

## Two conjectures on Smarandache's proper divisor products sequence

**Abstract.** In this paper I make the following two conjectures on the *Smarandache's proper divisor products sequence* where a term  $P(n)$  of the sequence is defined as the product of the proper divisors of  $n$ : (1) there exist an infinity of numbers  $n$  divisible by 3 such that the number obtained concatenating the value of  $P(n)$  to the right with 1 is prime; (2) there exist an infinity of numbers  $n$  divisible by 3 such that the number obtained concatenating the value of  $P(n)$  to the right with 1 is semiprime  $p \cdot q$  with the property that  $q - p + 1$  is prime.

The *Smarandache's proper divisor products sequence* (see A007956 in OEIS):

: 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 6, 1, 8, 3, 10, 1, 144, 1, 14, 15, 64, 1, 324, 1, 400, 21, 22, 1, 13824, 5, 26, 27, 784, 1, 27000, 1, 1024, 33, 34, 35, 279936, 1, 38, 39, 64000, 1, 74088, 1, 1936, 2025, 46, 1, 5308416, 7, 2500, 51, 2704, 1, 157464, 55, 175616, 57, 58, 1, 777600000, 1, 62, 3969, 32768, 65 (...)

### Conjecture 1:

There exist an infinity of numbers  $n$  divisible by 3 such that the number  $m$  obtained concatenating the value of  $P(n)$  to the right with 1 is prime.

The sequence of primes  $m$ :

:  $m = 11$ , prime, for  $(n, P(n)) = (3, 1)$ ;  
:  $m = 61$ , prime, for  $(n, P(n)) = (6, 6)$ ;  
:  $m = 31$ , prime, for  $(n, P(n)) = (9, 3)$ ;  
:  $m = 151$ , prime, for  $(n, P(n)) = (15, 15)$ ;  
:  $m = 211$ , prime, for  $(n, P(n)) = (21, 21)$ ;  
:  $m = 138241$ , prime, for  $(n, P(n)) = (24, 13824)$ ;  
:  $m = 271$ , prime, for  $(n, P(n)) = (27, 27)$ ;  
:  $m = 270001$ , prime, for  $(n, P(n)) = (30, 27000)$ ;  
:  $m = 331$ , prime, for  $(n, P(n)) = (33, 33)$ ;  
:  $m = 2799361$ , prime, for  $(n, P(n)) = (36, 279936)$ ;  
:  $m = 571$ , prime, for  $(n, P(n)) = (57, 57)$ ;  
:  $m = 418121194241$ , prime, for  $(n, P(n)) = (84, 41812119424)$ ;  
:  $m = 98011$ , prime, for  $(n, P(n)) = (99, 9801)$ ;  
:  $m = 14815441$ , prime, for  $(n, P(n)) = (114, 1481544)$ ;  
:  $m = 1231$ , prime, for  $(n, P(n)) = (123, 123)$ ;  
:  $m = 1291$ , prime, for  $(n, P(n)) = (129, 129)$ ;  
:  $m = 216091$ , prime, for  $(n, P(n)) = (147, 21609)$ ;  
:  $m = 44921251$ , prime, for  $(n, P(n)) = (165, 4492125)$ ;

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:   m = 52680241, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (174, 5268024);
:   m = 1831, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (183, 183);
:   m = 2011, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (201, 201);
:   m = 2131, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (213, 213);
:   m = 109410481, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (222,
10941048);
:   m = 2371, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (237, 237);
:   m = 148869361, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (246,
14886936);
:   m = 171735121, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (258,
17173512);
:   m = 2671, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (267, 267);
:   m = 203464171, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (273,
20346417);
:   m = 321574321, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (318,
32157432);
:   m = 3271, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (327, 327);
:   m = 3391, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (339, 339);
:   m = 1317691, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (363, 131769);
:   m = 11026624842058533121, prime, for (n, P(n)) =
(378, 1102662484205853312);
:   m = 13723100667900000001, prime, for (n, P(n)) =
(390, 1372310066790000000);
:   m = 3931, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (393, 393);
:   m = 635211991, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (399,
63521199);
:   m = 269042006251, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (405,
26904200625);
:   m = 4111, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (411, 411);
:   m = 773087761, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (426,
77308776);
:   m = 840276721, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (438,
84027672);
:   m = 967025791, prime, for (n, P(n)) = (459,
96702579);
:   (...)
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Examples of larger m:

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:   m = 100613197241791537106386944000000000000001,
prime, for (n, P(n)) =
(720, 10061319724179153710638694400000000000000);
:   m = 89533825425871644510990000000000001, prime, for
(n, P(n)) =
(990, 8953382542587164451099000000000000).
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### Conjecture 2:

There exist an infinity of numbers  $n$  divisible by 3 such that the number  $m$  obtained concatenating the value of  $P(n)$  to the right with 1 is semiprime  $m = p \cdot q$  with the property that  $q - p + 1$  is prime.

The sequence of semiprimes m:

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: m = 3241 = 7*463 (where 463 - 7 + 1 = 457, prime),
  for (n, P(n)) = (18, 324);
: m = 391 = 17*23 (where 23 - 17 + 1 = 7, prime), for
  (n, P(n)) = (39, 39);
: m = 20251 = 7*2893 (where 2893 - 7 + 1 = 2887,
  prime), for (n, P(n)) = (45, 2025);
: m = 511 = 7*73 (where 73 - 7 + 1 = 67, prime), for
  (n, P(n)) = (51, 51);
: m = 59049000001 = 215161*274441 (where 274441 -
  215161 + 1 = 59281, prime), for (n, P(n)) = (90,
  5904900000);
: m = 10612081 = 37*286813 (where 286813 - 37 + 1 =
  286777, prime), for (n, P(n)) = (102, 1061208);
: m = 136891 = 367*373 (where 373 - 367 + 1 = 7,
  prime), for (n, P(n)) = (117, 13689);
: m = 1411 = 17*83 (where 83 - 17 + 1 = 67, prime),
  for (n, P(n)) = (141, 141);
: m = 1591 = 37*43 (where 43 - 37 + 1 = 7, prime), for
  (n, P(n)) = (159, 159);
: m = 2191 = 7*313 (where 313 - 7 + 1 = 307, prime),
  for (n, P(n)) = (219, 219);
: m = 2491 = 47*53 (where 53 - 47 + 1 = 7, prime), for
  (n, P(n)) = (249, 249);
: m = 1046035320300000001 = 37*28271224872972973
  (where 28271224872972973 - 37 + 1 =
  28271224872972937, prime), for (n, P(n)) = (270,
  104603532030000000);
: m = 291 = 41*71 (where 71 - 41 + 1 = 31, prime), for
  (n, P(n)) = (291, 291);
: m = 261980731 = 3037*86263 (where 86263 - 3037 + 1 =
  83227, prime), for (n, P(n)) = (297, 26198073);
: m = 3091 = 11*281 (where 281 - 11 + 1 = 271, prime),
  for (n, P(n)) = (309, 309);
: m = 454992931 = 331*1374601 (where 1374601 - 331 + 1
  = 1374271, prime), for (n, P(n)) = (357, 45499293);
: m = 3811 = 37*103 (where 103 - 37 + 1 = 67, prime),
  for (n, P(n)) = (381, 381);
: m = 649648081 = 17*38214593 (where 38214593 - 17 + 1
  = 38214577, prime), for (n, P(n)) = (402, 64964808);
: m = 2275291 = 139*16369 (where 16369 - 139 + 1 =
  16231, prime), for (n, P(n)) = (477, 227529);
: m = 1126785871 = 421*2676451 (where 2676451 - 421 +
  1 = 2676031, prime), for (n, P(n)) = (477,
  112678587);
: m = 4891 = 67*73 (where 73 - 67 + 1 = 7, prime), for
  (n, P(n)) = (489, 489);
(...)
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