*r*c)$
proof–
have a_1 : $(u+p)*(q+1) = (u*q+p*q+p+u)$ **using** $assms$ $add-mult-distrib$ **by**
 $auto$
have a_2 : $(u+p)*(q+1)*(p+1) = (u*q+p*q+p+u)*(p+1)$ **using** a_1 $assms$ **by**
 $metis$
have a_3 : $(u+p)*(r+1)*(c+1) = (u*q+p*q+p+u)*(p+1)$ **using** $assms$ a_2 $Z2$
by ($metis$ $semiring-normalization-rules(18)$)
have a_4 : $a*(u+p)*(r+1)*(c+1) = a*(u*q+p*q+p+u)*(p+1)$ **using** $assms$
 a_3
by ($metis$ $semiring-normalization-rules(18)$)
have a_5 : $a*(u+p)*(r+1)*(c+1) = a*(u*q+r*c)*(p+1)$ **using** $assms$ a_4 $Z1$
by ($simp$ add : $semiring-normalization-rules(21)$)
have a_6 : $(a*(u+p)*(r+1)*(c+1))/(p+1) = (a*(u*q+r*c)*(p+1))/(p+1)$
using $assms$ a_5
 $semiring-normalization-rules(21)$ $\langle p+1 > 0 \rangle$ **by** $auto$
have a_7 : $(a*(u+p)*(r+1)*(c+1))/(p+1) = (a*(u*q+r*c))$ **using** $assms$ a_6
 $\langle p+1 > 0 \rangle$
by ($metis$ $neq0-conv$ $nonzero-mult-div-cancel-right$ $of-nat-eq-0-iff$ $of-nat-mult$)
have a_8 : $(a*(u+p)/(p+1))*(r+1)*(c+1) = a*(u*q+r*c)$ **using** $assms$ a_7 $\langle p+1$
 $> 0 \rangle$
by ($metis$ $of-nat-mult$ $times-divide-eq-left$)
have a_9 : $(Esigma a)* Esigma(r)* Esigma(c) = a*(u*q+r*c)$ **using** a_8 $assms$
 $\langle Esigma(r) = (r+1) \rangle \langle Esigma(c) = (c+1) \rangle$
by ($metis$ $\langle real (Esigma a) = real (a*(u+p))/real(p+1) \rangle$ $of-nat-eq-iff$
 $of-nat-mult$)
have a_{10} : $Esigma(a*r*c) = a*(u*q+r*c)$ **using** a_9 $assms$
 $\langle Esigma (a*r*c) = (Esigma a)*(Esigma r)*(Esigma c) \rangle$ **by** $simp$

show *?thesis* **using** *a10 assms*
by (*simp add: add-mult-distrib2 mult.assoc*)
qed

show *?thesis*
using *assms* **by** (*metis A B One-nat-def one-le-mult-iff Amicable-pair-equiv-def-conv prime-ge-1-nat*)
qed

By replacing the assumption that $(a*u)$ *Amic* $(a*p)$ in the above rule by te Riele with the assumption that $(a*u)$ *breeder* u , we obtain Borho's Rule with breeders [2].

theorem *Borho-Rule-breeders-Amicable:*
fixes $a\ u\ r\ c\ q\ x :: \text{nat}$
assumes $x \geq 1$ **and** $a \geq 1$ **and** $u \geq 1$
and *prime* r **and** *prime* c **and** *prime* q **and** $r \neq c$
and $\text{Esigma } (a*u) = a*u + a*x$ $\text{Esigma } (a*u) = (\text{Esigma } a)*(x+1)$ **and** $\text{gcd } a\ (r * c) = 1$
and $\text{gcd } (a*u)\ q = 1$ **and** $r * c = x+u + x*u + r*x + x*c$ **and** $q = r+c+u$
shows $(a*u*q)$ *Amic* $(a*r*c)$

proof–
have $a: \text{Esigma}(a*u*q) = \text{Esigma}(a*u)*\text{Esigma}(q)$
using *assms gcd-Esigma-mult* **by** *simp*
have $a1: \text{Esigma}(a*r*c) = (\text{Esigma } a)*\text{Esigma}(r*c)$
using *assms gcd-Esigma-mult* **by** (*metis mult.assoc mult.commute*)
have $a2: \text{Esigma}(a*r*c) = (\text{Esigma } a)*(r+1)*(c+1)$
using $a1$ *assms*
by (*metis mult.commute mult.left-commute prime-Esigma-mult prime-sum-div*)

have $A: \text{Esigma } (a*u*q) = \text{Esigma}(a*r*c)$

proof–
have $d: \text{Esigma}(a)*(r+1)*(c+1) = \text{Esigma}(a*u)*(q+1)$
proof–
have $d1: (r+1)*(c+1) = (x+1)*(q+1)$
proof–
have $ce: (r+1)*(c+1) = r*c+r+c+1$ **by** *simp*
have $ce1: (r+1)*(c+1) = x+u+x*u+r*x+x*c+r+c+1$
using ce *assms* **by** *simp*
have $de: (x+1)*(q+1) = x*q + 1+x+q$ **by** *simp*
have $de1: (x+1)*(q+1) = x*(r+c+u)+1+x+ r+c+u$
using *assms* de **by** *simp*
show *?thesis* **using** $de1\ ce1$ *add-mult-distrib2* **by** *auto*
qed

show *?thesis* **using** $d1$ *assms*
by (*metis semiring-normalization-rules(18)*)
qed

```

show ?thesis using d a2
  by (simp add: a assms(6) prime-sum-div)
qed

have B: Esigma (a*u*q) = a*u*q + a*r*c
proof -
  have Esigma (a*u*q) = Esigma(a*u)*(q+1)
    using a assms
    by (simp add: prime-sum-div)
  with assms have Esigma (a*u*q) = (a*u+ a*x)*(q+1)
    by auto
  with assms have Esigma (a*u*q) = a*u*q + a*u+ a*x*q+ a*x
    using add-mult-distrib by simp
  with assms show ?thesis
    by (simp add: distrib-left mult commute mult.left-commute)
qed

show ?thesis using A B assms
  using Amicable-pair-equiv-def-conv prime-ge-1-nat by force
qed

```

no-notation *divisor* (**infixr** <*divisor*> 80)

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end

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