

## Two unusual defined and possible infinite sequences of primes and two conjectures

**Abstract.** In this paper I state two conjectures: (I) There exist an infinity of primes  $p$  of the form  $n - 1$ , where  $n$  is the number obtained concatenating the digits of a prime  $q$ , each one of them multiplied by 6 (example: for  $q = 239$ ,  $n = 121854$  and  $p = n - 1 = 121853$ , prime); (II) There exist an infinity of primes  $p$  of the form  $n + 1$ , where  $n$  is the number obtained concatenating the digits of a prime  $q$ , each one of them multiplied by 6 (example: for  $q = 283$ ,  $n = 124818$  and  $p = n + 1 = 124819$ , prime).

### Conjecture 1:

There exist an infinity of primes  $p$  of the form  $n - 1$ , where  $n$  is the number obtained concatenating the digits of a prime  $q$ , each one of them multiplied by 6.

Example: for  $q = 239$ ,  $n = 121854$  and  $p = 121853$ , prime.

The sequence of primes  $p$ :

: for  $p = 5$ ,  $n = 30$  and  $p = n - 1 = 29$ , prime;  
: for  $p = 7$ ,  $n = 42$  and  $p = n - 1 = 41$ , prime;  
: for  $p = 13$ ,  $n = 618$  and  $p = n - 1 = 617$ , prime;  
: for  $p = 17$ ,  $n = 642$  and  $p = n - 1 = 641$ , prime;  
: for  $p = 23$ ,  $n = 1218$  and  $p = n - 1 = 1217$ , prime;  
: for  $p = 43$ ,  $n = 2418$  and  $p = n - 1 = 2417$ , prime;  
: for  $p = 47$ ,  $n = 2442$  and  $p = n - 1 = 2441$ , prime;  
: for  $p = 73$ ,  $n = 4218$  and  $p = n - 1 = 4217$ , prime;  
: for  $p = 79$ ,  $n = 4254$  and  $p = n - 1 = 4253$ , prime;  
: for  $p = 83$ ,  $n = 4818$  and  $p = n - 1 = 4817$ , prime;  
: for  $p = 97$ ,  $n = 5442$  and  $p = n - 1 = 5441$ , prime;  
: for  $p = 109$ ,  $n = 6054$  and  $p = n - 1 = 6053$ , prime;  
: for  $p = 163$ ,  $n = 63618$  and  $p = n - 1 = 63617$ , prime;  
: for  $p = 173$ ,  $n = 64218$  and  $p = n - 1 = 64217$ , prime;  
: for  $p = 239$ ,  $n = 121854$  and  $p = n - 1 = 121853$ ,  
prime;  
: for  $p = 269$ ,  $n = 123654$  and  $p = n - 1 = 123653$ ,  
prime;  
: for  $p = 307$ ,  $n = 18042$  and  $p = n - 1 = 18041$ , prime;  
: for  $p = 313$ ,  $n = 18618$  and  $p = n - 1 = 18617$ , prime;  
: for  $p = 349$ ,  $n = 182454$  and  $p = n - 1 = 182453$ ,  
prime;  
: for  $p = 397$ ,  $n = 185442$  and  $p = n - 1 = 185441$ ,  
prime;

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(...)
:   for p = 104717, n = 602442642 and p = n - 1 =
    602442641, prime;
(...)

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**Conjecture 2:**

There exist an infinity of primes  $p$  of the form  $n + 1$ , where  $n$  is the number obtained concatenating the digits of a prime  $q$ , each one of them multiplied by 6.

Example: for  $q = 283$ ,  $n = 124818$  and  $p = 124819$ , prime.

The sequence of primes  $p$ :

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:   for p = 5, n = 30 and p = n + 1 = 31, prime;
:   for p = 7, n = 42 and p = n + 1 = 43, prime;
:   for p = 11, n = 66 and p = n + 1 = 67, prime;
:   for p = 13, n = 618 and p = n + 1 = 619, prime;
:   for p = 17, n = 642 and p = n + 1 = 643, prime;
:   for p = 53, n = 3018 and p = n + 1 = 3019, prime;
:   for p = 61, n = 366 and p = n + 1 = 367, prime;
:   for p = 67, n = 3642 and p = n + 1 = 3643, prime;
:   for p = 73, n = 4218 and p = n + 1 = 4219, prime;
:   for p = 97, n = 5442 and p = n + 1 = 5443, prime;
:   for p = 101, n = 606 and p = n + 1 = 607, prime;
:   for p = 107, n = 6042 and p = n + 1 = 6043, prime;
:   for p = 113, n = 6618 and p = n + 1 = 6619, prime;
:   for p = 137, n = 61842 and p = n + 1 = 61843, prime;
:   for p = 191, n = 6546 and p = n + 1 = 6547, prime;
:   for p = 193, n = 65418 and p = n + 1 = 65419, prime;
:   for p = 263, n = 123618 and p = n + 1 = 123619,
    prime;
:   for p = 281, n = 12486 and p = n + 1 = 12487, prime;
:   for p = 283, n = 124818 and p = n + 1 = 124819,
    prime;
:   for p = 307, n = 18042 and p = n + 1 = 18043, prime;
:   for p = 311, n = 1866 and p = n + 1 = 1867, prime;
:   for p = 347, n = 182442 and p = n + 1 = 182443,
    prime;
(...)
:   for p = 104677, n = 6024364242 and p = n + 1 =
    6024364243, prime;
(...)

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