

On The Prime Equations: $P, jP + 7 - j (j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$

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Abstract: Using Jiang function we prove that there exist infinitely many primes P such that each $jP + 7 - j$ is a prime.

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Theorem.

$$P, jP + 7 - j (j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) \quad (1)$$

There exist infinitely many primes P such that each of $jP + 7 - j$ is a prime.

Proof. We have Jiang function [1]

$$J_2(\omega) = \prod_P [P - 1 - \chi(P)] \quad (2)$$

where

$$\omega = \prod_P P$$

$\chi(P)$ is the number of solutions of congruence

$$\prod_{j=1}^6 (jq + 7 - j) \equiv 0 \pmod{P} \quad (3)$$

$$q = 1, \dots, P-1$$

From (3) we have $\chi(2) = 0$, $\chi(3) = 1$, $\chi(5) = 3$, $\chi(7) = 1$, $\chi(P) = 6$ otherwise.

From (3) and (2) we have

$$J_2(\omega) = 5 \prod_{11 \leq P} (P - 7) \neq 0 \quad (4)$$

We prove that there exist infinitely many primes P such that each of $jP + 7 - j$ is a prime.

We have the best asymptotic formula [1]

$$\pi_7(N, 2) = \left| \{P \leq N : jP + 7 - j = \text{prime}\} \right| \sim \frac{J_2(\omega)\omega^6}{\phi^7(\omega)} \frac{N}{\log^7 N} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{where } \phi(\omega) = \prod_P (P - 1)$$

Reference

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