

# Three conjectures on a sequence based on concatenation and the odd powers of the number 2

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**Abstract.** In this paper I make three conjectures regarding the infinity of prime terms respectively the infinity of a certain kind of semiprime terms of the sequence obtained concatenating the odd powers of the number 2 to the left respectively to the right with the digit 1.

The sequence of the numbers obtained concatenating the odd powers of the number 2 to the left respectively to the right with the digit 1 (see A004171 in OEIS for the odd powers of the number 2):

121, 181, 1321, 11281, 15121, 120481, 181921, 1327681,  
11310721, 15242881, 120971521, 183886081, 1335544321,  
11342177281, 15368709121, 121474836481, 185899345921,  
1343597383681, 11374389534721, 15497558138881,  
12199023255521, 187960930222081, 1351843720888321,  
11407374883553281, 15629499534213121 (...)

## Conjecture 1:

There exist an infinity of primes of the form  $lnl$  (where  $lnl$  is a number formed by concatenation, not  $l*n*l$ ), where  $n$  is an odd power of 2.

### Such primes are:

181, 1321, 15121, 1335544321, 121474836481,  
1351843720888321, 194447329657392904273921,  
1405648192073033408478945025720321,  
125961484292674138142652481646100481,  
1425352958651173079329218259289710264321,  
16805647338418769269267492148635364229121 (...)

## Conjecture 2:

There exist an infinity of semiprimes  $q_1*q_2$  of the form  $lnl$ , where  $n$  is an odd power of 2, such that  $q_2 - q_1 + 1$  is prime or square of prime.

: 11281 = 29\*389 (389 - 29 + 1 = 361 = 19<sup>2</sup>);

:  $120481 = 211 \cdot 571$  ( $571 - 211 + 1 = 361 = 19^2$ );  
 :  $1327681 = 467 \cdot 2843$  ( $2843 - 467 + 1 = 2377$ , prime);  
 :  $11310721 = 2777 \cdot 4073$  ( $4073 - 2777 + 1 = 1297$ ,  
 prime);  
 :  $185899345921 = 61 \cdot 3047530261$  ( $3047530261 - 61 + 1 =$   
 $3047530201$ , prime);  
 :  $127222589353675077077069968594541456916481 =$   
 $535583191189 \cdot 237540295227039642622315748029$   
 $(237540295227039642622315748029 - 535583191189 + 1 =$   
 $237540295227039642086732556841$ , prime).

### Conjecture 3:

There exist an infinity of semiprimes  $q_1 \cdot q_2$  of the form  $ln_1$ , where  $n$  is an odd power of 2, such that  $q_2 - q_1 + 1 = q_3 \cdot q_4$ , where  $q_4 - q_3 + 1$  is prime, square of prime or semiprime with the property that, reiterating the operation described, it's finally reached a prime or a square of prime.

:  $181921 = 109 \cdot 1669$  ( $1669 - 109 + 1 = 1561 = 7 \cdot 223$  and  
 $223 - 7 + 1 = 217 = 7 \cdot 31$  and  $31 - 7 + 1 = 25 = 5^2$ );  
 :  $15242881 = 331 \cdot 46051$  ( $46051 - 331 + 1 = 45721 =$   
 $13 \cdot 3517$  and  $3517 - 13 + 1 = 3505 = 5 \cdot 701$  and  $701 - 5$   
 $+ 1 = 697 = 17 \cdot 41$  and  $41 - 17 + 1 = 25 = 5^2$ );  
 :  $120971521 = 11 \cdot 10997411$  ( $10997411 - 11 + 1 =$   
 $10997401 = 137 \cdot 80273$  and  $80273 - 137 + 1 = 80137 =$   
 $127 \cdot 631$  and  $631 - 127 + 1 = 505 = 5 \cdot 101$  and  $101 - 5$   
 $+ 1 = 97$ , prime);  
 :  $11407374883553281 = 61 \cdot 187006145632021$   
 $(187006145632021 - 61 + 1 = 187006145631961 =$   
 $19813 \cdot 9438557797$  and  $9438557797 - 19813 + 1 =$   
 $9438537985 = 5 \cdot 1887707597$  and  $1887707597 - 5 + 1 =$   
 $1887707597$ , prime).