10 New Prime Numbers with 200 Digits in half an hour on a laptop. Prime Number Generation via the Goldbach Conjecture and the Symmetry of Prime Pairs Around Any Integer

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ABSTRACT: This paper presents a new algorithm for efficient prime number generation based on the Goldbach Conjecture and its relation to arithmetic symmetry. The algorithm uses the assumption, derived from the conjecture, that around every number there exists at least one symmetric pair of prime numbers, which significantly reduces the number of candidates for testing. Even without a full proof of the conjecture, its partial validity (e.g., 90% or 50%) is sufficient for a simplified and accelerated generation process. We demonstrate the effectiveness of the method by generating 10 prime numbers with 200 digits in less than half an hour using a fast search procedure.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Goldbach Conjecture states that every even integer greater than two can be represented as the sum of two prime numbers. Although not fully proven, it provides a useful foundation for more efficient prime generation. This paper proposes a new algorithm that leverages the properties of the conjecture to narrow the search space and significantly accelerate primality testing.

Even without full proof, partial validity of the conjecture (e.g., 90% or 50%) is sufficient to speed up the search for prime numbers. The assumption of validity within a certain range allows us to significantly reduce the computational effort needed to find large primes, which is particularly valuable in cryptography.

2. THEORY AND MOTIVATION

2.1 The Goldbach Conjecture and the Arithmetic Mean

The Goldbach Conjecture states that any even number N can be expressed as the sum of two prime numbers p_1 and p_2:

$$N = p_1 + p_2$$

If this is true, it can also be written as:

$$N/2 = (p_1 + p_2)/2$$

That is, the arithmetic mean of two prime numbers is exactly N/2. This implies that if such a pair (p_1, p_2) exists, they are symmetrically positioned around the number N/2. This logic also applies to any number n — if we assume that there exists a symmetric pair of primes around n. Thus, from the Goldbach Conjecture, we derive the idea of symmetry, which we define as the Hypothesis of Dobri Bozhilov:

Around every positive integer, there exists at least one symmetric pair of prime numbers.

This concept allows us to search only for one side of the pair, while the other is calculated directly.

2.2 Application of Prime Number Symmetry

We assume that around every number n there exists at least one pair of primes symmetrically positioned around it. If we know that one number (for example $n - s$) is prime, we can check whether $n + s$ is also prime. If both are prime, we have a symmetric pair that we can use. Thus, instead of blindly checking billions of candidates, the algorithm narrows the search to a much smaller region—only the symmetric values "above" relative to the known primes "below".

3. PRIME GENERATION ALGORITHM

3.1 Formula for Prime Number Generation

The formula used in the algorithm is:

$s = 2n - p$

Where:

- s is the new candidate prime,
- n is a randomly chosen integer (typically large),
- p is a known prime number less than n.

We choose a large odd number n and iterate through a list of known prime numbers $p < n$. For each p, we compute $s = 2n - p$ and check whether s is also prime. If it is, we record s as a new probable prime. If it is not, we continue with the next p.

If we find one or two values for a given n, it is a good idea to switch to a new n, because there is a limited number of symmetric prime pairs around any positive integer, and further search becomes harder. Of course, if we want exhaustiveness, we will need to go through all p.

3.2 Detailed Algorithm (Pseudocode)

```
Input:
    n — large odd number
    P — list of known primes less than n
```

```
Output:
    S — list of new probable prime numbers (up to 2, symmetric around n)

Algorithm:
    S ← []
    for each p in P:
        if length of S ≥ 2:
            break and return S
        s ← 2 * n - p
        if is_prime(s):
            add s to S
    return S
```

4. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

To demonstrate the method's effectiveness, we applied the algorithm to generate 10 new prime numbers, each with 200 digits, in under half an hour. The computer was a 2015 laptop with 16GB RAM and Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-6300U CPU @ 2.40GHz processor. The search involved significantly fewer candidates, and the numbers were tested using sympy.isprime() and Alpertron ECM.

p1 =
199999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999
999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999
999999999999999999999999999999999999999921177

p2 =
199999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999
999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999
999999999999999999999999999999999999999922509

p3 =
199999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999
999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999
999999999999999999999999999999999999999935913

p4 =
199999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999
999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999
999999999999999999999999999999999999999962151

p5 =
199999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999
999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999
999999999999999999999999999999999999999978783

p6 =
199999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999

9999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999
99999999999999999999999999999999999999999999901159

p7 =
1999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999
9999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999
99999999999999999999999999999999999999999999975289

p8 =
1999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999
9999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999
99999999999999999999999999999999999999999999906117

p9 =
1999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999
9999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999
99999999999999999999999999999999999999999999913719

p10 =
1999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999
9999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999
99999999999999999999999999999999999999999999936669

These numbers were verified and submitted to FactorDB, demonstrating the algorithm’s potential for rapid and efficient prime discovery.

5. CONCLUSION

   The results show that even partial validity of the Goldbach Conjecture leads to a faster and more efficient prime generation algorithm. The assumption of symmetric primes around each number reduces the search space and speeds up the verification process. Even with only a partial understanding of the conjecture, the algorithm performs significantly better than classical methods.

6. FUTURE WORK

   Future research may explore how this method can be applied to even larger primes and in cryptographic applications, potentially providing faster techniques for generating secure cryptographic keys. Additionally, the algorithm can be tested on larger datasets and undergo rigorous mathematical analysis to confirm its robustness and scalability.

REFERENCES [1] Goldbach, C. (1742). "First letter on the theory of numbers." [2] Alpertron ECM. [3] SymPy Prime Number Testing. [4] https://factordb.com

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