

# Five conjectures on a diophantine equation involving two primes and a square of prime

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**Abstract.** In this paper I make five conjectures about the primes  $r$ ,  $t$  and the square of prime  $p^2$ , which appears as solutions in the diophantine equation  $120 \cdot n \cdot q \cdot r + 1 = p^2$ , where  $n$  is non-null positive integer.

## Conjecture 1:

For any  $n$  non-null positive integer there exist  $q$ ,  $r$  primes such that  $120 \cdot n \cdot q \cdot r + 1 = p^2$ , where  $p$  is prime or a power of prime.

## Conjecture 2:

For any  $q$  odd prime there exist  $n$  non-null positive integer and  $r$  prime such that  $120 \cdot n \cdot q \cdot r + 1 = p^2$ , where  $p$  is prime or a power of prime.

## Conjecture 3:

For any  $q$ ,  $r$  odd primes there exist  $n$  non-null positive integer such that  $120 \cdot n \cdot q \cdot r + 1 = p^2$ , where  $p$  is prime or a power of prime.

## Conjecture 4:

For any  $n$  non-null positive integer and any  $q$  prime there exist  $r$  prime such that  $120 \cdot n \cdot q \cdot r + 1 = p^2$ , where  $p$  is prime or a power of prime.

## Examples:

- : For  $[n, q] = [1, 5]$  there exist  $r = 17$  such that  $p = 101$  prime; also  $r = 37$  such that  $p = 149$  prime;
- : For  $[n, q] = [1, 7]$  there exist  $r = 23$  such that  $p = 139$  prime; also  $r = 53$  such that  $p = 211$  prime;
- : For  $[n, q] = [1, 11]$  there exist  $r = 13$  such that  $p = 131$  prime; also  $r = 83$  such that  $p = 331$  prime;
- : For  $[n, q] = [2, 5]$  there exist  $r = 19$  such that  $p = 151$  prime;

- : For  $[n, q] = [2, 7]$  there exist  $r = 3$  such that  $p = 71$  prime; also  $r = 17$  such that  $p = 169$  square of prime;
- : For  $[n, q] = [2, 11]$  there exist  $r = 3$  such that  $p = 89$  prime;
- : For  $[n, q] = [3, 7]$  there exist  $r = 13$  such that  $p = 181$  prime;
- : For  $[n, q] = [3, 11]$  there exist  $r = 3$  such that  $p = 109$  prime;
- : For  $[n, q] = [4, 5]$  there exist  $r = 67$  such that  $p = 401$  prime;
- : For  $[n, q] = [4, 7]$  there exist  $r = 17$  such that  $p = 239$  prime;
- : For  $[n, q] = [4, 11]$  there exist  $r = 11$  such that  $p = 241$  prime.

**Conjecture 5:**

For any  $n$  non-null positive integer there exist  $q$  prime such that  $120*n*q^2 + 1 = p^2$ , where  $p$  is prime or a power of prime.

Note, for instance, the case from the examples below:  
 $480*11^2 + 1 = 241^2$ .