

**Conjecture on the numbers of the form $np^2 - np + p - 2$
where p prime**

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Abstract. In this paper I conjecture that there exist, for any p prime, p greater than or equal to 7, an infinity of positive integers n such that the number $n^2p - n^2 + p - 2$ is prime.

Conjecture:

There exist, for any p prime, p greater than or equal to 7, an infinity of positive integers n such that the number $n^2p - n^2 + p - 2$ is prime.

The sequence of the numbers $n^2p - n^2 + p - 2$ for $p = 7$:
(in other words the numbers of the form $42n + 5$)

: 47, 89, 131, 173, 215, 257, 299, 341, 383, 425 (...)

The sequence of the primes of the form $42n + 5$:

: 47, 89, 131, 173, 257, 383 (...)

Note that there are also Poulet numbers that can be written as $42n + 5$; two of such numbers are $341 = 11 \cdot 31$ ($n = 8$) and $8321 = 53 \cdot 157$ ($n = 198$); these 2-Poulet numbers have also in common the fact that $11 \cdot 3 - 2 = 31$ and $53 \cdot 3 - 2 = 157$.

The sequence of the numbers $n^2p - n^2 + p - 2$ for $p = 11$:
(in other words the numbers of the form $110n + 9$)

: 119, 229, 339, 449, 559, 669, 779, 889, 999, 1109 (...)

The sequence of the primes of the form $110n + 9$:

: 229, 449, 1109 (...)

The sequence of the numbers $n^2p - n^2 + p - 2$ for $p = 13$:
(in other words the numbers of the form $156n + 11$)

: 167, 323, 479, 635, 791, 947, 1103, 1259, 1415 (...)

The sequence of the primes of the form $156n + 11$:

: 47, 89, 131, 173, 257, 383 (...)

