The property of a type of numbers to be often cprimes and c-composites

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Abstract. In a previous paper I presented a type of numbers which seem to be often m-primes or m-composites (the numbers of the form 1nn...nn1, where n is a digit or a group of digits, repetead by an odd number of times). In this paper I present a type of numbers which seem to be often c-primes or c-composites. These are the numbers of the form labc (formed through concatenation, not the product 1*a*b*c), where a, b, c are three primes such that b = a + 6 and c = b + 6.

Observation:

The numbers of the form labc (formed through concatenation, not the product 1*a*b*c), where a, b, c are three primes such that b = a + 6 and c = b + 6, seem to be often c-primes or c-composites.

Examples:

:	N = 151117 = 349*433 and $433 - 349 + 1 = 85 = 5*17$ and 17
	-5 + 1 = 13 which is prime so N is c-prime;
:	N = 171319 = 67*2557 and $2557 - 67 + 1 = 2491 = 47*53$ and
	53 - 47 + 1 = 7 which is prime so N is c-prime;
	N = 1111723 is prime, so N is c-prime by definition;
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:	N = 1172329 is prime, so N is c-prime by definition;
:	N = 1313743 = 17*77279 and $77279 - 17 + 1 = 77263$ which
	is prime so N is c-prime;
:	N = 1414753 = 23*61511 and $61511 - 23 + 1 = 61489 =$
	17*3617 and $3617 - 17 + 1 = 3601 = 13*277$ and $277 - 13 +$
	1 = 265 = 5*53 and $53 - 5 + 1 = 49$ which is square of
	prime so N is c-prime by definition;
:	N = 1475359 = 127*11617 and $11617 - 127 + 1 = 11491$ which
	is prime so N is c-prime;
:	N = 1616773 = 883*1831 and $1831 - 883 + 1 = 949 = 13*73$
	and $73 - 13 + 1 = 61$ which is prime so N is c-prime;
•	$N = 197103109 = 7 \times 28157587$ and $28157587 - 7 + 1 = 100000000000000000000000000000000$
•	28157581 which is prime so N is c-prime;
	N = 1101107113 = 173*6364781 and $6364781 - 173 + 1 =$
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	6364609 = 137*46457 and $46457 - 137 + 1 = 46321 = 11*421$
	and $421 - 11 + 1 = 4201$ which is prime so N is c-prime;
:	N = 1227233239 = 31*39588169 and $39588169 - 31 + 1 =$
	$39588139 = 181 \times 218719$ and $218719 - 181 + 1 = 218539 =$

83*2633 and 2633 - 83 + 1 = 2551 which is prime so N is c-prime; N = 1251257263 is prime, so N is c-prime by definition; : N = 1257263269 = 19*97*682183 and 19*682183 - 97 + 1 =: 12961381 which is prime so N is c-composite; : 122486659 which is prime so N is c-composite; N = 1367373379 is prime, so N is c-prime by definition; : N = 1557563569 = 61*2833*9013 and 61*9013 - 2833 + 1 =: 546961 which is prime so N is c-composite; N = 1587593599 = 127^2*257*383 and 127^2*383 - 257 + 1 = : 6177151 which is prime so N is c-composite; N = 1601607613 is prime, so N is c-prime by definition; : N = 1647653659 is prime, so N is c-prime by definition; : N = 1727733739 is prime, so N is c-prime by definition; : $N = 1971977983 = 31 \times 63612193$ and 63612193 - 31 + 1 = = 1153×55171 and $55171 - 1153 + 1 = 54019 = 7 \times 7717$ and 7717-7 + 1 = 7711 = 11*701 and 701 - 1 + 1 = 691 which is prime so N is c-composite; N = 1109110971103 = 19*137*426089501 and 137*426089501 -: 19 + 1 = 58374261619 which is prime so N is c-composite; 1102471025310259 = 11*83*2083*9343*62047Ν = and : 83*2083*9343*62047 - 11 + 1 = 100224638664559 which is prime so N is c-composite;

: N = 1100511100517100523 is prime, so N is c-prime by definition.

Conjecture:

There exist an infinity of primes of the form labc (formed through concatenation, not of course the product 1*a*b*c), where a, b, c are three primes such that b = a + 6 and c = b + 6 (of course, that implies that there exist an infinity of such triplets of primes [a, b, c]). The sequence of these primes is: 1111723, 1172329, 1251257263, 1367373379, 1601607613, 1647653659, 1727733739 (...)