

A list of known root prime-generating quadratic polynomials producing more than 23 distinct primes in a row

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Abstract. A simple list of known such polynomials, indexed by the value of discriminants, containing no analysis but the introduction of the “root prime generating polynomial” notion.

I listed below the polynomials (after the value of discriminant). In the brackets we have the polynomials that generate same primes but in reverse order (any prime-producing polynomial has such a reversal). The list contains 42 polynomials (84 with their reversals). I didn't consider redundant primes to not complicate the list furthermore. I discovered myself all the polynomials with the font italic (32(64)). I know the other ones from the articles available on Internet like *Prime-Generating Polynomial* from Wolfram Math World or sites like Rivera's *The Prime Puzzles & Problems Connection*.

Note: because of the special nature of the number 1, I considered the polynomials that generate that number too as prime-generating polynomials, but, for the purists, I indexed with specification “d.p.” distinct primes and “d.p.1.” distinct primes plus number 1 (in absolute value).

Note: a “**root prime-generating polynomial**” I consider to be the prime-generating polynomial that has two properties:

- (1) for $n = -1$ gives a non-prime term (for instance, $8n^2 + 88n + 43$ is not a root prime-generating polynomial because for $n = -1$ we have the prime term (in absolute value) -37 and for $n = n - 39$ we have the “complete” root prime-generating polynomial: $8n^2 - 488n + 7243$);
- (2) there is no other prime-generating polynomial with the same value of discriminant that generates the same amount of primes in a row, having coefficients of smaller values.

Note: I submitted few of these polynomials to OEIS.

Discriminant equal to -222643:
 35 d.p.: $43n^2 - 537n + 2971$ ($43n^2 - 2387n + 34421$).
 Discriminant equal to - 23472:
 26 d.p.: $36n^2 - 408n + 1319$ ($36n^2 - 1392n + 13619$).
 Discriminant equal to - 13203:
 28 d.p.: $81n^2 - 1323n + 5443$ ($81n^2 - 3051n + 28771$);
 25 d.p.: $9n^2 - 219n + 1699$ ($9n^2 - 213n + 1627$).
 Discriminant equal to - 10432:
 23 d.p.: $64n^2 - 1192n + 5591$ ($64n^2 - 1624n + 10343$).
 Discriminant equal to - 8523:
 23 d.p.: $27n^2 - 489n + 2293$ ($27n^2 - 699n + 4603$).
 Discriminant equal to - 7987:
 23 d.p.: $49n^2 - 469n + 1163$ ($49n^2 - 1687n + 14561$).
 Discriminant equal to - 4075:
 32 d.p.: $25n^2 - 365n + 1373$ ($25n^2 - 1185n + 14083$).
 Discriminant equal to - 2608:
 31 d.p.: $16n^2 - 292n + 1373$ ($16n^2 - 668n + 7013$);
 30 d.p.: $16n^2 - 300n + 1447$ ($16n^2 - 628n + 6203$).
 Discriminant equal to - 1467:
 40 d.p.: $9n^2 - 231n + 1523$ ($9n^2 - 471n + 6203$).
 Discriminant equal to - 708:
 29 d.p.: $6n^2 + 6n + 31$ ($6n^2 - 342n + 4903$).
 Discriminant equal to - 652:
 40 d.p.: $4n^2 - 154n + 1523$ ($4n^2 - 158n + 1601$).
 Discriminant equal to - 232:
 29 d.p.: $2n^2 + 29$ ($2n^2 - 112n + 1597$).
 Discriminant equal to - 163:
 40 d.p.: $n^2 + n + 41$ ($n^2 - 79n + 1601$).
 Discriminant equal to 293:
 24 d.p.1.: $n^2 + n - 73$ ($n^2 - 47n + 479$).
 Discriminant equal to 437:
 28 d.p.1.: $n^2 + n - 109$ ($n^2 + 55n + 647$).
 Discriminant equal to 677:
 25 d.p.1.: $13n^2 - 313n + 1871$ ($13n^2 - 311n + 1847$);
 23 d.p.: $n^2 + 3n - 167$ ($n^2 - 49n + 431$).
 Discriminant equal to 1077:
 24 d.p.1.: $3n^2 + 3n - 89$ ($3n^2 - 141n + 1567$).
 Discriminant equal to 1172:
 29 d.p.1.: $4n^2 - 90n + 433$ ($4n^2 - 142n + 1187$).
 Discriminant equal to 1253:
 27 d.p.1.: $7n^2 + 7n - 43$ ($7n^2 - 371n + 4871$).
 Discriminant equal to 1592:
 28 d.p.1.: $2n^2 - 199$ ($2n^2 + 108n + 1259$).
 Discriminant equal to 6368:
 31 d.p.: $8n^2 + 8n - 197$ ($8n^2 - 488n + 7243$).
 Discriminant equal to 19808:
 23 d.p.: $104n^2 - 2200n + 11587$ ($104n^2 - 2376n + 13523$).
 Discriminant equal to 25472:
 35 d.p.: $4n^2 + 12n - 1583$ ($4n^2 - 284n + 3449$);
 31 d.p.: $32n^2 - 944n + 6763$ ($32n^2 - 976n + 7243$);

$29 \text{ d.p.: } 16n^2 - 408n + 2203$ ($16n^2 - 488n + 3323$).
 Discriminant equal to 57312:
 $35 \text{ d.p.: } 72n^2 - 1416n + 6763$ ($72n^2 - 1752n + 10459$).
 Discriminant equal to 64917:
 $35 \text{ d.p.1.: } 27n^2 - 741n + 4483$ ($27n^2 - 1095n + 10501$);
 $33 \text{ d.p.: } 81n^2 - 2247n + 15383$ ($81n^2 - 2937n + 26423$);
 $32 \text{ d.p.: } 27n^2 - 753n + 4649$ ($27n^2 - 921n + 7253$);
 $24 \text{ d.p.: } 9n^2 + 9n - 1801$ ($9n^2 - 423n + 3167$).
 Discriminant equal to 78008:
 $28 \text{ d.p.: } 98n^2 - 2128n + 11353$ ($98n^2 - 3164n + 25339$).
 Discriminant equal to 101888:
 $31 \text{ d.p.: } 4n^2 - 428n + 5081$ ($4n^2 + 188n - 4159$);
 $24 \text{ d.p.1.: } 128n^2 - 1216n + 2689$ ($128n^2 - 4672n + 42433$);
 Discriminant equal to 159200:
 $27 \text{ d.p.: } 100n^2 - 2820n + 19483$ ($4n^2 - 2380n + 13763$).
 Discriminant equal to 259668:
 $45 \text{ d.p.: } 36n^2 - 810n + 2753$ ($36n^2 - 2358n + 36809$);
 $24 \text{ d.p.: } 108n^2 - 2130n + 9901$ ($108n^2 - 2838n + 18043$).
 Discriminant equal to 979373:
 $43 \text{ d.p.: } 47n^2 - 1701n + 10181$ ($47n^2 - 2247n + 21647$).
 Discriminant equal to 1038672:
 $29 \text{ d.p.: } 144n^2 - 2196n + 6569$ ($144n^2 - 5868n + 57977$).
 Discriminant equal to 1398053:
 $43 \text{ d.p.: } 103n^2 - 4707n + 50383$ ($103n^2 - 3945n + 34381$).

I also submit the following problem: find a value of discriminant, beside the ones from the following list: -222643, -4075, -2608, -1467, -652, -163, 6368, 25472, 57312, 64917, 101888, 259668, 979373, 1398053, for which a quadratic polynomial having this discriminant generates 30 or more distinct primes in a row.

I list below the polynomials that I know that generates 30 or more distinct primes in a row (in the brackets are the reverse polynomials, that generates same primes in reverse order):

$43n^2 - 537n + 2971$ ($43n^2 - 2387n + 34421$);
 $9n^2 - 231n + 1523$ ($9n^2 - 471n + 6203$);
 $4n^2 - 154n + 1523$ ($4n^2 - 158n + 1601$);
 $n^2 + n + 41$ ($n^2 - 79n + 1601$);
 $8n^2 + 8n - 197$ ($8n^2 - 488n + 7243$);
 $36n^2 - 810n + 2753$ ($36n^2 - 2358n + 36809$);
 $47n^2 - 1701n + 10181$ ($47n^2 - 2247n + 21647$);
 $103n^2 - 4707n + 50383$ ($103n^2 - 3945n + 34381$).

I list below the polynomials that I discovered myself that generates 30 or more distinct primes in a row (few of them are posted on OEIS) :

$$\begin{aligned} & 25n^2 - 365n + 1373 \quad (25n^2 - 1185n + 14083); \\ & 16n^2 - 292n + 1373 \quad (16n^2 - 668n + 7013); \\ & 16n^2 - 300n + 1447 \quad (16n^2 - 628n + 6203); \\ & 4n^2 + 12n - 1583 \quad (4n^2 - 284n + 3449); \\ & 32n^2 - 944n + 6763 \quad (32n^2 - 976n + 7243); \\ & 72n^2 - 1416n + 6763 \quad (72n^2 - 1752n + 10459); \\ & 81n^2 - 2247n + 15383 \quad (81n^2 - 2937n + 26423); \\ & 27n^2 - 753n + 4649 \quad (27n^2 - 921n + 7253); \\ & 4n^2 - 428n + 5081 \quad (4n^2 + 188n - 4159). \end{aligned}$$