

**Three conjecture on the numbers obtained
concatenating p^2 with $(p^2+1)\div 2$, $p+12$, p^2+12**

Abstract. In this paper I make the following three conjectures on squares of primes: (I) there exist an infinity of primes q obtained concatenating to the left a square of a prime p^2 with the number $(p^2 + 1)/2$ (example: for $p = 17$, $p^2 = 289$ and q is the number obtained concatenating 289 to the left with $(p^2 + 1)/2 = 145$, i.e. $q = 145289$, prime); (II) there exist an infinity of primes q obtained concatenating to the left a square of a prime p^2 with the number $p + 12$ (example: for $p = 7$, $p^2 = 49$ and $q = 1949$, prime); (III) there exist an infinity of primes q obtained concatenating to the left a square of a prime p^2 with the number $p^2 + 12$ (example: for $p = 11$, $p^2 = 121$ and $q = 133121$, prime).

Conjecture 1:

There exist an infinity of primes q obtained concatenating to the left a square of a prime p^2 with the number $(p^2 + 1)/2$ (example: for $p = 17$, $p^2 = 289$ and q is the number obtained concatenating 289 to the left with $(p^2 + 1)/2 = 145$, i.e. $q = 145289$, prime).

The sequence of primes q :

- : $q = 2549$ for $p = 7$;
- : $q = 61121$ for $p = 11$;
- : $q = 145289$ for $p = 17$;
- : $q = 181361$ for $p = 19$;
- : $q = 8411681$ for $p = 41$;
- : $q = 14052809$ for $p = 53$;
- : $q = 26655329$ for $p = 73$; (...)

Conjecture 2:

There exist an infinity of primes q obtained concatenating to the left a square of a prime p^2 with the number $p + 12$ (example: for $p = 7$, $p^2 = 49$ and $q = 1949$, prime). Note that p can be only of the form $6*k + 1$ (otherwise the number obtained is divisible by 3).

The sequence of primes q :

- : $q = 1949$ for $p = 7$;
- : $q = 25169$ for $p = 13$;
- : $q = 43961$ for $p = 31$;
- : $q = 551849$ for $p = 43$;
- : $q = 1099409$ for $p = 97$; (...)

Conjecture 3:

There exist an infinity of primes q obtained concatenating to the left a square of a prime p^2 with the number $p^2 + 12$ (example: for $p = 11$, $p^2 = 121$ and $q = 133121$, prime).

The sequence of primes q :

- : $q = 133121$ for $p = 11$;
- : $q = 373361$ for $p = 19$;
- : $q = 541529$ for $p = 23$;
- : $q = 37333721$ for $p = 61$;
- : $q = 94219409$ for $p = 97$;
- : $q = 1021310201$ for $p = 101$;
- : $q = 1278112769$ for $p = 113$; (...)