## MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION


supporting mathematics in education

79.62 A Large Pair of Twin Primes<br>Author(s): Tony Forbes<br>Source: The Mathematical Gazette, Vol. 79, No. 486 (Nov., 1995), p. 577<br>Published by: The Mathematical Association<br>Stable URL: http://www.jstor.org/stable/3618102<br>Accessed: 24/03/2010 20:30

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of JSTOR's Terms and Conditions of Use, available at http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp. JSTOR's Terms and Conditions of Use provides, in part, that unless you have obtained prior permission, you may not download an entire issue of a journal or multiple copies of articles, and you may use content in the JSTOR archive only for your personal, non-commercial use.

Please contact the publisher regarding any further use of this work. Publisher contact information may be obtained at http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublisher?publisherCode=mathas.

Each copy of any part of a JSTOR transmission must contain the same copyright notice that appears on the screen or printed page of such transmission.

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.


The Mathematical Association is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to The Mathematical Gazette.
multiply the interval by a given reduction factor, can be confirmed by numerical experiments. Hence, whichever way we look at this problem, bisection with $\alpha=\frac{1}{2}$ is the most efficient process.

JULIAN VAN DER BURG<br>Mathematics Department, University of York YO1 5DD

### 79.62 A large pair of twin primes

I am pleased to report that the 4622 digit numbers

$$
6797727 \times 2^{15328}-1 \quad \text { and } \quad 6797727 \times 2^{15328}+1
$$

are twin primes. They were discovered by my computer (more precisely, a computer on loan to me by the M500 Society) at about 4 a.m. on Tuesday 18th July 1995, but I had left the machine unattended for some time; it was not until the 19th that I became aware of them.

The computer power was modest by today's standards for this type of work; a 33 MHz 486 microprocessor, later upgraded to 100 MHz . Efficiency was therefore important. I used the best algorithms known to me and programmed everything from scratch in a combination of Yuji Kida's UBASIC and PC assembler language. For instance, we are well out of the range where one can effectively multiply numbers together in the way we were taught at school. Instead, I had to use the more sophisticated Schönhage-Strassen method, based on the Fast Fourier Transform modulo $F_{8}$, the eighth Fermat number.

But the main requirement was a great deal of patience. I decided to search through multiples of $2^{15328}$, the upper limit of my computer program. About 229 out of every 230 candidates were eliminated fairly quickly by a combination of the sieve of Eratosthenes together with straightforward trial division by primes up to about a million. That left over 30,000 numbers to be examined using the Fermat test, each taking 8.5 minutes at 33 MHz , reducing to 2.8 minutes after the 100 MHz upgrade.

An account will appear in M500, the periodical of the M500 Society, the mathematics society of the Open University.

TONY FORBES
22 St Albans Road, Kingston upon Thames KT2 5HQ
Editor's Note: The largest pair of twin primes known to Paulo Ribenboim of Prime Number Records fame have 4932 digits and are the subject of a paper by Indlekofer and Ja'rai to appear in Math. Comp. Tony Forbes' twin primes have been verified by Harvey Dubner (70372.1170@compuserve.com) who is an expert in the field.

## East meets West

> 'The rain is coming down horizontally.'

Heard on a Radio 5 live broadcast from Red Square, Moscow by Tim Cross who would like to know which component of velocity that is.

