

Conjecture involving Harshad numbers and primes of the form $6k+1$

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Abstract. In this paper I conjecture that for any prime p of the form $6k + 1$ there exist an infinity of Harshad numbers of the form $p \cdot q_1 \cdot q_2$, where q_1 and q_2 are distinct primes, $q_1 = p + 6 \cdot m$ and $q_2 = p + 6 \cdot n$.

Conjecture:

For any prime p of the form $6k + 1$ there exist an infinity of Harshad numbers H of the form $p \cdot q_1 \cdot q_2$, where q_1 and q_2 are distinct primes, $q_1 = p + 6 \cdot m$ and $q_2 = p + 6 \cdot n$.

Note: see the sequence A005349 for Harshad numbers.

The sequence of the numbers H for $p = 7$:

: 1729 (= $7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19$), 2821 (= $7 \cdot 13 \cdot 31$), 8911 (= $7 \cdot 19 \cdot 67$), 19201 (= $7 \cdot 13 \cdot 211$), 20881 (= $7 \cdot 19 \cdot 157$)
(...),
obtained respectively for $(m, n) = (1, 2), (1, 4), (2, 10), (1, 34), (2, 25)$ (...)
and divisible respectively by 19, 13, 19, 13, 19 (...)

: other examples of numbers H for $p = 7$:
: $H = 346549 = 7 \cdot 31 \cdot 1597$,
: $H = 3947419 = 7 \cdot 37 \cdot 15241$,
: $H = 7388647 = 7 \cdot 43 \cdot 24547$ (...),
obtained respectively for $(m, n) = (4, 265), (5, 2539), (6, 4090)$ (...)
and divisible respectively by 31, 37, 43 (...)

Note that the first three numbers from this sequence are also Carmichael numbers.

The sequence of the numbers H for $p = 13$:

: 15067 (= $13 \cdot 19 \cdot 61$), 18031 (= $13 \cdot 19 \cdot 73$), 19513 (= $13 \cdot 19 \cdot 79$), 40261 (= $13 \cdot 19 \cdot 163$) (...)
obtained respectively for $(m, n) = (1, 8), (1, 10), (1, 11), (1, 25)$ (...)
and divisible respectively by 19, 13, 19, 13 (...)

: other examples of numbers H for $p = 13$:

: $H = 416299 = 13 \cdot 31 \cdot 1033$,

: $H = 496093 = 13 \cdot 31 \cdot 1231$ (...),
obtained respectively for $(m, n) = (3, 170)$,
 $(3, 203)$ (...)
and divisible respectively by 31, 31 (...)

The sequence of the numbers H for $p = 19$:

: 25327 (= $19 \cdot 31 \cdot 43$), 46531 (= $19 \cdot 31 \cdot 79$), 51319 (= $19 \cdot 37 \cdot 73$), 57133 (= $19 \cdot 31 \cdot 97$), 127243 (= $19 \cdot 37 \cdot 181$),
131347 (= $19 \cdot 31 \cdot 223$) (...)
obtained respectively for $(m, n) = (2, 4)$, $(2, 10)$,
 $(3, 9)$, $(2, 13)$, $(3, 27)$, $(2, 34)$ (...)
and divisible respectively by 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19
(...)

The sequence of the numbers H for $p = 31$:

: 69967 (= $31 \cdot 37 \cdot 61$), 126697 (= $31 \cdot 61 \cdot 67$), 137299 (= $31 \cdot 43 \cdot 103$),
145669 (= $31 \cdot 37 \cdot 127$), 185287 (= $31 \cdot 43 \cdot 139$),
186961 (= $31 \cdot 37 \cdot 163$), 194773 (= $31 \cdot 61 \cdot 103$) (...)
obtained respectively for $(m, n) = (1, 5)$, $(5, 6)$,
 $(2, 12)$, $(1, 16)$, $(2, 18)$, $(1, 22)$, $(5, 12)$ (...)
and divisible respectively by 37, 31, 31, 31, 31,
31, 31 (...)