

A Formalization of Pratt's Primality Certificates

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Abstract

In 1975, Pratt introduced a proof system for certifying primes [1]. He showed that a number p is prime iff a primality certificate for p exists. By showing a logarithmic upper bound on the length of the certificates in size of the prime number, he concluded that the decision problem for prime numbers is in NP. This work formalizes soundness and completeness of Pratt's proof system as well as an upper bound for the size of the certificate.

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1 Pratt's Primality Certificates

```
theory Pratt-Certificate
imports
  Complex-Main
  Lehmer.Lehmer
keywords
  check-pratt-primes :: thy-defn
begin
```

This work formalizes Pratt's proof system as described in his article “Every Prime has a Succinct Certificate”[1].

The proof system makes use of two types of predicates:

- $\text{Prime}(p)$: p is a prime number

- $(p, a, x): \forall q \in \text{prime-factors}(x). [a \nmid ((p - 1) \text{ div } q) \neq 1] \pmod{p}$

We represent these predicates with the following datatype:

```
datatype pratt = Prime nat | Triple nat nat nat
```

Pratt describes an inference system consisting of the axiom $(p, a, 1)$ and the following inference rules:

- R1: If we know that (p, a, x) and $[a \nmid ((p - 1) \text{ div } q) \neq 1] \pmod{p}$ hold for some prime number q we can conclude (p, a, qx) from that.
- R2: If we know that $(p, a, p - 1)$ and $[a \nmid (p - 1) = 1] \pmod{p}$ hold, we can infer $\text{Prime}(p)$.

Both rules follow from Lehmer's theorem as we will show later on.

A list of predicates (i.e., values of type *pratt*) is a *certificate*, if it is built according to the inference system described above. I.e., a list $x \# xs$ is a certificate if xs is a certificate and x is either an axiom or all preconditions of x occur in xs .

We call a certificate xs a *certificate for p*, if $\text{Prime } p$ occurs in xs .

The function *valid-cert* checks whether a list is a certificate.

```
fun valid-cert :: pratt list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  valid-cert [] = True
  | R2: valid-cert (Prime p#xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  1 < p  $\wedge$  valid-cert xs
     $\wedge$  ( $\exists a . [a \nmid (p - 1) = 1] \pmod{p} \wedge \text{Triple } p a (p - 1) \in \text{set } xs$ )
  | R1: valid-cert (Triple p a x # xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  p > 1  $\wedge$  0 < x  $\wedge$  valid-cert xs  $\wedge$  (x=1  $\vee$ 
    ( $\exists q y. x = q * y \wedge \text{Prime } q \in \text{set } xs \wedge \text{Triple } p a y \in \text{set } xs$ 
      $\wedge [a \nmid ((p - 1) \text{ div } q) \neq 1] \pmod{p}$ ))
```

We define a function *size-cert* to measure the size of a certificate, assuming a binary encoding of numbers. We will use this to show that there is a certificate for a prime number p such that the size of the certificate is polynomially bounded in the size of the binary representation of p .

```
fun size-pratt :: pratt  $\Rightarrow$  real where
  size-pratt (Prime p) = log 2 p |
  size-pratt (Triple p a x) = log 2 p + log 2 a + log 2 x

fun size-cert :: pratt list  $\Rightarrow$  real where
  size-cert [] = 0 |
  size-cert (x # xs) = 1 + size-pratt x + size-cert xs
```

1.1 Soundness

In Section 1 we introduced the predicates $\text{Prime}(p)$ and (p, a, x) . In this section we show that for a certificate every predicate occurring in this certificate holds. In particular, if $\text{Prime}(p)$ occurs in a certificate, p is prime.

```

lemma prime-factors-one [simp]: shows prime-factors (Suc 0) = {}
  using prime-factorization-1 [where ?'a = nat] by simp

lemma prime-factors-of-prime: fixes p :: nat assumes prime p shows prime-factors
  p = {p}
  using assms by (fact prime-prime-factors)

definition pratt-triple :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool where
  pratt-triple p a x ←→ x > 0 ∧ (∀ q ∈ prime-factors x. [a ^((p - 1) div q) ≠ 1]
  (mod p))

lemma pratt-triple-1: p > 1 ⇒ x = 1 ⇒ pratt-triple p a x
  by (auto simp: pratt-triple-def)

lemma pratt-triple-extend:
  assumes prime q pratt-triple p a y
  p > 1 x > 0 x = q * y [a ^((p - 1) div q) ≠ 1] (mod p)
  shows pratt-triple p a x
proof –
  have prime-factors x = insert q (prime-factors y)
  using assms by (simp add: prime-factors-product prime-prime-factors)
  also have ∀ r ∈ ... [a ^((p - 1) div r) ≠ 1] (mod p)
  using assms by (auto simp: pratt-triple-def)
  finally show ?thesis using assms
  unfolding pratt-triple-def by blast
qed

lemma pratt-triple-imp-prime:
  assumes pratt-triple p a x p > 1 x = p - 1 [a ^((p - 1) = 1)] (mod p)
  shows prime p
  using lehmers-theorem[of p a] assms by (auto simp: pratt-triple-def)

theorem pratt-sound:
  assumes 1: valid-cert c
  assumes 2: t ∈ set c
  shows (t = Prime p → prime p) ∧
    (t = Triple p a x → ((∀ q ∈ prime-factors x . [a ^((p - 1) div q) ≠ 1]
    (mod p)) ∧ 0 < x))
  using assms
proof (induction c arbitrary: p a x t)
  case Nil then show ?case by force
  next
  case (Cons y ys)
  { assume y = Triple p a x x = 1
    then have (∀ q ∈ prime-factors x . [a ^((p - 1) div q) ≠ 1] (mod p)) ∧ 0 < x
  by simp
  }
  moreover
  { assume x = y: y = Triple p a x x ∼ = 1

```

```

hence  $x > 0$  using Cons.prem by auto
obtain  $q z$  where  $x = q * z$  Prime  $q \in \text{set } ys \wedge \text{Triple } p a z \in \text{set } ys$ 
    and  $\text{cong}:[a \hat{\wedge} ((p - 1) \text{ div } q) \neq 1] \pmod{p}$  using Cons.prem x-y by
auto
then have factors-IH:( $\forall r \in \text{prime-factors } z . [a \hat{\wedge} ((p - 1) \text{ div } r) \neq 1] \pmod{p}$ )
prime  $q z > 0$ 
using Cons.IH Cons.prem ⟨x>0⟩ ⟨y=Triple p a x⟩
by force+
then have prime-factors  $x = \text{prime-factors } z \cup \{q\}$  using ⟨x = q*z⟩ ⟨x>0⟩
by (simp add: prime-factors-product prime-factors-of-prime)
then have ( $\forall q \in \text{prime-factors } x . [a \hat{\wedge} ((p - 1) \text{ div } q) \neq 1] \pmod{p}$ )  $\wedge 0 < x$ 
using factors-IH cong by (simp add: ⟨x>0⟩)
}
ultimately have y-Triple:y=Triple p a x ==> ( $\forall q \in \text{prime-factors } x .$ 
 $[a \hat{\wedge} ((p - 1) \text{ div } q) \neq 1] \pmod{p}$ )  $\wedge 0 < x$  by
linarith
{ assume y: y=Prime p p>2 then
obtain a where a:[ $a \hat{\wedge} (p - 1) = 1 \pmod{p}$ ] Triple p a  $(p - 1) \in \text{set } ys$ 
using Cons.prem by auto
then have Bier:( $\forall q \in \text{prime-factors } (p - 1) . [a \hat{\wedge} ((p - 1) \text{ div } q) \neq 1] \pmod{p}$ )
using Cons.IH Cons.prem(1) by (simp add:y(1))
then have prime p using lehmers-theorem[OF - -a(1)] ⟨p>2⟩ by fastforce
}
moreover
{ assume y=Prime p p=2 hence prime p by simp }
moreover
{ assume y=Prime p then have p>1 using Cons.prem by simp }
ultimately have y-Prime:y = Prime p ==> prime p by linarith

show ?case
proof (cases t ∈ set ys)
case True
show ?thesis using Cons.IH[OF - True] Cons.prem(1) by (cases y) auto
next
case False
thus ?thesis using Cons.prem(2) y-Prime y-Triple by force
qed
qed

corollary pratt-primeI:
assumes valid-cert xs Prime p ∈ set xs
shows prime p
using pratt-sound[OF assms] by simp

```

1.2 Completeness

In this section we show completeness of Pratt's proof system, i.e., we show that for every prime number p there exists a certificate for p . We also give an upper bound for the size of a minimal certificate

The prove we give is constructive. We assume that we have certificates for all prime factors of $p - 1$ and use these to build a certificate for p from that. It is important to note that certificates can be concatenated.

```

lemma valid-cert-appendI:
  assumes valid-cert r
  assumes valid-cert s
  shows valid-cert (r @ s)
  using assms
proof (induction r)
  case (Cons y ys) then show ?case by (cases y) auto
qed simp

lemma valid-cert-concatI: ( $\forall x \in \text{set } xs . \text{valid-cert } x$ )  $\implies$  valid-cert (concat xs)
  by (induction xs) (auto simp add: valid-cert-appendI)

lemma size-pratt-le:
  fixes d::real
  assumes  $\forall x \in \text{set } c . \text{size-pratt } x \leq d$ 
  shows size-cert c  $\leq \text{length } c * (1 + d)$  using assms
  by (induction c) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)

fun build-fpc :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  pratt list where
  build-fpc p a r [] = [Triple p a r] |
  build-fpc p a r (y # ys) = Triple p a r # build-fpc p a (r div y) ys

```

The function *build-fpc* helps us to construct a certificate for p from the certificates for the prime factors of $p - 1$. Called as *build-fpc* p a $(p - 1)$ qs where $qs = q_1 \dots q_n$ is prime decomposition of $p - 1$ such that $q_1 \dots q_n = p - 1$, it returns the following list of predicates:

$$(p, a, p - 1), (p, a, \frac{p - 1}{q_1}), (p, a, \frac{p - 1}{q_1 q_2}), \dots, (p, a, \frac{p - 1}{q_1 \dots q_n}) = (p, a, 1)$$

I.e., if there is an appropriate a and and a certificate rs for all prime factors of p , then we can construct a certificate for p as

$$\text{Prime } p \# \text{build-fpc } p \ a \ (p - 1) \ qs @ rs$$

The following lemma shows that *build-fpc* extends a certificate that satisfies the preconditions described before to a correct certificate.

```

lemma correct-fpc:
  assumes valid-cert xs p > 1
  assumes prod-list qs = r r  $\neq 0$ 
  assumes  $\forall q \in \text{set } qs . \text{Prime } q \in \text{set } xs$ 
  assumes  $\forall q \in \text{set } qs . [a \widehat{\wedge} ((p - 1) \text{ div } q) \neq 1] \ (\text{mod } p)$ 
  shows valid-cert (build-fpc p a r qs @ xs)
  using assms
proof (induction qs arbitrary: r)

```

```

case Nil thus ?case by auto
next
  case (Cons y ys)
    have prod-list ys = r div y using Cons.prems by auto
    then have T-in: Triple p a (prod-list ys) ∈ set (build-fpc p a (r div y) ys @ xs)
      by (cases ys) auto

    have valid-cert (build-fpc p a (r div y) ys @ xs)
      using Cons.prems by (intro Cons.IH) auto
    then have valid-cert (Triple p a r # build-fpc p a (r div y) ys @ xs)
      using ‹r ≠ 0› T-in Cons.prems by auto
    then show ?case by simp
qed

lemma length-fpc:
  length (build-fpc p a r qs) = length qs + 1 by (induction qs arbitrary: r) auto

lemma div-gt-0:
  fixes m n :: nat assumes m ≤ n 0 < m shows 0 < n div m
proof –
  have 0 < m div m using ‹0 < m› div-self by auto
  also have m div m ≤ n div m using ‹m ≤ n› by (rule div-le-mono)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma size-pratt-fpc:
  assumes a ≤ p r ≤ p 0 < a 0 < r 0 < p prod-list qs = r
  shows ∀ x ∈ set (build-fpc p a r qs) . size-pratt x ≤ 3 * log 2 p using assms
proof (induction qs arbitrary: r)
  case Nil
    then have log 2 a ≤ log 2 p log 2 r ≤ log 2 p by auto
    then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons q qs)
    then have log 2 a ≤ log 2 p log 2 r ≤ log 2 p by auto
    then have log 2 a + log 2 r ≤ 2 * log 2 p by arith
    moreover have r div q > 0 using Cons.prems by (fastforce intro: div-gt-0)
    moreover hence prod-list qs = r div q using Cons.prems(6) by auto
    moreover have r div q ≤ p using ‹r ≤ p› div-le-dividend[of r q] by linarith
    ultimately show ?case using Cons by simp
qed

lemma concat-set:
  assumes ∀ q ∈ qs . ∃ c ∈ set cs . Prime q ∈ set c
  shows ∀ q ∈ qs . Prime q ∈ set (concat cs)
  using assms by (induction cs) auto

lemma p-in-prime-factorsE:
  fixes n :: nat

```

```

assumes  $p \in \text{prime-factors } n$   $0 < n$ 
obtains  $2 \leq p \leq n$   $p \text{ dvd } n$   $\text{prime } p$ 
proof
  from assms show  $\text{prime } p$  by auto
  then show  $2 \leq p$  by (auto dest: prime-gt-1-nat)
  from assms show  $p \text{ dvd } n$  by auto
  then show  $p \leq n$  using  $\langle 0 < n \rangle$  by (rule dvd-imp-le)
qed

lemma prime-factors-list-prime:
  fixes  $n :: \text{nat}$ 
  assumes  $\text{prime } n$ 
  shows  $\exists qs. \text{prime-factors } n = \text{set } qs \wedge \text{prod-list } qs = n \wedge \text{length } qs = 1$ 
  using assms by (auto simp add: prime-factorization-prime intro: exI [of - [n]])

lemma prime-factors-list:
  fixes  $n :: \text{nat}$  assumes  $3 < n \neg \text{prime } n$ 
  shows  $\exists qs. \text{prime-factors } n = \text{set } qs \wedge \text{prod-list } qs = n \wedge \text{length } qs \geq 2$ 
  using assms
  proof (induction n rule: less-induct)
    case (less n)
      obtain  $p$  where  $p \in \text{prime-factors } n$  using  $\langle n > 3 \rangle$  prime-factors-elem by force
      then have  $p': 2 \leq p \leq n$   $p \text{ dvd } n$   $\text{prime } p$ 
        using  $\langle 3 < n \rangle$  by (auto elim: p-in-prime-factorsE)
        { assume  $n \text{ div } p > 3 \neg \text{prime } (n \text{ div } p)$ 
          then obtain  $qs$ 
            where  $\text{prime-factors } (n \text{ div } p) = \text{set } qs$   $\text{prod-list } qs = (n \text{ div } p)$   $\text{length } qs \geq$ 
            2
            using  $p'$  by atomize-elim (auto intro: less simp: div-gt-0)
            moreover
              have  $\text{prime-factors } (p * (n \text{ div } p)) = \text{insert } p (\text{prime-factors } (n \text{ div } p))$ 
              using  $\langle 3 < n \rangle$   $\langle 2 \leq p \rangle$   $\langle p \leq n \rangle$   $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$ 
              by (auto simp: prime-factors-product div-gt-0 prime-factors-of-prime)
              ultimately
                have  $\text{prime-factors } n = \text{set } (p \# qs)$   $\text{prod-list } (p \# qs) = n$   $\text{length } (p \# qs) \geq$ 
                2
                using  $\langle p \text{ dvd } n \rangle$  by simp-all
                hence ?case by blast
            }
            moreover
            { assume  $\text{prime } (n \text{ div } p)$ 
              then obtain  $qs$ 
                where  $\text{prime-factors } (n \text{ div } p) = \text{set } qs$   $\text{prod-list } qs = (n \text{ div } p)$   $\text{length } qs =$ 
                1
                using prime-factors-list-prime by blast
              moreover
                have  $\text{prime-factors } (p * (n \text{ div } p)) = \text{insert } p (\text{prime-factors } (n \text{ div } p))$ 

```

```

using ‹3 < n› ‹2 ≤ p› ‹p ≤ n› ‹prime p›
by (auto simp: prime-factors-product div-gt-0 prime-factors-of-prime)
ultimately
have prime-factors n = set (p # qs) prod-list (p # qs) = n length (p#qs) ≥
2
  using ‹p dvd n› by simp-all
  hence ?case by blast
} note case-prime = this
moreover
{ assume n div p = 1
  hence n = p using ‹n>3› using One-leq-div[OF ‹p dvd n›] p'(2) by force
  hence ?case using ‹prime p› ‹¬ prime n› by auto
}
moreover
{ assume n div p = 2
  hence ?case using case-prime by force
}
moreover
{ assume n div p = 3
  hence ?case using p' case-prime by force
}
ultimately show ?case using p' div-gt-0[of p n] case-prime by fastforce

qed

lemma prod-list-ge:
  fixes xs::nat list
  assumes ∀ x ∈ set xs . x ≥ 1
  shows prod-list xs ≥ 1 using assms by (induction xs) auto

lemma sum-list-log:
  fixes b::real
  fixes xs::nat list
  assumes b: b > 0 b ≠ 1
  assumes xs: ∀ x ∈ set xs . x ≥ b
  shows (∑ x←xs. log b x) = log b (prod-list xs)
  using assms
proof (induction xs)
  case Nil
    thus ?case by simp
  next
    case (Cons y ys)
      have real (prod-list ys) > 0 using prod-list-ge Cons.preds by fastforce
      thus ?case using log-mult Cons.preds(1–2) Cons by simp
qed

lemma concat-length-le:
  fixes g :: nat ⇒ real
  assumes ∀ x ∈ set xs . real (length (f x)) ≤ g x

```

```

shows length (concat (map f xs)) ≤ (∑ x←xs. g x) using assms
by (induction xs) force+

```

```

lemma prime-gt-3-impl-p-minus-one-not-prime:
  fixes p::nat
  assumes prime p p>3
  shows ¬ prime (p - 1)
proof
  assume prime (p - 1)
  have ¬ even p using assms by (simp add: prime-odd-nat)
  hence 2 dvd (p - 1) by presburger
  then obtain q where p - 1 = 2 * q ..
  then have 2 ∈ prime-factors (p - 1) using ⟨p>3⟩
    by (auto simp: prime-factorization-times-prime)
  thus False using prime-factors-of-prime ⟨p>3⟩ ⟨prime (p - 1)⟩ by auto
qed

```

We now prove that Pratt's proof system is complete and derive upper bounds for the length and the size of the entries of a minimal certificate.

```

theorem pratt-complete':
  assumes prime p
  shows ∃ c. Prime p ∈ set c ∧ valid-cert c ∧ length c ≤ 6*log 2 p - 4 ∧ (∀ x ∈
set c. size-pratt x ≤ 3 * log 2 p) using assms
proof (induction p rule: less-induct)
  case (less p)
  from ⟨prime p⟩ have p > 1 by (rule prime-gt-1-nat)
  then consider p = 2 | p = 3 | p > 3 by force
  thus ?case
  proof cases
    assume [simp]: p = 2
    have Prime p ∈ set [Prime 2, Triple 2 1 1] by simp
    thus ?case by fastforce
  next
    assume [simp]: p = 3
    let ?cert = [Prime 3, Triple 3 2 2, Triple 3 2 1, Prime 2, Triple 2 1 1]

    have length ?cert ≤ 6*log 2 p - 4 ↔ 3 ≤ 2 * log 2 3 by simp
    also have 2 * log 2 3 = log 2 (3 ^ 2 :: real) by (subst log-nat-power) simp-all
    also have ... = log 2 9 by simp
    also have 3 ≤ log 2 9 ↔ True by (subst le-log-iff) simp-all
    finally show ?case
      by (intro exI[where x = ?cert]) (simp add: cong-def)
  next
    assume p > 3
    have qlp: ∀ q ∈ prime-factors (p - 1) . q < p using ⟨prime p⟩
      by (metis One-nat-def Suc-pred le-imp-less-Suc lessI less-trans p-in-prime-factorsE
prime-gt-1-nat zero-less-diff)
    hence factor-certs: ∀ q ∈ prime-factors (p - 1) . (∃ c . ((Prime q ∈ set c) ∧
(valid-cert c))

```

```

 $\wedge \text{length } c \leq 6 * \log 2 q - 4) \wedge (\forall x \in$ 
set c. size-pratt x  $\leq 3 * \log 2 q))$ 
by (auto intro: less.IH)
obtain a where a:[a  $\widehat{\sim}(p - 1) = 1] \pmod p \wedge (\forall q. q \in \text{prime-factors } (p - 1)$ 
 $\longrightarrow [a \widehat{\sim}((p - 1) \text{ div } q) \neq 1] \pmod p)$  and a-size: a > 0 a < p
using converse-lehmer[OF ‹prime p›] by blast

have  $\neg \text{prime } (p - 1)$  using ‹p > 3› prime-gt-3-impl-p-minus-one-not-prime
prime p by auto
have p  $\neq 4$  using ‹prime p› by auto
hence p - 1  $> 3$  using ‹p > 3› by auto

then obtain qs where prod-qs-eq:prod-list qs = p - 1
and qs-eq:set qs = prime-factors (p - 1) and qs-length-eq: length qs  $\geq 2$ 
using prime-factors-list[OF - ‹prime (p - 1)›] by auto
obtain f where f: $\forall q \in \text{prime-factors } (p - 1) . \exists c. f q = c$ 
 $\wedge ((\text{Prime } q \in \text{set } c) \wedge (\text{valid-cert } c) \wedge \text{length } c \leq 6 * \log 2 q - 4)$ 
 $\wedge (\forall x \in \text{set } c. \text{size-pratt } x \leq 3 * \log 2 q)$ 
using factor-certs by metis
let ?cs = map f qs
have cs:  $\forall q \in \text{prime-factors } (p - 1) . (\exists c \in \text{set } ?cs . (\text{Prime } q \in \text{set } c) \wedge$ 
(valid-cert c)
 $\wedge \text{length } c \leq 6 * \log 2 q - 4$ 
 $\wedge (\forall x \in \text{set } c. \text{size-pratt } x \leq 3 * \log 2 q))$ 
using f qs-eq by auto

have cs-cert-size:  $\forall c \in \text{set } ?cs . \forall x \in \text{set } c. \text{size-pratt } x \leq 3 * \log 2 p$ 
proof
fix c assume c  $\in \text{set } (\text{map } f \text{ qs})$ 
then obtain q where c = f q and q  $\in \text{set } qs$  by auto
hence  $\forall x \in \text{set } c. \text{size-pratt } x \leq 3 * \log 2 q$  using f qs-eq by blast
have q < p q > 0 using qlp ‹q  $\in \text{set } qsby auto
show  $\forall x \in \text{set } c. \text{size-pratt } x \leq 3 * \log 2 p$ 
proof
fix x assume x  $\in \text{set } c$ 
hence size-pratt x  $\leq 3 * \log 2 q$  using * by fastforce
also have ...  $\leq 3 * \log 2 p$  using ‹q < p› ‹q > 0› ‹p > 3› by simp
finally show size-pratt x  $\leq 3 * \log 2 p$  .
qed
qed

have cs-valid-all:  $\forall c \in \text{set } ?cs . \text{valid-cert } c$ 
using f qs-eq by fastforce

have  $\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{build-fpc } p a (p - 1) \text{ qs}). \text{size-pratt } x \leq 3 * \log 2 p$ 
using cs-cert-size a-size ‹p > 3› prod-qs-eq by (intro size-pratt-fpc) auto
hence  $\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{build-fpc } p a (p - 1) \text{ qs} @ \text{concat } ?cs) . \text{size-pratt } x \leq 3 * \log$ 
 $2 p$ 
using cs-cert-size by auto$ 
```

```

moreover
have Triple p a (p - 1) ∈ set (build-fpc p a (p - 1) qs @ concat ?cs) by (cases
qs) auto
moreover
have valid-cert ((build-fpc p a (p - 1) qs)@ concat ?cs)
proof (rule correct-fpc)
show valid-cert (concat ?cs)
using cs-valid-all by (auto simp: valid-cert-concatI)
show prod-list qs = p - 1 by (rule prod-qs-eq)
show p - 1 ≠ 0 using prime-gt-1-nat[OF ‹prime p›] by arith
show ∀ q ∈ set qs . Prime q ∈ set (concat ?cs)
using concat-set[of prime-factors (p - 1)] cs qs-eq by blast
show ∀ q ∈ set qs . [a^(p - 1) div q) ≠ 1] (mod p) using qs-eq a by auto
qed (insert ‹p > 3›, simp-all)
moreover
{ let ?k = length qs

have qs-ge-2:∀ q ∈ set qs . q ≥ 2 using qs-eq
by (auto intro: prime-ge-2-nat)

have ∀ x∈set qs. real (length (f x)) ≤ 6 * log 2 (real x) - 4 using f qs-eq by
blast
hence length (concat ?cs) ≤ (∑ q←qs. 6*log 2 q - 4) using concat-length-le
by fast
hence length (Prime p # ((build-fpc p a (p - 1) qs)@ concat ?cs))
≤ ((∑ q←(map real qs). 6*log 2 q - 4) + ?k + 2)
by (simp add: o-def length-fpc)
also have ... = (6*(∑ q←(map real qs). log 2 q) + (-4 * real ?k) + ?k +
2)
by (simp add: o-def sum-list-subtractf sum-list-triv sum-list-const-mult)
also have ... ≤ 6*log 2 (p - 1) - 4 using ‹?k≥2› prod-qs-eq sum-list-log[of
2 qs] qs-ge-2
by force
also have ... ≤ 6*log 2 p - 4 using log-le-cancel-iff[of 2 p - 1 p] ‹p>3›
by force
ultimately have length (Prime p # ((build-fpc p a (p - 1) qs)@ concat ?cs))
≤ 6*log 2 p - 4 by linarith }
ultimately obtain c where c:Triple p a (p - 1) ∈ set c valid-cert c
length (Prime p #c) ≤ 6*log 2 p - 4
(∀ x ∈ set c. size-pratt x ≤ 3 * log 2 p) by blast
hence Prime p ∈ set (Prime p # c) valid-cert (Prime p # c)
(∀ x ∈ set (Prime p # c). size-pratt x ≤ 3 * log 2 p)
using a ‹prime p› by (auto simp: Primes.prime-gt-Suc-0-nat)
thus ?case using c by blast
qed
qed

```

We now recapitulate our results. A number p is prime if and only if there is a certificate for p . Moreover, for a prime p there always is a certificate

whose size is polynomially bounded in the logarithm of p .

corollary *pratt*:

prime $p \longleftrightarrow (\exists c. \text{Prime } p \in \text{set } c \wedge \text{valid-cert } c)$

using *pratt-complete'* *pratt-sound(1)* **by** *blast*

corollary *pratt-size*:

assumes *prime* p

shows $\exists c. \text{Prime } p \in \text{set } c \wedge \text{valid-cert } c \wedge \text{size-cert } c \leq (6 * \log 2 p - 4) * (1 + 3 * \log 2 p)$

proof –

obtain c **where** $c: \text{Prime } p \in \text{set } c \text{ valid-cert } c$

and $\text{len}: \text{length } c \leq 6 * \log 2 p - 4$ **and** $(\forall x \in \text{set } c. \text{size-pratt } x \leq 3 * \log 2 p)$

using *pratt-complete'* *assms* **by** *blast*

hence $\text{size-cert } c \leq \text{length } c * (1 + 3 * \log 2 p)$ **by** (*simp add: size-pratt-le*)

also have $\dots \leq (6 * \log 2 p - 4) * (1 + 3 * \log 2 p)$ **using** *len* **by** *simp*

finally show *?thesis* **using** *c* **by** *blast*

qed

1.3 Efficient modular exponentiation

locale *efficient-power* =

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$

assumes *f-assoc*: $\bigwedge x z. f x (f x z) = f (f x x) z$

begin

function *efficient-power* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**

$\text{efficient-power } y x 0 = y$

$| \text{efficient-power } y x (\text{Suc } 0) = f x y$

$| n \neq 0 \implies \text{even } n \implies \text{efficient-power } y x n = \text{efficient-power } y (f x x) (n \text{ div } 2)$

$| n \neq 1 \implies \text{odd } n \implies \text{efficient-power } y x n = \text{efficient-power } (f x y) (f x x) (n \text{ div } 2)$

by *force+*

termination by (*relation measure (snd o snd)*) (*auto elim: oddE*)

lemma *efficient-power-code*:

efficient-power $y x n =$

(if $n = 0$ *then* y

else if $n = 1$ *then* $f x y$

else if even n *then* *efficient-power* $y (f x x) (n \text{ div } 2)$

else efficient-power $(f x y) (f x x) (n \text{ div } 2)$

by (*induction y x n rule: efficient-power.induct*) *auto*

lemma *efficient-power-correct*: *efficient-power* $y x n = (f x \wedge\!\! \wedge n) y$

proof –

have [*simp*]: $f \wedge\!\! \wedge 2 = (\lambda x. f (f x))$ **for** $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a$

by (*simp add: eval-nat-numeral o-def*)

show *?thesis*

by (*induction y x n rule: efficient-power.induct*)

```

(auto elim!: evenE oddE simp: funpow-mult [symmetric] funpow-Suc-right
f-assoc
      simp del: funpow.simps(2))
qed

end

interpretation mod-exp-nat: efficient-power  $\lambda x y :: \text{nat}. (x * y) \bmod m$ 
  by standard (simp add: mod-mult-left-eq mod-mult-right-eq mult-ac)

definition mod-exp-nat-aux where mod-exp-nat-aux = mod-exp-nat.efficient-power

lemma mod-exp-nat-aux-code [code]:
  mod-exp-nat-aux m y x n =
    (if  $n = 0$  then  $y$ 
     else if  $n = 1$  then  $(x * y) \bmod m$ 
     else if even n then mod-exp-nat-aux m y (( $x * x$ ) mod m) ( $n \bmod 2$ )
           else mod-exp-nat-aux m (( $x * y$ ) mod m) (( $x * x$ ) mod m) ( $n \bmod 2$ ))
  unfolding mod-exp-nat-aux-def by (rule mod-exp-nat.efficient-power-code)

lemma mod-exp-nat-aux-correct:
  mod-exp-nat-aux m y x n mod m =  $(x^{\wedge} n * y) \bmod m$ 
proof -
  have mod-exp-nat-aux m y x n =  $((\lambda y. x * y \bmod m)^{\wedge} n) y$ 
    by (simp add: mod-exp-nat-aux-def mod-exp-nat.efficient-power-correct)
  also have  $((\lambda y. x * y \bmod m)^{\wedge} n) y \bmod m = (x^{\wedge} n * y) \bmod m$ 
  proof (induction n)
    case (Suc n)
    hence  $x * ((\lambda y. x * y \bmod m)^{\wedge} n) y \bmod m = x * x^{\wedge} n * y \bmod m$ 
      by (metis mod-mult-right-eq mult.assoc)
    thus ?case by auto
  qed auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

definition mod-exp-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where [code-abbrev]: mod-exp-nat b e m =  $(b^{\wedge} e) \bmod m$ 

lemma mod-exp-nat-code [code]: mod-exp-nat b e m = mod-exp-nat-aux m 1 b e
  mod m
  by (simp add: mod-exp-nat-def mod-exp-nat-aux-correct)

lemmas [code-unfold] = cong-def

lemma eval-mod-exp-nat-aux [simp]:
  mod-exp-nat-aux m y x 0 = y
  mod-exp-nat-aux m y x (Suc 0) =  $(x * y) \bmod m$ 
  mod-exp-nat-aux m y x (numeral (num.Bit0 n)) =
    mod-exp-nat-aux m y ( $x^2 \bmod m$ ) (numeral n)

```

```

mod-exp-nat-aux m y x (numeral (num.Bit1 n)) =
  mod-exp-nat-aux m ((x * y) mod m) (x2 mod m) (numeral n)
proof -
  define n' where n' = (numeral n :: nat)
  have [simp]: n' ≠ 0 by (auto simp: n'-def)

  show mod-exp-nat-aux m y x 0 = y and mod-exp-nat-aux m y x (Suc 0) = (x *
y) mod m
    by (simp-all add: mod-exp-nat-aux-def)

  have numeral (num.Bit0 n) = (2 * n')
    by (subst numeral.numeral-Bit0) (simp del: arith-simps add: n'-def)
  also have mod-exp-nat-aux m y x ... = mod-exp-nat-aux m y (x2 mod m) n'
    by (subst mod-exp-nat-aux-code) (simp-all add: power2-eq-square)
  finally show mod-exp-nat-aux m y x (numeral (num.Bit0 n)) =
    mod-exp-nat-aux m y (x2 mod m) (numeral n)
    by (simp add: n'-def)

  have numeral (num.Bit1 n) = Suc (2 * n')
    by (subst numeral.numeral-Bit1) (simp del: arith-simps add: n'-def)
  also have mod-exp-nat-aux m y x ... = mod-exp-nat-aux m ((x * y) mod m)
(x2 mod m) n'
    by (subst mod-exp-nat-aux-code) (simp-all add: power2-eq-square)
  finally show mod-exp-nat-aux m y x (numeral (num.Bit1 n)) =
    mod-exp-nat-aux m ((x * y) mod m) (x2 mod m) (numeral n)
    by (simp add: n'-def)
qed

lemma eval-mod-exp [simp]:
  mod-exp-nat b' 0 m' = 1 mod m'
  mod-exp-nat b' 1 m' = b' mod m'
  mod-exp-nat b' (Suc 0) m' = b' mod m'
  mod-exp-nat b' e' 0 = b' ^ e'
  mod-exp-nat b' e' 1 = 0
  mod-exp-nat b' e' (Suc 0) = 0
  mod-exp-nat 0 1 m' = 0
  mod-exp-nat 0 (Suc 0) m' = 0
  mod-exp-nat 0 (numeral e) m' = 0
  mod-exp-nat 1 e' m' = 1 mod m'
  mod-exp-nat (Suc 0) e' m' = 1 mod m'
  mod-exp-nat (numeral b) (numeral e) (numeral m) =
    mod-exp-nat-aux (numeral m) 1 (numeral b) (numeral e) mod numeral m
  by (simp-all add: mod-exp-nat-def mod-exp-nat-aux-correct)

```

1.4 Executable certificate checker

lemmas [code] = valid-cert.simps(1)

context

```

begin

lemma valid-cert-Cons1 [code]:
  valid-cert (Prime p # xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
     $p > 1 \wedge (\exists t \in \text{set } xs. \text{ case } t \text{ of Prime} - \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid$ 
     $\quad \text{Triple } p' a x \Rightarrow p' = p \wedge x = p - 1 \wedge \text{mod-exp-nat } a ((p-1) \text{ div } p) = 1) \wedge$ 
  valid-cert xs
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)

proof
  assume ?lhs thus ?rhs by (auto simp: mod-exp-nat-def cong-def split: pratt.splits)
next
  assume ?rhs
  hence  $p > 1$  valid-cert xs by blast+
  moreover from ‹?rhs› obtain t where  $t \in \text{set } xs$  case t of Prime -  $\Rightarrow \text{False} \mid$ 
     $\quad \text{Triple } p' a x \Rightarrow p' = p \wedge x = p - 1 \wedge [a \text{ mod } (p-1) = 1] \text{ (mod } p)$ 
    by (auto simp: cong-def mod-exp-nat-def cong: pratt.case-cong)
  ultimately show ?lhs by (cases t) auto
qed

private lemma Suc-0-mod-eq-Suc-0-iff:
  Suc 0 mod n = Suc 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  n ≠ Suc 0
proof -
  consider n = 0 | n = Suc 0 | n > 1 by (cases n) auto
  thus ?thesis by cases auto
qed

private lemma Suc-0-eq-Suc-0-mod-iff:
  Suc 0 = Suc 0 mod n  $\longleftrightarrow$  n ≠ Suc 0
  using Suc-0-mod-eq-Suc-0-iff by (simp add: eq-commute)

lemma valid-cert-Cons2 [code]:
  valid-cert (Triple p a x # xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  x > 0  $\wedge$  p > 1  $\wedge$  (x = 1  $\vee$ 
  ( $\exists t \in \text{set } xs. \text{ case } t \text{ of Prime} - \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid$ 
    $\quad \text{Triple } p' a' y \Rightarrow p' = p \wedge a' = a \wedge y \text{ mod } x \wedge$ 
    $\quad (\text{let } q = x \text{ div } y \text{ in } \text{Prime } q \in \text{set } xs \wedge \text{mod-exp-nat } a ((p-1) \text{ div } q) \neq 1)) \wedge$ 
   valid-cert xs
   (is ?lhs = ?rhs))

proof
  assume ?lhs
  from ‹?lhs› have pos: x > 0 and gt-1: p > 1 and valid: valid-cert xs by simp-all
  show ?rhs
  proof (cases x = 1)
    case True
    with ‹?lhs› show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case False
    with ‹?lhs› have ( $\exists q y. x = q * y \wedge \text{Prime } q \in \text{set } xs \wedge \text{Triple } p a y \in \text{set } xs$ 
       $\wedge [a \text{ mod } ((p-1) \text{ div } q) \neq 1] \text{ (mod } p)$ ) by auto
    then obtain q y where qy:

```

```

x = q * y
Prime q ∈ set xs
Triple p a y ∈ set xs
[a  $\widehat{\wedge}$  ((p - 1) div q) ≠ 1] (mod p)
by blast
hence (∃ t ∈ set xs. case t of Prime - ⇒ False |
  Triple p' a' y ⇒ p' = p ∧ a' = a ∧ y dvd x ∧
  (let q = x div y in Prime q ∈ set xs ∧ mod-exp-nat a ((p - 1) div q) p ≠ 1))
using pos gt-1 by (intro bexI [of - Triple p a y])
(auto simp: Suc-0-mod-eq-Suc-0-iff Suc-0-eq-Suc-0-mod-iff cong-def mod-exp-nat-def)
with pos gt-1 valid show ?thesis by blast
qed
next
assume ?rhs
hence pos: x > 0 and gt-1: p > 1 and valid: valid-cert xs by simp-all
show ?lhs
proof (cases x = 1)
  case True
  with ‹?rhs› show ?thesis by auto
next
case False
with ‹?rhs› obtain t where t: t ∈ set xs case t of Prime x ⇒ False
  | Triple p' a' y ⇒ p' = p ∧ a' = a ∧ y dvd x ∧ (let q = x div y
    in Prime q ∈ set xs ∧ mod-exp-nat a ((p - 1) div q) p ≠ 1) by auto
  then obtain y where y: t = Triple p a y y dvd x let q = x div y in Prime q
    ∈ set xs ∧
      mod-exp-nat a ((p - 1) div q) p ≠ 1
    by (cases t rule: pratt.exhaust) auto
  with gt-1 have y': let q = x div y in Prime q ∈ set xs ∧ [a  $\widehat{\wedge}$  ((p - 1) div q) ≠
  1] (mod p)
    by (auto simp: cong-def Let-def mod-exp-nat-def Suc-0-mod-eq-Suc-0-iff Suc-0-eq-Suc-0-mod-iff)
  define q where q = x div y
  have ∃ q y. x = q * y ∧ Prime q ∈ set xs ∧ Triple p a y ∈ set xs
    ∧ [a  $\widehat{\wedge}$  ((p - 1) div q) ≠ 1] (mod p)
    by (rule exI[of - q], rule exI[of - y]) (insert t y y', auto simp: Let-def q-def)
  with pos gt-1 valid show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed

declare valid-cert.simps(2,3) [simp del]

lemmas eval-valid-cert = valid-cert.simps(1) valid-cert-Cons1 valid-cert-Cons2

end

```

The following alternative tree representation of certificates is better suited for efficient checking.

```
datatype pratt-tree = Pratt-Node nat × nat × pratt-tree list
```

```

fun pratt-tree-number where
  pratt-tree-number (Pratt-Node (n, -, -)) = n

The following function checks that a given list contains all the prime factors
of the given number.

fun check-prime-factors-subset :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  check-prime-factors-subset n []  $\longleftrightarrow$  n = 1
  | check-prime-factors-subset n (p # ps)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (if n = 0 then False else
    (if p > 1  $\wedge$  p dvd n then check-prime-factors-subset (n div p) (p # ps)
     else check-prime-factors-subset n ps))

lemma check-prime-factors-subset-0 [simp]:  $\neg$ check-prime-factors-subset 0 ps
  by (induction ps) auto

lemmas [simp del] = check-prime-factors-subset.simps(2)

lemma check-prime-factors-subset-Cons [simp]:
  check-prime-factors-subset (Suc 0) (p # ps)  $\longleftrightarrow$  check-prime-factors-subset (Suc
  0) ps
  check-prime-factors-subset 1 (p # ps)  $\longleftrightarrow$  check-prime-factors-subset 1 ps
  p > 1  $\implies$  p dvd numeral n  $\implies$  check-prime-factors-subset (numeral n) (p # ps)
 $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  check-prime-factors-subset (numeral n div p) (p # ps)
  p  $\leq$  1  $\vee$   $\neg$ p dvd numeral n  $\implies$  check-prime-factors-subset (numeral n) (p # ps)
 $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  check-prime-factors-subset (numeral n) ps
  by (subst check-prime-factors-subset.simps; force)+

lemma check-prime-factors-subset-correct:
  assumes check-prime-factors-subset n ps list-all prime ps
  shows prime-factors n  $\subseteq$  set ps
  using assms
  proof (induction n ps rule: check-prime-factors-subset.induct)
    case (2 n p ps)
    note * = this
    from 2.prems have prime p and p > 1
    by (auto simp: prime-gt-Suc-0-nat)

    consider n = 0  $|$  n > 0 p dvd n  $|$  n > 0  $\neg$ (p dvd n)
    by blast
    thus ?case
    proof cases
      case 2
      hence n div p > 0 by auto
      hence prime-factors ((n div p) * p) = insert p (prime-factors (n div p))
      using ‹p > 1› ‹prime p› by (auto simp: prime-factors-product prime-prime-factors)
      also have (n div p) * p = n
      using 2 by auto
      finally show ?thesis using 2 ‹p > 1› *

```

```

    by (auto simp: check-prime-factors-subset.simps(2)[of n])
next
  case 3
  with * and ‹p > 1› show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: check-prime-factors-subset.simps(2)[of n])
qed auto
qed auto

fun valid-pratt-tree where
  valid-pratt-tree (Pratt-Node (n, a, ts)) ⟷
    n ≥ 2 ∧
    check-prime-factors-subset (n - 1) (map pratt-tree-number ts) ∧
    [a ^ (n - 1) = 1] (mod n) ∧
    (∀ t∈set ts. [a ^ ((n - 1) div pratt-tree-number t) ≠ 1] (mod n)) ∧
    (∀ t∈set ts. valid-pratt-tree t)

lemma valid-pratt-tree-code [code]:
  valid-pratt-tree (Pratt-Node (n, a, ts)) ⟷
    n ≥ 2 ∧
    check-prime-factors-subset (n - 1) (map pratt-tree-number ts) ∧
    mod-exp-nat a (n - 1) n = 1 ∧
    (∀ t∈set ts. mod-exp-nat a ((n - 1) div pratt-tree-number t) n ≠ 1) ∧
    (∀ t∈set ts. valid-pratt-tree t)
  by (simp add: mod-exp-nat-def cong-def)

lemma valid-pratt-tree-imp-prime:
  assumes valid-pratt-tree t
  shows prime (pratt-tree-number t)
  using assms
proof (induction t rule: valid-pratt-tree.induct)
  case (1 n a ts)
  from 1 have prime-factors (n - 1) ⊆ set (map pratt-tree-number ts)
    by (intro check-prime-factors-subset-correct) (auto simp: list.pred-set)
  with 1 show ?case
    by (intro lemmers-theorem[where a = a]) auto
qed

lemma valid-pratt-tree-imp-prime':
  assumes PROP (Trueprop (valid-pratt-tree (Pratt-Node (n, a, ts)))) ≡ PROP
  (Trueprop True)
  shows prime n
proof -
  have valid-pratt-tree (Pratt-Node (n, a, ts))
    by (subst assms) auto
  from valid-pratt-tree-imp-prime[OF this] show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

1.5 Proof method setup

```

theorem lehmers-theorem':
  fixes p :: nat
  assumes list-all prime ps a ≡ a n ≡ n
  assumes list-all (λp. mod-exp-nat a ((n - 1) div p) n ≠ 1) ps mod-exp-nat a
  (n - 1) n = 1
  assumes check-prime-factors-subset (n - 1) ps 2 ≤ n
  shows prime n
  using assms check-prime-factors-subset-correct[OF assms(6,1)]
  by (intro lehmers-theorem[where a = a]) (auto simp: cong-def mod-exp-nat-def
  list.pred-set)

lemma list-all-ConsI: P x ==> list-all P xs ==> list-all P (x # xs)
  by simp

```

ML-file `<pratt.ML>`

```

method-setup pratt = <
  Scan.lift (Pratt.tac-config-parser -- Scan.option Pratt.cert-cartouche) >>
  (fn (config, cert) => fn ctxt => SIMPLE-METHOD (HEADGOAL (Pratt.tac
  config cert ctxt)))
  > Prove primality of natural numbers using Pratt certificates.

```

The proof method replays a given Pratt certificate to prove the primality of a given number. If no certificate is given, the method attempts to compute one. The computed certificate is then also printed with a prompt to insert it into the proof document so that it does not have to be recomputed the next time.

The format of the certificates is compatible with those generated by Mathematica. Therefore, for larger numbers, certificates generated by Mathematica can be used with this method directly.

```

lemma prime (47 :: nat)
  by (pratt (silent))

lemma prime (2503 :: nat)
  by pratt

lemma prime (7919 :: nat)
  by pratt

lemma prime (131059 :: nat)
  by (pratt <{131059, 2, {2, {3, 2, {2}}, {809, 3, {2, {101, 2, {2, {5, 2, {2}}}}}}}>)

```

The following command allows to check certificates in bulk and note the resulting theorems under a chosen name.

The certificates can use an abbreviated format, e.g. one can write β instead

of $\{3, 2, \{2\}\}$ as long as the latter certificate is also part of the batch. Option *full* presents the full certificates. Conversely, option *reduce* presents the abbreviated certificates.

```
ML <Outer-Syntax.command command-keyword <check-pratt-primes>
  Check Pratt certificates and note resulting theorems
  Pratt.check-certs-parser
>

check-pratt-primes (reduce) more-primes <
  {3, 2, {2}}
  {5, 2, {2}}
  {7, 3, {2, {3, 2, {2}}}}
  {13, 2, {2, {3, 2, {2}}}}
  {29, 2, {2, {7, 3, {2, {3, 2, {2}}}}}}
>
thm more-primes

check-pratt-primes (full) even-more-primes <
  2
  {3, 2, {2}}
  {5, 2, {2}}
  {7, 3, {2, 3}}
  {13, 2, {2, 3}}
  {29, 2, {2, 7}}
>
thm even-more-primes

end

theory Pratt-Certificate-Code
  imports
    Pratt-Certificate
    HOL-Library.Code-Target-Numerical
  begin
```

1.6 Code generation for Pratt certificates

The following one-time setup is required to set up code generation for the certificate checking. Other theories importing this theories do not have to do this again.

```
setup <
  Context.theory-map (Pratt.setup-valid-cert-code-conv
    (@{computation-check
      terms: Trueprop valid-pratt-tree 0::nat 1::nat 2::nat 3::nat 4::nat
      datatypes: pratt-tree list nat × nat × pratt-tree list nat}))
```

We can now evaluate the efficiency of the procedure on some examples.

```

lemma prime (131059 :: nat)
  by (pratt (code))

lemma prime (100000007 :: nat)
  by (pratt (code))

lemma prime (8504276003 :: nat)
  by (pratt (code))

lemma prime (52759926861157 :: nat)
  by (pratt (code))
  ‹{39070009756439177203, 2,
    {2, {3, 2, {2}}}, {197, 2, {2, {7, 3, {2, {3, 2, {2}}}}}},
    {11018051256751037, 2, {2, {19, 2, {2, {3, 2, {2}}}}}},
    {1249, 7, {2, {3, 2, {2}}}, {13, 2, {2, {3, 2, {2}}}}},
    {116072344789, 2, {2, {3, 2, {2}}}},
    {3067, 2, {2, {3, 2, {2}}}, {7, 3, {2, {3, 2, {2}}}}},
    {73, 5, {2, {3, 2, {2}}}}, {3153797, 2, {2, {788449, 11,
      {2, {3, 2, {2}}}, {43, 3,
      {2, {3, 2, {2}}}, {7, 3, {2, {3, 2, {2}}}}}}},
    {191, 19, {2, {5, 2, {2}}}, {19, 2, {2, {3, 2, {2}}}}}}}}}}}}›

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The bulk command can now also use code generation. As an example, we prove some constants from FIPS 186-4 to be prime.

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thm fips-186-4-primes

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Two more primes from PKCS #1 v2.2.

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>
thm pkcs-1-primes

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end

References

- [1] V. R. Pratt. Every prime has a succinct certificate. *SIAM Journal on Computing*, 4(3):214–220, 1975.