

PRIMALITY TEST 3

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Prime versus composite mod result comparison with 99% certainty

Abstract

It is possible to relate the Mod of a polynomial with the possibility of the variable to be a prime or composite according to a result that is established in a chart. It follows 3 polynomials that together with modulo 3, 7, 4, 5 can give a chart of exclusive numbers sequences that are either from a prime or a composite.

```
nn=Range[1,1000]
n=Select[nn,PrimeQ,{100}]
k=(n^2)-1+(n)+(2-4n)
d=n^4-1+n^2
c=n^3+2
e=Mod[c,3]
f=Mod[d,3]
g=Mod[k,3]
h=Mod[c,7]
i=Mod[d,7]
j=Mod[k,7]
l=Mod[c,4]
m=Mod[d,4]
o=Mod[k,4]
r=Mod[c,5]
s=Mod[d,5]
t=Mod[k,5]
p=Transpose[{e,f,g,h,i,j,l,m,o,r,s,t}]
```

```

q=Tally[%]
nn=Range[1,10000]
nn1=Select[nn,CompositeQ,(1000)]
n=Select[nn1,OddQ,(100)]
k=(n^2)-1+(n)+(2-4n)
d=n^4-1+n^2
c=n^3+2
e=Mod[c,3]
f=Mod[d,3]
g=Mod[k,3]
h=Mod[c,7]
i=Mod[d,7]
j=Mod[k,7]
l=Mod[c,4]
m=Mod[d,4]
o=Mod[k,4]
r=Mod[c,5]
s=Mod[d,5]
t=Mod[k,5]
p1=Transpose[{e,f,g,h,i,j,l,m,o,r,s,t}]
q1=Tally[%]
Intersection[p1,p]={0,1,2,3,5,6,3,1,3,3,1,4}

```