

Formula involving primorials that produces from any prime p probably an infinity of semiprimes qr such that $r-q+1=np$

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Abstract. In this paper I make a conjecture involving primorials which states that from any odd prime p can be obtained, through a certain formula, an infinity of semiprimes $q*r$ such that $r + q - 1 = n*p$, where n non-null positive integer.

Conjecture:

For any odd prime p there exist an infinity of positive integers m such that $p + m*\pi = q*r$, where π is the product of all primes less than p and q, r are primes such that $r - q = n*p$, where n is non-null positive integer.

Note that, for $p = 3$, the conjecture states that there exist an infinity of positive integers m such that $3 + 2*m = q*r$, where q and r primes and $r - q = n*p$, where n is non-null positive integer; for $p = 5$, the conjecture states that there exist an infinity of positive integers m such that $5 + 6*m = q*r$ (...); for $p = 7$, the conjecture states that there exist an infinity of positive integers m such that $7 + 30*m = q*r$ (...); for $p = 11$, the conjecture states that there exist an infinity of positive integers m such that $11 + 210*m = q*r$ (...) etc.

Note also that m can be or not divisible by p .

Examples:

For $p = 3$ we have the following relations:

- : $3 + 2*11 = 25 = 5*5$, where $5 + 5 - 1 = 9 = 3*3$;
 - : $3 + 2*18 = 39 = 3*13$, where $3 + 13 - 1 = 15 = 3*5$;
- The sequence of m is: 11, 18 (...). Note that m can be or not divisible by p .

For $p = 5$ we have the following relations:

- : $5 + 6*25 = 155 = 5*31$, where $5 + 31 - 1 = 35 = 7*5$;
 - : $5 + 6*33 = 203 = 7*29$, where $7 + 29 - 1 = 35 = 7*5$;
- The sequence of m is: 25, 33 (...)

For $p = 7$ we have the following relations:

- : $7 + 30 \cdot 34 = 1027 = 13 \cdot 79$, where $13 + 79 - 1 = 91 = 7 \cdot 13$;
 - : $7 + 30 \cdot 49 = 1477 = 7 \cdot 211$, where $7 + 211 - 1 = 217 = 7 \cdot 31$.
- The sequence of m is: 34, 49 (...)

For $p = 13$ we have the following relations:

- : $13 + 2310 \cdot 5 = 11563 = 31 \cdot 373$, where $31 + 373 - 1 = 403 = 31 \cdot 13$;
 - : $13 + 2310 \cdot 17 = 39283 = 163 \cdot 241$, where $163 + 241 - 1 = 403 = 31 \cdot 13$.
- The sequence of m is: 5, 17 (...)

For $p = 17$ we have the following relation:

- : $17 + 30030 \cdot 4 = 120137 = 19 \cdot 6323$, where $19 + 6323 - 1 = 6341 = 373 \cdot 17$.
- The sequence of m is: 4 (...)