Journal of Integer Sequences, Vol. 29 (2026),
Article 26.3.1

Some 2-adic Integers Related to the Odd Part of $2^e!$

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Abstract

The odd part of $2^e!$ as $e \to \infty$ leads to a 2-adic integer z. The bits of z were publicized in OEIS sequence A359349, where two conjectures were made, relevant to computing z. We prove both of those conjectures. A second 2-adic integer, the limit of $((2^e - 1)!! - 1)/2^e$, plays a key role in one proof.

1 Introduction

In [1], the author noted that the odd part of $2^e!$ and of $2^{e-1}!$ agree mod 2^e, and so the 2-adic limit as e approaches ∞ is a 2-adic integer, which we call z. In sequence A359349 of the *On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences* (OEIS), the author and Schoenfield publicized the sequence of bits of z and made two conjectures. One involved a relationship between the bits of z and some of the unstable bits in the odd part of $2^e!$, while the other leads to a more efficient way of computing z. In this paper we prove both conjectures and some generalizations.

In this introductory section, we review the two conjectures, stating them as theorems. In Sections 2 and 3, we prove generalizations of both.

Let $\nu(n)$ denote the exponent of 2 in the prime factorization of n, and $\mathrm{od}(n) = 2/2^{\nu(n)}$, the odd part of n. Then $\mathrm{od}(2^e!) = 2^e!/2^{2^e-1}$. In Table 1 we tabulate the first 40 bits in the backward binary expansion (BBE) of $\mathrm{od}(2^e!)$ for $2 \le e \le 30$. The first 31 bits of row 30 of

Table 1 are the first 31 bits of the BBE of the 2-adic integer z defined above. For example, the binary expansion of z ends

$$\cdots 011010001011. \tag{1}$$

In A359349, a larger table (64 bits for $e \leq 40$) is presented.

e	
2	110 0000000000000000000000000000000000000
3	1101 110010000000000000000000000000000000
4	11010 11101110111011100000110010000000000
5	110100 1011001110100011000001101010001001
6	1101000 000000001101000110100010110011110
7	11010001 10010101001010001010001101011100
8	110100010 0111100111001000110000010011101
9	1101000101 000110101110110000001011000011
10	11010001011 10101101100010111001010101001
11	110100010110 0010011111110101111010110111
12	1101000101101 110111110000001100111011011
13	11010001011010 11100001101100011101011000
14	110100010110100 1011001111011110110100001
15	1101000101101000 000011110100000100110000
16	11010001011010001 10000001011001001111011
17	110100010110100010 0101001000011101001001
18	1101000101101000101 011101001000000000010
19	11010001011010001011 00000101101001010101
20	110100010110100010111 1001101111101111101
21	1101000101101000101110 011011110000010111
22	11010001011010001011101 00100001101011100
23	110100010110100010111011 1101001111111011
24	1101000101101000101110110 111101110010100
25	11010001011010001011101100 10000001111101
26	110100010110100010111011000 0101001100111
27	1101000101101000101110110001 011101101100
28	11010001011010001011101100011 00000011011
29	110100010110100010111011000111 1001011000
30	1101000101101000101110110001110 011111001

Table 1: first 40 bits in BBE of $\mathrm{od}(2^e!)$.

Bits 0 through e of $\mathrm{od}(2^e!)$ are *stable*; they agree with those of z. The *unstable* bits of $\mathrm{od}(2^e!)$ are those in position $\geq e+1$; they appear to the right of the space in Table 1. Note that, for $e > d$, the first d unstable bits of $\mathrm{od}(2^e!)$ occur in the same positions as the last d stable bits of $\mathrm{od}(2^{e+d}!)$. The latter are the stable bits of z in position $e+1$ through $e+d$.

Let $\text{uns}(e,d)$ and $\text{stab}(e+1,d)$ denote the numbers whose BBE's are these sequences of d bits. The following theorem is the first conjecture of A359349.

Theorem 1. *There is a 2-adic integer K such that, for all d and $e > d$, we have*

$$\text{uns}(e,d) + K \equiv \text{stab}(e+1,d) \pmod{2^d}.$$

Example 2. The BBE of K begins 1011011. This will be seen in Example 15. The BBE's of $\text{uns}(17,7)$ and $\text{stab}(18,7)$ are 0101001 and 1110110, respectively. Note that the BBE of stab(18,7) is the 7 bits to the left of the space in line 24 of Table 1. We verify Theorem 1 with $d = 7$ and $e = 17$ by reversing the order of the bits and checking the binary addition in Table 2.

$\text{uns}(17,7)$	$\cdots 1001010$
K	$\cdots 1101101$
$\text{stab}(18,7)$	$\cdots 0110111$

Table 2: Binary addition check.

This relationship between the stable and unstable parts is, at least, a curiosity. It could be useful in calculations. We will see in Section 2 that the first d bits of K can be determined from $\text{od}(2^d!)$ mod 2^d and $(2^d-1)!!$ mod 2^{2d}. Computing $\text{uns}(e,d)$ requires $\text{od}(2^e!)$ mod 2^{e+d}. The desired $\text{stab}(e+1,d)$, which can be obtained as the sum of these, would, if computed directly, require $\text{od}(2^{e+d}!)$ mod 2^{e+d}, which is a much larger calculation, requiring the multiplication of much larger numbers.

Let $\text{odpr}(\ell,m)$ denote the product of all odd integers j satisfying $\ell \le j \le m$, and let

$$h(m) = \text{odpr}(2^{m-1}+1, 2^m-1). \tag{2}$$

We begin with the following elementary proposition.

Proposition 3. *For any $e \ge 1$, we have*

$$\text{od}(2^e!) = \prod_{m=2}^{e} h(m)^{e+1-m}.$$

Proof. Each factor j of $h(m)$ occurs with coefficient 2^i for $0 \le i \le e-m$ in $2^e!$. □

This yields a method of computing $\text{od}(2^e!)$ mod 2^B, reducing mod 2^B at each step. The following theorem, which is the second conjecture of A359349, makes it more efficient.

Theorem 4. *If $2 \le m-1 \le B \le 3m-7$, and $d = 2 + \lfloor \frac{B-m}{2} \rfloor$, then*

$$h(m) \equiv \text{odpr}(2^{m-1}+1, 2^{m-1}+2^d-1)^{2^{m-1-d}} \pmod{2^B}.$$

The advantage is that now $h(m)$ requires $2^{d-1}+m-2-d$ multiplications (always reducing mod 2^B) compared with $2^{m-2}-1$ multiplications if using (2). We compare computing $\mathrm{od}(2^{49}!)$ mod 2^{50} via Proposition 3 and computing it using Theorem 4. In either case, we compute $h(m)$ for $m < 19$ using (2). In Table 3 we list, for even values of m between 20 and 44, the approximate number of multiplications required to compute $h(m)$ using (2) (the **Old** way) and using Theorem 4 (the **New** way). Note that $h(m)$ must then be raised to the $50-m$ power mod 2^{50}.

m	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
d	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
Old	2^{18}	2^{20}	2^{22}	2^{24}	2^{26}	2^{28}	2^{30}	2^{32}	2^{34}	2^{36}	2^{38}	2^{40}	2^{42}
New	2^{16}	2^{15}	2^{14}	2^{13}	2^{12}	2^{11}	2^{10}	2^{9}	2^{8}	2^{7}	2^{6}	2^{5}	2^{4}

Table 3: Two ways of computing $\mathrm{od}(2^{49}!)$ mod 2^{50}.

In preliminary discussion, Schoenfield A359349 wrote "If the conjecture can be proved, then I think I could compute the first 105 terms (of z) with a program that would take maybe a few days to run."

2 A formula for the 2-adic integer K in Theorem 1

In this section, we prove Theorem 1 and give a formula for the 2-adic integer K that occurs in it. We begin by reviewing the proof [1] of existence of the 2-adic integer z, as some of the ingredients will be useful later.

Lemma 5. *Let* $I_e = \{i : 2^{e-1} < i \leq 2^e\}$ *and* $S_e = \{j : j \text{ odd and } 1 \leq j < 2^e\}$*. Then* $\mathrm{od} : I_e \to S_e$ *is bijective.*

Proof. The inverse function ϕ is defined by $\phi(u) = 2^t u$ where $t = \max\{k : 2^k u \leq 2^e\}$. □

Lemma 6. *If* $e \geq 3$*, the product of all odd positive integers less than* 2^e *is* $\equiv 2^e + 1 \pmod{2^{e+1}}$*.*

Proof. We begin with the proof [2, Lemma 1] that the product is $\equiv 1 \pmod{2^e}$. Pair each element with its inverse in $\mathbb{Z}/2^e$. Only ± 1 and $2^{e-1} \pm 1$ equal their own inverse, and their product is 1, while all other pairs yield 1.

Let P be the set of pairs $(a, b) \in S_e \times S_e$ with $a < b$ and $ab \equiv 2^e + 1 \pmod{2^{e+1}}$. If $(a, b) \in P$, then so is $(2^e - b, 2^e - a)$ since $a + b$ is even. Moreover, $(a, b) \neq (2^e - b, 2^e - a)$ since, if so, then $a(2^e - a) \equiv 2^e + 1 \pmod{2^{e+1}}$, which cannot occur since $a^2 \equiv 1 \pmod 8$. Thus the cardinality of P is even, and hence the product of all ab with $(a, b) \in P$ is $\equiv 1 \pmod{2^{e+1}}$. Other pairs (c, d) with $cd \equiv 1 \pmod{2^e}$ have $cd \equiv 1 \pmod{2^{e+1}}$. Finally we have 1, $2^e - 1$, and $2^{e-1} \pm 1$, whose product is $\equiv 2^e + 1 \pmod{2^{e+1}}$. □

Corollary 7. *If $e \geq 3$, then* $\mathrm{od}(2^{e-1}!) \equiv \mathrm{od}(2^e!) \pmod{2^e}$.

Proof. By Lemmas 5 and 6, we have

$$\frac{\mathrm{od}(2^e!)}{\mathrm{od}(2^{e-1}!)} = \prod_{i \in I_e} \mathrm{od}(i) = \prod_{j \in S_e} j \equiv 1 \pmod{2^e}.$$

□

Corollary 8. *There is a 2-adic integer z which equals* $\mathrm{od}(2^{e-1}!) \pmod{2^e}$ *for all e.*

The stronger $\pmod{2^{e+1}}$ part of Lemma 6 is not needed here, but will be used shortly. A stronger version of the next result will be proved in Theorem 16.

Proposition 9. *If $e \geq 2$ and S_e is as above, then*

$$\prod_{i \in S_e} i \equiv \prod_{i \in S_e} (2^e + i) \pmod{2^{2e}}.$$

Proof. If S is a set of cardinality n, let $\widehat{\sigma}_i(S) = \sigma_{n-i}(S)$, where σ is the usual elementary symmetric polynomial. Then $\widehat{\sigma}_1(S_e)$ is divisible by 2^e since, for odd $j \leq 2^{e-1} - 1$, the expression

$$\prod_{\substack{i \in S_e \\ i \neq j}} i + \prod_{\substack{i \in S_e \\ i \neq 2^e - j}} i$$

is divisible by 2^e. We have

$$\prod_{i \in S_e} (2^e + i) - \prod_{i \in S_e} i = \sum_{j > 0} 2^{je} \widehat{\sigma}_j(S_e) \equiv 2^e \widehat{\sigma}_1(S_e) \equiv 0 \pmod{2^{2e}}.$$

□

Let $(2^e - 1)!! = \mathrm{odpr}(1, 2^e - 1)$.

Corollary 10. *If $e \geq 2$, then* $\dfrac{(2^e-1)!!-1}{2^e} \equiv \dfrac{(2^{e+1}-1)!!-1}{2^{e+1}} \pmod{2^{e-1}}$.

Proof. By Lemma 6, the two expressions are odd integers. We show that their ratio is $\equiv 1 \pmod{2^{e-1}}$. Let $A = (2^e - 1)!! - 1$. By Lemma 6, $A = 2^e u$ with u odd. By Proposition 9, $\mathrm{odpr}(2^e + 1, 2^{e+1} - 1) = A + 1 + k2^{2e}$ for some integer k. The desired ratio is

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(A+1)(A+1+k2^{2e})-1}{2A} &= \frac{A^2 + 2A + (A+1)k2^{2e}}{2A} \\ &= 2^{e-1}u + 1 + \frac{(A+1)k2^{2e}}{2^{e+1}u} \equiv 1 \pmod{2^{e-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

□

Definition 11. We define w to be the 2-adic integer which is congruent to $\dfrac{(2^e-1)!!-1}{2^e}$ (mod 2^{e-1}) for all e.

This is well-defined by Corollary 10. One can compute that the binary expansion of w ends $\cdots 1001110011001$.

We have introduced two 2-adic integers, z and w. The next result shows that their product equals the difference between the unstable parts of consecutive rows of Table 1 in a metastable range.

Theorem 12. *If $e \geq 3$, then*

$$\frac{\mathrm{od}(2^e!)-\mathrm{od}(2^{e-1}!)}{2^e} \equiv zw \pmod{2^{e-1}}.$$

Proof. By Lemma 5, we have $(2^e-1)!! = \dfrac{\mathrm{od}(2^e!)}{\mathrm{od}(2^{e-1}!)}$. Thus

$$\frac{(2^e-1)!!-1}{2^e} = \frac{\mathrm{od}(2^e!)-\mathrm{od}(2^{e-1}!)}{2^e\,\mathrm{od}(2^{e-1}!)},$$

so

$$\frac{(2^e-1)!!-1}{2^e}\cdot \mathrm{od}(2^{e-1}!) = \frac{\mathrm{od}(2^e!)-\mathrm{od}(2^{e-1}!)}{2^e}.$$

The result follows now from Corollary 8 and Definition 11. □

Example 13. The binary expansion of zw ends $\cdots 011000010011$, obtained by multiplying the binary numbers in (1) and just after Definition 11. The numbers $\mathrm{od}(2^7!)$ and $\mathrm{od}(2^6!)$ agree mod 2^7. From Table 1, beginning in the 2^7 position, the binary expansion of $\mathrm{od}(2^7!)$ ends $\cdots 1010011$, while that of $\mathrm{od}(2^6!)$ ends with eight 0's. The difference agrees with zw mod 2^6.

We now state the main theorem of this section.

Theorem 14. *The 2-adic integer K of Theorem 1 equals $-zw$.*

Proof of Theorems 1 and 14. The difference $\mathrm{stab}(e+1,d)-\mathrm{uns}(e,d)$, as described in the paragraph preceding Theorem 1, equals $\dfrac{\mathrm{od}(2^{e+d}!)-\mathrm{od}(2^e!)}{2^{e+1}}$ (mod 2^d). We have

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\mathrm{od}(2^{e+d}!)-\mathrm{od}(2^e!)}{2^{e+1}} &= \sum_{i=1}^{d}\frac{\mathrm{od}(2^{e+i}!)-\mathrm{od}(2^{e+i-1}!)}{2^{e+1}}\\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{d}2^{i-1}\frac{\mathrm{od}(2^{e+i}!)-\mathrm{od}(2^{e+i-1}!)}{2^{e+i}}\end{aligned}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\equiv \sum_{i=1}^{d} 2^{i-1} zw \pmod{2^e} \\
&\equiv \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 2^{i-1} zw \pmod{2^d} \\
&= -zw.
\end{aligned}
$$

□

Example 15. The binary expansion of $-zw$ ends $\cdots 010111101101$, since adding this to the zw in Example 13 equals 0. Add that to the binary number obtained by reversing the order of the first 12 bits after the space on line 14 of Table 1, and you obtain the binary number obtained by reversing the order of the last 12 bits before the space on line 26. This illustrates Theorem 1 with $d = 12$ and $e = 14$.

3 Proof of Theorem 4

In this section, we prove Theorem 4 and some mild generalizations. The bulk of our work is the following strengthening of Proposition 9, the proof of which appears later.

Theorem 16. *With S_e as defined in Lemma 5, and A any integer, if $e \geq 2$, then*

$$\prod_{i \in S_e} (A2^e + i) \equiv \prod_{i \in S_e} i \pmod{2^{3e-1}}.$$

Corollary 17. *For any integers A, B, j, and $e \geq 2$, we have*

$$\prod_{i \in S_e} (A2^e + i)^{2^j} \equiv \prod_{i \in S_e} (B2^e + i)^{2^j} \pmod{2^{3e-1+j}}.$$

Proof. It is elementary that if $\alpha \equiv \beta \pmod{2t}$, then $\alpha^2 \equiv \beta^2 \pmod{4t}$. We apply this iteratively to Theorem 16, and then both expressions in the corollary are congruent to $\prod i^{2^j}$. □

Proof of Theorem 4. We write the conjectured congruences in succession, beginning

$$\text{odpr}(2^{m-1} + 1, 2^m - 1) \equiv \text{odpr}(2^{m-1} + 1, 2^{m-1} + 2^{m-2} - 1)^2 \pmod{2^{3m-7}},$$

then

$$\text{odpr}(2^{m-1} + 1, 2^{m-1} + 2^{m-2} - 1)^2 \equiv \text{odpr}(2^{m-1} + 1, 2^{m-1} + 2^{m-3} - 1)^{2^2} \pmod{2^{3m-9}},$$

with arbitrary entry

$$\text{odpr}(2^{m-1} + 1, 2^{m-1} + 2^{d+1} - 1)^{2^{m-2-d}} \equiv \text{odpr}(2^{m-1} + 1, 2^{m-1} + 2^d - 1)^{2^{m-1-d}} \pmod{2^{2d+m-3}}.$$

After canceling $\operatorname{odpr}(2^{m-1}+1, 2^{m-1}+2^d-1)^{2^{m-2-d}}$, this becomes

$$\begin{aligned}&\operatorname{odpr}(2^{m-1}+2^d+1, 2^{m-1}+2^{d+1}-1)^{2^{m-2-d}}\\ &\qquad\equiv \operatorname{odpr}(2^{m-1}+1, 2^{m-1}+2^d-1)^{2^{m-2-d}} \pmod{2^{2d+m-3}}.\end{aligned}$$

We can restate this as

$$\prod_{i\in S_d}(2^{m-1}+2^d+i)^{2^{m-2-d}} \equiv \prod_{i\in S_d}(2^{m-1}+i)^{2^{m-2-d}} \pmod{2^{2d+m-3}},$$

and this is a consequence of Corollary 17. □

We prove the following two lemmas, from which Theorem 16 follows easily.

Lemma 18. *If $e \geq 2$, then $\widehat{\sigma}_1(S_e) \equiv 2^{2e-2} \pmod{2^{2e-1}}$.*

Lemma 19. *If $e \geq 2$, then $\widehat{\sigma}_2(S_e) \equiv 2^{e-2} \pmod{2^{e-1}}$.*

Proof of Theorem 16. We have

$$\prod_{i\in S_e}(A2^e+i) - \prod_{i\in S_e} i = \sum_{j>0}(A2^e)^j\widehat{\sigma}_j(S_e) \equiv 0 \pmod{2^{3e-1}}$$

by Lemmas 18 and 19, with the argument slightly different for the two parities of A. □

Proof of Lemma 18. If $e \geq 2$, then

$$\widehat{\sigma}_1(S_e) = \sum_{i=0}^{2^{e-2}-1}\left(\frac{(2^e-1)!!}{2i+1}+\frac{(2^e-1)!!}{2^e-1-2i}\right) = 2^e\sum_{i=0}^{2^{e-2}-1}\frac{(2^e-1)!!}{(2i+1)(2^e-1-2i)}.$$

Let $H_e = \displaystyle\sum_{i=0}^{2^{e-2}-1}\frac{(2^e-1)!!}{(2i+1)(2^e-1-2i)}$. We prove by induction that $H_e \equiv 2^{e-2} \bmod 2^{e-1}$, which implies the lemma.

The claim is true for $e=2$. Assume it true for $e-1$. We have

$$H_e \equiv \sum_{i=0}^{2^{e-2}-1}\frac{((2^{e-1}-1)!!)^2}{(2i+1)(2^{e-1}-2i-1)} \pmod{2^{e-1}}.$$

The summands for i and $2^{e-2}-1-i$ are equal. Thus $H_e \equiv 2(2^{e-1}-1)!!H_{e-1} \pmod{2^{e-1}}$. By the induction hypothesis, we obtain $H_e \equiv 2^{e-2} \pmod{2^{e-1}}$, as desired. □

The following results will be used in the proof of Lemma 19.

Lemma 20. *If $e \geq 3$, then, of the 2^{e-1} numbers $i^2 \bmod 2^e$, $i \in S_e$, there are exactly four having each of the 2^{e-3} values less than 2^e and $\equiv 1 \pmod 8$.*

Proof. Each of the 2^{e-3} numbers, being $\equiv 1 \pmod 8$, is a quadratic residue, and so must occur as i^2 for some $i \in S_e$. Each occurs in at least four ways since for odd $i < 2^{e-1}$, the numbers i, $2^{e-1} - i$, $i + 2^{e-1}$, and $2^e - i$ are distinct numbers with the same square mod 2^e. By the Pigeonhole Principle, the claimed partitioning must hold. □

Lemma 21. *For $e \geq 3$, we have*

$$\widehat{\sigma}_1(1, 9, \ldots, 2^e - 7, 1, 9, \ldots, 2^e - 7, 1, 9, \ldots, 2^e - 7, 1, 9, \ldots, 2^e - 7) \equiv 2^{e-1} \pmod{2^e}.$$

Proof. The proof is by induction. The claim is true for $e = 3$ and 4; we have $\widehat{\sigma}_1(1, 1, 1, 1) = 4$ and $\widehat{\sigma}_1(1, 9, 1, 9, 1, 9, 1, 9) = 4 \cdot 9^4 + 4 \cdot 9^3 = 4 \cdot 9^3 \cdot 10$. For arbitrary e, our expression equals $4 \cdot 9^3 \cdots (2^e - 7)^3 \cdot \widehat{\sigma}_1(1, 9, \ldots 2^e - 7)$. Because of the 4, we can consider $\widehat{\sigma}_1(1, 9, \ldots, 2^e - 7)$ mod 2^{e-2}, so we obtain an odd multiple of $4 \cdot \Sigma$ with

$$\Sigma = \widehat{\sigma}_1(1, 9, \ldots, 2^{e-2} - 7, 1, 9, \ldots, 2^{e-2} - 7, 1, 9, \ldots, 2^{e-2} - 7, 1, 9, \ldots, 2^{e-2} - 7).$$

By the induction hypothesis, $\Sigma \equiv 2^{e-3} \pmod{2^{e-2}}$, and so our desired expression is $\equiv 2^{e-1} \pmod{2^e}$. □

Proposition 22. *If $e \geq 1$, then* $\displaystyle\sum_{i \in S_e} \frac{((2^e - 1)!!)^2}{i^2} \equiv 2^{e-1} \pmod{2^e}$.

Proof. By Lemma 20, it equals the expression in Lemma 21. □

Proof of Lemma 19. Let $D_e = \{(a, b) \in S_e \times S_e : \ a < b\}$. Note that

$$\widehat{\sigma}_2(S_e) = \sum_{(a,b) \in D_e} \frac{(2^e - 1)!!}{a \cdot b},$$

denoted by T_e. Write $T_e = T_{1,e} + T_{2,e}$, where

$$T_{1,e} = \sum_{\substack{(a,b) \in D_e \\ a \not\equiv b \ (2^{e-1})}} \frac{(2^e - 1)!!}{a \cdot b} \quad \text{and} \quad T_{2,e} = \sum_{\substack{(a,b) \in D_e \\ a \equiv b \ (2^{e-1})}} \frac{(2^e - 1)!!}{a \cdot b}.$$

Each summand of $T_{2,e}$ corresponds to a unique element of S_{e-1}, and so

$$T_{2,e} \equiv \sum_{a \in S_{e-1}} \frac{((2^{e-1} - 1)!!)^2}{a^2} \equiv 2^{e-2} \pmod{2^{e-1}}$$

by Proposition 22.

We prove $T_{1,e} \equiv 0 \pmod{2^{e-1}}$ by induction. It is true when $e = 3$ as we obtain four summands, each with denominator 3. Assume validity for $e - 1$. Every element of D_{e-1} corresponds to four summands of $T_{1,e}$ which are equal mod 2^{e-1}. We obtain

$$T_{1,e} \equiv 4 \sum_{(a,b) \in D_{e-1}} \frac{((2^{e-1} - 1)!!)^2}{a \cdot b} = 4(2^{e-1} - 1)!!(T_{1,e-1} + T_{2,e-1}) \equiv 0 \pmod{2^{e-1}},$$

using the induction hypothesis for $4T_{1,e-1}$ and the already-proved result for $4T_{2,e-1}$. □

4 Acknowledgments

We thank Andrew Granville for providing an alternate proof of Lemma 18, involving properties of Bernoulli numbers. We thank the referee for several comments which improved the exposition.

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2020 *Mathematics Subject Classification*: Primary 11B50; Secondary 11E95, 11A15.
Keywords: 2-adic integer, 2-power, factorial, integer sequence.

(Concerned with sequence A359349.)

Received October 30 2025; revised version received May 7 2026; May 10 2026. Published in *Journal of Integer Sequences*, May 15 2026.

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