

## Conjecture that states that the square of any prime can be written in a certain way

**Abstract.** In this paper we conjecture that the square of any prime greater than or equal to 5 can be written in one of the following three ways: (i)  $p*q + q - p$ ; (ii)  $p*q*r + p*q - r$ ; (iii)  $p*q*r + p - q*r$ , where  $p$ ,  $q$  and  $r$  are odd primes. Incidentally, verifying this conjecture, we found results that encouraged us to issue yet another conjecture, i.e. that the square of any prime of the form  $11 + 30*k$  can be written as  $3*p*q + p - 3*q$ , where  $p$  and  $q$  are odd primes.

### Conjecture:

The square of any prime  $s$  greater than or equal to 5 can be written in one of the following three ways: (i)  $p*q + q - p$ ; (ii)  $p*q*r + p*q - r$ ; (iii)  $p*q*r + p - q*r$ , where  $p$ ,  $q$  and  $r$  are odd primes.

### Verifying the conjecture:

(up to  $s = 41$ )

- :  $5^2 = 25 = 3*7 + 7 - 3$ ;
- :  $7^2 = 49 = 3*13 + 13 - 3$ ; also  $49 = 3*3*5 + 3*3 - 5$ ;
- :  $11^2 = 121 = 3*31 + 31 - 3$ ; also  $121 = 3*3*13 + 13 - 3*3$ ;  
also  $121 = 3*5*7 + 3*7 - 5$ ;
- :  $13^2 = 169 = 5*29 + 29 - 5$ ; also  $169 = 3*43 + 43 - 3$ ;  
also  $169 = 3*5*11 + 3*5 - 11$ ;
- :  $17^2 = 289 = 7*37 + 37 - 7$ ; also  $289 = 3*5*19 + 19 - 3*5$ ;  
also  $289 = 5*5*11 + 5*5 - 11$ ; also  $289 = 5*7*7 + 7*7 - 5$ ;
- :  $19^2 = 361 = 11*31 + 31 - 11$ ; also  $361 = 3*7*17 + 3*7 - 17$ ;  
also  $361 = 3*3*37 + 37 - 3*3$ ;
- :  $23^2 = 529 = 7*67 + 67 - 7$ ; also  $529 = 5*89 + 89 - 5$ ;
- :  $29^2 = 841 = 19*43 + 24$ ; also  $841 = 13*61 + 61 - 13$ ; also  
 $841 = 11*71 + 71 - 11$ ;
- :  $31^2 = 961 = 23*41 + 18$ ; also  $961 = 3*11*29 + 3*11 - 29$ ;  
also  $961 = 7*7*19 + 7*7 - 19$ ; also  $961 = 3*5*61 + 61 - 3*5$ ;
- :  $37^2 = 1369 = 7*11*17 + 7*11 - 17$ ;

:  $41^2 = 1681 = 23 \cdot 71 + 71 - 23$ ; also  $1681 = 3 \cdot 13 \cdot 43 + 43 - 3 \cdot 13$ ; also  $1681 = 3 \cdot 19 \cdot 29 + 3 \cdot 19 - 29$ ; also  $1681 = 5 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 + 5 \cdot 17 - 19$ .

**Conjecture:**

The square of any prime  $s$  of the form  $11 + 30 \cdot k$  can be written as  $3 \cdot p \cdot q + p - 3 \cdot q$ , where  $p$  and  $q$  are odd primes.

**Verifying the conjecture:**

(up to  $s = 131$ )

: for  $s = 11$  we have  $[p, q] = [13, 3]$  (see above);  
: for  $s = 41$  we have  $[p, q] = [43, 13]$  (see above);  
: for  $s = 71$  we have  $[p, q] = [73, 23]$ ;  
: for  $s = 101$  we have  $[p, q] = [1021, 3]$  and  $[31, 113]$ ;  
: for  $s = 131$  we have  $[p, q] = [331, 17], [79, 73]$  and  $[953, 7]$ ;  
: for  $s = 191$  we have  $[p, q] = [2281, 5], [229, 53]$  and  $[13, 1013]$ .