

**Formula involving primorials that produces from any prime  $p$  probably an infinity of semiprimes  $qr$  such that  $r+q-1=np$**

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**Abstract.** In this paper I make a conjecture involving primorials which states that from any odd prime  $p$  can be obtained, through a certain formula, an infinity of semiprimes  $q*r$  such that  $r + q - 1 = n*p$ , where  $n$  non-null positive integer.

**Conjecture:**

For any odd prime  $p$  there exist an infinity of positive integers  $m$  such that  $p + m*\pi = q*r$ , where  $\pi$  is the product of all primes less than  $p$  and  $q, r$  are primes such that  $r + q - 1 = n*p$ , where  $n$  is non-null positive integer.

Note that, for  $p = 3$ , the conjecture states that there exist an infinity of positive integers  $m$  such that  $3 + 2*m = q*r$ , where  $q$  and  $r$  primes and  $r + q - 1 = n*p$ , where  $n$  is non-null positive integer; for  $p = 5$ , the conjecture states that there exist an infinity of positive integers  $m$  such that  $5 + 6*m = q*r$  (...); for  $p = 7$ , the conjecture states that there exist an infinity of positive integers  $m$  such that  $7 + 30*m = q*r$  (...); for  $p = 11$ , the conjecture states that there exist an infinity of positive integers  $m$  such that  $11 + 210*m = q*r$  (...) etc.

Note also that  $m$  can be or not divisible by  $p$ .

**Examples:**

For  $p = 3$  we have the following relations:

- :  $3 + 2*11 = 25 = 5*5$ , where  $5 + 5 - 1 = 9 = 3*3$ ;
  - :  $3 + 2*18 = 39 = 3*13$ , where  $3 + 13 - 1 = 15 = 3*5$ ;
- The sequence of  $m$  is: 11, 18 (...). Note that  $m$  can be or not divisible by  $p$ .

For  $p = 5$  we have the following relations:

- :  $5 + 6*25 = 155 = 5*31$ , where  $5 + 31 - 1 = 35 = 7*5$ ;
  - :  $5 + 6*33 = 203 = 7*29$ , where  $7 + 29 - 1 = 35 = 7*5$ ;
- The sequence of  $m$  is: 25, 33 (...)

For  $p = 7$  we have the following relations:

- :  $7 + 30 \cdot 34 = 1027 = 13 \cdot 79$ , where  $13 + 79 - 1 = 91 = 7 \cdot 13$ ;
  - :  $7 + 30 \cdot 49 = 1477 = 7 \cdot 211$ , where  $7 + 211 - 1 = 217 = 7 \cdot 31$ .
- The sequence of  $m$  is: 34, 49 (...)

For  $p = 13$  we have the following relations:

- :  $13 + 2310 \cdot 5 = 11563 = 31 \cdot 373$ , where  $31 + 373 - 1 = 403 = 31 \cdot 13$ ;
  - :  $13 + 2310 \cdot 17 = 39283 = 163 \cdot 241$ , where  $163 + 241 - 1 = 403 = 31 \cdot 13$ .
- The sequence of  $m$  is: 5, 17 (...)

For  $p = 17$  we have the following relation:

- :  $17 + 30030 \cdot 4 = 120137 = 19 \cdot 6323$ , where  $19 + 6323 - 1 = 6341 = 373 \cdot 17$ .
- The sequence of  $m$  is: 4 (...)