

## CARMICHAEL NUMBERS WITH MANY PRIME FACTORS

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The Carmichael number  $N$  is defined as a composite number  $N > 0$  such that for any positive integer  $a$  relatively prime to  $N$ , the congruence

$$a^{N-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{N}$$

is always true. These Carmichael numbers are characterized by the following

**Theorem 1** (J. Chernick [2]). *An integer  $N$  is a Carmichael number if and only if  $N$  may be expressed as a product of distinct odd prime numbers  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k$  ( $k \geq 3$ ) and  $N \equiv 1 \pmod{p_i - 1}$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ .*

Therefore, Carmichael numbers are inherently composite numbers with three or more distinct prime factors. A family of Carmichael numbers with many prime factors are very interesting in connection with the following problem proposed by D. H. Lehmer [4], which remains still open.

**Problem.** *Does there exist a positive integer  $n$  such that the equation  $n - 1 = k\phi(n)$  is satisfied for some integer  $k > 1$  where  $\phi(n)$  is the Euler function?*

If there exists such a solution  $n$ , then  $n$  must be obviously a Carmichael number. D. H. Lehmer [4] showed that when  $k = 2$ , this equation has no solution involving fewer than 7 distinct prime factors, and when  $k = 3$ , a solution  $n$  is a product of more than 32 distinct prime factors. Later, many authors [3, 5, 6, 7, 10] discussed this problem especially about the lower bound of the number of distinct prime factors for any solution. At present time, it is known that such a solution  $n$  for  $k = 2$  (if exists) must have 13 or more distinct prime factors.

In the present note, we shall state several methods of constructing Carmichael numbers with many prime factors and we shall show some of the results so far obtained.

In our experiments, we have found about 300 Carmichael numbers with 13 or more prime factors, but we regret to say that we have not obtained any solution of Lehmer's problem.

All of computation of our experiments was done on a computer HITAC 20 in the Department of Mathematics, Okayama University.

**1. Carmichael function.** In his book [1], R. D. Carmichael has introduced a function  $\lambda(n)$  which we call a Carmichael function. This function  $\lambda(n)$  is defined in terms of Euler function  $\phi(n)$  as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda(2^\alpha) &= \phi(2^\alpha) && \text{if } \alpha = 0, 1, 2, \\ \lambda(2^\alpha) &= \frac{1}{2} \phi(2^\alpha) && \text{if } \alpha > 2, \\ \lambda(p^\alpha) &= \phi(p^\alpha) && \text{if } p \text{ is an odd prime,}\end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda(2^\alpha p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}) = M$$

where  $M = \text{LCM}(\lambda(2^\alpha), \lambda(p_1^{\alpha_1}), \lambda(p_2^{\alpha_2}), \dots, \lambda(p_k^{\alpha_k}))$ ,  $2, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k$  being different prime numbers.

By use of the function  $\lambda(n)$ , R. D. Carmichael proved the following

**Theorem 2.** (R. D. Carmichael [1]). *If  $a$  and  $n$  are relatively prime positive integers, then the congruence*

$$a^{\lambda(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$$

*is satisfied.*

This Carmichael's Theorem extends Fermat's general Theorem in the meaning of the fact that  $\lambda(n)$  divides  $\phi(n)$  properly except for the case where  $n$  is a power of a prime number. In particular, when an integer  $n$  is a square-free odd number, namely,  $n = p_1 p_2 \cdots p_k$ , then

$$\lambda(n) = \text{LCM}(p_1 - 1, p_2 - 1, \dots, p_k - 1).$$

Here, it is easily shown that if  $N$  is an integer such that  $\lambda(N) | N - 1$ , then  $N$  must be a prime number or a square-free odd number consisting of three or more prime factors. Hence, we may restate Chernick's Theorem in terms of the Carmichael function as follows:

**Theorem 3.** *An integer  $N$  is a Carmichael number if and only if  $N$  is a composite number such that  $N \equiv 1 \pmod{\lambda(N)}$ .*

**2. Product of two Carmichael numbers.** Now, we consider certain conditions that the product of two relatively prime Carmichael numbers becomes again a Carmichael number.

Let  $N_1$  and  $N_2$  be distinct Carmichael numbers such that  $(N_1, N_2) = 1$ . Then, by Theorem 3,

$$\lambda(N_1) | N_1 - 1 \text{ and } \lambda(N_2) | N_2 - 1$$

is satisfied.

On the other hand, from the expression

$$N_1 N_2 - 1 = (N_1 - 1) + (N_2 - 1) + (N_1 - 1)(N_2 - 1),$$

if we suppose that  $\lambda(N_1) \mid N_2 - 1$  and  $\lambda(N_2) \mid N_1 - 1$  are true, then  $N_1 N_2 - 1$  is divisible by  $\lambda(N_1)$  and  $\lambda(N_2)$  respectively. From the fact that

$$\lambda(N_1 N_2) = \text{LCM}(\lambda(N_1), \lambda(N_2)),$$

we have  $\lambda(N_1 N_2) \mid N_1 N_2 - 1$ . Whence,  $N_1 N_2$  is a Carmichael number. Thus, we have

**Theorem 4.** *Let  $N_1$  and  $N_2$  be a pair of Carmichael numbers satisfying the following conditions :*

- ( i )  $(N_1, N_2) = 1$ ,
- ( ii )  $\lambda(N_1) \mid N_2 - 1$ ,
- ( iii )  $\lambda(N_2) \mid N_1 - 1$ .

*Then, the product  $N_1 N_2$  is a Carmichael number.*

On applying the above Theorem 4 for seeking a new Carmichael number from two already known ones, this Theorem will not always be convenient, because it is seldom that one has such a pair of  $N_1$  and  $N_2$  satisfying the condition (i), (ii) and (iii). For the practical use, the following special cases of the above Theorem are more convenient.

**Corollary 1.** *Let  $N_1$  and  $N_2$  be Carmichael numbers. If the following conditions are satisfied*

- ( i )  $(N_1, N_2) = 1$ ,
- ( ii )  $\lambda(N_1) \mid \lambda(N_2)$  and  $\lambda(N_2) \mid N_1 - 1$ ,

*then the product  $N_1 N_2$  is a Carmichael number.*

**Corollary 2.** *Let  $N_1$  and  $N_2$  be Carmichael numbers. If the following conditions are satisfied*

- ( i )  $(N_1, N_2) = 1$ ,
- ( ii )  $\lambda(N_1) = \lambda(N_2)$ ,

*then, the product  $N_1 N_2$  is a Carmichael number.*

**Corollary 3** (J. Chennick [2]). *If  $N$  is a Carmichael number and  $p$  is an odd prime number satisfying the following conditions*

- (i)  $(N, p) = 1$ ,
- (ii)  $\lambda(N) \mid p - 1$  and  $p - 1 \mid N - 1$ ,

*then, the product  $Np$  is a Carmichael number.*

Thus, fixing a certain Carmichael number  $N_1$ , we may seek such a Carmichael number  $N_2$  from a list of Carmichael numbers.

In practice, if a table of Carmichael numbers classified by the values of Carmichael's  $\lambda$ -function is available, then we may seek more easily a pair of Carmichael numbers we desire. As an attempt, we have made such a tablet including about 2000 Carmichael numbers, but this extent is as yet insufficient.

### 3. Numerical examples.

- 1°. Take the following two Carmichael numbers.

$$N_1 = 15841 = 7 \cdot 31 \cdot 73,$$

and  $N_2 = 340561 = 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 23 \cdot 67$ .

Then,  $\lambda(N_1) = 2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \mid N_2 - 1 = 2^4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11 \cdot 43$ ,

$$\lambda(N_2) = 2^4 \cdot 3 \cdot 11 \mid N_1 - 1 = 2^5 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$$

Whence, by Theorem 4,

$$N_1 N_2 = 5394826801 = 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 23 \cdot 31 \cdot 67 \cdot 73$$

is a Carmichael number.

Other examples of the same nature are as follows:

$$N_1 = 7 \cdot 31 \cdot 73 \quad N_2 = 23 \cdot 199 \cdot 353,$$

$$N_1 = 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 41 \quad N_2 = 31 \cdot 61 \cdot 271,$$

$$N_1 = 13 \cdot 37 \cdot 241 \quad N_2 = 31 \cdot 43 \cdot 61 \cdot 337,$$

$$N_1 = 13 \cdot 37 \cdot 241 \quad N_2 = 61 \cdot 181 \cdot 5521,$$

$$N_1 = 19 \cdot 43 \cdot 409 \quad N_2 = 109 \cdot 379 \cdot 919,$$

$$N_1 = 31 \cdot 61 \cdot 211 \quad N_2 = 281 \cdot 421 \cdot 701.$$

- 2°. Take the following two Carmichael numbers.

$$N_1 = 2465 = 5 \cdot 17 \cdot 29,$$

and  $N_2 = 19384289 = 89 \cdot 353 \cdot 617$

Then,  $\lambda(N_1) = 2^4 \cdot 7 \mid \lambda(N_2) = 2^5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \mid N_1 - 1 = 2^5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$ .

Whence, by Corollary 1,

$$N_1 N_2 = 47782272385 = 5 \cdot 17 \cdot 29 \cdot 89 \cdot 353 \cdot 617$$

is a Carmichael number.

Other examples of the same type are as follows:

$$N_1 = 5 \cdot 29 \cdot 73 \quad N_2 = 7 \cdot 19 \cdot 43 \cdot 113,$$

$$N_1 = 5 \cdot 29 \cdot 73 \quad N_2 = 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 37 \cdot 113 \cdot 337,$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 N_1 = 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 41 & N_2 = 37 \cdot 73 \cdot 541, \\
 N_1 = 13 \cdot 37 \cdot 241 & N_2 = 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 29 \cdot 71 \cdot 113, \\
 N_1 = 13 \cdot 37 \cdot 241 & N_2 = 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 29 \cdot 43 \cdot 421, \\
 N_1 = 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 41 \cdot 61 & N_2 = 43 \cdot 211 \cdot 337.
 \end{array}$$

3°. Take the following two Carmichael numbers.

$$N_1 = 512461 = 31 \cdot 61 \cdot 271,$$

$$\text{and } N_2 = 101957401 = 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 109 \cdot 541.$$

$$\text{Then, } \lambda(N_1) = \lambda(N_2) = 540.$$

Whence, by Corollary 2,

$$N_1 N_2 = 52249191673861 = 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 31 \cdot 61 \cdot 109 \cdot 271 \cdot 541$$

is a Carmichael number.

Other examples of the same type are as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 N_1 = 11 \cdot 37 \cdot 113 \cdot 631 & N_2 = 43 \cdot 61 \cdot 127 \cdot 241, \\
 N_1 = 13 \cdot 37 \cdot 241 & N_2 = 7 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 41 \cdot 181, \\
 N_1 = 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 43 \cdot 181 & N_2 = 211 \cdot 421 \cdot 631, \\
 N_1 = 11 \cdot 31 \cdot 61 \cdot 521 & N_2 = 53 \cdot 79 \cdot 131 \cdot 313, \\
 N_1 = 43 \cdot 211 \cdot 337 & N_2 = 61 \cdot 241 \cdot 421, \\
 N_1 = 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 661 \cdot 881 & N_2 = 31 \cdot 61 \cdot 241 \cdot 331.
 \end{array}$$

**4. The two sieve methods.** In the previous note [8], we have proposed a method which is fit to obtain Carmichael numbers with many prime factors. The principle of this method is as follows.

When  $p_1 = 3, p_2 = 5, \dots, p_t$  are consecutive odd prime numbers, we correspond for each square-free odd number  $n = p_1^{e_1} p_2^{e_2} \cdots p_t^{e_t}$  where  $e_i = 0$  or 1 for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, t$ , to a binary number  $b = e_t e_{t-1} \cdots e_2 e_1$ , and we sieve this binary number  $b$  by the principle due to the following

**Theorem 5.** *If  $N$  is a Carmichael number and  $p$  is one of prime factors of  $N$ , then,  $N$  does not contain any prime factor of the form  $px + 1$ .*

Thus, in principle, this binary sieve method\*) is a method of removing such binary numbers containing simultaneously two binary digits corresponding to prime factors  $p$  and  $px + 1$  respectively, from a sequence of consecutive binary numbers. In applying this method, we do not need necessarily to examine exhaustively consecutive binary numbers. If we always keep watch on the smallest bit number  $k$  such that  $e_k = 1$ , then we may examine only once the condition of the sieve about the  $k$ th bit  $e_k$ . When the present binary number  $e_t e_{t-1} \cdots e_k 0 \cdots 0$  is to be sieved out, then

\*) This nomenclature is given by Prof. S. Hitotsumatsu in Kyoto University.

we may examine the binary number  $e_i e_{i-1} \cdots e_k 0 \cdots 0 + 2^{k-1}$  as a next one. On the other hand, when this binary number  $e_i e_{i-1} \cdots e_k 0 \cdots 0$  passes through the sieve, after a series of processing, we must return to add 1 to the former binary number.

In the actual process, the above sieve can be performed skillfully by storing the table of the bit numbers to be sieved out for each prime number and the index of the above table in the memory.

In our experiments, we have adopted the following sieve method in addition. When  $N = p_1 p_2 \cdots p_{m-1} p_m$  is a square-free odd number obtained by the above sieve, for each such  $N$ , we try to seek a prime number  $x$  for which  $Nx$  is a Carmichael number.

If  $p_{m-1}$  and  $p_m$  are two largest prime factors of  $N$ , then, by Chernick's Theorem, the congruence  $Nx \equiv 1 \pmod{\lambda(p_{m-1} p_m)}$  must hold. Since, by the construction of  $N$ , two integers  $N$  and  $\lambda(p_{m-1} p_m)$  are relatively prime, this linear congruence has always a unique solution  $x \equiv \bar{a} \pmod{\lambda(p_{m-1} p_m)}$ . In the present case, this congruence is easily solvable on a computer as follows.

Firstly, we solve the congruence  $Ny \equiv 1 \pmod{p_m - 1}$  which is simpler than the original one, by examining successively odd integers. When we obtain a solution  $\bar{y}$  of this congruence, nextly, we try to seek a solution  $\bar{a}$  of the form  $\bar{a} = (p_m - 1)k + \bar{y}$  for  $k = 0, 1, \dots, \lambda(p_{m-1} p_m)/(p_m - 1)$  of the original congruence.

In the sequel, we may only seek prime numbers  $x$  such that  $x \equiv \bar{a} \pmod{\lambda(p_{m-1} p_m)}$ , from a list of prime numbers which are stored in the memory in advance. Then, the number  $Nx$  so obtained is a candidate of Carmichael numbers.

By use of these methods, we can save fairly many of multiplications and divisions from the computing processes in total.

**5. Results.** The results of our experiments are as in the following table. On the first several data, we appended the values of  $N - 1$  and  $2\phi(N)$  for each Carmichael number  $N$ . And others, we have listed only their prime factors. From the table, we have omitted the data which are listed up in the previous note [8].

#### 1°. Carmichael numbers with 13 prime factors.

$$N_1 = 5 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 29 \cdot 37 \cdot 43 \cdot 67 \cdot 89 \cdot 97 \cdot 113 \cdot 127 \cdot 317$$

$$N_1 - 1 = 254895 \ 41690053 \ 87850784$$

$$2\phi(N_1) = 291036 \ 21553478 \ 36141568$$

$$N_2 = 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 53 \cdot 61 \cdot 73 \cdot 79 \cdot 97 \cdot 131 \cdot 10369$$

$N_2 - 1 = 7007969 \ 86781114 \ 74510080$   
 $2\phi(N_2) = 8462306 \ 59984156 \ 26240000$   
 $N_3 = 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 23 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 61 \cdot 67 \cdot 89 \cdot 101 \cdot 103 \cdot 12241$   
 $N_3 - 1 = 8662440 \ 10338475 \ 74334800$   
 $2\phi(N_3) = 10717682 \ 13226782 \ 72000000$   
 $N_4 = 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 47 \cdot 67 \cdot 73 \cdot 89 \cdot 97 \cdot 139 \cdot 1013$   
 $N_4 - 1 = 2272080 \ 81796182 \ 78887520$   
 $2\phi(N_4) = 2887796 \ 00837763 \ 66182400$   
 $N_5 = 7 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 59 \cdot 67 \cdot 73 \cdot 83 \cdot 89 \cdot 97 \cdot 109 \cdot 577$   
 $N_5 - 1 = 3372529 \ 82535163 \ 18437120$   
 $2\phi(N_5) = 4433185 \ 57382833 \ 23555840$   
 $N_6 = 7 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 47 \cdot 61 \cdot 67 \cdot 97 \cdot 101 \cdot 109 \cdot 139 \cdot 331$   
 $N_6 - 1 = 3237062 \ 15801869 \ 74136800$   
 $2\phi(N_6) = 4280330 \ 05194313 \ 72800000$ 
  
 7 · 19 · 23 · 31 · 41 · 61 · 67 · 73 · 89 · 97 · 109 · 137 · 16831  
 11 · 13 · 17 · 19 · 29 · 37 · 41 · 61 · 71 · 73 · 113 · 127 · 20161  
 11 · 13 · 17 · 19 · 29 · 37 · 41 · 71 · 97 · 109 · 113 · 127 · 9721  
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 17·19·29·31·37·41·53·61·79·97·109·127·8737  
 17·19·29·31·37·41·71·73·97·109·113·127·641  
 17·19·29·31·37·43·61·71·79·97·113·127·8461  
 17·19·29·31·37·43·61·73·79·89·97·113·21061  
 17·19·29·31·43·53·71·73·79·97·109·127·181  
 17·19·29·37·41·43·61·71·73·101·113·127·4201  
 17·19·31·37·41·43·61·71·97·109·113·127·379  
 17·19·31·37·43·67·71·73·89·101·109·127·12601  
 17·19·31·41·43·67·73·89·97·101·109·127·11251  
 17·19·37·41·43·53·67·73·79·89·109·127·1783  
 17·19·43·61·67·71·73·79·89·109·113·127·8581  
 17·23·29·31·37·41·61·67·73·89·113·127·16633  
 17·23·29·31·37·53·61·67·71·73·109·113·337  
 17·23·29·31·43·53·61·71·79·97·113·127·3697  
 17·23·29·37·41·43·53·67·73·79·101·127·19471  
 17·23·29·37·43·61·73·83·89·109·113·127·5281  
 17·23·29·41·43·61·67·71·89·97·101·113·421  
 17·23·31·41·53·71·73·79·89·97·101·113·1249  
 17·29·31·37·41·43·53·61·71·79·113·127·211  
 17·31·41·43·53·59·61·73·89·101·109·127·1873  
 19·23·29·31·37·43·67·73·89·103·113·127·1531  
 19·23·29·31·37·53·61·67·79·89·113·127·281  
 19·23·29·31·41·61·67·71·73·89·97·101·379  
 19·23·29·37·41·61·67·71·89·109·113·127·463  
 19·23·29·43·53·61·71·73·83·89·109·127·2341  
 19·23·29·43·61·67·71·73·89·97·109·127·241  
 19·23·31·37·41·61·67·73·89·101·103·127·3061  
 19·23·31·37·43·53·61·71·79·89·109·127·6007  
 19·23·31·41·43·53·61·71·89·97·101·127·157  
 19·29·31·37·43·53·67·71·79·109·113·127·1171  
 19·29·37·41·43·47·53·61·73·79·89·113·21529  
 23·29·31·37·41·61·67·73·79·89·97·127·4951  
 23·31·41·43·53·61·67·73·79·97·113·127·1321  
 31·37·41·61·67·73·89·97·101·103·113·127·337

2°. Carmichael numbers with 14 prime factors.

$$N_1 = 5 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 37 \cdot 67 \cdot 73 \cdot 89 \cdot 97 \cdot 109 \cdot 113 \cdot 127 \cdot 139 \cdot 2437$$

$N_1 - 1 = 17 \cdot 38024917 \cdot 88293593 \cdot 29894464$   
 $2\phi(N_1) = 20 \cdot 47223472 \cdot 69844179 \cdot 23825664$   
 $N_2 = 5 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 29 \cdot 37 \cdot 43 \cdot 53 \cdot 67 \cdot 79 \cdot 89 \cdot 97 \cdot 113 \cdot 127 \cdot 859$   
 $N_2 - 1 = 2 \cdot 22461846 \cdot 14735149 \cdot 53150304$   
 $2\phi(N_2) = 2 \cdot 67093881 \cdot 80363730 \cdot 13921792$   
 $N_3 = 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 23 \cdot 31 \cdot 41 \cdot 61 \cdot 73 \cdot 89 \cdot 97 \cdot 103 \cdot 107 \cdot 137 \cdot 4241$   
 $N_3 - 1 = 12 \cdot 44207050 \cdot 15914998 \cdot 28496800$   
 $2\phi(N_3) = 15 \cdot 56995574 \cdot 14996436 \cdot 58240000$   
 $N_4 = 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 61 \cdot 73 \cdot 89 \cdot 97 \cdot 109 \cdot 137 \cdot 139 \cdot 4049$   
 $N_4 - 1 = 26 \cdot 27037946 \cdot 60544116 \cdot 52521920$   
 $2\phi(N_4) = 33 \cdot 53039349 \cdot 49017601 \cdot 96608000$   
 $N_5 = 7 \cdot 19 \cdot 23 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 53 \cdot 61 \cdot 73 \cdot 79 \cdot 89 \cdot 101 \cdot 103 \cdot 131 \cdot 2161$   
 $N_5 - 1 = 22 \cdot 67751074 \cdot 88494393 \cdot 11342800$   
 $2\phi(N_5) = 30 \cdot 22042478 \cdot 45036359 \cdot 68000000$   
 $N_6 = 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 29 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 43 \cdot 61 \cdot 71 \cdot 113 \cdot 127 \cdot 8821$   
 $N_6 - 1 = 1 \cdot 48504788 \cdot 68674230 \cdot 84533040$   
 $2\phi(N_6) = 1 \cdot 83569802 \cdot 78645227 \cdot 52000000$ 
  
 11·13·17·19·29·31·41·43·61·71·73·97·127·641  
 11·13·17·19·29·31·41·43·61·73·97·101·127·251  
 11·13·17·19·29·31·41·47·71·101·109·113·139·421  
 11·13·17·19·31·43·59·61·71·73·97·127·139·3709  
 11·13·17·19·37·43·47·61·71·73·97·109·139·2017  
 11·13·17·29·31·37·43·47·61·71·97·113·127·2521  
 11·13·19·29·31·37·43·61·71·73·109·113·127·3001  
 11·13·19·31·37·41·43·61·71·73·103·109·113·3541  
 11·13·19·31·43·71·73·103·109·113·127·137·139·337  
 11·13·29·37·41·43·61·71·97·101·109·113·127·2161  
 11·17·19·29·31·37·41·43·61·73·113·127·131·181  
 11·17·19·29·31·37·41·43·71·73·97·109·127·281  
 11·17·19·29·31·37·41·61·71·73·97·101·109·6301  
 11·17·19·29·31·37·47·53·61·71·73·79·113·449  
 11·17·19·29·37·41·43·47·53·61·73·127·139·937  
 11·17·19·31·37·41·53·61·73·79·113·127·131·3121  
 11·17·19·31·37·43·61·79·97·109·113·127·131·8971  
 11·17·19·31·41·43·47·53·61·71·113·127·131·7489  
 11·17·29·31·37·43·53·61·71·73·79·127·131·4051  
 11·17·29·37·43·61·71·79·83·101·113·127·131·15991  
 11·19·29·31·37·43·61·71·73·107·113·127·137·18523  
 11·19·29·31·37·53·61·71·73·79·109·131·137·2161

11·19·29·31·41·43·53·61·71·73·79·103·127·12377  
11·19·29·31·41·43·53·79·97·109·113·127·137·15121  
11·19·29·31·43·53·61·73·97·109·113·127·131·641  
11·19·29·37·41·71·73·97·103·109·127·131·137·3361  
11·19·37·41·61·71·79·97·101·103·113·127·137·1549  
11·29·31·37·41·43·53·61·71·79·97·113·127·2521  
11·29·37·61·71·73·79·97·101·103·113·127·131·1801  
13·17·19·23·29·31·37·41·43·61·89·97·113·673  
13·17·19·23·29·31·37·41·43·67·71·97·113·20161  
13·17·19·23·29·31·37·41·43·71·97·109·127·9857  
13·17·19·23·29·31·37·41·43·73·89·113·127·2971  
13·17·19·23·29·31·37·43·61·67·89·107·109·2333  
13·17·19·23·29·31·41·43·67·71·73·89·109·7129  
13·17·19·23·31·37·67·71·89·97·101·113·127·3709  
13·17·19·23·37·41·43·61·71·73·97·109·127·4231  
13·17·19·23·37·41·61·71·73·89·97·113·127·3361  
13·17·19·29·31·37·41·43·61·73·97·113·127·2521  
13·17·19·29·31·37·41·61·67·71·73·97·113·1913  
13·17·19·29·31·37·43·61·71·73·109·113·127·163  
13·17·19·29·31·37·47·61·67·71·73·97·127·3361  
13·17·19·29·31·43·61·67·71·73·89·109·127·4861  
13·17·19·37·41·61·67·71·89·97·101·109·113·1051  
13·17·23·29·31·37·41·43·67·71·97·113·127·397  
13·17·23·31·37·41·43·61·67·71·101·113·127·1801  
13·17·29·31·37·41·43·61·67·71·89·97·113·2113  
13·17·31·37·41·43·47·67·71·73·89·97·127·16193  
13·19·23·29·31·37·41·43·71·73·89·107·127·463  
13·19·23·29·31·37·41·61·67·71·101·109·127·617  
13·19·23·29·31·41·43·61·67·89·103·109·127·10099  
13·19·23·29·31·43·61·71·73·89·101·113·127·7129  
13·19·23·29·31·43·67·71·73·89·97·103·127·661  
13·19·29·37·41·43·61·67·71·73·97·109·113·16633  
13·23·29·31·41·43·61·71·73·89·97·101·113·701  
13·23·29·37·41·43·61·67·71·73·89·103·113·631  
17·19·23·29·31·41·43·61·67·79·89·113·127·331  
17·19·23·29·31·43·53·61·73·79·97·113·127·11621  
17·19·23·31·41·43·61·67·73·79·97·109·113·127·661  
17·19·23·31·43·61·67·73·79·97·101·109·113·3433  
17·19·23·37·41·43·53·61·71·73·79·89·127·1093  
17·19·29·31·37·41·53·61·71·97·109·113·127·1801

17·19·29·31·37·43·47·53·67·79·89·109·113·3037  
 17·19·31·37·41·43·53·59·67·71·79·89·127·13729  
 17·19·31·37·41·43·61·71·73·79·109·113·127·17389  
 17·23·29·37·43·53·61·67·73·89·97·113·127·2281  
 17·23·31·37·41·43·53·67·71·73·89·109·127·181  
 17·23·31·41·43·53·61·67·71·79·89·97·101·2861  
 17·23·31·37·41·53·59·61·67·73·79·89·109·991  
 17·31·37·43·53·61·67·71·73·79·97·113·127·157  
 19·29·31·41·43·61·71·73·97·101·103·113·127·10949  
 19·29·37·41·43·53·61·67·73·97·103·109·113·15121  
 19·37·41·43·61·67·71·79·89·97·101·113·127·281  
 23·29·31·37·43·61·67·71·89·97·107·113·127·6679  
 23·29·37·41·43·53·61·67·71·79·89·97·127·8737

3°. Carmichael numbers with 15 prime factors.

$N_1 = 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 29 \cdot 31 \cdot 41 \cdot 43 \cdot 61 \cdot 71 \cdot 73 \cdot 109 \cdot 113 \cdot 127 \cdot 181$   
 $N_1 - 1 = 6 \ 55313092 \ 67520060 \ 31481760$   
 $2\phi(N_1) = 8 \ 09205661 \ 26272839 \ 68000000$   
 $N_2 = 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 29 \cdot 37 \cdot 43 \cdot 61 \cdot 71 \cdot 73 \cdot 97 \cdot 101 \cdot 109 \cdot 113 \cdot 127 \cdot 3361$   
 $N_2 - 1 = 1826 \ 56218859 \ 96899086 \ 02922400$   
 $2\phi(N_2) = 2416 \ 82757497 \ 13488117 \ 76000000$   
 $N_3 = 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 29 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 47 \cdot 61 \cdot 71 \cdot 73 \cdot 97 \cdot 113 \cdot 139 \cdot 829$   
 $N_3 - 1 = 69 \ 54458522 \ 68659408 \ 93948960$   
 $2\phi(N_3) = 89 \ 30254222 \ 75157950 \ 46400000$   
 $N_4 = 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 29 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 61 \cdot 71 \cdot 73 \cdot 103 \cdot 109 \cdot 127 \cdot 139 \cdot 967$   
 $N_4 - 1 = 224 \ 51981346 \ 43216749 \ 88335360$   
 $2\phi(N_4) = 292 \ 38695806 \ 08100368 \ 38400000$   
 $N_5 = 11 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 29 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 61 \cdot 73 \cdot 97 \cdot 101 \cdot 109 \cdot 113 \cdot 127 \cdot 421$   
 $N_5 - 1 = 139 \ 21211814 \ 25387264 \ 34990400$   
 $2\phi(N_5) = 184 \ 96129400 \ 29093478 \ 40000000$   
 $N_6 = 11 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 29 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 43 \cdot 53 \cdot 61 \cdot 71 \cdot 73 \cdot 79 \cdot 113 \cdot 131 \cdot 911$   
 $N_6 - 1 = 90 \ 72086866 \ 72895691 \ 33969120$   
 $2\phi(N_6) = 118 \ 88746343 \ 27406673 \ 92000000$   
  
 $11 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 29 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 43 \cdot 53 \cdot 61 \cdot 71 \cdot 79 \cdot 101 \cdot 113 \cdot 131 \cdot 8443$   
 $11 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 29 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 43 \cdot 47 \cdot 71 \cdot 73 \cdot 101 \cdot 109 \cdot 113 \cdot 139 \cdot 241$   
 $11 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 47 \cdot 73 \cdot 79 \cdot 97 \cdot 107 \cdot 113 \cdot 127 \cdot 131 \cdot 139 \cdot 2969$   
 $11 \cdot 17 \cdot 29 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 47 \cdot 53 \cdot 71 \cdot 73 \cdot 79 \cdot 101 \cdot 109 \cdot 127 \cdot 139 \cdot 17389$   
 $11 \cdot 17 \cdot 31 \cdot 41 \cdot 43 \cdot 47 \cdot 53 \cdot 61 \cdot 71 \cdot 79 \cdot 101 \cdot 113 \cdot 127 \cdot 139 \cdot 241$   
 $11 \cdot 19 \cdot 29 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 47 \cdot 61 \cdot 71 \cdot 79 \cdot 97 \cdot 127 \cdot 131 \cdot 139 \cdot 8971$

11·19·29·31·37·47·53·61·71·73·79·113·131·139·5297  
 11·19·31·37·41·43·47·73·79·97·103·127·131·139·3457  
 11·19·31·37·41·43·61·71·73·79·101·109·113·127·443  
 11·29·31·37·41·43·61·71·73·79·97·113·127·131·151  
 11·29·37·43·47·53·71·73·97·101·113·127·131·139·17551  
 13·17·19·23·29·31·37·41·43·61·89·101·109·127·991  
 13·17·19·23·29·31·37·43·61·71·73·89·113·127·1321  
 13·17·19·23·31·37·41·43·67·71·73·89·101·127·4951  
 13·17·19·29·31·37·41·43·61·89·101·109·113·127·7561  
 13·17·19·29·31·41·43·47·61·71·97·109·113·127·337  
 13·19·23·29·31·43·61·67·71·73·89·103·127·137·1361  
 13·19·23·29·37·41·61·67·71·89·97·103·127·137·5281  
 13·19·37·41·43·61·67·71·73·97·101·109·113·127·271  
 17·19·23·29·31·37·41·43·53·61·67·71·73·127·331  
 17·19·23·29·31·37·41·43·71·73·89·97·101·113·8443  
 17·19·29·31·37·41·43·61·71·79·97·101·113·127·8641  
 17·19·29·31·41·53·61·67·71·73·89·97·109·113·2801  
 17·19·31·37·41·43·53·67·71·73·89·109·113·127·1009  
 17·23·31·37·41·43·61·67·71·73·89·109·113·127·15661  
 17·29·31·37·41·43·53·61·67·73·89·97·101·127·6469  
 19·23·29·31·37·43·53·67·71·79·89·97·113·127·1801  
 19·23·31·37·43·53·61·71·73·79·89·97·103·127·661  
 23·29·31·37·41·53·61·71·73·79·89·97·101·113·661

4°. Carmichael numbers with 16 prime factors.

$N_1 = 11 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 29 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 43 \cdot 53 \cdot 61 \cdot 71 \cdot 73 \cdot 79 \cdot 109 \cdot 127 \cdot 3511$   
 $N_1 - 1 = 13405 \ 52999385 \ 33956373 \ 34499040$   
 $2\phi(N_1) = 17143 \ 31093587 \ 27806320 \ 64000000$   
 $N_2 = 11 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 29 \cdot 41 \cdot 43 \cdot 53 \cdot 61 \cdot 71 \cdot 73 \cdot 79 \cdot 97 \cdot 101 \cdot 113 \cdot 131 \cdot 13001$   
 $N_2 - 1 = 453397 \ 50707544 \ 50828588 \ 20476000$   
 $2\phi(N_2) = 603872 \ 83013455 \ 57708800 \ 00000000$   
 $N_3 = 11 \cdot 19 \cdot 29 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 43 \cdot 53 \cdot 61 \cdot 71 \cdot 73 \cdot 97 \cdot 103 \cdot 113 \cdot 127 \cdot 131 \cdot 409$   
 $N_3 - 1 = 38481 \ 21695695 \ 92503606 \ 14291200$   
 $2\phi(N_3) = 52696 \ 55160231 \ 05568374 \ 78400000$

11·19·29·37·41·47·53·61·71·79·97·101·103·131·137·911  
 13·19·29·31·37·41·43·61·71·73·103·109·113·137·139·5153  
 17·19·23·29·31·37·41·43·61·67·71·73·79·97·113·199  
 17·19·23·29·31·37·41·43·61·67·71·73·89·97·127·991  
 17·19·23·29·37·41·43·53·61·71·79·97·109·113·131·337

17·19·29·31·37·41·43·47·53·61·73·97·109·127·131·601  
 17·19·23·31·37·41·43·67·71·79·89·97·113·127·131·20411  
 17·19·23·31·37·43·53·61·67·71·73·79·109·113·131·18481  
 17·19·31·37·41·43·53·67·73·79·89·97·113·127·131·6007  
 17·19·37·41·43·53·61·67·71·73·79·89·101·109·131·20021  
 17·19·37·43·53·61·67·73·79·89·101·109·113·127·131·8581  
 17·23·31·37·43·53·61·67·71·73·79·89·97·113·127·11971

## 5°. Carmichael numbers with 17 prime factors.

$N_1 = 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 23 \cdot 29 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 43 \cdot 61 \cdot 67 \cdot 71 \cdot 73 \cdot 97 \cdot 113 \cdot 127 \cdot 211$   
 $N_1 - 1 = 35237 \ 86921171 \ 88895473 \ 10642240$   
 $2\phi(N_1) = 43865 \ 42048572 \ 99809337 \ 34400000$   
 $N_2 = 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 23 \cdot 29 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 53 \cdot 61 \cdot 67 \cdot 71 \cdot 73 \cdot 79 \cdot 89 \cdot 97 \cdot 113 \cdot 127 \cdot 1153$   
 $N_2 - 1 = 4140720 \ 88758206 \ 70901469 \ 40775680$   
 $2\phi(N_2) = 5680470 \ 49546689 \ 54683776 \ 69632000$   
 $N_3 = 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 23 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 43 \cdot 61 \cdot 71 \cdot 73 \cdot 79 \cdot 89 \cdot 97 \cdot 109 \cdot 113 \cdot 127 \cdot 131 \cdot 2521$   
 $N_3 - 1 = 40814540 \ 51159215 \ 43476961 \ 10175720$   
 $2\phi(N_3) = 57187975 \ 33611025 \ 80001800 \ 19200000$

17·19·23·31·37·43·61·71·73·79·89·97·109·113·127·131·2521  
 17·19·29·37·41·53·61·67·71·73·79·97·101·113·127·131·18481  
 19·29·31·37·43·53·61·73·89·97·101·103·113·127·131·137·353  
 19·31·37·41·43·53·67·71·73·79·89·97·109·113·127·131·8581

## 6°. Carmichael numbers with 18 prime factors.

$N_1 = 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 23 \cdot 29 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 43 \cdot 61 \cdot 73 \cdot 79 \cdot 89 \cdot 101 \cdot 109 \cdot 113 \cdot 127 \cdot 131 \cdot 1783$   
 $N_1 - 1 = 5 \ 03345922 \ 12408193 \ 81421431 \ 01799600$   
 $2\phi(N_1) = 6 \ 74001137 \ 88987089 \ 78592645 \ 12000000$   
 $N_2 = 19 \cdot 23 \cdot 29 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 61 \cdot 67 \cdot 71 \cdot 73 \cdot 79 \cdot 89 \cdot 101 \cdot 103 \cdot 113 \cdot 127 \cdot 131 \cdot 137 \cdot 4421$   
 $N_2 - 1 = 339 \ 17286568 \ 02790349 \ 93171667 \ 12003600$   
 $2\phi(N_2) = 492 \ 08709048 \ 79762731 \ 52416153 \ 60000000$

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