# PrimeGrid's Proth Prime Search

On 22 Jun 2011 8:27:03 UTC, PrimeGrid's Proth Prime Search project found a world record prime Fermat divisor:

The prime is 765,687 digits long and will enter Chris Caldwell's "The Largest Known Primes Database" (<a href="http://primes.utm.edu/primes">http://primes.utm.edu/primes</a>) ranked 1st for prime Fermat divisors and 57th overall. Incidentally, it is also a new record for "weighted" prime Fermat divisors. It is the 4<sup>th</sup> divisor found in 2011 and 287th overall.

The discovery was made by Scott Brown of the United States using an Intel i5 650 @ 3.2GHz with 4 GB RAM running Windows 7 Enterprise x64. This computer took about 2 hours 40 minutes to complete the primality test using LLR. Scott is a member of the Duke University team.

The prime was verified on 22 Jun 2011 10:00:41 UTC, by Honza Cholt of the Czech Republic using an Intel i5 2500 @ 3.3GHz with 4 GB RAM running Windows Server 2003 x64. This computer took about 1 hour and 8 minutes to complete the primality test using LLR. Honza is a member of the BOINC.SK team.

The credits for the discovery are as follows:

- 1. Scott Brown (United States), discoverer
- 2. PrimeGrid, et al.
- 3. Srsieve, sieving program developed by Geoff Reynolds
- 4. PSieve, sieving program developed by Ken Brazier and Geoff Reynolds
- 5. LLR, primality program developed by Jean Penné
- 6. OpenPFGW, a primality program developed by Chris Nash & Jim Fougeron with maintenance and improvements by Mark Rodenkirch

Entry in "The Largest Know Primes Database" can be found here: <a href="http://primes.utm.edu/primes/page.php?id=100563">http://primes.utm.edu/primes/page.php?id=100563</a>.

Fermat number divisibility (including generalized and extended) was checked by OpenPFGW using the following settings: -gxo -a2 9\*2^2543551+1. For more information about Fermat and generalized Fermat number divisors, please see Wilfrid Keller's sites:

- http://www.prothsearch.net/fermat.html
- http://www1.uni-hamburg.de/RRZ/W.Keller/GFNfacs.html

Generalized and extended generalized Fermat number divisors discovered are as follows:

```
9*2^2543551+1 Divides GF(2543549, 3)
                                             9*2^2543551+1 Divides xGF(2543550, 11,2)
9*2^2543551+1 Divides xGF(2543549, 3,2)
                                             9*2^2543551+1 Divides xGF(2543550,11,3)
9*2^2543551+1 Divides xGF(2543549, 4,3)
                                             9*2^2543551+1 Divides xGF(2543550, 11,4)
9*2^2543551+1 Divides GF(2543549, 6)
                                             9*2^2543551+1 Divides xGF(2543550, 11,6)
9*2^2543551+1 Divides xGF(2543549, 8,3)
                                             9*2^2543551+1 Divides xGF(2543550, 11,8)
9*2^2543551+1 Divides xGF(2543542, 9,2)
                                             9*2^2543551+1 Divides xGF(2543550, 11,9)
9*2^2543551+1 Divides xGF(2543547, 9.8)
                                             9*2^2543551+1 Divides GF(2543549, 12)
9*2^2543551+1 Divides GF(2543550, 11)
                                             9*2^2543551+1 Divides xGF(2543550, 12,11)
```

Using a single PC would have taken years to find this prime. So this timely discovery would not have been possible without the thousands of volunteers who contributed their spare CPU cycles. A special thanks to everyone who contributed their advice and/or computing power to the search especially all the sievers who work behind the scenes to make a find like this possible.

This is PrimeGrid's 4th prime Fermat divisor. The Proth Prime Search will continue to search for more primes. To join the search please visit PrimeGrid: <a href="http://www.primegrid.com">http://www.primegrid.com</a>

## PrimeGrid's Proth Prime Search

## **About PrimeGrid**

PrimeGrid is a distributed computing project, developed by Rytis Slatkevičius, Lennart Vogel, and John Blazek, which utilizes BOINC and PRPNet to search for primes. PrimeGrid's primary goal is to bring the excitement of prime finding to the "everyday" computer user. Simply download the software and let your computer do the rest. Participants can choose from a variety of prime forms to search. With a little patience, you may find a large or even record breaking prime.

### **BOINC**

The Berkeley Open Infrastructure for Network Computing (BOINC) is a software platform for distributed computing using volunteered computer resources. It allows users to participate in multiple distributed computing projects through a single program. Currently BOINC is being developed by a team based at the University of California, Berkeley led by David Anderson.

This platform currently supports projects from biology to math to astronomy. For more information, please visit BOINC: http://boinc.berkeley.edu

### **PRPNet**

PRPNet is a client/server application written by Mark Rodenkirch that is specifically designed to help find prime numbers of various forms. It is easily ported between various OS/hardware combinations. PRPNet does not run each PRP test itself, but relies on helper programs, such as LLR, PFGW, phrot, and genefer to do the work.

For more information, please visit PrimeGrid's PRPNet forum thread: <a href="http://www.primegrid.com/forum\_thread.php?id=1215">http://www.primegrid.com/forum\_thread.php?id=1215</a>

For more information about PrimeGrid and a complete list of available prime search projects, please visit: <a href="http://www.primegrid.com">http://www.primegrid.com</a>