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PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND USA

ISSN 0025-5718

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This journal publishes research articles in computational mathematics. Areas covered include numerical analysis, the application of computational methods, algorithms for advanced computer architectures, computational number theory and algebra, and related fields. Table errata and reviews of books in areas related to computational mathematics are also included.

Subscription information. Mathematics of Computation is published quarterly. Subscription prices for Volumes 60 and 61 (1993) are \$249 list; \$199 institutional member; \$162 member of CBMS organizations; \$149 individual AMS member. A late charge of 10% of the subscription price will be imposed upon orders received from nonmember institutions and organizations after January 1 of the subscription year. Subscribers outside the United States and India must pay a postage surcharge of \$9; subscribers in India must pay a postage surcharge of \$18. Expedited delivery to destinations in North America \$13; elsewhere \$40.

Back number information. For back issues see the AMS Catalog of Publications.

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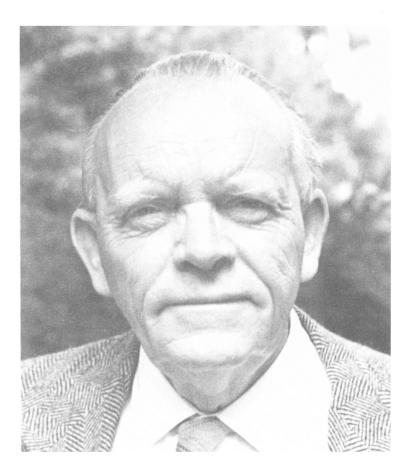
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 98 97 96 95 94 93



## SPECIAL ISSUE DEDICATED TO DERRICK HENRY LEHMER



**JULY 1993** 



Derrick Henry Lehmer (1905–1991)

#### **Dedication**

#### Derrick Henry Lehmer (1905-1991)

It is not the policy of this journal to publish memorial issues; nevertheless, in the case of D. H. Lehmer it was felt that an exception should be made. This is simply because his case is unique in that he was the last remaining member of the committee that founded MTAC which later became Mathematics of Computation. As early as 1940, Lehmer was a member of the Executive Committee on Mathematical Tables and Aids to Computation, which had been established under the chairmanship of R. C. Archibald by the National Research Council. At that time, Lehmer was solely responsible for tables classified under Sections F (Theory of Numbers) and G (Higher Algebra). He also served on the subcommittee for Section Z (Calculating Machines and Mechanical Computation). In fact, the first report of the Committee, issued in 1941, was Lehmer's [8] on Section F, a volume which is still of considerable historic value and interest, but, unfortunately, is rather difficult to obtain today.

In January of 1943 this Committee published the first issue of the quarterly journal: Mathematical Tables and other Aids to Computation (MTAC). The two editors listed on the title page were Archibald and Lehmer. Lehmer continued to serve as a member of the Executive Committee and as one of the two editors for MTAC until 1949. In 1950 he became chairman of the Editorial Board for MTAC, a position he held until the end of 1954. In 1959 the Editorial Committee of MTAC unanimously approved a motion to change the name of the journal to Mathematics of Computation. This name change was meant to reflect a greater emphasis on research papers in the theory of computation and a slight de-emphasis on printed tables as such. Thus, Lehmer's association with Mathematics of Computation started even before the journal itself began.

Lehmer (Dick, as he was known to his friends) was born in Berkeley, California, on February 23, 1905. His father, Derrick Norman Lehmer, was a professor of Mathematics at Berkeley and was particularly interested in number theory, an interest that would have a profound effect upon his son. Lehmer graduated from Berkeley with an undergraduate degree in Physics in 1927, and in 1930 obtained his Ph.D. in Mathematics under Tainarkin at Brown University. Like many others during the Great Depression, he had difficulties in finding a permanent position. He spent some time at the California Institute of Technology, the Institute for Advanced Study, and Lehigh University until, in 1940, he accepted a position in the Mathematics Department at Berkeley, where he remained until he retired in 1972 as an Emeritus Professor. He (and his wife and co-worker, Emma) continued an active program of research during his retirement until he died on May 22, 1991.

During his long academic career, Lehmer published 181 scientific papers on a variety of subjects. In the three volumes [16] containing a selection of his papers up to 1981, when the volumes were published, he divided his work

vi DEDICATION

among 17 different headings. These include such areas of research as: Lucas's functions, tests for primality, continued fractions, Bernoulli numbers and polynomials, Diophantine equations, numerical functions, etc. From the point of view of computational number theory, I consider his most important work to have been in the subjects of primality testing, factoring, sieves, and power residues. It should not, however, be forgotten that he made a number of major contributions to such areas as cyclotomy (a subject in which both he and his wife maintained an active interest throughout his intellectual life), partitions, modular forms, combinatorics, and, particularly, to the general area of computational techniques. In connection with this last topic, it is important to realize that he was also a very skilled numerical analyst. In fact, his first two papers in MTAC were on computing the Bessel function  $I_n(x)$  [9] and the Graeffe process as applied to power series [10]; also, his machine method [13] for solving polynomial equations broke new ground. Further evidence of Lehmer's numerical analytic capabilities are certainly displayed in his very significant work [11, 12] on computing the zeros of the Riemann Zeta function and in his paper [7] on the computation of p(n) using the Hardy-Ramanujan series.

Lehmer is perhaps most widely known for the Lucas-Lehmer primality test for Mersenne numbers. This came about as a result of the more general investigations, contained in his Ph.D. thesis [6], into what are now called Lehmer functions. He continued his interest in primality testing throughout his career. In particular, the paper [3] which he wrote with Brillhart and Selfridge exercised a very great influence upon the subject. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to state that its central ideas still form the basis of much modern thinking on the subject.

While an undergraduate, Lehmer began his life-long fascination with number sieves. Broadly speaking, these are electro-mechanical devices that are designed to find integers satisfying systems of linear congruences by, in effect, testing every integer between fixed bounds as a possible solution. Lehmer's first sieve, made from bicycle chains, was completed in 1927 and could test for solutions at the rate of 60 integers per second. Several such machines later, he was able to announce [14] that the DLS-127 could sieve numbers at the rate of 1,000,000 per second. Recently, C. D. Patterson [18] has constructed a VLSI sieve chip which can sieve at a rate of at least 200,000,000 numbers per second. It is not well known, but, as late as 1970, the most powerful integer factoring methods available involved the use of number sieves. It was the development of the continued fraction factoring technique by Morrison and Brillhart [17] in 1970 that ended the dominance of number sieves in factoring. Curiously, this paper of Morrison and Brillhart is an extension of previous work of Lehmer and Powers [15]. Three of Lehmer's original sieves, including the DLS-127(157), and a model of his bicycle chain sieve, are now in the Computer Museum in Boston.

Much of the impetus for Lehmer's development of factoring techniques derived from the 1925 book of Cunningham and Woodall [5] on factorizations of  $b^n \pm 1$  for b = 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12. The tables in [5] listed the known prime factors of  $2^n \pm 1$  for  $n \le 500$ , and of  $b^n \pm 1$ , b > 2, for  $n \le 109$ , n odd, and for  $n \le 100$ , n even. There were many numbers in these tables that the methods and equipment of the day were unable to factor. Over a

DEDICATION vii

period of many years, Lehmer and Emma, later joined by Selfridge, Brillhart, and Wagstaff, collected factors of these difficult numbers, eventually publishing them in [4]. Still, some numbers from [5] had yet to be completely factored. In 1992 a factoring milestone was reached when the last remaining composite number in [5] was factored. For further details on Lehmer's life and work, and a complete list of his publications, see the notices of Brillhart [1, 2].

Lehmer's impact, particularly on computational number theory, has been enormous. It is difficult to investigate any aspect of this subject and not find a contribution from him. He was a most meticulous and careful researcher, whose investigative techniques have set the standard for his discipline. Whether they are aware of it or not, today's computational number theorists owe him an immense debt. He supervised 19 Ph.D. students, several of whom have also produced some very significant work. Furthermore, from his position as editor at the very beginning of MTAC, he was able to ensure the existence of a place in which computational number theorists could communicate their results. Indeed, so successful have he and his editorial successors been in this, that to this day Mathematics of Computation is the journal of choice for almost all authors of papers on computational number theory. It is to the memory of this singular individual that this memorial issue is affectionately dedicated.

H. C. Williams for the editors

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viii DEDICATION

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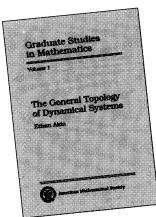
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D. R. Heath-Brown, W. M. Lioen, and H. J. J. te Riele, On solving the	
Diophantine equation $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ on a vector computer	235
D. A. Hejhal and S. Arno, On Fourier coefficients of Maass waveforms for	
$PSL(2, \mathbb{Z})$	245
Marvin I. Knopp, On the cuspidal spectrum of the arithmetic Hecke groups	269
Donald E. Knuth, Johann Faulhaber and sums of powers	277
Andrew J. Lazarus, Cyclotomy and delta units	295
D. H. Lehmer, The mathematical work of Morgan Ward	307
D. H. Lehmer and Emma Lehmer, The Lehmer project	313
A. K. Lenstra, H. W. Lenstra, Jr., M. S. Manasse, and J. M. Pollard, The	
factorization of the ninth Fermat number	319
H. W. Lenstra, Jr. and J. O. Shallit, Continued fractions and linear recur-	
rences	351
R. A. Mollin, Ambiguous classes in quadratic fields	355
<b>Peter L. Montgomery,</b> New solutions of $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p^2}$	361
Joseph B. Muskat, Generalized Fibonacci and Lucas sequences and rootfind	-
ing methods	365
Andrew M. Odlyzko, Iterated absolute values of differences of consecutive	
primes	373
<b>R.G. E. Pinch,</b> The Carmichael numbers up to $10^{15}$	381
<b>Raphael M. Robinson,</b> Numbers having $m$ small $m$ th roots mod $p$	393
Robert Rumely, Numerical computations concerning the ERH	415
A. Schinzel, An extension of the theorem on primitive divisors in algebraic	
number fields	441
Robert D. Silverman and Samuel S. Wagstaff, Jr., A practical analysis of	
the elliptic curve factoring algorithm	445
H. C. Williams, How was $F_6$ factored?	463
Kenneth S. Williams and Kenneth Hardy, A refinement of H. C. Williams'	475
qth root algorithm	475
<b>D. Zagier,</b> Algebraic numbers close to both 0 and 1	485
Supplement to "A conjecture in addition chains related to Scholz's conjecture," by Walter Aighle and M. V. Subbarge	S1
ture" by Walter Aiello and M. V. Subbarao	S1 S7
Supplement to Explicit primarity criteria for $n \cdot 2^n \pm 1^n$ by Wieb Bosma Supplement to "On Fourier coefficients of Maass waveforms for PSL(2, $\mathbb{Z}$ )"	3/
by D. A. Hejhal and S. Arno	<b>S</b> 11
Supplement to "Numerical computations concerning the ERH" by Robert	511
Rumely	<b>S</b> 17
ALMINITED IN THE CONTRACT OF T	J 1

### MATHEMATICS OF COMPUTATION CONTENTS

Vol. 61, No. 203 July 1	1993
Leonard M. Adleman and Jonathan DeMarrais, A subexponential algorithm for discrete logarithms over all finite fields	1
Walter Aiello and M. V. Subbarao, A conjecture in addition chains related to Scholz's conjecture	17
Tom M. Apostol, An extension of the Lehmers' picturesque exponential	2.5
sums	25 29
A. O. L. Atkin and F. Morain, Elliptic curves and primality proving  Eric Bach and Lorenz Huelsbergen, Statistical evidence for small generating	29
sets	69
Richard Blecksmith, John Brillhart, and Irving Gerst, A fundamental mod-	
ular identity and some applications	83
Wieb Bosma, Explicit primality criteria for $h \cdot 2^k \pm 1$	97
Andrew Bremner and Duncan A. Buell, Three points of great height on	
elliptic curves	111
Andrew Bremner, Richard K. Guy, and Richard J. Nowakowski, Which	
integers are representable as the product of the sum of three integers	117
with the sum of their reciprocals?	131
J. Buhler, R. Crandall, R. Ernvall, and T. Metsänkylä, Irregular primes and	131
cyclotomic invariants to four million	151
Harvey Cohn, How branching properties determine modular equations	155
T. W. Cusick, Zaremba's conjecture and sums of the divisor function	171
Ivan Damgård, Peter Landrock, and Carl Pomerance, Average case error	
estimates for the strong probable prime test	177
JM. Deshouillers and F. Dress, Numerical results for sums of five and	
seven biquadrates and consequences for sums of 19 biquadrates	195
Jean-Marc Deshouillers, Andrew Granville, Władysław Narkiewicz, and	200
Carl Pomerance, An upper bound in Goldbach's problem	209
P. Erdős, C. B. Lacampagne, and J. L. Selfridge, Estimates of the least prime factor of a binomial coefficient	215
Tom Hansen, Gary L. Mullen, and Harald Niederreiter, Good parameters	213
for a class of node sets in quasi-Monte Carlo integration	225

(Continued on inside back cover)



0025-5718(199307)61:203;1-K