

Conjectures on $q|n|(q+6)$ and $(q+6)|n|q$ where n is equal to $1|2|\dots|p$ and p, q are primes

Abstract. In this paper I make the following four conjectures: (I) let n be a number obtained concatenating the positive integers from 1 to p , where p prime of the form $6*k - 1$; there exist an infinity of primes q of the form $6*h + 1$ such that the number r obtained concatenating q with n then with $q + 6$ is prime; (II) let n be defined as in Conjecture 1; there exist an infinity of primes q of the form $6*h + 1$ such that the number r obtained concatenating $q + 6$ with n then with q is prime; (III) let n be a number obtained concatenating the positive integers from 1 to p , where p prime of the form $6*k + 1$; there exist an infinity of primes q of the form $6*h - 1$ such that the number r obtained concatenating q with n then with $q + 6$ is prime; (IV) let n be defined as in Conjecture 3; there exist an infinity of primes q of the form $6*h - 1$ such that the number r obtained concatenating $q + 6$ with n then with q is prime.

Conjecture I:

Let n be a number obtained concatenating the positive integers from 1 to p , where p prime of the form $6*k - 1$; there exist an infinity of primes q of the form $6*h + 1$ such that the number r obtained concatenating q with n then with $q + 6$ is prime.

The least r for $n = 12345$:

: 731234579, for $q = 73$.

The least r for $n = 1234567891011$:

: 1271234567891011133, for $q = 127$.

The least r for $n = 1234567891011121314151617$:

: 2111234567891011121314151617217, for $q = 211$.

Conjecture II:

Let n be defined as in Conjecture 1; there exist an infinity of primes q of the form $6*h + 1$ such that the number r obtained concatenating $q + 6$ with n then with q is prime.

The least r for $n = 12345$:

: 251234519, for $q = 19$.

The least r for $n = 1234567891011$:

: 1312345678910117, for $q = 7$.

The least r for $n = 1234567891011121314151617$:

: 25123456789101112131415161719, for $q = 19$.

Conjecture III:

Let n be a number obtained concatenating the positive integers from 1 to p , where p prime of the form $6k + 1$; there exist an infinity of primes q of the form $6h - 1$ such that the number r obtained concatenating q with n then with $q + 6$ is prime.

The least r for $n = 1234567$:

: 41123456747, for $q = 41$.

The least r for $n = 12345678910111213$:

: 231234567891011121329, for $q = 23$.

The least r for $n = 12345678910111213141516171819$:

: 711234567891011121314151617181977, for $q = 71$.

Conjecture IV:

Let n be defined as in Conjecture 3; there exist an infinity of primes q of the form $6h - 1$ such that the number r obtained concatenating $q + 6$ with n then with q is prime.

The least r for $n = 1234567$:

: 17123456711, for $q = 11$.

The least r for $n = 12345678910111213$:

: 771234567891011121371, for $q = 71$.

The least r for $n = 12345678910111213141516171819$:

: 291234567891011121314151617181923, for $q = 23$.