

## **Conjecture on numbers n obtained concatenating two primes related to the number of primes up to n (II)**

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**Abstract.** In this paper I conjecture that for any prime  $p$ ,  $p > 5$ , there exist  $q$  prime,  $q > p$ , where  $p = 30*k + m_1$  and  $q = 30*h + m_2$ ,  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  distinct, having one from the values 1, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, such that the number of primes congruent to  $m_1 \pmod{30}$  up to  $n$ , where  $n$  is the number obtained concatenating  $p$  with  $q$ , is equal to the number of primes congruent to  $m_2 \pmod{30}$  up to  $n$ . Example: for  $p = 17$  there exist  $q = 23$  such that there are 34 primes of the form  $30*k + 17$  up to 1723 and 34 primes of the form  $30*k + 23$  up to 1723.

### **Conjecture:**

For any prime  $p$ ,  $p > 5$ , there exist  $q$  prime,  $q > p$ , where  $p = 30*k + m_1$  and  $q = 30*h + m_2$ ,  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  distinct, having one from the values 1, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, such that the number of primes congruent to  $m_1 \pmod{30}$  up to  $n$ , where  $n$  is the number obtained concatenating  $p$  with  $q$ , is equal to the number of primes congruent to  $m_2 \pmod{30}$  up to  $n$ .

Example: for  $p = 17$  there exist  $q = 23$  such that there are 34 primes of the form  $30*k + 17$  up to 1723 and 34 primes of the form  $30*k + 23$  up to 1723.

### **The least primes q for the first seventeen primes p:**

- :  $q = 11$  for  $p = 7$ , because there exist 16 primes congruent to 7  $\pmod{30}$  respectively 16 primes congruent to 11  $\pmod{30}$  up to 711;
- :  $q = 67$  for  $p = 11$ , because there exist 26 primes congruent to 11  $\pmod{30}$  respectively 26 primes congruent to 7  $\pmod{30}$  up to 1167;
- :  $q = 17$  for  $p = 13$ , because there exist 27 primes congruent to 13  $\pmod{30}$  respectively 27 primes congruent to 17  $\pmod{30}$  up to 1317;
- :  $q = 23$  for  $p = 17$ , because there exist 34 primes congruent to 17  $\pmod{30}$  respectively 34 primes congruent to 23  $\pmod{30}$  up to 1723;

- :  $q = 29$  for  $p = 19$ , because there exist 36 primes congruent to 19 (mod 30) respectively 36 primes congruent to 29 (mod 30) up to 1929;
- :  $q = 43$  for  $p = 23$ , because there exist 45 primes congruent to 23 (mod 30) respectively 45 primes congruent to 13 (mod 30) up to 2343;
- :  $q = 53$  for  $p = 29$ , because there exist 54 primes congruent to 29 (mod 30) respectively 54 primes congruent to 23 (mod 30) up to 2953;
- :  $q = 79$  for  $p = 31$ , because there exist 53 primes congruent to 1 (mod 30) respectively 53 primes congruent to 19 (mod 30) up to 3179;
- :  $q = 59$  for  $p = 37$ , because there exist 67 primes congruent to 7 (mod 30) respectively 67 primes congruent to 29 (mod 30) up to 3759;
- :  $q = 149$  for  $p = 41$ , because there exist 541 primes congruent to 11 (mod 30) respectively 541 primes congruent to 29 (mod 30) up to 41149;
- :  $q = 47$  for  $p = 43$ , because there exist 75 primes congruent to 13 (mod 30) respectively 75 primes congruent to 17 (mod 30) up to 4347;
- :  $q = 89$  for  $p = 47$ , because there exist 81 primes congruent to 17 (mod 30) respectively 81 primes congruent to 29 (mod 30) up to 4789;
- :  $q = 97$  for  $p = 53$ , because there exist 90 primes congruent to 23 (mod 30) respectively 90 primes congruent to 7 (mod 30) up to 5397;
- :  $q = 83$  for  $p = 59$ , because there exist 97 primes congruent to 29 (mod 30) respectively 97 primes congruent to 23 (mod 30) up to 5983;
- :  $q = 73$  for  $p = 67$ , because there exist 112 primes congruent to 7 (mod 30) respectively 112 primes congruent to 13 (mod 30) up to 6773;
- :  $q = 107$  for  $p = 71$ , because there exist 882 primes congruent to 11 (mod 30) respectively 882 primes congruent to 17 (mod 30) up to 71107;
- :  $q = 83$  for  $p = 73$ , because there exist 118 primes congruent to 13 (mod 30) respectively 118 primes congruent to 23 (mod 30) up to 7383.