

Minimal elements for the base b
representations of the primes which
are $> b$

Keywords

[prime number](#), [number theory](#), [minimal element](#), [partially ordered set](#), [subsequence](#), [formal language theory](#), [positional notation](#), [radix](#), [algorithm](#), [computer science](#), [primality test](#), [Miller–Rabin primality test](#), [Baillie–PSW primality test](#), [sieving](#), [heuristic algorithm](#), [conjecture](#), [open problem](#), [mathematical proof](#)

Target of this article

[illegible]

Introduction

A [string](#) x is a [subsequence](#) of another string y , if x can be obtained from y by deleting zero or more of the [characters](#) (in this article, [digits](#)) in y . For example, 514 is a subsequence of 352148, “*string*” is a subsequence of “*Meistersinger*”. In contrast, 758 is not a subsequence of 378259, since the [characters](#) (in this article, [digits](#)) must be in the same order. The [empty string](#) λ is a subsequence of every string. There are 2^n subsequences of a string with length n , e.g. the subsequences of 123456 are (totally $2^6 = 64$ subsequences):

$\lambda, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 35, 36, 45, 46, 56, 123, 124, 125, 126, 134, 135, 136, 145, 146, 156, 234, 235, 236, 245, 246, 256, 345, 346, 356, 456, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1245, 1246, 1256, 1345, 1346, 1356, 1456, 2345, 2346, 2356, 2456, 3456, 12345, 12346, 12356, 12456, 13456, 23456, 123456$

(In this article, we only consider the subsequences with length ≥ 2 , and not consider the subsequences [beginning with 0](#) and/or [ending with 0](#), e.g. for the string 123456, we have these subsequences: 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 35, 36, 45, 46, 56, 123, 124, 125, 126, 134, 135, 136, 145, 146, 156, 234, 235, 236, 245, 246, 256, 345, 346, 356, 456, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1245, 1246, 1256, 1345, 1346, 1356, 1456, 2345, 2346, 2356, 2456,

3456, 12345, 12346, 12356, 12456, 13456, 23456, 123456, totally 57 subsequences, and for a string with length n with no character 0, there are $2^n - n - 1$ subsequences)

[Subsequence](#) should not be confused with [substring](#) (in fact, subsequence is a generalization of substring, and both subsequence and substring are generalizations of [suffix](#) and [prefix](#)), a substring is a contiguous sequence of characters within a string, e.g. 397 is a subsequence of 163975, “*string*” is a substring of “*substring*”. In contrast, 514 is a subsequence of 352148, but not a substring. The [empty string](#) λ is a substring of every string. There are $n*(n+1)/2+1$ substrings of a string with length n , e.g. the substrings of 123456 are (totally $6*(6+1)/2+1 = 22$ substrings):

λ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 23, 34, 45, 56, 123, 234, 345, 456, 1234, 2345, 3456, 12345, 23456, 123456

There are $64 - 22 = 42$ subsequences of 123456 which are not substrings:

13, 14, 15, 16, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36, 46, 124, 125, 126, 134, 135, 136, 145, 146, 156, 235, 236, 245, 246, 256, 346, 356, 1235, 1236, 1245, 1246, 1256, 1345, 1346, 1356, 1456, 2346, 2356, 2456, 12346, 12356, 12456, 13456

Substring also called “subword”, while subsequence also called “scattered subword”.

(For the references of the difference between “subsequence” and “substring”, see [this post](#) and [this post](#), and see the list below)

Subsequence	Substring
A071062	A033274
A130448	A238334
A039995	A039997
A039994	A039996
A094535	A093301
A350508	A038103
A354113	A354114
https://primes.utm.edu/glossary/xpage/MinimalPrime.html	https://www.mersenneforum.org/showthread.php?p=235098#post235098
longest common subsequence problem	longest common substring problem

(there are also OEIS sequences for “substring” whose corresponding sequences for “subsequence” are not in OEIS, such as [A062115](#) (the first difference of it and its corresponding sequences for “subsequence” is the former has the term 169, while the latter does not have), [A035244](#), [A213300](#), [A213302](#), [A213303](#), [A213304](#))

The [longest common subsequence problem](#) and the [longest common substring problem](#) are two hard problems on [strings](#), the former is [NP-hard](#) and [NP-complete](#), while the latter is not.

divisibility ordering	subset ordering	subsequence ordering	substring ordering
greatest common divisor of natural numbers	intersection of sets	longest common subsequence of strings	longest common substring of strings

Note: The comment by Charles R Greathouse IV in <https://oeis.org/A062115> is wrong, it should be [A033274](#) instead of [A071062](#), however, [A062115](#) is a 10-[automatic sequence](#) is really true, currently there is no analog of [A062115](#) with subsequence instead of substring in OEIS ([searching of this sequence in OEIS](#)), the first difference of such sequence and [A062115](#) is that such sequence does not have the term 169 (since the prime number 19 is a subsequence but not a substring, of 169), but [A062115](#) has.

(In this article, we only research [subsequence](#) and not research [substring](#), the reason is the minimal set of [subsequence ordering](#) must be [finite](#) even if the set is [infinite](#) (by the theorem that there are no [infinite antichains](#) for the [subsequence ordering](#)), and hence we may find this set, but the minimal set of [substring ordering](#) may be [infinite](#), and it is highly possible that we cannot find this set, e.g. the minimal set of subsequence ordering of the set of prime number digit strings with length ≥ 2 in decimal ([proofs for that this set is infinite](#)) is known to be finite and contain exactly 77 elements, and the largest element is $50^{28}27$, where 0^{28} means the string with 28 0's, but the minimal set of substring ordering of the set of prime number digit strings with length ≥ 2 in decimal is very likely to be infinite, since all primes of the form $1\{0\}3$ (10^n+3 , [A159352](#)) or $3\{0\}1$ ($3 \cdot 10^n+1$, [A259866](#)) are minimal elements of substring ordering of the set of prime number digit strings with length ≥ 2 in decimal, and there is likely infinitely many primes of the form $1\{0\}3$ and infinitely many primes of the form $3\{0\}1$ (see the "Proof" section of this article, also [see this reference](#)), thus the minimal set of substring ordering is not discussed in this article) (Another reason: the problem of the minimal set of [substring](#) ordering cannot cover the [Sierpinski problems](#) and the [Riesel problems](#) and the [problem 197 in World! Of Numbers](#), while the problem of the minimal set of [subsequence](#) ordering can, since (for example) 1223 is not a substring of 12223, and 12223 is not a substring of 122223, and hence cannot contain a large number 1222...2223, thus the problem of the minimal set of [substring](#) ordering is less-number-theory-related than the problem of the minimal set of [subsequence](#) ordering)

The [set](#) of all [strings](#) ordered by [subsequence](#) (i.e. under the [binary relation](#) "is a subsequence of") is a [partially ordered set](#) (i.e. the binary relation "is a subsequence of" is a [partial order relation](#), since this binary relation is [reflexive](#), [antisymmetric](#), and [transitive](#)), hence, any given ([finite](#) or [infinite](#)) set (e.g. the set of the "[prime numbers](#) $> b$ " [strings](#) in [base b](#), for $2 \leq b \leq 36$), which is the target of this article) of strings ordered by subsequence is also a partially ordered set, and thus we can draw its [Hasse diagram](#) and find its [greatest element](#), [least element](#), [maximal elements](#), and [minimal elements](#), however, the greatest element and least element may not exist, and for an infinite set, the maximal elements also may not exist, thus we are only interested on finding the [minimal elements](#) of such sets, and

we define *minimal set* of a set as the set of the minimal elements of this set, under a given [partially ordered binary relation](#) (this binary relation is “is a subsequence of” in this article), and we use $M(S)$ to denote the minimal set of the set S .

A partially ordered set is a [totally ordered set](#) if the elements in this set are pairwise [comparable](#), two elements x and y are [comparable](#) with respect to a binary relation " \leq " if at least one of $x \leq y$ or $y \leq x$ is true, thus, under the binary relation "is a subsequence of", two strings x and y are [comparable](#) if either x is a subsequence of y , or y is a subsequence of x . A surprising result from [formal language theory](#) is that every set of pairwise incomparable (i.e. not comparable) strings is finite (note that this is not true for general [partially ordered binary relations](#), e.g. the set of the [positive integers](#), under the binary relation "is a [divisor](#) of", the [infinite set](#) of the [prime numbers](#) ([proofs for that this set is infinite](#)) is pairwise incomparable, in fact, this set is exactly the minimal set of the set of the [positive integers](#) > 1 under this binary relation). This means that from any set of strings we can find its [minimal elements](#). A string x in a set of strings S is a *minimal string* (minimal element of a set of strings ordered by subsequence) if whenever y (an element of S) is a subsequence of x , we have $y = x$.

The set of all minimal strings of S is denoted $M(S)$, $M(S)$ is the **kernel** of the set S , and the set $M(S)$ must be finite! Even if S is an infinite set, such as the set of prime number digit strings with length ≥ 2 in decimal (proofs for that this set is infinite) and the set of square number digit strings with length ≥ 2 in decimal, although the set of the minimal strings of the latter set is not known and extremely difficult to compute. The set of the minimal strings of the former set has exactly 77 elements, and it is {11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97, 227, 251, 257, 277, 281, 349, 409, 449, 499, 521, 557, 577, 587, 727, 757, 787, 821, 827, 857, 877, 881, 887, 991, 2087, 2221, 5051, 5081, 5501, 5581, 5801, 5851, 6469, 6949, 8501, 9001, 9049, 9221, 9551, 9649, 9851, 9949, 20021, 20201, 50207, 60649, 80051, 666649, 946669, 5200007, 22000001, 60000049, 66000049, 66600049, 80555551, 55555555551, 500000000000000000000000000027}, and we will prove that this set is complete, and the research of this set in other bases is exactly the target of this article. The set of the minimal strings of the latter set is {16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 289, 324, 400, 441, 484, 529, 576, 676, 729, 784, 900, 961, 1024, 1089, 2209, 2304, 2401, 2601, 2704, 3721, 3844, 4761, 5041, 5184, 6561, 6889, 7056, 7569, 7744, 7921, 21904, 22201, 28224, 29241, 29929, 31329, 35344, 38809, 46656, 47524, 55696, 62001, 63001, 69696, 79524, 80089, 80656, 82944, 88209, 88804, 91204, 91809, 97344, 97969, 98596, 99856, 138384, 139129, 173889, 182329, 199809, 300304, 301401, 304704, 305809, 332929, 339889, 345744, 374544, 393129, 473344, 505521, 515524, 558009, 559504, 567009, 589824, 595984, 657721, 660969, 665856, 683929, 695556, 702244, 719104, 743044, 777924, 779689, 842724, 850084, 876096, 877969, 896809, 898704, 929296, 935089, 1317904, 1557504, 1882384, 1898884, 2022084, 2027776, 2039184, 2070721, 2477476, 2802276, 2979076, 2999824, 3055504, 3073009, 3139984, 3323329, 3415104, 3794704, 4477456, 4545424, 4575321, 5053504, 5067001, 5071504, 5280804, 5303809, 5513104, 5527201, 5531904, 5574321, 5579044, 5707321, 5750404, 5755201, 5987809, 6517809, 6568969, 6620329, 6901129, 7006609, 7011904, 7033104, 7096896, 7177041, 7474756, 7551504, 7557001, 7573504, 7941124, 8020224, 8054244, 8282884, 8340544, 8508889, 8538084, 8620096, 8809024, 9229444, 9535744, 9809424, 9847044, 9935104, 9998244, 13118884, 13337104, 15038884, 15578809, 18939904, 19775809, 20903184, 20912329, 20994724, 23902321, 27709696, 29833444, 31102929,

31899904, 33039504, 33085504, 33315984, 33500944, 35533521, 35545444, 37797904, 38093584, 39980329, 40755456, 45535504, 47073321, 47444544, 50098084, 50566321, 50580544, 50608996, 50808384, 51151104, 53333809, 53993104, 55011889, 55517401, 55666521, 57501889, 57775201, 58247424, 58339044, 58859584, 59089969, 60575089, 60590656, 61199329, 65658609, 66650896, 66863329, 69072721, 69338929, 70006689, 70543201, 70997476, 71351809, 72233001, 73153809, 73994404, 74407876, 74632321, 75968656, 77668969, 77686596, 77757124, 77898276, 78907689, 78960996, 78978769, 79869969, 84052224, 85507009, 86992929, 88059456, 88096996, 88585744, 88868329, 89056969, 91833889, 94303521, ...}, although this set seems to be endless, but by the theorem that there are no [infinite antichains](#) for the [subsequence ordering](#), this set must be finite, but this set is extremely difficult to found ([reference](#)), and it is also difficult to determine the number of elements in this set, and is much more difficult than that of the first set in every base $2 \leq b \leq 36$ (to find these two sets in bases $2 \leq b \leq 36$ (the prime or square = b (i.e. the prime or square "10") is also excluded when the base (b) is itself prime or square), we can use some [theorems](#) in [number theory](#), e.g. a digit in base b can be the last digit of a prime number $> b$ if and only if this digit is [coprime](#) to b (i.e. this digit is in the [reduced residue system mod](#) b , there are [eulerphi](#)(b) such digits), and a digit in base b can be the last digit of a square number $> b$ if and only if this digit is a [quadratic residue mod](#) b). For example, it is not even known whether there is a square composed of digits 6, 7, 8 (except $676 = 26^2$) ([reference](#) and [reference](#) and [reference](#)), also, it is not even known whether the non-simple family $3^m 5^n 9^f 44$ contain a square or not, this situation usually not occur for primes in any base, i.e. every non-simple family which can not be ruled out as containing no primes $>$ base usually contain a small prime $>$ base, thus although the problem in this article (i.e. finding the minimal set of the primes $> b$ in base b , for $2 \leq b \leq 36$) is hard, it is much easier than finding the minimal set of the squares > 10 in decimal (also finding the minimal set of the squares $> b$ in base b for any base $b > 4$), thus the latter set is not discussed in this article. (another reason for we research the minimal strings of the prime numbers instead of the minimal strings of the square numbers is that the prime numbers behave similarly to a [random sequence](#) of numbers, while the square numbers do not, thus prime numbers are more mysterious than square numbers) ([reference](#) of primes written in other bases)

	the last digit of a prime number $> b$ in base b	the last digit of a square number $> b$ in base b
condition	coprime to b	a quadratic residue mod b
number of such digits	A000010	A000224
irregular triangle read by rows, row b is such digits in base b	A038566	A096008
bases b such that all such digits are (primes or 1, squares, respectively), thus the corresponding minimal set problems are easy to solve if single-digit numbers	A048597 (2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24, 30)	A254328 (2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, 16)

are not excluded, there are only finitely many such bases b		
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In this article, we want to find the [set](#) of the minimal strings of the “[prime number](#) $> b$ ” [digit strings](#) in [bases](#) $2 \leq b \leq 36$, since [decimal](#) (base 10) is not special in [mathematics](#), there is no reason to only find this set in decimal (base 10), also, finding this set in decimal (base 10) is too easy to be researched in an article (only harder than bases 2, 3, 4, 6), thus it is necessary to research this set in other bases b .

Equivalently, a string x in a set of strings S is a minimal string [if and only if](#) any proper subsequence of x (subsequence of x which is unequal to x , like [proper subset](#)) is not in S .

The minimal set $M(L)$ of a [language](#) L is interesting, this is because it allows us to compute two natural and related languages, defined as follows:

$sub(L) := \{x \in \Sigma^* : \text{there exists } y \in L \text{ such that } x \text{ is a subsequence of } y\};$
 $sup(L) := \{x \in \Sigma^* : \text{there exists } y \in L \text{ such that } y \text{ is a subsequence of } x\}.$

An amazing fact is that $sub(L)$ and $sup(L)$ are always regular. This follows from the following classical theorem:

Theorem: For every language L , there are only finitely many minimal strings. (Equivalently, there are no [infinite antichains](#) for the [subsequence ordering](#)) (references:

https://books.google.com.tw/books?id=-HrTBwAAQBAJ&pg=PA255&lpg=PA255&dq=every+set+of+pairwise+incomparable+strings+is+finite&source=bl&ots=U7D1b_pfa0&sig=ACfU3U2_pcwWftogmSFA03C6D7_xR5ux-g&hl=zh-TW&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjP272ytqX2AhWMHKYKHfqVCOAQ6AF6BAgTEAM#v=onepage&q=every%20set%20of%20pairwise%20incomparable%20strings%20is%20finite&f=false
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/44161544> <http://www.ams.org/mathscinet-getitem?mr=84g:05002> (article is not yet available) <https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01888614/document>
<https://books.google.com.tw/books?id=wkVbDAAAQBAJ&pg=PA84&lpg=PA84&dq=every+set+of+pairwise+incomparable+strings+is+finite&source=bl&ots=Mt9t8xpcS3&sig=ACfU3U1pKFNjoyS5UeIN-SfNX7wKE2NLqg&hl=zh-TW&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjP272ytqX2AhWMHKYKHfqVCOAQ6AF6BAgREAM#v=onepage&q=every%20set%20of%20pairwise%20incomparable%20strings%20is%20finite&f=false>
<https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.65.3806&rep=rep1&type=pdf>
http://www.combinatorics.org/Volume_7/PDF/v7i1n2.pdf
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/233917563_Large_infinite_antichains_of_permutations <http://www.lsv.fr/~phs/course1.pdf>)

Indeed, we have $sup(L) = sup(M(L))$ and $\Sigma^* - sub(L) = sup(M(\Sigma^* - sub(L)))$, and the superword language of a finite language is regular, since $sup(\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \Sigma^* w_{i,1} \Sigma^* \dots \Sigma^* w_{i,|w_i|} \Sigma^*$ where $w_i = w_{i,1} \dots w_{i,|w_i|}$ with $w_{i,j} \in \Sigma$.

Since there are no [infinite antichains](#) for the [subsequence ordering](#) of [strings](#) whose [characters belong to](#) a fixed [finite set](#) (e.g. the “[prime number](#) $> b$ ” [digit strings](#) in [positional numeral system](#) with [radix](#) b (which is exactly the target of this article), whose [characters](#) always belong to the set of the digits in base b : $\{0, 1, \dots, b - 1\}$, which is a [finite set](#) with b elements, note that the set must be [finite](#) (an easy counterexample for an infinite set S is the set of all strings with length 2 whose [characters](#) belong to the set S , which is clearly an [infinite antichain](#) for the [subsequence ordering](#)), thus, e.g. in [factorial base](#) there may exist infinitely many minimal primes, i.e. the minimal set of the prime strings of subsequence ordering may be infinite, since the set of the digits in factorial base is [infinite](#), it includes *all* nonnegative integers, and thus this is not discussed in this article, just as the minimal set of substring ordering) (note that there can be [infinite antichains](#) for general [ordering](#), e.g. the set of [primes](#) is an infinite antichain for the [divisibility](#) ordering ([proofs for that this set is infinite](#)), also, the set of strings $\{abc, abbc, abbbc, abbbbc, \dots\}$ is an infinite antichain for the [substring](#) ordering of strings whose characters are in a fixed finite set $\{a, b, c\}$), the set $M(S)$ of minimal strings of any set S of strings must be [finite](#).

Although the set $M(S)$ of minimal strings is necessarily [finite](#), determining it explicitly for a given S can be a difficult computational problem. We use some [numbertheoretic heuristics](#) to [compute](#) $M(L_b)$, where L_b is the [language](#) of [base- \$b\$](#) representations of the [prime numbers](#) which are $> b$, for $2 \leq b \leq 16$ (the set $M(L_b)$ can be called **b -kernel**, since this set is the kernel of the set L_b). (Also, I left as a challenge to readers the task of computing $M(L_b)$ for $17 \leq b \leq 36$) (we stop at base 36 since this base is a maximum base for which it is possible to [write](#) the [numbers](#) with the [symbols](#) 0, 1, ..., 9 (the 10 [Arabic numerals](#)) and A, B, ..., Z (the 26 [Latin letters](#)) of the Latin alphabet, references: <http://www.tonymarston.net/php-mysql/converter.html> <https://www.dcode.fr/base-36-cipher> <http://www.urticator.net/essay/5/567.html> <http://www.urticator.net/essay/6/624.html> <https://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html#int> <https://reference.wolfram.com/language/ref/BaseForm.html> <https://baseconvert.com/> <https://www.calculand.com/unit-converter/zahlen.php?og=Base+2-36&ug=1> <https://linesegment.web.fc2.com/application/math/numbers/RadixConversion.html> (in Japanese), also see <https://primes.utm.edu/notes/words.html> for English words which are prime numbers when viewed as a number base 36)

This problem is very hard, since determining $M(L)$ for arbitrary L is in general [unsolvable](#) and can be difficult even when L is relatively simple, the set $M(L)$ is an [antichain](#) of L for the subsequence ordering (although may not be the “maximum antichain” (an antichain that has cardinality at least as large as every other antichain), which may not exist even for the subsequence ordering, although there cannot be an infinite antichains for the subsequence ordering), the problems in this article (i.e. determining $M(L_b)$ for $2 \leq b \leq 36$) are very hard [open problems](#) in [number theory](#) when b is large (say > 16) and may be [NP-complete](#) or NP-hard or an [undecidable problem](#), or an example of [Gödel's incompleteness theorems](#) (like the [continuum hypothesis](#) and the [halting problem](#), in fact, if the halting problem can be solved, then the problem in this article can also be solved (we only need to write a [computer program](#) for this problem, since this problem is [discrete](#)), however, the halting problem is known to be undecidable, i.e. a general [algorithm](#) to solve the halting problem for all possible program-input pairs cannot exist) (even in the weaker case that [probable primes](#) are allowed in place of [proven primes](#), i.e. not including [primality proving](#) of the probable primes in $M(L_b)$), or as hard as [the unsolved problems in mathematics](#), such as the [Riemann](#)

[hypothesis](#) and the [abc conjecture](#) (which are the two famous hard problems in [number theory](#)), determining $M(L_b)$ is much harder when $b > 24$ and/or $\text{eulerphi}(b)$ is larger, since $\text{eulerphi}(b)$ is the number of possible last digits of a prime number $> b$ in base b (these digits are exactly the base b digits [coprime](#) to b , all these bases are possible and for all such digits, there are [infinitely many](#) such primes (by [Dirichlet's theorem](#)), and for digits not coprime to b (let d be the [greatest common divisor \(GCD\)](#) of the digit and b), all such numbers are [divisible](#) by d and $d \leq b$, thus cannot be primes $> b$). Maybe only God knows the set $M(L_b)$ when $b > 24$ (and only God knows the largest element in the set $M(L_b)$ when $b > 24$, and only God knows the number of the elements in the set $M(L_b)$ when $b > 24$). We can imagine an alien force, vastly more powerful than us, landing on Earth and demanding $M(L_b)$ for $b = 17$ (or 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 30, 36) (including [primality proving](#) of all primes in this set) or they will destroy our planet. In that case, I claim, we should marshal all our [computers](#) and all our [mathematicians](#) and attempt to find the set and to prove the primality of all numbers in this set. But suppose, instead, that they ask for $M(L_b)$ for $b = 25$ (or 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35). In that case, I believe, we should attempt to destroy the aliens. (like [Paul Erdős for the Ramsey numbers](#), I do not think that finding $M(L_b)$ for $b > 16$ is easier than finding the [Ramsey numbers](#) $R(m,n)$ for $m > 4$, $n > 4$)

There are many unsolved problems ([open problems](#)) in number theory:

- * [Grand Riemann hypothesis](#)
- ** [Extended Riemann hypothesis](#)
- *** [Generalized Riemann hypothesis](#)
- **** [Riemann hypothesis](#)
- * [n conjecture](#)
- ** [abc conjecture](#)
- *** [Fermat–Catalan conjecture](#)
- **** [Beal conjecture](#)
- *** [Lander, Parkin, and Selfridge conjecture](#)
- *** [Pillai's conjecture](#)
- ** [Szpiro's conjecture](#)

and unsolved problems ([open problems](#)) about the prime numbers, which are related to this article:

- * Are there infinitely many [Mersenne primes](#) (the Lenstra–Pomerance–Wagstaff conjecture)? (Equivalently, are there infinitely many even [perfect numbers](#)?)
- * Are there infinitely many [Wagstaff primes](#)?
- * Are there infinitely many [repunit primes](#)?
- * Is every [Fermat number](#) $2^{2^n} + 1$ composite for $n > 4$?
- * Is every generalized half Fermat number $(3^{2^n} + 1)/2$ composite for $n > 6$?
- * Is every [double Mersenne number](#) $2^{2^n-1} - 1$ composite for $n > 7$?
- * Are all [Mersenne numbers](#) of prime index [square-free](#)?
- * Are all [Wagstaff numbers](#) of prime index [square-free](#)?
- * Are all [Fermat numbers](#) [square-free](#)?
- * For any given natural number $b \geq 2$ which is not [perfect power](#), are there infinitely many [generalized repunit primes](#) in base b (primes of the form $(b^n-1)/(b-1)$)? (If b is [perfect power](#),

then generalized repunits in base b can be factored algebraically, and thus there is at most one generalized repunit prime in base b , reference: <https://oeis.org/A084740>
<https://oeis.org/A128164> <https://oeis.org/A096059> <https://oeis.org/A126589>)

* For any given natural number $b \geq 2$ which is neither perfect odd power ([A070265](#)) nor of the form $4m^4$ ([A141046](#)), are there infinitely many generalized Wagstaff primes in base b (primes of the form $(b^n+1)/(b+1)$)? (If b is either perfect odd power ([A070265](#)) or of the form $4m^4$ ([A141046](#)), then generalized Wagstaff numbers in base b can be factored algebraically, and thus there is at most one generalized Wagstaff prime in base b)

* For any given even natural number $b \geq 2$, are there only finitely many generalized Fermat primes in base b (primes of the form $b^{2^n} + 1$)? (If b is odd, then all generalized Fermat numbers in base b are divisible by 2, and if b is either perfect odd power ([A070265](#)), then generalized Fermat numbers in base b can be factored algebraically, and thus there is no generalized Fermat prime in base b)

* For any given odd natural number $b \geq 3$, are there only finitely many generalized half Fermat primes in base b (primes of the form $(b^{2^n} + 1)/2$)? (If b is either perfect odd power ([A070265](#)), then generalized half Fermat numbers in base b can be factored algebraically, and thus there is no generalized half Fermat prime in base b)

* For any given natural number $b \geq 2$, are there infinitely [Williams primes of the first kind](#) base b (primes of the form $(b-1)^*b^n-1$)?

* For any given natural number $b \geq 2$, are there infinitely [Williams primes of the second kind](#) base b (primes of the form $(b-1)^*b^n+1$)?

* For any given natural number $b \geq 2$, are there infinitely [Williams primes of the third kind](#) base b (primes of the form $(b+1)^*b^n-1$)?

* For any given natural number $b \geq 2$ which is not $\equiv 1 \pmod 3$, are there infinitely [Williams primes of the fourth kind](#) base b (primes of the form $(b+1)^*b^n+1$)? (If $b \equiv 1 \pmod 3$, then all Williams numbers of the fourth kind in base b are divisible by 3, and thus there is no Williams primes of the fourth kind in base b)

* Is 78557 the lowest [Sierpiński number](#) (the Selfridge conjecture)?

* Is 509203 the lowest [Riesel number](#)?

* Is 125050976086 the lowest Sierpiński number to base 3?

* Is 63064644938 the lowest Riesel number to base 3?

* Is 66741 the lowest Sierpiński number to base 4?

* Is 39939 the lowest Riesel number to base 4 which is not square (for square k , k^*4^n-1 can be factored algebraically)?

* Is 159986 the lowest Sierpiński number to base 5?

* Is 346802 the lowest Riesel number to base 5?

* Is 174308 the lowest Sierpiński number to base 6?

* Is 1597 a Riesel number to base 6? (Equivalently, is 84687 the lowest Riesel number to base 6?)

(for the generalization of the lowest Sierpiński numbers and the lowest Riesel numbers to other bases, see [CRUS pages](#) and [this article](#))

other unsolved problems ([open problems](#)) about the prime numbers:

* [Goldbach conjecture](#)

* [Twin prime conjecture](#)

- * [Polignac's conjecture](#)
- * [First Hardy–Littlewood conjecture](#)
- * [Fourth Landau problem](#)
- * [Bunyakovsky conjecture](#)
- * [Dickson's conjecture](#)
- * [Schinzel's hypothesis H](#)
- * Are there any odd [perfect numbers](#)?
- * Are there any [almost perfect numbers](#) other than [powers of 2](#)?
- * Are there any [quasiperfect numbers](#)?
- * For any given natural number $n \geq 2$, are there infinitely many [\$n\$ -perfect numbers](#)?
- * For any given natural number $n \geq 2$, are there infinitely many [\$n\$ -hyperperfect numbers](#)?
- * Find the set of [friendly numbers](#), especially, are 10, 14, 15, 20, 22, 26, 33, 34, ... friendly? (they are conjectured to be solitary, i.e. not friendly, but if friendly, their smallest friends are large numbers, like the status for the number 24, although 24 is friendly, its smallest friend is 91963648)
- * Are there any odd [weird numbers](#)?
- * Are there infinitely many [amicable numbers](#)?
- * Are there any pairs of [amicable numbers](#) which have opposite parity?
- * Are there any pairs of relatively prime [amicable numbers](#)?
- * Are there infinitely many [betrothed numbers](#)?
- * Are there any pairs of [betrothed numbers](#) which have the same parity?
- * Are there infinitely many [sociable number](#) cycles?
- * Are there any [sociable number](#) cycles with length 3?
- * Are there any [sociable number](#) cycles such that not all numbers have the same parity?
- * Are there any quasi-[sociable number](#) cycles with odd length?
- * Are there any numbers n such that [eulerphi](#)(x) = n has exactly one solution?
- * Are there any composite numbers n such that [eulerphi](#)(n) divides $n-1$?
- * [Artin's conjecture on primitive roots](#)
- * For any given integer a which is not a [square](#) and does not equal to -1 , are there infinitely many primes with a as a [primitive root](#)?
- * For any given positive integer b which is not a [perfect power](#), are there infinitely many primes with b as smallest positive [primitive root](#)?
- * For any given negative integer b which is not a [perfect power](#), are there infinitely many primes with b as largest negative [primitive root](#)?
- * Are there infinitely many [Sophie Germain primes](#) ([A005384](#))? (Equivalently, are there infinitely many safe primes ([A005385](#)))?
- * Are there infinitely many [Sophie Germain primes](#) of the second kind ([A005382](#))? (Equivalently, are there infinitely many safe primes of the second kind ([A005383](#)))?
- * Are there infinitely many [Proth primes](#) ([A080076](#))?
- * Are there infinitely many [Proth primes](#) of the second kind ([A112715](#))?
- * Are there infinitely many [Pierpont primes](#) ([A005109](#))?
- * Are there infinitely many [Pierpont primes](#) of the second kind ([A005105](#))?
- * Are there infinitely many [Cullen primes](#) (primes of the form $n \cdot 2^n + 1$)?
- * Are there infinitely many [Woodall primes](#) (primes of the form $n \cdot 2^n - 1$)?
- * Are there any primes p such that $p \cdot 2^p + 1$ is also prime?
- * For any given natural number $b \geq 2$, are there infinitely [generalized Cullen primes](#) in base b (primes of the form $n \cdot b^n + 1$)?

- * For any given natural number $b \geq 2$, are there infinitely [generalized Woodall primes](#) in base b (primes of the form n^*b^n-1)?
- * Are there infinitely many [Carol primes](#) (primes of the form $(2^n-1)^2-2$)?
- * Are there infinitely many [Kynea primes](#) (primes of the form $(2^n+1)^2-2$)?
- * For any given even natural number $b \geq 2$, are there infinitely [generalized Carol primes](#) in base b (primes of the form n^*b^n+1)? (If b is odd, then all generalized Carol numbers in base b are divisible by 2, and thus there is no generalized Carol prime in base b)
- * For any given even natural number $b \geq 2$, are there infinitely [generalized Kynea primes](#) in base b (primes of the form n^*b^n-1)? (If b is odd, then all generalized Kynea numbers in base b are divisible by 2, and thus there is no generalized Kynea prime in base b)

And many hard problems in number theory which are either proved or disproved:

- * [Fermat's Last Theorem](#) (proved)
- ** [Euler's sum of powers conjecture](#) (disproved)
- * [Catalan's conjecture](#) (proved)
- * [Dirichlet's theorem](#) (proved)
- * [length of primes in arithmetic progression has no upper bound](#) (proved)

Notation

In what follows, if x is a [string](#) of [symbols](#) over the [alphabet](#) $\Sigma_b := \{0, 1, \dots, b-1\}$ (the set of the base- b [digits](#)) we let $[x]_b$ denote the evaluation of x in the [positional numeral system](#) with [base \(or radix\)](#) b (starting with the [most significant digit](#)), and $[\lambda]_b := 0$ where λ is the [empty string](#). This is extended to languages as follows: $[L]_b := \{[x]_b : x \in L\}$. We use [the convention](#) that $A := 10, B := 11, C := 12, \dots, Z := 35$, to conveniently represent strings of symbols in base $b > 10$. We let $(x)_b$ be the [canonical representation](#) of x in base b , that is, the representation without [leading zeros](#). Finally, as usual, for a language L we let $L^n := LLL \dots LLL$ with n L s and $L^* := \bigcup_{i \geq 0} L^i$.

Besides, we use $M(S)$ to denote the the minimal set (the [set](#) of the [minimal elements](#)) of the [set](#) S of [strings](#) for the [subsequence ordering](#), and we use L_b to denote the [language](#) of [base- \$b\$ representations](#) of the [prime numbers](#) which are $> b$ (thus, L_b is a set of [strings](#)), this is a list for L_b for bases $2 \leq b \leq 36$:

b	L_b (using A–Z to represent digit values 10 to 35)
2	11, 101, 111, 1011, 1101, 10001, 10011, 10111, 11101, 11111, 100101, 101001, 101011, 101111, 110101, 111011, 111101, 1000011, 1000111, 1001001, 1001111, 1010011, 1011001, 1100001, 1100101, 1100111, 1110101, 1110101, 1110001, 1111111, 10000011, 10001001, 10001011, 10010101, 10010111, 10011101, 10100011, 10100111, 10101101, 10110011, 10110101, 10111111, 11000001, 11000101, 11000111, 11010011, 11011111, 11100011, 11100101, 11101001, 11101111, 11110001, 11111011, 100000001, 100000111, 100001101, 100001111, 100010101, 100011001, 100011011, 100100101, 100110011, 100110111, 100111001, 100111101, 101001011, 101010001, 101011011, 101011101, 101100001, 101100111, 101101111, 101110101, 101111011, 101111111, 110000101, 110001101,

	110010001, 110011001, 110100011, 110100101, 110101111, 110110001, 110110111, 110111011, 111000001, 111001001, 111001101, 111001111, 111010011, 111011111, 111100111, 111101011, 111110011, 111110111, 111111101, 1000001001, 1000001011, 1000011101, 1000100011, ...
<u>3</u>	12, 21, 102, 111, 122, 201, 212, 1002, 1011, 1101, 1112, 1121, 1202, 1222, 2012, 2021, 2111, 2122, 2201, 2221, 10002, 10022, 10121, 10202, 10211, 10222, 11001, 11012, 11201, 11212, 12002, 12011, 12112, 12121, 12211, 20001, 20012, 20102, 20122, 20201, 21002, 21011, 21022, 21101, 21211, 22021, 22102, 22111, 22122, 22212, 22221, 100022, 100112, 100202, 100222, 101001, 101021, 101102, 101111, 101212, 102101, 102112, 102121, 102202, 110021, 110111, 110212, 110221, 111002, 111022, 111121, 111211, 112001, 112012, 112102, 112201, 112212, 120011, 120112, 120121, 120222, 121001, 121021, 121102, 121122, 121221, 122002, 122011, 122022, 122202, 200001, 200012, 200111, 200122, 200212, 201022, 201101, 202001, 202021, 202122, ...
<u>4</u>	11, 13, 23, 31, 101, 103, 113, 131, 133, 211, 221, 223, 233, 311, 323, 331, 1003, 1013, 1021, 1033, 1103, 1121, 1201, 1211, 1213, 1223, 1231, 1301, 1333, 2003, 2021, 2023, 2111, 2113, 2131, 2203, 2213, 2231, 2303, 2311, 2333, 3001, 3011, 3013, 3103, 3133, 3203, 3211, 3221, 3233, 3301, 3323, 10001, 10013, 10031, 10033, 10111, 10121, 10123, 10211, 10303, 10313, 10321, 10331, 11023, 11101, 11123, 11131, 11201, 11213, 11233, 11311, 11323, 11333, 12011, 12031, 12101, 12121, 12203, 12211, 12233, 12301, 12313, 12323, 13001, 13021, 13031, 13033, 13103, 13133, 13213, 13223, 13303, 13313, 13331, 20021, 20023, 20131, 20203, 20231, ...
<u>5</u>	12, 21, 23, 32, 34, 43, 104, 111, 122, 131, 133, 142, 203, 214, 221, 232, 241, 243, 304, 313, 324, 342, 401, 403, 412, 414, 423, 1002, 1011, 1022, 1024, 1044, 1101, 1112, 1123, 1132, 1143, 1204, 1211, 1231, 1233, 1242, 1244, 1321, 1343, 1402, 1404, 1413, 1424, 1431, 2001, 2012, 2023, 2034, 2041, 2102, 2111, 2113, 2133, 2212, 2221, 2223, 2232, 2311, 2322, 2342, 2344, 2403, 2414, 2432, 2443, 3004, 3013, 3024, 3042, 3101, 3114, 3134, 3141, 3211, 3213, 3224, 3233, 3244, 3312, 3321, 3323, 3332, 3404, 3422, 3431, 3444, 4003, 4014, 4041, 4043, 4131, 4142, 4212, 4223, ...
<u>6</u>	11, 15, 21, 25, 31, 35, 45, 51, 101, 105, 111, 115, 125, 135, 141, 151, 155, 201, 211, 215, 225, 241, 245, 251, 255, 301, 305, 331, 335, 345, 351, 405, 411, 421, 431, 435, 445, 455, 501, 515, 521, 525, 531, 551, 1011, 1015, 1021, 1025, 1035, 1041, 1055, 1105, 1115, 1125, 1131, 1141, 1145, 1151, 1205, 1231, 1235, 1241, 1245, 1311, 1321, 1335, 1341, 1345, 1355, 1411, 1421, 1431, 1435, 1445, 1501, 1505, 1521, 1535, 1541, 1555, 2001, 2011, 2015, 2025, 2041, 2045, 2051, 2055, 2115, 2131, 2135, 2151, 2155, 2205, 2225, 2231, 2301, 2311, 2325, 2335, ...
<u>7</u>	14, 16, 23, 25, 32, 41, 43, 52, 56, 61, 65, 104, 113, 115, 124, 131, 133, 142, 146, 155, 166, 203, 205, 212, 214, 221, 241, 245, 254, 256, 302, 304, 313, 322, 326, 335, 344, 346, 362, 364, 401, 403, 421, 436, 443, 445, 452, 461, 463, 506, 515, 524, 533, 535, 544, 551, 553, 566, 616, 623, 625, 632, 652, 661, 1004, 1006, 1013, 1022, 1033, 1042, 1051, 1055, 1064, 1105, 1112, 1123, 1136, 1141, 1154, 1156, 1165, 1202, 1211, 1222, 1226, 1231, 1235, 1253, 1264, 1301, 1312, 1316, 1325, 1343, 1345, 1402, 1411, 1424, 1433, 1442, ...

<u>8</u>	13, 15, 21, 23, 27, 35, 37, 45, 51, 53, 57, 65, 73, 75, 103, 107, 111, 117, 123, 131, 141, 145, 147, 153, 155, 161, 177, 203, 211, 213, 225, 227, 235, 243, 247, 255, 263, 265, 277, 301, 305, 307, 323, 337, 343, 345, 351, 357, 361, 373, 401, 407, 415, 417, 425, 431, 433, 445, 463, 467, 471, 475, 513, 521, 533, 535, 541, 547, 557, 565, 573, 577, 605, 615, 621, 631, 643, 645, 657, 661, 667, 673, 701, 711, 715, 717, 723, 737, 747, 753, 763, 767, 775, 1011, 1013, 1035, 1043, 1055, 1063, 1071, ...
<u>9</u>	12, 14, 18, 21, 25, 32, 34, 41, 45, 47, 52, 58, 65, 67, 74, 78, 81, 87, 102, 108, 117, 122, 124, 128, 131, 135, 151, 155, 162, 164, 175, 177, 184, 201, 205, 212, 218, 221, 232, 234, 238, 241, 254, 267, 272, 274, 278, 285, 287, 308, 315, 322, 328, 331, 337, 342, 344, 355, 371, 375, 377, 382, 407, 414, 425, 427, 432, 438, 447, 454, 461, 465, 472, 481, 485, 504, 515, 517, 528, 531, 537, 542, 548, 557, 562, 564, 568, 582, 601, 605, 614, 618, 625, 638, 641, 661, 667, 678, 685, 702, ...
<u>10</u>	11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97, 101, 103, 107, 109, 113, 127, 131, 137, 139, 149, 151, 157, 163, 167, 173, 179, 181, 191, 193, 197, 199, 211, 223, 227, 229, 233, 239, 241, 251, 257, 263, 269, 271, 277, 281, 283, 293, 307, 311, 313, 317, 331, 337, 347, 349, 353, 359, 367, 373, 379, 383, 389, 397, 401, 409, 419, 421, 431, 433, 439, 443, 449, 457, 461, 463, 467, 479, 487, 491, 499, 503, 509, 521, 523, 541, 547, 557, 563, 569, ...
<u>11</u>	12, 16, 18, 21, 27, 29, 34, 38, 3A, 43, 49, 54, 56, 61, 65, 67, 72, 76, 81, 89, 92, 94, 98, 9A, A3, 106, 10A, 115, 117, 126, 128, 133, 139, 142, 148, 153, 155, 164, 166, 16A, 171, 182, 193, 197, 199, 1A2, 1A8, 1AA, 209, 214, 21A, 225, 227, 232, 236, 238, 247, 25A, 263, 265, 269, 281, 287, 296, 298, 2A1, 2A7, 304, 30A, 315, 319, 324, 331, 335, 342, 351, 353, 362, 364, 36A, 373, 379, 386, 38A, 391, 395, 3A6, 403, 407, 414, 418, 423, 434, 436, 452, 458, 467, 472, 478, 47A, ...
<u>12</u>	11, 15, 17, 1B, 25, 27, 31, 35, 37, 3B, 45, 4B, 51, 57, 5B, 61, 67, 6B, 75, 81, 85, 87, 8B, 91, 95, A7, AB, B5, B7, 105, 107, 111, 117, 11B, 125, 12B, 131, 13B, 141, 145, 147, 157, 167, 16B, 171, 175, 17B, 181, 18B, 195, 19B, 1A5, 1A7, 1B1, 1B5, 1B7, 205, 217, 21B, 221, 225, 237, 241, 24B, 251, 255, 25B, 267, 271, 277, 27B, 285, 291, 295, 2A1, 2AB, 2B1, 2BB, 301, 307, 30B, 315, 321, 325, 327, 32B, 33B, 347, 34B, 357, 35B, 365, 375, 377, 391, 397, 3A5, 3AB, 3B5, 3B7, ...
<u>13</u>	14, 16, 1A, 23, 25, 2B, 32, 34, 38, 41, 47, 49, 52, 56, 58, 61, 65, 6B, 76, 7A, 7C, 83, 85, 89, 9A, A1, A7, A9, B6, B8, C1, C7, CB, 104, 10A, 10C, 119, 11B, 122, 124, 133, 142, 146, 148, 14C, 155, 157, 164, 16A, 173, 179, 17B, 184, 188, 18A, 197, 1A8, 1AC, 1B1, 1B5, 1C6, 1CC, 209, 20B, 212, 218, 223, 229, 232, 236, 23C, 247, 24B, 256, 263, 265, 272, 274, 27A, 281, 287, 292, 296, 298, 29C, 2AB, 2B6, 2BA, 2C5, 2C9, 302, 311, 313, 328, 331, 33B, 344, 34A, 34C, 355, ...
<u>14</u>	13, 15, 19, 21, 23, 29, 2D, 31, 35, 3B, 43, 45, 4B, 51, 53, 59, 5D, 65, 6D, 73, 75, 79, 7B, 81, 91, 95, 9B, 9D, A9, AB, B3, B9, BD, C5, CB, CD, D9, DB, 101, 103, 111, 11D, 123, 125, 129, 131, 133, 13D, 145, 14B, 153, 155, 15B, 161, 163, 16D, 17D, 183, 185, 189, 199, 1A1, 1AB, 1AD, 1B3, 1B9, 1C3, 1C9, 1D1, 1D5, 1DB, 205, 209, 213, 21D, 221, 22B, 22D, 235, 239, 241, 249, 24D, 251, 255, 263, 26B, 271, 279, 27D, 285, 293, 295, 2A9, 2B1, 2BB, 2C3, 2C9, 2CB,

	2D3, ...
15	12, 14, 18, 1E, 21, 27, 2B, 2D, 32, 38, 3E, 41, 47, 4B, 4D, 54, 58, 5E, 67, 6B, 6D, 72, 74, 78, 87, 8B, 92, 94, 9E, A1, A7, AD, B2, B8, BE, C1, CB, CD, D2, D4, E1, ED, 102, 104, 108, 10E, 111, 11B, 122, 128, 12E, 131, 137, 13B, 13D, 148, 157, 15B, 15D, 162, 171, 177, 182, 184, 188, 18E, 197, 19D, 1A4, 1A8, 1AE, 1B7, 1BB, 1C4, 1CE, 1D1, 1DB, 1DD, 1E4, 1E8, 1EE, 207, 20B, 20D, 212, 21E, 227, 22B, 234, 238, 23E, 24B, 24D, 261, 267, 272, 278, 27E, 281, 287, ...
16	11, 13, 17, 1D, 1F, 25, 29, 2B, 2F, 35, 3B, 3D, 43, 47, 49, 4F, 53, 59, 61, 65, 67, 6B, 6D, 71, 7F, 83, 89, 8B, 95, 97, 9D, A3, A7, AD, B3, B5, BF, C1, C5, C7, D3, DF, E3, E5, E9, EF, F1, FB, 101, 107, 10D, 10F, 115, 119, 11B, 125, 133, 137, 139, 13D, 14B, 151, 15B, 15D, 161, 167, 16F, 175, 17B, 17F, 185, 18D, 191, 199, 1A3, 1A5, 1AF, 1B1, 1B7, 1BB, 1C1, 1C9, 1CD, 1CF, 1D3, 1DF, 1E7, 1EB, 1F3, 1F7, 1FD, 209, 20B, 21D, 223, 22D, 233, 239, 23B, 241, ...
17	12, 16, 1C, 1E, 23, 27, 29, 2D, 32, 38, 3A, 3G, 43, 45, 4B, 4F, 54, 5C, 5G, 61, 65, 67, 6B, 78, 7C, 81, 83, 8D, 8F, 94, 9A, 9E, A3, A9, AB, B4, B6, BA, BC, C7, D2, D6, D8, DC, E1, E3, ED, F2, F8, FE, FG, G5, G9, GB, 104, 111, 115, 117, 11B, 128, 12E, 137, 139, 13D, 142, 14A, 14G, 155, 159, 15F, 166, 16A, 171, 17B, 17D, 186, 188, 18E, 191, 197, 19F, 1A2, 1A4, 1A8, 1B3, 1BB, 1BF, 1C6, 1CA, 1CG, 1DB, 1DD, 1EE, 1F3, 1FD, 1G2, 1G8, 1GA, 1GG, 209, ...
18	11, 15, 1B, 1D, 21, 25, 27, 2B, 2H, 35, 37, 3D, 3H, 41, 47, 4B, 4H, 57, 5B, 5D, 5H, 61, 65, 71, 75, 7B, 7D, 85, 87, 8D, 91, 95, 9B, 9H, A1, AB, AD, AH, B1, BD, C7, CB, CD, CH, D5, D7, DH, E5, EB, EH, F1, F7, FB, FD, G5, H1, H5, H7, HB, 107, 10D, 115, 117, 11B, 11H, 127, 12D, 131, 135, 13B, 141, 145, 14D, 155, 157, 15H, 161, 167, 16B, 16H, 177, 17B, 17D, 17H, 18B, 191, 195, 19D, 19H, 1A5, 1AH, 1B1, 1C1, 1C7, 1CH, 1D5, 1DB, 1DD, 1E1, 1EB, ...
19	14, 1A, 1C, 1I, 23, 25, 29, 2F, 32, 34, 3A, 3E, 3G, 43, 47, 4D, 52, 56, 58, 5C, 5E, 5I, 6D, 6H, 74, 76, 7G, 7I, 85, 8B, 8F, 92, 98, 9A, A1, A3, A7, A9, B2, BE, BI, C1, C5, CB, CD, D4, DA, DG, E3, E5, EB, EF, EH, F8, G3, G7, G9, GD, H8, HE, I5, I7, IB, IH, 106, 10C, 10I, 113, 119, 11H, 122, 12A, 131, 133, 13D, 13F, 142, 146, 14C, 151, 155, 157, 15B, 164, 16C, 16G, 175, 179, 17F, 188, 18A, 199, 19F, 1A6, 1AC, 1AI, 1B1, 1B7, 1BH, 1C4, ...
20	13, 19, 1B, 1H, 21, 23, 27, 2D, 2J, 31, 37, 3B, 3D, 3J, 43, 49, 4H, 51, 53, 57, 59, 5D, 67, 6B, 6H, 6J, 79, 7B, 7H, 83, 87, 8D, 8J, 91, 9B, 9D, 9H, 9J, AB, B3, B7, B9, BD, BJ, C1, CB, CH, D3, D9, DB, DH, E1, E3, ED, F7, FB, FD, FH, GB, GH, H7, H9, HD, HJ, I7, ID, IJ, J3, J9, JH, 101, 109, 10J, 111, 11B, 11D, 11J, 123, 129, 12H, 131, 133, 137, 13J, 147, 14B, 14J, 153, 159, 161, 163, 171, 177, 17H, 183, 189, 18B, 18H, 197, 19D, ...
21	12, 18, 1A, 1G, 1K, 21, 25, 2B, 2H, 2J, 34, 38, 3A, 3G, 3K, 45, 4D, 4H, 4J, 52, 54, 58, 61, 65, 6B, 6D, 72, 74, 7A, 7G, 7K, 85, 8B, 8D, 92, 94, 98, 9A, A1, AD, AH, AJ, B2, B8, BA, BK, C5, CB, CH, CJ, D4, D8, DA, DK, ED, EH, EJ, F2, FG, G1, GB, GD, GH, H2, HA, HG, I1, I5, IB, IJ, J2, JA, JK, K1, KB, KD, KJ, 102, 108, 10G, 10K, 111, 115, 11H, 124, 128, 12G, 12K, 135, 13H, 13J, 14G, 151, 15B, 15H, 162, 164, 16A, 16K, 175, ...
22	11, 17, 19, 1F, 1J, 1L, 23, 29, 2F, 2H, 31, 35, 37, 3D, 3H, 41, 49, 4D, 4F, 4J, 4L, 53, 5H, 5L, 65, 67, 6H, 6J, 73, 79, 7D, 7J, 83, 85, 8F, 8H, 8L, 91, 9D, A3, A7, A9, AD, AJ, AL, B9, BF, BL, C5, C7, CD, CH, CJ, D7, DL, E3, E5, E9, F1,

	F7, FH, FJ, G1, G7, GF, GL, H5, H9, HF, I1, I5, ID, J1, J3, JD, JF, JL, K3, K9, KH, KL, L1, L5, LH, 103, 107, 10F, 10J, 113, 11F, 11H, 12D, 12J, 137, 13D, 13J, 13L, 145, 14F, 14L, ...
23	16, 18, 1E, 1I, 1K, 21, 27, 2D, 2F, 2L, 32, 34, 3A, 3E, 3K, 45, 49, 4B, 4F, 4H, 4L, 5C, 5G, 5M, 61, 6B, 6D, 6J, 72, 76, 7C, 7I, 7K, 87, 89, 8D, 8F, 94, 9G, 9K, 9M, A3, A9, AB, AL, B4, BA, BG, BI, C1, C5, C7, CH, D8, DC, DE, DI, E9, EF, F2, F4, F8, FE, FM, G5, GB, GF, GL, H6, HA, HI, I5, I7, IH, IJ, J2, J6, JC, JK, K1, K3, K7, KJ, L4, L8, LG, LK, M3, MF, MH, 10C, 10I, 115, 11B, 11H, 11J, 122, 12C, 12I, 131, ...
24	15, 17, 1D, 1H, 1J, 1N, 25, 2B, 2D, 2J, 2N, 31, 37, 3B, 3H, 41, 45, 47, 4B, 4D, 4H, 57, 5B, 5H, 5J, 65, 67, 6D, 6J, 6N, 75, 7B, 7D, 7N, 81, 85, 87, 8J, 97, 9B, 9D, 9H, 9N, A1, AB, AH, AN, B5, B7, BD, BH, BJ, C5, CJ, CN, D1, D5, DJ, E1, EB, ED, EH, EN, F7, FD, FJ, FN, G5, GD, GH, H1, HB, HD, HN, I1, I7, IB, IH, J1, J5, J7, JB, JN, K7, KB, KJ, KN, L5, LH, LJ, MD, MJ, N5, NB, NH, NJ, 101, 10B, 10H, 10N, ...
25	14, 16, 1C, 1G, 1I, 1M, 23, 29, 2B, 2H, 2L, 2N, 34, 38, 3E, 3M, 41, 43, 47, 49, 4D, 52, 56, 5C, 5E, 5O, 61, 67, 6D, 6H, 6N, 74, 76, 7G, 7I, 7M, 7O, 8B, 8N, 92, 94, 98, 9E, 9G, A1, A7, AD, AJ, AL, B2, B6, B8, BI, C7, CB, CD, CH, D6, DC, DM, DO, E3, E9, EH, EN, F4, F8, FE, FM, G1, G9, GJ, GL, H6, H8, HE, HI, HO, I7, IB, ID, IH, J4, JC, JG, JO, K3, K9, KL, KN, LG, LM, M7, MD, MJ, ML, N2, NC, NI, NO, ...
26	13, 15, 1B, 1F, 1H, 1L, 21, 27, 29, 2F, 2J, 2L, 31, 35, 3B, 3J, 3N, 3P, 43, 45, 49, 4N, 51, 57, 59, 5J, 5L, 61, 67, 6B, 6H, 6N, 6P, 79, 7B, 7F, 7H, 83, 8F, 8J, 8L, 8P, 95, 97, 9H, 9N, A3, A9, AB, AH, AL, AN, B7, BL, BP, C1, C5, CJ, CP, D9, DB, DF, DL, E3, E9, EF, EJ, EP, F7, FB, FJ, G3, G5, GF, GH, GN, H1, H7, HF, HJ, HL, HP, IB, IJ, IN, J5, J9, JF, K1, K3, KL, L1, LB, LH, LN, LP, M5, MF, ML, N1, ...
27	12, 14, 1A, 1E, 1G, 1K, 1Q, 25, 27, 2D, 2H, 2J, 2P, 32, 38, 3G, 3K, 3M, 3Q, 41, 45, 4J, 4N, 52, 54, 5E, 5G, 5M, 61, 65, 6B, 6H, 6J, 72, 74, 78, 7A, 7M, 87, 8B, 8D, 8H, 8N, 8P, 98, 9E, 9K, 9Q, A1, A7, AB, AD, AN, BA, BE, BG, BK, C7, CD, CN, CP, D2, D8, DG, DM, E1, E5, EB, EJ, EN, F4, FE, FG, FQ, G1, G7, GB, GH, GP, H2, H4, H8, HK, I1, I5, ID, IH, IN, J8, JA, K1, K7, KH, KN, L2, L4, LA, LK, LQ, M5, ...
28	11, 13, 19, 1D, 1F, 1J, 1P, 23, 25, 2B, 2F, 2H, 2N, 2R, 35, 3D, 3H, 3J, 3N, 3P, 41, 4F, 4J, 4P, 4R, 59, 5B, 5H, 5N, 5R, 65, 6B, 6D, 6N, 6P, 71, 73, 7F, 7R, 83, 85, 89, 8F, 8H, 8R, 95, 9B, 9H, 9J, 9P, A1, A3, AD, AR, B3, B5, B9, BN, C1, CB, CD, CH, CN, D3, D9, DF, DJ, DP, E5, E9, EH, ER, F1, FB, FD, FJ, FN, G1, G9, GD, GF, GJ, H3, HB, HF, HN, HR, I5, IH, IJ, J9, JF, JP, K3, K9, KB, KH, KR, L5, LB, ...
29	12, 18, 1C, 1E, 1I, 1O, 21, 23, 29, 2D, 2F, 2L, 2P, 32, 3A, 3E, 3G, 3K, 3M, 3Q, 4B, 4F, 4L, 4N, 54, 56, 5C, 5I, 5M, 5S, 65, 67, 6H, 6J, 6N, 6P, 78, 7K, 7O, 7Q, 81, 87, 89, 8J, 8P, 92, 98, 9A, 9G, 9K, 9M, A3, AH, AL, AN, AR, BC, BI, BS, C1, C5, CB, CJ, CP, D2, D6, DC, DK, DO, E3, ED, EF, EP, ER, F4, F8, FE, FM, FQ, FS, G3, GF, GN, GR, H6, HA, HG, HS, I1, IJ, IP, J6, JC, JI, JK, JQ, K7, KD, KJ, KL, ...
30	11, 17, 1B, 1D, 1H, 1N, 1T, 21, 27, 2B, 2D, 2J, 2N, 2T, 37, 3B, 3D, 3H, 3J, 3N, 47, 4B, 4H, 4J, 4T, 51, 57, 5D, 5H, 5N, 5T, 61, 6B, 6D, 6H, 6J, 71, 7D, 7H, 7J,

	7N, 7T, 81, 8B, 8H, 8N, 8T, 91, 97, 9B, 9D, 9N, A7, AB, AD, AH, B1, B7, BH, BJ, BN, BT, C7, CD, CJ, CN, CT, D7, DB, DJ, DT, E1, EB, ED, EJ, EN, ET, F7, FB, FD, FH, FT, G7, GB, GJ, GN, GT, HB, HD, I1, I7, IH, IN, IT, J1, J7, JH, JN, JT, K1, ...
31	16, 1A, 1C, 1G, 1M, 1S, 1U, 25, 29, 2B, 2H, 2L, 2R, 34, 38, 3A, 3E, 3G, 3K, 43, 47, 4D, 4F, 4P, 4R, 52, 58, 5C, 5I, 5O, 5Q, 65, 67, 6B, 6D, 6P, 76, 7A, 7C, 7G, 7M, 7O, 83, 89, 8F, 8L, 8N, 8T, 92, 94, 9E, 9S, A1, A3, A7, AL, AR, B6, B8, BC, BI, BQ, C1, C7, CB, CH, CP, CT, D6, DG, DI, DS, DU, E5, E9, EF, EN, ER, ET, F2, FE, FM, FQ, G3, G7, GD, GP, GR, HE, HK, HU, I5, IB, ID, IJ, IT, J4, JA, JC, JI, ...
32	15, 19, 1B, 1F, 1L, 1R, 1T, 23, 27, 29, 2F, 2J, 2P, 31, 35, 37, 3B, 3D, 3H, 3V, 43, 49, 4B, 4L, 4N, 4T, 53, 57, 5D, 5J, 5L, 5V, 61, 65, 67, 6J, 6V, 73, 75, 79, 7F, 7H, 7R, 81, 87, 8D, 8F, 8L, 8P, 8R, 95, 9J, 9N, 9P, 9T, AB, AH, AR, AT, B1, B7, BF, BL, BR, BV, C5, CD, CH, CP, D3, D5, DF, DH, DN, DR, E1, E9, ED, EF, EJ, EV, F7, FB, FJ, FN, FT, G9, GB, GT, H3, HD, HJ, HP, HR, I1, IB, IH, IN, IP, IV, ...
33	14, 18, 1A, 1E, 1K, 1Q, 1S, 21, 25, 27, 2D, 2H, 2N, 2V, 32, 34, 38, 3A, 3E, 3S, 3W, 45, 47, 4H, 4J, 4P, 4V, 52, 58, 5E, 5G, 5Q, 5S, 5W, 61, 6D, 6P, 6T, 6V, 72, 78, 7A, 7K, 7Q, 7W, 85, 87, 8D, 8H, 8J, 8T, 9A, 9E, 9G, 9K, A1, A7, AH, AJ, AN, AT, B4, BA, BG, BK, BQ, C1, C5, CD, CN, CP, D2, D4, DA, DE, DK, DS, DW, E1, E5, EH, EP, ET, F4, F8, FE, FQ, FS, GD, GJ, GT, H2, H8, HA, HG, HQ, HW, I5, I7, ID, ...
34	13, 17, 19, 1D, 1J, 1P, 1R, 1X, 23, 25, 2B, 2F, 2L, 2T, 2X, 31, 35, 37, 3B, 3P, 3T, 41, 43, 4D, 4F, 4L, 4R, 4V, 53, 59, 5B, 5L, 5N, 5R, 5T, 67, 6J, 6N, 6P, 6T, 71, 73, 7D, 7J, 7P, 7V, 7X, 85, 89, 8B, 8L, 91, 95, 97, 9B, 9P, 9V, A7, A9, AD, AJ, AR, AX, B5, B9, BF, BN, BR, C1, CB, CD, CN, CP, CV, D1, D7, DF, DJ, DL, DP, E3, EB, EF, EN, ER, EX, FB, FD, FV, G3, GD, GJ, GP, GR, GX, H9, HF, HL, HN, HT, ...
35	12, 16, 18, 1C, 1I, 1O, 1Q, 1W, 21, 23, 29, 2D, 2J, 2R, 2V, 2X, 32, 34, 38, 3M, 3Q, 3W, 3Y, 49, 4B, 4H, 4N, 4R, 4X, 54, 56, 5G, 5I, 5M, 5O, 61, 6D, 6H, 6J, 6N, 6T, 6V, 76, 7C, 7I, 7O, 7Q, 7W, 81, 83, 8D, 8R, 8V, 8X, 92, 9G, 9M, 9W, 9Y, A3, A9, AH, AN, AT, AX, B4, BC, BG, BO, BY, C1, CB, CD, CJ, CN, CT, D2, D6, D8, DC, DO, DW, E1, E9, ED, EJ, EV, EX, FG, FM, FW, G3, G9, GB, GH, GR, GX, H4, H6, HC, ...
36	11, 15, 17, 1B, 1H, 1N, 1P, 1V, 1Z, 21, 27, 2B, 2H, 2P, 2T, 2V, 2Z, 31, 35, 3J, 3N, 3T, 3V, 45, 47, 4D, 4J, 4N, 4T, 4Z, 51, 5B, 5D, 5H, 5J, 5V, 67, 6B, 6D, 6H, 6N, 6P, 6Z, 75, 7B, 7H, 7J, 7P, 7T, 7V, 85, 8J, 8N, 8P, 8T, 97, 9D, 9N, 9P, 9T, 9Z, A7, AD, AJ, AN, AT, B1, B5, BD, BN, BP, BZ, C1, C7, CB, CH, CP, CT, CV, CZ, DB, DJ, DN, DV, DZ, E5, EH, EJ, F1, F7, FH, FN, FT, FV, G1, GB, GH, GN, GP, GV, ...

The primes in $M(L_b)$ are called **minimal prime base b** in this article, although in fact this name should be used for L_b is the language of base- b representations of the prime numbers, where primes $> b$ is not required ([reference](#)), this problem is an extension of the [original minimal prime problem](#) to include [Conjectures 'R Us Sierpinski/Riesel](#) conjectures base b with k -values $< b$, i.e. the smallest prime of the form $k*b^n+1$ and $k*b^n-1$ for all $k < b$. The original minimal prime base b puzzle does not cover CRUS Sierpinski/Riesel conjectures

[illegible]

the number of possible (first digit,last digit) combo of a minimal prime in base b more simple and [smooth number](#), since if start with b , then when b is prime, there is an additional possible (first digit,last digit) combo: (1,0), and hence the formula will be $(b-1)*\text{eulerphi}(b)+1$ if b is prime, or $(b-1)*\text{eulerphi}(b)$ if b is composite (the fully formula will be $(b-1)*\text{eulerphi}(b)+\text{isprime}(b)$ or $(b-1)*\text{eulerphi}(b)+\text{floor}((b-\text{eulerphi}(b))/(b-1))$), which is more complex, and if start with 1 (i.e. the [original minimal prime problem](#)), the formula is much more complex, since the prime digits (i.e. the single-digit primes) should be excluded, and (for such prime $>b$) the first digit has $b-1-\text{primepi}(b)$ choices, and the last digit has $\text{A048864}(b)$ choices, by the [rule of product](#), there are $(b-1-\text{primepi}(b))*\text{A048864}(b)$ choices of the (first digit,last digit) combo (if for such prime $\geq b$ instead of $>b$, then the formula will be $(b-1-\text{primepi}(b))*\text{A048864}(b)+1$ if b is prime, or $(b-1-\text{primepi}(b))*\text{A048864}(b)$ if b is composite), which is much more complex, (also, the possible (first digit,last digit) combo for a prime $>b$ in base b are exactly the (first digit,last digit) combos which there are infinitely many primes have, while this is not true when the requiring is prime $\geq b$ or prime ≥ 2 instead of prime $> b$, since this will contain the prime factors of b , which are not coprime to b and hence there is only this prime (and not infinitely many primes) have this (first digit,last digit) combo) thus the problem in this forum (i.e. the minimal prime (start with $b+1$) problem) is much better than the original minimal prime problem.

For example, 857 is a minimal prime in decimal because there is no prime > 10 among the shorter subsequences of the digits: 8, 5, 7, 85, 87, 57. The subsequence does not have to consist of consecutive digits, so 149 is not a minimal prime in decimal (because 19 is prime and $19 > 10$). But it does have to be in the same order; so, for example, 991 is still a minimal prime in decimal even though a subset of the digits can form the shorter prime $19 > 10$ by changing the order.

A summary of the results of our [algorithm](#) is presented in the table in the next section, I completely solved all bases up to 16 except for bases 14, 16, and the odd bases >10 (the [proofs](#) are at the end of this article), for bases 14, 16, and the odd bases >10 , I only found all minimal primes up to certain limit (about 2^{32}) and some larger minimal primes (such as $B^{563}C$ in base 13 and $D9^{1052}$ in base 16). I left as a challenge to readers the task of solving (finding all minimal primes and proving that these are all such primes) bases 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, and bases 17 through 36 (this will be a hard problem, e.g. base 23 has a minimal prime $9E^{800873}$, and base 30 has a minimal prime OT^{34205}).

[Prime numbers](#) are central in [number theory](#) because of the [fundamental theorem of arithmetic](#): every [natural number greater than 1](#) is either a prime itself or can be [factorized](#) as a [product](#) of primes that is unique [up to](#) their order ([sociology](#) is applied [psychology](#), [psychology](#) is applied [biology](#), [biology](#) is applied [chemistry](#), [chemistry](#) is applied [physics](#), [physics](#) is applied [mathematics](#), the basics of [mathematics](#) is the [numbers](#), the basics of the [numbers](#) is the [natural numbers](#), the researching of the [natural numbers](#) is [number theory](#)). Also, for a [completely multiplicative function](#) $f(x)$ (i.e. an [arithmetic function](#) (i.e. a [function](#) whose [domain](#) is the [natural numbers](#)), such that $f(1) = 1$ and $f(x*y) = f(x)*f(y)$ holds for all positive integers x and y), all $f(n)$ are completely determined by $f(p)$ with prime p (i.e. a completely multiplicative function is completely determined by its values at the prime numbers). Also many functions in number theory are highly related to prime numbers, such as [Liouville function](#), [Möbius function](#), [Euler's totient function](#), [Carmichael function](#), [Dedekind psi function](#), and [divisor function](#) (all of them are [multiplicative functions](#), although only

Liouville function is a [completely multiplicative function](#)). Also see [The Prime Pages](#) (a website about the prime numbers). Also see [Primegrid](#). Also see [the set of the primes](#) (warning: the related link “The $n-1$ and $n+1$ primality tests by Curtis Bright, INTP (2013-10-09)” in this article is wrong, the correct link is [this](#)) and [factoring into primes](#).

addition	multiplication
subtraction	division
0	1
negation	reciprocal
the set $\{1\}$	the set of the prime numbers
less than	divides
$1 + 1 + 1 + \dots + 1$ with n 1's	the prime factorization of n (e.g. $360 = 2^3 * 3^2 * 5$)

[Addition](#) and [multiplication](#) are the basic operations of arithmetic (which is also the basics of [mathematics](#)). In the [addition](#) operation, the [identity element](#) is [0](#), and all natural numbers > 0 can be written as the sum of many [1](#)'s, and the number [1](#) cannot be broken up; in the [multiplication](#) operation, the [identity element](#) is [1](#), and all natural numbers > 1 can be written as the product of many [prime numbers](#), and the [prime numbers](#) cannot be broken up. Also, primes are the [natural numbers](#) $n \geq 1$ such that if n [divides](#) $x*y$ (x and y are [natural numbers](#)), then n [divides](#) either x or y (or both). Also, prime numbers are the numbers n such that the [ring](#) of [integers modulo \$n\$](#) (Z_n) is a [field](#) (also is an [integral domain](#), also is a [division ring](#), also has no [zero divisors](#) other than 0 (for the special case that $n = 1$, see [zero ring](#))). Also, many famous problems in number theory are related to the prime numbers, such as the [Goldbach's conjecture](#), the [twin prime conjecture](#), the , etc. and also many famous problems in number theory, although they do not have “prime number” in their , but solving them needs to using the prime numbers, such as the [Fermat's Last Theorem](#), the [Riemann hypothesis](#), the [abc conjecture](#), etc. Besides, “the [set](#) $M(L_b)$ ” to “the [set](#) of the prime numbers (except b itself) [digit strings](#) with length > 1 in [base](#) b ” to “the [partially ordered binary relation](#) by [subsequence](#)” is “the [set](#) of the prime numbers” to “the [set](#) of the [integers](#) > 1 ” to “the [partially ordered binary relation](#) by [divisibility](#)” (and indeed, the “ > 1 ” in “the prime numbers (except b itself) [digit strings](#) with length > 1 in [base](#) b ” can be corresponded to the “ > 1 ” in “the integers > 1 ”) (for the reason why b itself is excluded, see the sections above and [this forum post](#)), thus the problem in this article is very important and beautiful.

subsequence ordering	divisibility ordering
the prime numbers $> b$ digit strings in base b	the integers > 1
the set $M(L_b)$	the set of the prime numbers

[Recreations](#) involving the [decimal digits](#) of [primes](#) have a long history. To give just a few examples, without trying to be exhaustive, Yates studied the “[repunits](#)”, which are primes of

the form 111...111. Caldwell and Dubner studied the “[near-repdigits](#)”, which are primes with all like or repeated digits but one (e.g. 7877 and 333337). Card introduced prime numbers such as 37337999, in which every [nonempty prefix](#) is also a prime; he called them “snowball” primes. These were later studied by Angell & Godwin and Caldwell, who called them “[right-truncatable](#)” primes. They also studied the “[left-truncatable](#)” primes, such as 4632647, in which every [nonempty suffix](#) is prime (the left-truncatable primes are called “Russian doll primes” like that the right-truncatable primes are called “snowball primes”, see [this page](#)). Kahan and Weintraub gave a list of all the left-truncatable primes (The list of all left-truncatable primes and right-truncatable primes are in <http://primerecords.dk/left-truncatable.txt> and <http://primerecords.dk/right-truncatable.txt>, respectively, also see OEIS sequences [A024785](#) and [A024770](#)). Huestis introduced the “recursively laminar primes”. In this note, I discuss an apparently new problem on the decimal digits of primes, but one inspired from a classical theorem in [formal language theory](#), i.e. there are only [finitely many minimal elements](#) for the [subsequence ordering](#) of any given set of [strings](#) (in fact, every set of pairwise [incomparable](#) strings (for the [subsequence ordering](#)) is finite).

(Important note: [suffix](#), [prefix](#) \subset [substring](#) \subset [subsequence](#), but [subsequence](#) $\not\subset$ [substring](#) $\not\subset$ [suffix](#), [prefix](#))

However, there is no reason to only study these classes of primes in decimal, since the number 10 is not special in [mathematics](#), [decimal](#) (base 10) is not special in [mathematics](#), we use [decimal](#) (base 10) only because [humans](#) have 10 [fingers](#), this fact does not have any [mathematical](#) significance, and if [humans](#) have 12 [fingers](#) instead of 10 [fingers](#), we will use [duodecimal](#) (base 12) instead of [decimal](#) (base 10), e.g. in base 10 there are “[full reptend primes](#)”, the primes p which the [repeating decimal](#) of k/p for integers $1 \leq k \leq p-1$ are the [cyclic permutation](#) of a $(p-1)$ -digit number (e.g. $p = 7$, the repeating decimal of $k/7$ for integers $1 \leq k \leq 6$ are the cyclic permutation of the 6-digit number [142857](#): 142857, 285714, 428571, 571428, 714285, 857142), such number is called [cyclic number](#), a prime p is a full reptend prime if and only if the period length of $1/p$ in decimal is $p-1$ (by [Fermat's little theorem](#), for all primes p not dividing 10, the period length of $1/p$ in decimal always divides $p-1$, and if p divides 10, then $1/p$ terminates in decimal and does not give a repeating decimal), i.e. 10 is a [primitive root](#) mod p , and this can be generalized to other [bases](#) b , full reptend primes in base b are the primes p which the “repeating base b ” of k/p for integers $1 \leq k \leq p-1$ are the [cyclic permutation](#) of a $(p-1)$ -digit number in base b , a prime p is a full reptend prime in base b if and only if the period length of $1/p$ in base b is $p-1$ (by [Fermat's little theorem](#), for all primes p not dividing b , the period length of $1/p$ in base b always divides $p-1$, and if p divides b , then $1/p$ terminates in base b and does not give a “repeating base b ”), i.e. b is a [primitive root](#) mod p , if b is an [even square](#), then such prime p does not exist, and if b is an [odd square](#), then the only such prime p is 2, and the [natural density](#) of the primes p (over the set of the primes) such that b is a [primitive root](#) mod p for given base b is conjectured to be 0.373955813619..., if b is neither [perfect power](#) and $sf(b)$ is not $\equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ (i.e. b is in [A085397](#)), this is Artin's [conjecture on primitive roots](#), if b is a perfect r -th power with r prime (i.e. r divides [A052409](#)(b)), then the natural density should be [multiplied](#) by $\frac{r(r-2)}{r^2-r-1}$, and if $sf(b) \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, then the natural density should be [multiplied](#) by $1 - \prod_{p \text{ prime}, p \mid sf(b)} \frac{1}{1+p-p^2}$, see [this reference](#).

The smallest full reptend primes in base b for $b = 2, 3, 4, \dots, 36$ are (0 if no full reptend primes exist for this base b) 3, 2, 0, 2, 11, 2, 3, 2, 7, 2, 5, 2, 3, 2, 0, 2, 5, 2, 3, 2, 5, 2, 7, 2, 3, 2, 5, 2, 11, 2, 3, 2, 19, 2, 0 (*OEIS* sequence [A056619](#))

The smallest base such that p is a full reptend prime for the first 100 primes p (i.e. $p = 2, 3, 5, 7, \dots, 541$) are 3, 2, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3, 2, 5, 2, 3, 2, 6, 3, 5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 7, 5, 3, 2, 3, 5, 2, 5, 2, 6, 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 2, 6, 5, 2, 5, 2, 2, 2, 19, 5, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 6, 3, 7, 7, 6, 3, 5, 2, 6, 5, 3, 3, 2, 5, 17, 10, 2, 3, 10, 2, 2, 3, 7, 6, 2, 2, 5, 2, 5, 3, 21, 2, 2, 7, 5, 15, 2, 3, 13, 2, 3, 2, 13, 3, 2, 7, 5, 2, 3, 2, 2 (*OEIS* sequence [A001918](#))

The smallest prime p such that b is the smallest base such that p is a full reptend prime for $b = 2, 3, 4, \dots, 36$ are (0 if no such primes exist for this base b) 3, 7, 0, 23, 41, 71, 0, 0, 313, 643, 4111, 457, 1031, 439, 0, 311, 53173, 191, 107227, 409, 3361, 2161, 533821, 0, 12391, 0, 133321, 15791, 124153, 5881, 0, 268969, 48889, 64609, 0 (*OEIS* sequence [A023048](#))

b	full reptend primes in base b (written in base 10)	<i>OEIS</i> sequence
2	3, 5, 11, 13, 19, 29, 37, 53, 59, 61, 67, 83, 101, 107, 131, 139, 149, 163, 173, 179, 181, 197, 211, 227, 269, 293, 317, 347, 349, 373, 379, 389, 419, 421, 443, 461, 467, 491, 509, 523, 541, ...	A001122
3	2, 5, 7, 17, 19, 29, 31, 43, 53, 79, 89, 101, 113, 127, 137, 139, 149, 163, 173, 197, 199, 211, 223, 233, 257, 269, 281, 283, 293, 317, 331, 353, 379, 389, 401, 449, 461, 463, 487, 509, 521, ...	A019334
4	(not exist, since 4 is square number, thus 4 is quadratic residue mod all primes and cannot be primitive root mod any odd primes, this only remains to check the prime 2, but 2 divides 4)	A000000 (the empty sequence)
5	2, 3, 7, 17, 23, 37, 43, 47, 53, 73, 83, 97, 103, 107, 113, 137, 157, 167, 173, 193, 197, 223, 227, 233, 257, 263, 277, 283, 293, 307, 317, 347, 353, 373, 383, 397, 433, 443, 463, 467, 503, 523, ...	A019335
6	11, 13, 17, 41, 59, 61, 79, 83, 89, 103, 107, 109, 113, 127, 131, 137, 151, 157, 179, 199, 223, 227, 229, 233, 251, 257, 271, 277, 347, 367, 373, 397, 401, 419, 443, 449, 467, 487, 491, 521, ...	A019336
7	2, 5, 11, 13, 17, 23, 41, 61, 67, 71, 79, 89, 97, 101, 107, 127, 151, 163, 173, 179, 211, 229, 239, 241, 257, 263, 269, 293, 347, 349, 359, 379, 397, 431, 433, 443, 461, 491, 499, 509, 521, ...	A019337
8	3, 5, 11, 29, 53, 59, 83, 101, 107, 131, 149, 173, 179, 197, 227, 269, 293, 317, 347, 389, 419, 443, 461, 467, 491, 509, ...	A019338
9	2 (this is all, since 9 is square number, thus 9 is quadratic residue mod all primes and cannot be primitive root mod any odd primes)	
10	7, 17, 19, 23, 29, 47, 59, 61, 97, 109, 113, 131, 149, 167, 179, 181, 193, 223, 229, 233, 257, 263, 269, 313, 337, 367, 379, 383, 389, 419, 433, 461, 487, 491, 499, 503, 509, 541, ...	A001913

<u>11</u>	2, 3, 13, 17, 23, 29, 31, 41, 47, 59, 67, 71, 73, 101, 103, 109, 149, 163, 173, 179, 197, 223, 233, 251, 277, 281, 293, 331, 367, 373, 383, 419, 443, 461, 463, 467, 487, 499, ...	<u>A019339</u>
<u>12</u>	5, 7, 17, 31, 41, 43, 53, 67, 101, 103, 113, 127, 137, 139, 149, 151, 163, 173, 197, 223, 257, 269, 281, 283, 293, 317, 353, 367, 379, 389, 401, 449, 461, 509, 523, ...	<u>A019340</u>
<u>13</u>	2, 5, 11, 19, 31, 37, 41, 47, 59, 67, 71, 73, 83, 89, 97, 109, 137, 149, 151, 167, 197, 227, 239, 241, 281, 293, 307, 317, 349, 353, 359, 379, 383, 397, 401, 431, 449, 457, 479, 487, 509, 541, ...	<u>A019341</u>
<u>14</u>	3, 17, 19, 23, 29, 53, 59, 73, 83, 89, 97, 109, 127, 131, 149, 151, 227, 239, 241, 251, 257, 263, 277, 283, 307, 313, 317, 353, 359, 373, 389, 419, 421, 431, 433, 467, 487, 521, 541, ...	<u>A019342</u>
<u>15</u>	2, 13, 19, 23, 29, 37, 41, 47, 73, 83, 89, 97, 101, 107, 139, 149, 151, 157, 167, 193, 199, 227, 263, 269, 271, 281, 313, 337, 347, 373, 379, 383, 389, 401, 433, 439, 449, 457, 461, 467, 499, 503, 509, 521, ...	<u>A019343</u>
<u>16</u>	(not exist, since 16 is square number, thus 16 is <u>quadratic residue</u> mod all primes and cannot be <u>primitive root</u> mod any odd primes, this only remains to check the prime 2, but 2 divides 16)	<u>A000000</u> (the empty sequence)
17	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 23, 31, 37, 41, 61, 97, 107, 113, 131, 139, 167, 173, 193, 197, 211, 227, 233, 269, 277, 283, 311, 313, 317, 347, 367, 379, 401, 419, 431, 439, 449, 479, 487, 499, 503, 521, ...	<u>A019344</u>
<u>18</u>	5, 11, 29, 37, 43, 53, 59, 61, 67, 83, 101, 107, 109, 139, 149, 157, 163, 173, 179, 181, 197, 227, 251, 269, 277, 283, 293, 317, 347, 349, 379, 389, 397, 419, 421, 461, 467, 491, 509, 523, 541, ...	<u>A019345</u>
19	2, 7, 11, 13, 23, 29, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 83, 89, 113, 139, 163, 173, 191, 193, 239, 251, 257, 263, 269, 281, 293, 311, 317, 337, 347, 359, 367, 401, 419, 433, 443, 449, 463, 467, 479, 491, 499, 503, 509, 521, ...	<u>A019346</u>
<u>20</u>	3, 13, 17, 23, 37, 43, 47, 53, 67, 73, 83, 103, 107, 113, 137, 157, 163, 167, 173, 223, 227, 233, 257, 263, 277, 283, 293, 313, 317, 337, 347, 353, 367, 383, 397, 433, 443, 463, 467, 487, 503, ...	<u>A019347</u>
21	2, 19, 23, 29, 31, 53, 71, 97, 103, 107, 113, 137, 139, 149, 157, 179, 181, 191, 197, 223, 233, 239, 263, 271, 281, 307, 313, 317, 347, 359, 389, 397, 401, 409, 431, 443, 449, 491, 523, ...	<u>A019348</u>
22	5, 17, 19, 31, 37, 41, 47, 53, 71, 83, 107, 131, 139, 191, 193, 199, 211, 223, 227, 233, 269, 281, 283, 307, 311, 317, 337, 347, 367, 383, 389, 397, 409, 421, 487, 491, 509, 523, ...	<u>A019349</u>
23	2, 3, 5, 17, 47, 59, 89, 97, 113, 127, 131, 137, 149, 167, 179, 181, 223, 229, 281, 293, 307, 311, 337, 347, 389, 401, 421, 433, 439, 443, 457, 487, 491, 499, 521, ...	<u>A019350</u>

24	7, 11, 13, 17, 31, 37, 41, 59, 83, 89, 107, 109, 113, 137, 157, 179, 181, 223, 227, 229, 233, 251, 257, 277, 281, 347, 353, 373, 397, 401, 419, 421, 443, 463, 467, 487, 491, 541, ...	A019351
25	2 (this is all, since 25 is square number, thus 25 is quadratic residue mod all primes and cannot be primitive root mod any odd primes)	
26	3, 7, 29, 41, 43, 47, 53, 61, 73, 89, 97, 101, 107, 131, 137, 139, 157, 167, 173, 179, 193, 239, 251, 269, 271, 281, 283, 347, 353, 359, 373, 383, 389, 409, 419, 443, 449, 457, 463, 467, 479, 491, ...	A019352
27	2, 5, 17, 29, 53, 89, 101, 113, 137, 149, 173, 197, 233, 257, 269, 281, 293, 317, 353, 389, 401, 449, 461, 509, 521, ...	A019353
28	5, 11, 13, 17, 23, 41, 43, 67, 71, 73, 79, 89, 101, 107, 173, 179, 181, 191, 229, 257, 263, 269, 293, 313, 331, 347, 353, 359, 379, 397, 409, 431, 433, 443, 461, 463, 487, 491, 499, 509, 521, ...	A019354
29	2, 3, 11, 17, 19, 41, 43, 47, 73, 79, 89, 97, 101, 113, 127, 131, 137, 163, 191, 211, 229, 251, 263, 269, 293, 307, 311, 317, 331, 337, 359, 389, 409, 433, 443, 449, 461, 467, 479, 491, 503, ...	A019355
30	11, 23, 41, 43, 47, 59, 61, 79, 89, 109, 131, 151, 167, 173, 179, 193, 197, 199, 251, 263, 281, 293, 307, 317, 349, 383, 419, 421, 433, 439, 449, 457, 491, 503, 521, 523, 541, ...	A019356
31	2, 7, 17, 29, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 89, 107, 131, 137, 197, 227, 229, 241, 269, 277, 283, 307, 311, 313, 337, 353, 359, 379, 389, 401, 419, 431, 433, 439, 443, 449, 457, 461, 467, 479, 503, 509, ...	A019357
32	3, 5, 13, 19, 29, 37, 53, 59, 67, 83, 107, 139, 149, 163, 173, 179, 197, 227, 269, 293, 317, 347, 349, 373, 379, 389, 419, 443, 467, 509, 523, ...	A019358
33	2, 5, 7, 13, 19, 23, 43, 47, 53, 59, 71, 73, 89, 113, 137, 179, 191, 251, 257, 269, 311, 317, 337, 349, 353, 383, 389, 409, 419, 439, 443, 449, 457, 467, 509, ...	A019359
34	19, 23, 31, 41, 43, 53, 59, 67, 73, 79, 83, 101, 113, 149, 157, 167, 179, 193, 199, 233, 241, 251, 293, 311, 313, 337, 349, 367, 373, 389, 401, 431, 439, 449, 461, 467, 479, 491, 503, 509, 523, ...	A019360
35	2, 3, 11, 37, 41, 47, 53, 61, 71, 79, 83, 89, 101, 103, 137, 151, 167, 179, 191, 197, 211, 223, 227, 229, 233, 239, 241, 269, 283, 317, 331, 359, 373, 379, 383, 409, 431, 457, 461, 467, 499, 503, 509, 521, ...	A019361
36	(not exist, since 36 is square number, thus 36 is quadratic residue mod all primes and cannot be primitive root mod any odd primes, this only remains to check the prime 2, but 2 divides 36)	A000000 (the empty sequence)

Another example is in base 10 there are [unique primes](#), the primes p such that there is no other prime q such that the period length of the decimal expansion of its [reciprocal](#), $1/p$, is equal to the period length of the reciprocal of q , $1/q$, a number n is a unique period (i.e. there is only one prime p such that the decimal expansion of $1/p$ has period length n) if and only if the [Zsigmondy number](#) $Zs(n, 10, 1)$ (see [Zsigmondy's theorem](#)) is a prime power p^r , and hence p is the unique prime with period length n , and this can be generalized to other [bases](#) b , a number n is a unique period (i.e. there is only one prime p such that the decimal expansion of $1/p$ has period length n) if and only if the [Zsigmondy number](#) $Zs(n, b, 1)$ (see [Zsigmondy's theorem](#)) is a prime power p^r , and hence p is the unique prime with period length n in base b , if $Zs(n, b, 1)$ is a true power of a prime (i.e. p^r with $r > 1$), then the prime p is a generalized [Wieferich prime](#) base b (reference: [list of generalized Wieferich primes \$\leq 1.202 \cdot 10^{12}\$ base \$b\$ for \$2 \leq b \leq 10125\$, \$b\$ is not a perfect power](#)). All generalized [repunit](#) primes base b ([list for bases \$b \leq 1000\$](#)) and all generalized [Fermat primes](#) ([list for bases \$b \leq 1000\$](#)) are generalized unique primes base b , and there are [data of the bases \$b \leq 4096\$ such that there is unique prime with period length \$n\$](#) and [data for the unique period length \$n \leq 4096\$ in base \$b\$](#) , and there is [a list of top 20 known generalized unique primes](#) (with period length ≥ 3 , since period lengths 1 and 2 are trivial).

$Zs(n, b, 1) = \Phi_n(b) / \gcd(\Phi_n(b), n)$ (whether Φ_n is the n -th [cyclotomic polynomial](#)) if $n \neq 2$ (if $n = 2$, then $Zs(n, b, 1) = A000265(b+1)$), and for the two data files ([data of the bases \$b \leq 4096\$ such that there is unique prime with period length \$n\$](#) and [data for the unique period length \$n \leq 4096\$ in base \$b\$](#)):

- * Numbers without any “*” means $\Phi_n(b)$ is a prime.
- * Numbers with “*” means $\Phi_n(b)$ is not a prime but $Zs(n, b, 1)$ is a prime (equivalently, $Zs(n, b, 1)$ is prime but $\gcd(\Phi_n(b), n) > 1$)
- * Numbers with “**” means $\Phi_n(b)$ is not a prime but a power of a prime (i.e. of the form p^r with p prime and integer $r > 1$).
- * Numbers with “***” means neither $\Phi_n(b)$ nor $Zs(n, b, 1)$ is a prime, and $\Phi_n(b)$ is not a power of a prime but $Zs(n, b, 1)$ is a power of a prime.

Theorems:

- * n -values in OEIS sequence [A253235](#) cannot have “*” or “***”.
- * For all numbers with “*” or “***”, the corresponding primes are [generalized Wieferich primes](#) to base b .

Conjectures:

- * The only numbers with “***” are:
 - ** $n = 1$, $b = p^r + 1$ with p prime and integer $r > 1$
 - ** $n = 2$, $b = p^r - 1$ with p odd prime and integer $r > 1$
 - ** $n = 3$, $b = 18$
 - ** $n = 5$, $b = 3$
 - ** $n = 6$, $b = 19$
- * The only numbers with “****” are:

** $n = 2$, $b = 2^r p^s - 1$ with p prime and integer $r > 0$ and integer $s > 1$

** $n = 3$, b is in OEIS sequence [A028231](#) and $\sqrt{(b^2+b+1)/3}$ is prime

** $n = 4$, b is in OEIS sequence [A002315](#) and $\sqrt{(b^2+1)/2}$ is prime (or 169, for the case of $b = 239$)

** $n = 6$, $b-1$ is in OEIS sequence [A028231](#) and $\sqrt{(b^2-b+1)/3}$ is prime

* For every fixed integer $n \geq 1$, there are infinitely many b in the list without "*", "**", "***"
(equivalently, for every fixed integer $n \geq 1$, there are infinitely many $b \geq 2$ such that $\Phi_n(b)$ is prime, this conjecture is true if [Bunyakovsky conjecture](#) is true, since all cyclotomic polynomials are [irreducible polynomials](#))

* For every fixed integer $n \geq 1$ not in OEIS sequence [A253235](#), there are infinitely many b in the list with "*" (this conjecture is true if [Bunyakovsky conjecture](#) is true)

* For every fixed integer $b \geq 2$, there are infinitely many n in the list without "*", "**", "***"
(equivalently, for every fixed integer $b \geq 2$, there are infinitely many $n \geq 1$ such that $\Phi_n(b)$ is prime) (although there is no single known prime for $b = 2048$ (since 2048 is an 11th power, such n must be divisible by 11), see OEIS sequences [A241039](#) and [A117545](#))

* For every fixed integer $b \geq 2$, there are only finitely many n in the list with "*" (e.g. for $b = 2$, the known such n are in OEIS sequence [A333973](#): {18, 20, 21, 54, 147, 342, 602, 889, 258121} ($n = 258121$ gives an unproven probable prime), and for $b = 3$, the known such n are {4, 8, 20, 32, 64, 128}, and for $b = 5$, the known such n are {2, 4, 6, 8, 18, 171, 2162}, and for $b = 6$, the known such n are {5, 129, 186}, and for $b = 7$, the only known such n are 3 and 8, and for $b = 10$, the known such n are {3, 9, 294}, and for $b = 11$, the known such n are {2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 18}, and for $b = 12$, the only known such n is 20)

The smallest base b such that $\Phi_n(b)$ is prime for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 100$ are 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 6, 2, 4, 3, 2, 10, 2, 22, 2, 2, 4, 6, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 14, 3, 61, 2, 10, 2, 14, 2, 15, 25, 11, 2, 5, 5, 2, 6, 30, 11, 24, 7, 7, 2, 5, 7, 19, 3, 2, 2, 3, 30, 2, 9, 46, 85, 2, 3, 3, 3, 11, 16, 59, 7, 2, 2, 22, 2, 21, 61, 41, 7, 2, 2, 8, 5, 2, 2, 11, 4, 2, 6, 44, 4, 12, 2, 63, 20 (OEIS sequence [A085398](#))

The smallest base b such that $Z_s(n, b, 1)$ is prime but $\gcd(\Phi_n(b), n) > 1$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 100$ (such b cannot exist if n is in OEIS sequence [A253235](#), since for n in OEIS sequence [A253235](#), $\gcd(\Phi_n(b), n) = 1$ for all b , thus we use "0" if n is in OEIS sequence [A253235](#)) are 0, 5, 4, 3, 6, 5, 15, 3, 10, 4, 23, 0, 92, 48, 0, 9, 18, 2, 761, 2, 2, 54, 599, 0, 46, 77, 67, 0, 1625, 0, 156, 3, 0, 84, 0, 0, 1111, 18, 29, 0, 1477, 17, 2237, 0, 0, 1724, 2492, 0, 50, 29, 0, 70, 14576, 2, 14, 0, 45, 202, 8084, 0, 306, 154, 0, 3, 0, 0, 9716, 47, 0, 0, 2202, 0, 6571, 2589, 0, 0, 0, 88, 159, 0, 28, 1106, 2159, 0, 0, 257, 0, 0, 26256, 0, 0, 0, 98, 328, 0, 0, 30265, 20, 0, 22

The smallest base b with unique period n for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 100$ are 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 10, 2, 22, 2, 2, 4, 6, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 14, 3, 61, 2, 10, 2, 14, 2, 15, 25, 11, 2, 5, 5, 2, 6, 30, 11, 24, 2, 7, 2, 5, 7, 19, 3, 2, 2, 3, 3, 2, 9, 46, 47, 2, 3, 3, 3, 11, 16, 59, 7, 2, 2, 2, 22, 2, 21, 61, 41, 7, 2, 2, 8, 5, 2, 2, 11, 4, 2, 6, 44, 4, 12, 2, 63, 20

related OEIS sequences: [A040017](#) [A007615](#) [A051627](#) [A007498](#) [A144755](#) [A161508](#) [A247071](#) [A161509](#)

b	unique periods in base b (≤ 4096) (written in base 10)
<u>2</u>	2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 40, 42, 46, 49, 54, 56, 61, 62, 65, 69, 77, 78, 80, 85, 86, 89, 90, 93, 98, 107, 120, 122, 126, 127, 129, 133, 145, 147, 150, 158, 165, 170, 174, 184, 192, 195, 202, 208, 234, 254, 261, 280, 296, 312, 322, 334, 342, 345, 366, 374, 382, 398, 410, 414, 425, 447, 471, 507, 521, 550, 567, 579, 590, 600, 602, 607, 626, 690, 694, 712, 745, 795, 816, 889, 897, 909, 954, 990, 1106, 1192, 1224, 1230, 1279, 1384, 1386, 1402, 1464, 1512, 1554, 1562, 1600, 1670, 1683, 1727, 1781, 1834, 1904, 1990, 1992, 2008, 2037, 2203, 2281, 2298, 2353, 2406, 2456, 2499, 2536, 2838, 3006, 3074, 3217, 3415, 3418, 3481, 3766, 3817, 3927, ...
<u>3</u>	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 24, 26, 32, 33, 36, 40, 46, 60, 63, 64, 70, 71, 72, 86, 103, 108, 128, 130, 132, 143, 145, 154, 161, 236, 255, 261, 276, 279, 287, 304, 364, 430, 464, 513, 528, 541, 562, 665, 672, 680, 707, 718, 747, 760, 782, 828, 875, 892, 974, 984, 987, 1037, 1058, 1070, 1073, 1080, 1091, 1154, 1248, 1367, 1426, 1440, 1462, 1524, 1598, 1623, 1627, 1863, 1985, 2132, 2188, 2196, 2340, 2460, 2508, 2626, 2640, 2739, 2856, 3092, 3158, 3262, 3315, 3326, 3482, 3638, 3982, 4018, 4036, ...
<u>4</u>	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 28, 40, 60, 92, 96, 104, 140, 148, 156, 300, 356, 408, 596, 612, 692, 732, 756, 800, 952, 996, 1004, 1228, 1268, 2240, 2532, 3060, 3796, 3824, 3944, ...
<u>5</u>	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 24, 28, 47, 48, 49, 56, 57, 88, 90, 92, 108, 110, 116, 120, 127, 134, 141, 149, 161, 171, 181, 198, 202, 206, 236, 248, 288, 357, 384, 420, 458, 500, 530, 536, 619, 620, 694, 798, 897, 929, 981, 992, 1064, 1134, 1230, 1670, 1807, 2094, 2162, 2369, 2516, 2649, 2988, 3407, 3888, ...
<u>6</u>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 21, 22, 24, 29, 30, 42, 50, 62, 71, 86, 90, 94, 118, 124, 127, 129, 144, 154, 186, 192, 214, 271, 354, 360, 411, 480, 509, 558, 575, 663, 764, 814, 825, 874, 1028, 1049, 1050, 1102, 1113, 1131, 1158, 1376, 1464, 1468, 1535, 1622, 1782, 1834, 1924, 2096, 2176, 2409, 2464, 2816, 3013, 3438, 3453, 3663, ...
<u>7</u>	3, 5, 6, 8, 13, 18, 21, 28, 30, 34, 36, 46, 48, 50, 54, 55, 58, 63, 76, 84, 94, 105, 122, 131, 148, 149, 224, 280, 288, 296, 332, 352, 456, 528, 531, 581, 650, 654, 730, 740, 759, 1026, 1047, 1065, 1460, 1660, 1699, 1959, 2067, 2260, 2380, 2665, 2890, 3238, 4020, ...
<u>8</u>	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 30, 42, 78, 87, 114, 138, 189, 303, 318, 330, 408, 462, 504, 561, 1002, 1389, 1746, 1794, 2040, 2418, 2790, 3894, 4077, ...
<u>9</u>	1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 36, 54, 64, 66, 118, 138, 152, 182, 232, 264, 336, 340, 380, 414, 446, 492, 540, 624, 720, 762, 1066, 1094, 1098, 1170, 1230, 1254, 1320, 1428, 1546, 2018, 2574, 2724, 2804, 2920, 3074, 3316, 3646, ...
<u>10</u>	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 14, 19, 23, 24, 36, 38, 39, 48, 62, 93, 106, 120, 134, 150, 196, 294, 317, 320, 385, 586, 597, 654, 738, 945, 1031, 1172, 1282, 1404, 1426, 1452, 1521, 1752, 1812, 1836, 1844, 1862, 2134, 2232, 2264, 2667, 3750, 3903, 3927, ...
<u>11</u>	2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 36, 42, 45, 52, 60, 73, 91, 104, 139, 205, 234, 246, 318, 358, 388, 403, 458, 552, 810, 855, 878, 907, 1114, 1131, 1220, 1272, 1431, 1470, 1568, 1614, 1688, 1696, 1907, 2029, 2136, 2288, 2535, ...

	2577, ...
12	1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 56, 60, 63, 70, 80, 84, 92, 97, 109, 111, 123, 164, 189, 218, 276, 317, 353, 364, 386, 405, 456, 511, 636, 675, 701, 793, 945, 1090, 1268, 1272, 1971, 2088, 2368, 2482, 2893, 2966, 3290, ...
13	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 16, 22, 24, 28, 33, 34, 38, 78, 80, 102, 137, 140, 147, 224, 230, 283, 304, 341, 360, 372, 384, 418, 420, 436, 483, 568, 570, 594, 737, 744, 855, 883, 991, 1021, 1193, 1222, 1615, 1628, 1838, 2032, 2146, 2302, 2530, 2830, 2958, 3030, 3528, 3671, 3885, ...
14	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 14, 19, 24, 31, 33, 35, 36, 41, 55, 60, 106, 114, 129, 152, 153, 172, 222, 265, 286, 400, 448, 560, 584, 864, 1006, 1335, 1363, 1520, 1536, 1659, 1862, 1925, 2332, 2458, 2687, 3381, 3512, 3870, 3976, ...
15	3, 4, 6, 7, 14, 24, 43, 54, 58, 73, 85, 93, 102, 184, 220, 221, 228, 232, 247, 291, 305, 486, 487, 505, 551, 552, 590, 1029, 1194, 1274, 1406, 1444, 1532, 1548, 1748, 1986, 2093, 2182, 2202, 2579, 2781, 3054, 3239, 3696, ...
16	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 20, 30, 46, 48, 52, 70, 74, 78, 150, 178, 204, 298, 306, 346, 366, 378, 400, 476, 498, 502, 614, 634, 1120, 1266, 1530, 1898, 1912, 1972, 2548, 2770, 3738, 3850, ...
17	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 34, 42, 46, 47, 48, 50, 71, 77, 94, 110, 114, 147, 154, 176, 228, 235, 258, 275, 338, 350, 419, 450, 480, 515, 589, 624, 666, 716, 724, 810, 815, 1232, 1490, 1934, 2106, 2391, 2732, 2904, 3462, 3912, 4053, ...
18	1, 2, 3, 6, 14, 17, 21, 24, 30, 33, 38, 45, 46, 72, 78, 114, 146, 168, 288, 414, 440, 448, 665, 792, 801, 816, 975, 1165, 1176, 1267, 1466, 1513, 1882, 1920, 1998, 2194, 2272, 2643, 2800, 2946, 3434, 3504, 3813, 3866, 3957, ...
19	2, 3, 4, 6, 19, 20, 31, 34, 47, 56, 59, 61, 70, 74, 91, 92, 96, 98, 107, 120, 145, 156, 168, 242, 276, 314, 326, 337, 387, 565, 602, 612, 892, 984, 1061, 1067, 1079, 1262, 1328, 2356, 3033, 3419, 3501, 3963, ...
20	1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 30, 98, 100, 110, 126, 154, 158, 160, 168, 178, 182, 228, 266, 270, 280, 340, 416, 480, 574, 774, 980, 1052, 1139, 1338, 1418, 1474, 1487, 1594, 1902, 2326, 3112, 3520, 3808, 3830, ...
21	2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 17, 26, 43, 64, 74, 81, 104, 192, 271, 321, 335, 348, 404, 437, 445, 516, 671, 694, 788, 1788, 1943, 2343, 2742, 3031, 3135, ...
22	2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 21, 25, 26, 69, 79, 86, 93, 100, 101, 154, 158, 161, 171, 202, 214, 294, 354, 359, 424, 454, 602, 687, 706, 744, 857, 1028, 1074, 1136, 1150, 1345, 1408, 1525, 1572, 1578, 1988, 2142, 2665, ...
23	2, 5, 8, 11, 15, 22, 26, 39, 42, 45, 54, 56, 132, 134, 145, 147, 196, 212, 218, 252, 343, 580, 662, 816, 820, 846, 1078, 1092, 1174, 1189, 1548, 1632, 2040, 2180, 2348, 2732, 3100, 3181, 4010, ...
24	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 14, 19, 22, 38, 45, 53, 54, 70, 71, 117, 140, 144, 169, 186, 192, 195, 196, 430, 653, 661, 744, 834, 855, 870, 927, 1128, 1158, 1390, 1516, 1555, 1617, 1844, 2022, 2060, 2208, 2812, 3153, 3952, ...
25	2, 4, 6, 12, 14, 24, 28, 44, 46, 54, 58, 60, 118, 124, 144, 192, 210, 250, 268, 310, 496, 532, 1258, 1494, 1944, 2050, 2498, 2728, 3324, 3418, 3646, 3862, 4014, ...

26	1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 18, 20, 22, 24, 30, 43, 69, 132, 140, 186, 200, 210, 218, 267, 347, 454, 495, 554, 585, 645, 694, 980, 1028, 1060, 1098, 1432, 1714, 1828, 3513, 3786, ...
27	2, 3, 12, 21, 24, 36, 87, 93, 171, 249, 276, 360, 480, 621, 732, 780, 1716, 3843, ...
28	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 17, 21, 38, 81, 91, 96, 102, 132, 148, 156, 240, 258, 260, 276, 457, 464, 465, 500, 506, 535, 684, 746, 838, 930, 982, 1015, 1189, 1296, 1335, 1345, 1390, 1423, 2062, 2723, 2893, 3078, ...
29	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 30, 32, 39, 45, 50, 76, 116, 151, 222, 357, 402, 462, 570, 588, 636, 671, 695, 844, 1498, 1650, 1770, 3175, 3195, 3312, 3538, 3719, ...
30	1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 12, 21, 36, 51, 64, 91, 163, 174, 195, 230, 278, 318, 342, 346, 424, 530, 569, 578, 795, 984, 1094, 1167, 1335, 1564, 1605, 1658, 1789, 2159, 2204, 2225, 3366, 3458, 3615, ...
31	3, 7, 12, 17, 24, 30, 31, 33, 40, 176, 218, 308, 404, 420, 630, 693, 890, 915, 922, 1475, 2122, 2185, 2487, 2541, 2907, 3387, 4055, ...
32	1, 6, 30, 85, 110, 120, 320, 1050, 1065, 1385, 2490, 3080, 3920, ...
33	1, 2, 3, 10, 16, 25, 28, 30, 35, 36, 45, 56, 76, 87, 110, 134, 135, 197, 200, 220, 228, 314, 324, 330, 396, 498, 583, 624, 725, 806, 940, 1145, 1240, 1644, 1750, 2171, 2268, 2675, 2781, 2790, 2808, 3581, ...
34	3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 20, 24, 56, 87, 154, 164, 196, 282, 363, 428, 652, 744, 780, 860, 902, 952, 1178, 1493, 1540, 1643, 1904, 2184, 2277, 2468, 2943, ...
35	2, 4, 6, 8, 18, 21, 22, 26, 42, 128, 154, 158, 170, 180, 184, 192, 254, 313, 450, 624, 737, 762, 798, 874, 912, 1002, 1006, 1098, 1234, 1297, 1418, 1714, 1926, 2325, 2343, 2368, 2998, 3567, 4064, ...
36	2, 4, 12, 62, 72, 96, 180, 240, 382, 514, 688, 732, 734, 962, 1048, 1088, 1232, 1408, 2088, 2176, 2248, 2724, 3180, ...

Another example is in base 10 there are [automorphic numbers](#), the natural numbers n whose [square](#) “ends” in the same [digits](#) as n itself, and this can be generalized to other [bases](#) b . Given a number base b , a natural number n with k digits is an automorphic number if n is a [fixed point](#) of the [polynomial function](#) $f(x) = x^2$ over Z/b^kZ , the [ring](#) of [integers modulo](#) b^k . As the [inverse limit](#) of Z/b^kZ is Z_b , the ring of b -[adic](#) integers, automorphic numbers are used to find the numerical representations of the fixed points of $f(x) = x^2$ over Z_b . A fixed point of $f(x)$ is a [zero of the function](#) $g(x) = f(x) - x$. In the [ring](#) of [integers modulo](#) b , there are $2^{\omega(b)}$ zeroes to $g(x) = x^2 - x$, where $\omega(b)$ is the number of distinct [prime factors](#) in b . An element x in Z/bZ is a zero of $g(x) = x^2 - x$ [if and only if](#) $x \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{\text{valuation}(b,p)}}$ or $x \equiv 1 \pmod{p^{\text{valuation}(b,p)}}$ for all primes p [dividing](#) b (for the examples of [valuation](#)(b,p) for primes $p = 2, 3, 5, 7$, see the OEIS sequences [A007814](#), [A007949](#), [A112765](#), [A214411](#), respectively). Since there are two possible values in the [set](#) $\{0,1\}$, and there are $\omega(b)$ such p [dividing](#) b , there are $2^{\omega(b)}$ zeroes of $g(x) = x^2 - x$, and thus there are $2^{\omega(b)}$ fixed points of $f(x) = x^2$. According to [Hensel's lemma](#), if there are k [zeroes](#) or fixed points of a polynomial function modulo b , then there are k corresponding zeroes or fixed points of the same function modulo

any [power](#) of b , and this remains true in the [inverse limit](#). Thus, in any given base b there are $2^{\omega(b)}$ b -adic fixed points of $f(x) = x^2$.

As 0 is always a [zero divisor](#), 0 and 1 are always fixed points of $f(x) = x^2$, and 0 and 1 are automorphic numbers in every base. These solutions are called trivial automorphic numbers. If b is a [prime power](#), then the ring of b -[adic numbers](#) has no [zero divisors](#) other than 0, so the only fixed points of $f(x) = x^2$ are 0 and 1. As a result, nontrivial automorphic numbers, those other than 0 and 1, only exist when the base b has at least two distinct [prime factors](#).

Nontrivial automorphic numbers are the automorphic numbers other than 0 and 1, and in base b , there are $2^{\omega(b)}$ automorphic numbers, thus in base b , there are $2^{\omega(b)} - 2$ nontrivial automorphic numbers, and in [prime power](#) base b , there are no nontrivial automorphic numbers, i.e. the only automorphic numbers are 0 and 1.

b	nontrivial automorphic numbers in base b (written in base b)
6	...4155152221350213, ...1400403334205344
10	...6259918212890625, ...3740081787109376
12	...B3452B21B61B3854, ...0876909A05A08369
14	...A8CBA57337AA0C37, ...3512386AA633D1A8
15	...CE8570624D4BDA86, ...20697E8CA1A3146A
18	...01G4C968DA4E1249, ...HG1D58B947D3GFDA
20	...9F1B657D121AB6B5, ...A4I8DEC6IHI98D8G
21	...J03D7HID8J86H7G7, ...1KH7D327C1CE3D4F
22	...A1F0E7IGDI8D185B, ...BK6L7E3583D8KDGC
24	...KK4L76I751E4D0L9, ...33J2GH5GIM9JAN2G
26	...NODPBN31MM3H1G6D, ...21C0E2MO33M8O9JE
28	...E2ILKR7QB6IDAAQ8, ...DP9670K1GL9EHH1L
30	...GQ881C8LBQ6LB2J6, ...R2230RO2307OH13A, ...G1JIRJR6F3FE1Q7F, ...DSAB2A2NEQEFS3MG, ...2RRQT25RQTM5CSQL, ...D3LLSHL8I3N8IRAP
33	...BE9LG6LOKN0BVC7C, ...LINBGQB8C9WL1KPM
34	...HVLAS5K7H4HI248H, ...G2CN5SDQGTGFVTPI
35	...S7AV6H8SIPXWTC1F, ...6RO3SHQ6G9125MXL
36	...PNZH5ZDJPZBEDN29, ...AC0IU0MGA0OLMCXS

Another example is the “Reverse and Add!” problem (start with a number n ; reverse the digits and add it to n , repeat. Stop if you reach a [palindromic number](#)), it is conjectured there

are [Lychrel numbers](#) (numbers n which never reach a palindromic number) in every base b (e.g. in decimal (base $b = 10$), 196 is conjectured to be a Lychrel number, but this is not proven), but Lychrel numbers are only proven to exist in the following bases b : 11, 17, 20, 26 and all powers of 2, see <https://www.mathpages.com/home/dseal.htm> and <https://www.mathpages.com/home/kmath004/kmath004.htm> and <http://jasondoucette.com/worldrecords.html> and <https://archive.ph/S3IMk> and <https://archive.ph/a5G2t> and <http://www.worldofnumbers.com/intro.htm> and <http://www.worldofnumbers.com/weblinks.htm>, also see OEIS sequences [A060382](#) [A033865](#) [A061563](#) [A033665](#) [A016016](#) [A023108](#) [A006960](#) [A065198](#) [A065199](#) [A062128](#) [A062130](#) [A062129](#) [A062131](#) [A066057](#) [A066059](#) [A066144](#) [A066145](#)

b	smallest <i>possible</i> Lychrel number in base b (written in base b)	smallest <i>proven</i> Lychrel number in base b (written in base b)
2	10110	10110
3	10211 (10201 if you do not counted the starting number itself)	(no <i>proven</i> Lychrel number)
4	10202 (3333 if you do not counted the starting number itself)	
5	10313	(no <i>proven</i> Lychrel number)
6	4555	(no <i>proven</i> Lychrel number)
7	10513	(no <i>proven</i> Lychrel number)
8	1775	
9	728	(no <i>proven</i> Lychrel number)
10	196	(no <i>proven</i> Lychrel number)
11	83A	1246277AA170352495681825A5026571A506181864A514317100872542
12	179	(no <i>proven</i> Lychrel number)
13	12CA	(no <i>proven</i> Lychrel number)
14	1BB	(no <i>proven</i> Lychrel number)
15	1EC	(no <i>proven</i> Lychrel number)
16	19D	
17	B6G	10023AB83E3B983CFGEC556G4G010000FGCG10FG505GF020CGFGGGG11G4F655DDGGB299B3D38BB320G
18	1AF	(no <i>proven</i> Lychrel number)
19	HI	(no <i>proven</i> Lychrel number)

[illegible]

4	1, 2, 13
5	1, 2, 144
6	1, 2, 41, 42
7	1, 2
8	1, 2
9	1, 2, 62558
10	1, 2, 145, 40585
11	1, 2, 24, 44, 28453
12	1, 2
13	1, 2, 83790C5B
14	1, 2, 8B0DD409C
15	1, 2, 661, 662
16	1, 2, 260F3B66BF9
17	1, 2, 8405, 146F2G8500G4, 146F2G8586G4
18	1, 2
19	1, 2
20	1, 2
21	1, 2, 14
22	1, 2
23	1, 2, 498JHHJI5L7M50F0
24	1, 2, 51, 52
25	1, 2
26	1, 2, 10K2J382HGGF81, 10K2J382HGGF82
27	1, 2, 725, 75CA7BE19H1K2P6DKF
28	1, 2, 54
29	1, 2
30	1, 2, Q809T0Q5QA0EGCSGICG4R
31	1, 2
32	1, 2, 6OMQHRTBEHEPUQ6OQSSQL1, 6OMQHRTBEHEPUQ6OQSSQL2

33	1, 2
34	1, 2, 47KLOT1RFDJAOQ4TDQ0JS, 1ONU3JV2ITQFHTJ7QN4QH85, 36ILEIF9NWTUWV99ICP1GIR, 36M9UUHCUA34ET3WVP56M4WQ
35	1, 2, 166
36	1, 2, D5E269STDO2VJ9RPJY8TUDRS4

Thus, we had better study about the [base \$b\$ digits](#) of [primes](#) for other bases b . For the repunit primes, there are [a list](#) of repunit primes or [PRPs](#) in all bases $2 \leq b \leq 160$ and length ≤ 32803 , and [a list](#) of repunit primes or [PRPs](#) in all bases $2 \leq b \leq 999$ and length ≤ 3571 , also see OEIS sequences [A084740](#) and [A084738](#) for the smallest repunit (probable) primes in base b ; for the near-repdigit primes, there was no list of the smallest such primes (only [a list](#) of [factorization](#) of such numbers in decimal (base 10)), but recently I built [a list](#) of the smallest primes or [PRPs](#) (searched to length 5000, lists 0 if no primes or PRPs in this form with length ≤ 5000) in given near-repdigit form $x\{y\}$ (i.e. $xyyy\dots yyy$) or $\{x\}y$ (i.e. $xxx\dots xxy$) (where x and y are digits in base b) in bases $2 \leq b \leq 36$ (I stop at base 36 since this base is a maximum base for which it is possible to [write](#) the [numbers](#) with the [symbols](#) 0, 1, ..., 9 (the 10 [Arabic numerals](#)) and A, B, ..., Z (the 26 [Latin letters](#)) of the Latin alphabet, references: <http://www.tonymarston.net/php-mysql/converter.html> <https://www.dcode.fr/base-36-cipher> <http://www.urticator.net/essay/5/567.html> <http://www.urticator.net/essay/6/624.html> <https://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html#int> <https://reference.wolfram.com/language/ref/BaseForm.html> <https://baseconvert.com/> <https://www.calculand.com/unit-converter/zahlen.php?og=Base+2-36&ug=1> <https://linesegment.web.fc2.com/application/math/numbers/RadixConversion.html> (in Japanese)); for the left-truncatable primes, there is a [list](#) for primes $\leq 10^6$ for bases $2 \leq b \leq 20$, and there is a [graph](#) of the actual values and estimation formulas for bases $3 \leq b \leq 120$ (no such prime exists for $b = 2$), also there is a [page](#) for find largest such prime in a given base b , also see OEIS sequences [A103443](#) and [A103463](#) and [A076623](#) for the largest left-truncatable primes in base b and the total number of left-truncatable primes in base b ; for the right-truncatable primes, there is a [list](#) for bases $2 \leq b \leq 20$, and there is [data](#) for bases $3 \leq b \leq 90$ (no such prime exists for $b = 2$), also see OEIS sequences [A023107](#) and [A103483](#) and [A076586](#) for the largest right-truncatable primes in base b and the total number of right-truncatable primes in base b . Thus, this new problem on the digits of primes (i.e. the problem on the digits of primes inspired from a classical theorem in [formal language theory](#)) should also be generalized to other bases, and this problem in various bases is exactly the target of this article (in this article we aim to solve this problem in bases $2 \leq b \leq 36$ (I stop at base 36 since this base is a maximum base for which it is possible to [write](#) the [numbers](#) with the [symbols](#) 0, 1, ..., 9 (the 10 [Arabic numerals](#)) and A, B, ..., Z (the 26 [Latin letters](#)) of the Latin alphabet, references: <http://www.tonymarston.net/php-mysql/converter.html> <https://www.dcode.fr/base-36-cipher> <http://www.urticator.net/essay/5/567.html> <http://www.urticator.net/essay/6/624.html> <https://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html#int> <https://reference.wolfram.com/language/ref/BaseForm.html> <https://baseconvert.com/> <https://www.calculand.com/unit-converter/zahlen.php?og=Base+2-36&ug=1> <https://linesegment.web.fc2.com/application/math/numbers/RadixConversion.html> (in Japanese)), but since this problem (finding all minimal primes) is much harder than finding all left-truncatable primes or all right-truncatable primes for the same base, in this article we

only solve this problem in bases $2 \leq b \leq 16$, and I left as a challenge to readers the task of solving this problem in bases $17 \leq b \leq 36$, of course, you can also try to solve this problem in bases $2 \leq b \leq 120$ as the same problem for the left-truncatable primes, but this will be extremely difficult).

b	largest left-truncatable prime in base b (written in base b)	largest right-truncatable prime in base b (written in base b)
<u>2</u>	(not exist, since there are no single-digit primes in base $b = 2$, but if you allow 1 to be prime, then this prime is 111)	(not exist, since there are no single-digit primes in base $b = 2$, but if you allow 1 to be prime, then this prime is 101111)
<u>3</u>	212 (3 digits)	2122 (4 digits)
<u>4</u>	333323 (6 digits)	2333 (4 digits)
<u>5</u>	222232 (6 digits)	34222 (5 digits)
<u>6</u>	14141511414451435 (17 digits)	2155555 (7 digits)
<u>7</u>	6642623 (7 digits)	25642 (5 digits)
<u>8</u>	313636165537775 (15 digits)	21117717 (8 digits)
<u>9</u>	4284484465 (10 digits)	3444224222 (10 digits)
<u>10</u>	357686312646216567629137 (24 digits)	73939133 (8 digits)
<u>11</u>	A68822827 (9 digits)	29668286AA (10 digits)
<u>12</u>	471A34A164259BA16B324AB8A32B7817 (32 digits)	375BB5B515 (10 digits)
<u>13</u>	CC4C8C65 (8 digits)	B6C2CA8A8A (10 digits)
<u>14</u>	D967CCD63388522619883A7D23 (26 digits)	2DD35B9D399395B3D (17 digits)
<u>15</u>	6C6C2CE2CEEEA4826E642B (22 digits)	72424E42EEE8E (13 digits)
<u>16</u>	DBC7FBA24FE6AEC462ABF63B3 (25 digits)	3B9BF319BD51FF (14 digits)
17	6C66CC4CC83 (11 digits)	5G4CEE8EC688CAC86G (18 digits)
<u>18</u>	AF93E41A586HE75A7HHAAB7HE12FG79992GA7741B3D (43 digits)	DH17HB7BBD75BDB (15 digits)
19	CIEG86GCEA2C6H (14 digits)	3EC8GI8GICIEG8C (15 digits)

20	FC777G3CG1FIDI9I31IE5FFB379C7A3F6EFID (37 digits)	23HBH9D19HH9JDDJ9 (17 digits)
21	G8AGG2GCA8CAK4K68GEA4G2K22H (27 digits)	3824A4GGA4AG82KKA8 (18 digits)
22	FFHALC8JFB9JKA2AH9FAB4I9L5I9L3GF8D5L5 (37 digits)	5H975FFLLJF3HL3F33F3 (20 digits)
23	IMMGM6C6IMCI66A4H (17 digits)	DEK6ICCE8EE2K26 (15 digits)
24	HMJEJFA3A71DID9MFMNFE3D3KJHA61KH92IFCA3LB8GF444FBB7AH (53 digits)	3B5J511H5NJNN55B7JDBN N7H (24 digits)
25	ME6OM6OECGCC24C6EG6D (20 digits)	JCMIIIEIIOIC4EIGO2 (18 digits)
26	L2K853AC9IC628859L93F7FLAM7L25EN3C3PC27 (39 digits)	HJ1FHN97JF9P7PFFJ19 (19 digits)
27	O2AKK6EKG844KAIA4MACK6C2ECAB (28 digits)	2DMMKQEMAM4884QMAEAG2 (21 digits)
28	5C9126C3PN6IRP5FPBMKA5LGBMO387R5IJLO54OFBFJL85 (46 digits)	5953R9JHJ5PFF3R3H3D9N (21 digits)
29	KCG66AGSCKEIASMCKKJ (19 digits)	3K6QOO6682O4AG4GG6Q82C (22 digits)
30	(unknown, about 82 digits in theory)	JNHJ77DDNT7THDD177HD7B (22 digits)
31	UUAUIKUC4UI6OCECI642SD (22 digits)	JC642UIS2S8GOQUSKMII2A (22 digits)
32	LFLHKUDGSP39SAAPAD9I9OLIOUOH6GV68OR8UMJ6LRUB (44 digits)	7HT59VF3PDRRJ7PD3371RB5 (23 digits)
33	6ISWQOIMIWC8OKQAIMKUQ24KO86WK2ASCEC5 (36 digits)	3WEK8QAGQW8GW4E4KWGEAA2 (23 digits)
34	U9WSWU4T672RCMFESU6B6FG99UNABPFOU2LIIUGTX1KABJBPV (49 digits)	35X5FPF5R7XBXD9LRB1BRXXVT (25 digits)
35	E8KUSUKKQEQWEWCMIEOY46Q8888QOSAAYOJ (35 digits)	T6CGG4G68I4MC26GCOY YCWCC (24 digits)
36	(unknown, about 76 digits in theory)	DZJZJPDDP7J55ZNPPZ71PD7H (24 digits)

(OEIS sequences references for this table: [A103443](#) [A103463](#) [A076623](#) [A023107](#) [A103483](#) [A076586](#), also see [this data for left truncatable primes in various bases \$b\$](#) and [this data for right truncatable primes in various bases \$b\$](#))

There is a [conjecture](#) that there are [infinitely many](#) repunit primes in all bases b which are not [perfect powers](#) (if b is a perfect power, then it can be shown that there is at most one repunit prime in base b , since the numbers with all digits 1 in these bases can be factored algebraically (this strategy (algebraic factorization) will also be used in our problem, to show that some families (such as $10^n - 1$ in base 8 and $38^n - 1$ in base 9) contains no primes $>$ base)), and it is also conjectured that there are also [infinitely many](#) primes in any given near-repdigit form $x\{y\}$ (i.e. $xyyy\dots yyy$) or $\{x\}y$ (i.e. $xxx\dots xxy$) (where x and y are digits in base b) if this form cannot be proven as only contain composites or only contain finitely many primes, also, it is conjectured that there are finitely many left-truncatable primes and finitely many right-truncatable primes in any given base b , however, unlike minimal primes (which can be proven to be finite in any given base b by using the theorem that there are no [infinite antichains](#) for the [subsequence ordering](#)), none of these conjectures are proven.

These classes of primes are related to the class of primes in this article (i.e. minimal primes) and hence related to the problem in this article (i.e. finding $M(L_b)$ for bases $2 \leq b \leq 36$), since the smallest [repunit prime](#) (if exists) is always a minimal prime to the same base b , and the smallest [near-repdigit prime](#) with a given form $x\{y\}$ (i.e. $xyyy\dots yyy$) or $\{x\}y$ (i.e. $xxx\dots xxy$) (where x and y are digits in base b) (if exists) is also always a minimal prime to the same base b unless the “repeating digit” (i.e. y for $x\{y\}$, x for $\{x\}y$) is 1 (also, many (but not all, if $b > 4$, this condition (i.e. $b > 4$) regards “repunit prime” as a special situation of “near-repdigit prime”) minimal primes are also near-repdigit primes in the same base b , may of the form $x\{y\}$ (i.e. $xyyy\dots yyy$) or $\{x\}y$ (i.e. $xxx\dots xxy$) (where x and y are digits in base b) or neither of these two forms, such as the minimal prime 55555555555525 in base 8), also, since all [suffixes](#) and all [prefixes](#) are also [substrings](#), hence also [subsequences](#), a [left-truncatable prime](#) or [right-truncatable prime](#) with length ≥ 3 cannot be a minimal prime to the same base b , and left-truncatable primes or right-truncatable primes can be regarded the opposite of minimal primes ([reference](#)).

Problems about the digits of prime numbers have a long history, and many of them are still [unsolved](#). For example, are there infinitely many primes, all of whose base-10 digits are 1? Currently, there are only five such “[repunits](#)” known, corresponding to $(10^p - 1)/9$ for $p \in \{2, 19, 23, 317, 1031, 49081\}$ (references for recently proven prime with $p = 49081$: <https://mersenneforum.org/showpost.php?p=602219&postcount=35> <https://primes.utm.edu/bios/page.php?id=579> <https://primes.utm.edu/top20/page.php?id=57> <https://primes.utm.edu/top20/page.php?id=27>). It seems likely that four more are given by $p \in \{86453, 109297, 270343, 5794777, 8177207\}$, but this has not yet been [rigorously proven](#). This problem also exists for other bases, e.g. for base 12, there are only nine proven such numbers, corresponding to $(12^p - 1)/11$ for $p \in \{2, 3, 5, 19, 97, 109, 317, 353, 701\}$. It seems likely that five more are given by $p \in \{9739, 14951, 37573, 46889, 769543\}$, but this has not yet been [rigorously proven](#). However, for some bases there exists no such primes, these bases are 9, 25, 32, 49, 64, 81, 121, 125, 144, ..., (<https://oeis.org/A096059>) this is because the numbers with all digits 1 in these bases can be factored algebraically (this strategy (algebraic factorization) will also be used in our problem, to show that some families (such as $10^n - 1$ in base 8 and $38^n - 1$ in base 9) contains no primes $>$ base). Some positive integers n are repunit in some base $2 \leq b \leq n-2$ (every integer $n \geq 3$ are trivially repunit in base $b = n-1$ since n is written “11” in base $b = n-1$, but every integer $n \geq 2$ are not repunit in any base $b \geq n$ since n is written “10” in base $b = n$ and n is single-digit number (and this digit is not 1) in any base $b > n$), they are called [Brazilian numbers](#), all integers > 6 which are neither primes

<https://oeis.org/A190300>).

digit is 1, and 1 is not prime)

$$b^{2^*m}-1 = (b^m-1) * (b^m+1).$$

7, 3, 2, 5, 2, 7, 0, 3, 13, 313, 2 (OEIS sequence [A084740](#))

236, 59, 15, 514, 260, 498, 6, 2, 95, 3 (*OEIS* sequence [A066180](#))

b	lengths of repunit primes in base b (written in base 10) (such lengths must be primes, since if m divides n , then the repunit with length m divides the repunit with length n , in the same base b) (<i>Italic</i> for unproven probable primes) (with link of the factorization ($\geq 33.3333\%$ factored) of N-1 or N+1 , or the Primo primality certificate , for known definitely primes $> 10^{299}$)	OEIS sequence
2	2, 3, 5, 7, 13, 17, 19, 31, 61, 89, 107, 127, 521, 607, 1279, 2203, 2281, 3217, 4253, 4423, 9689, 9941, 11213, 19937, 21701, 23209, 44497, 86243, 110503, 132049, 216091, 756839, 859433, 1257787, 1398269, 2976221, 3021377, 6972593, 13466917, 20996011, 24036583, 25964951, 30402457, 32582657, 37156667, 42643801, 43112609, 57885161, ..., 74207281, ..., 77232917, ..., 82589933, ... (the Mersenne primes , see https://www.mersenne.org/primes/ and https://primes.utm.edu/mersenne/ , all are definitely primes, since these primes can be proven prime using the Lucas-Lehmer primality test)	A000043

<u>3</u>	3, 7, 13, 71, 103, 541, <u>1091</u> , <u>1367</u> , <u>1627</u> , <u>4177</u> , <u>9011</u> , <u>9551</u> , 36913, 43063, 49681, 57917, 483611, 877843, 2215303, 2704981, 3598867, ...	<u>A028491</u>
<u>4</u>	2 (this is all, since $(4^n-1)/3 = (2^n-1) * (2^n+1)/3$ for prime $n \neq 2$ (and both factors are > 1 for prime $n \neq 2$, thus this factorization is not trivial))	
<u>5</u>	3, 7, 11, 13, 47, 127, 149, 181, <u>619</u> , <u>929</u> , <u>3407</u> , <u>10949</u> , <u>13241</u> , <u>13873</u> , <u>16519</u> , <u>201359</u> , <u>396413</u> , <u>1888279</u> , <u>3300593</u> , ...	<u>A004061</u>
<u>6</u>	2, 3, 7, 29, 71, 127, 271, <u>509</u> , <u>1049</u> , <u>6389</u> , <u>6883</u> , <u>10613</u> , <u>19889</u> , <u>79987</u> , <u>608099</u> , <u>1365019</u> , ...	<u>A004062</u>
<u>7</u>	5, 13, 131, 149, <u>1699</u> , <u>14221</u> , <u>35201</u> , <u>126037</u> , <u>371669</u> , <u>1264699</u> , ...	<u>A004063</u>
<u>8</u>	3 (this is all, since $(8^n-1)/7 = (2^n-1) * (4^n+2^n+1)/7$ for prime $n \neq 3$ (and both factors are > 1 for prime $n \neq 3$, thus this factorization is not trivial))	
<u>9</u>	not exist (since $(9^n-1)/8 = (3^n-1)/2 * (3^n+1)/4$ for prime $n \neq 2$ (and both factors are > 1 for prime $n \neq 2$, thus this factorization is not trivial), it only remains to check the case $n = 2$, but $(9^2-1)/8 = 10 = 2 * 5$ is not a prime)	<u>A000000</u> (the empty sequence)
<u>10</u>	2, 19, 23, <u>317</u> , <u>1031</u> , <u>49081</u> , <u>86453</u> , <u>109297</u> , <u>270343</u> , <u>5794777</u> , <u>8177207</u> , ...	<u>A004023</u>
<u>11</u>	17, 19, 73, 139, <u>907</u> , <u>1907</u> , <u>2029</u> , <u>4801</u> , <u>5153</u> , <u>10867</u> , <u>20161</u> , <u>293831</u> , <u>1868983</u> , ...	<u>A005808</u>
<u>12</u>	2, 3, 5, 19, 97, 109, <u>317</u> , <u>353</u> , <u>701</u> , <u>9739</u> , <u>14951</u> , <u>37573</u> , <u>46889</u> , <u>769543</u> , ...	<u>A004064</u>
<u>13</u>	5, 7, 137, <u>283</u> , <u>883</u> , <u>991</u> , <u>1021</u> , <u>1193</u> , <u>3671</u> , <u>18743</u> , <u>31751</u> , <u>101089</u> , <u>1503503</u> , ...	<u>A016054</u>
<u>14</u>	3, 7, 19, 31, 41, <u>2687</u> , <u>19697</u> , <u>59693</u> , <u>67421</u> , <u>441697</u> , ...	<u>A006032</u>
<u>15</u>	3, 43, 73, <u>487</u> , <u>2579</u> , <u>8741</u> , <u>37441</u> , <u>89009</u> , <u>505117</u> , <u>639833</u> , ...	<u>A006033</u>
<u>16</u>	2 (this is all, since $(16^n-1)/15 = (4^n-1)/3 * (4^n+1)/5$ for prime $n \neq 2$ (and both factors are > 1 for prime $n \neq 2$, thus this factorization is not trivial))	
17	3, 5, 7, 11, 47, 71, <u>419</u> , <u>4799</u> , <u>35149</u> , <u>54919</u> , <u>74509</u> , <u>1990523</u> , ...	<u>A006034</u>
<u>18</u>	2, <u>25667</u> , <u>28807</u> , <u>142031</u> , <u>157051</u> , <u>180181</u> , <u>414269</u> , <u>1270141</u> , ...	<u>A133857</u>
19	19, 31, 47, 59, 61, 107, <u>337</u> , <u>1061</u> , <u>9511</u> , <u>22051</u> , <u>209359</u> , ...	<u>A006035</u>

20	3, 11, 17, 1487 , 31013, 48859, 61403, 472709, 984349, ...	A127995
21	3, 11, 17, 43, 271 , 156217, 328129, ...	A127996
22	2, 5, 79, 101, 359 , 857 , 4463 , 9029, 27823, ...	A127997
23	5, 3181 , 61441, 91943, 121949, 221411, ...	A204940
24	3, 5, 19, 53, 71, 653 , 661 , 10343, 49307, 115597, 152783, ...	A127998
25	not exist (since $(25^n-1)/24 = (5^n-1)/4 * (5^n+1)/6$ for prime $n \neq 2$ (and both factors are > 1 for prime $n \neq 2$, thus this factorization is not trivial), it only remains to check the case $n = 2$, but $(25^2-1)/24 = 26 = 2 * 13$ is not a prime)	A000000 (the empty sequence)
26	7, 43, 347 , 12421, 12473, 26717, ...	A127999
27	3 (this is all, since $(27^n-1)/26 = (3^n-1)/2 * (9^n+3^n+1)/13$ for prime $n \neq 3$ (and both factors are > 1 for prime $n \neq 3$, thus this factorization is not trivial))	
28	2, 5, 17, 457 , 1423 , 115877, ...	A128000
29	5, 151, 3719 , 49211, 77237, ...	A181979
30	2, 5, 11, 163, 569 , 1789 , 8447, 72871, 78857, 82883, ...	A098438
31	7, 17, 31, 5581 , 9973, 101111, 535571, ...	A128002
32	not exist (since $(32^n-1)/31 = (2^n-1) * (16^n+8^n+4^n+2^n+1)/31$ for prime $n \neq 5$ (and both factors are > 1 for prime $n \neq 5$, thus this factorization is not trivial), it only remains to check the case $n = 5$, but $(32^5-1)/31 = 1082401 = 601 * 1801$ is not a prime)	A000000 (the empty sequence)
33	3, 197, 3581 , 6871, 183661, ...	A209120
34	13, 1493 , 5851, 6379, 125101, ...	A185073
35	313 , 1297 , 568453, ...	A348170
36	2 (this is all, since $(36^n-1)/35 = (6^n-1)/5 * (6^n+1)/7$ for prime $n \neq 2$ (and both factors are > 1 for prime $n \neq 2$, thus this factorization is not trivial))	

Another unsolved problem about the digits of prime numbers is whether there are infinitely many [palindromic primes](#) (primes which remain the same when their digits are reversed, such as 151 and 94849) in base 10? So far, the largest known such prime is [10¹⁸⁸⁸⁵²⁹ - 10⁹⁴⁴²⁶⁴ - 1](#), this number has 1888529 digits, can also be written as $9^{944264}89^{944264}$, and the largest 20 known such primes are listed in [this page](#). Of course, this problem also exists for other bases, there is no single bases for which it is known whether there are infinitely many [palindromic primes](#). Some positive integers n are not palindromic in any base $2 \leq b \leq n-2$

(the reasons for the upper limit of $n-2$ on the base b are: every integer $n \geq 3$ are trivially palindromic in base $b = n-1$ since n is written "11" in base $b = n-1$, also every positive integer n are trivially palindromic in any base $b > n$ since n is single-digit number in any base $b > n$, but every integer $n \geq 2$ are not palindromic in base $b = n$ since n is written "10" in base $b = n$), they are called [strictly non-palindromic numbers](#), the first such numbers n are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 19, 47, 53, 79, 103, 137, 139, 149, 163, 167, 179, 223, 263, 269, 283, 293, 311, 317, 347, 359, 367, 389, 439, 491, 563, 569, 593, 607, 659, 739, 827, 853, 877, 977, 983, 997, 1019, 1049, 1061, 1187 (for $n < 4$, the range of bases b is empty, so these numbers are strictly non-palindromic in a trivial way), all such integers > 6 are primes, since all composites $n > 6$ is either "product of two numbers k and m with $m-k \geq 2$ " (in this case, n is written " kk " in base $b = m-1$) or "square of prime p " (in this case, n is written "121" in base $b = p-1$ if $p > 3$, or written "1001" in base $b = 2$ if $p = 3$), it is also unknown whether there are infinitely many such integers, but it is known that in every base b , [almost all](#) palindromic numbers are [composite](#) (neither 1 nor prime), see [this reference](#).

Table

$|x|$ is the length of x , and in the " $\max(x, x \in M(L_b))$ " column, $xy^n z$ means $xyyy...yyyz$ with n y 's (the n -value is written in decimal), not y to the n th power.

b	$ M(L_b) $	$\max(x, x \in M(L_b))$	$\max(x , x \in M(L_b))$	Algebraic form of $\max(x, x \in M(L_b))$
2	1	11	2	3
3	3	111	3	13
4	5	221	3	41
5	22	10⁹³13	96	5⁹⁵+8
6	11	40041	5	5209
7	71	3¹⁶1	17	(7¹⁷-5)/2
8	75	4²²⁰7	221	(4*8²²¹+17)/7
9	151	30¹¹⁵⁸11	1161	3*9¹¹⁶⁰+10
10	77	50²⁸27	31	5*10³⁰+27
11 ^①	≥ 914	557¹⁰¹¹ or 57^n with $n > 50000$	1013	(607*11¹⁰¹¹-17)/10
12	106	40³⁹77	42	4*12⁴¹+91
13 ^{①②}	≥ 2497	80³²⁰¹⁷111 or 95^n with $n > 50000$ or $A3^n A$ with $n > 50000$	32021	8*13³²⁰²⁰+183
14 ^①	≥ 606	4D¹⁹⁶⁹⁸	19699	5*14¹⁹⁶⁹⁸-1
15 ^①	≥ 1212	7¹⁵⁵97	157	(15¹⁵⁷+59)/2

16 ^{①②}	≥2045	DB³²²³⁴ or 3^n AF with $n > 50000$ or 4^n DD with $n > 50000$	32235	(206*16³²²³⁴-11)/15
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Notes:

① I have not proved these bases, these are the largest elements in $M(L_b)$ known to me, and they are just the [lower bounds](#).

② Data based on results of strong [probable primality tests](#), i.e. at least one element in the set $M(L_b)$ is only [strong probable prime](#) (i.e. numbers which passed the [Miller–Rabin primality tests](#) to first few prime bases, for the smallest *composite* number which passed the Miller–Rabin primality test to first n prime bases, see <https://oeis.org/A014233>) and not [definitely prime](#), since we cannot definitely say that they are primes, thus we cannot definitely say that they are elements in $M(L_b)$, and we cannot definitely say that the $|M(L_b)|$ and $\max(x, x \in M(L_b))$ are these numbers, and we cannot definitely say that the corresponding families can be removed from the list of unsolved families, and we cannot definitely [compute](#) this part of the [set](#) $M(L_b)$, e.g. since $80^{32017}111$ (base 13) is only strong probable prime and it is the smallest (probable) prime in family $8\{0\}111$ in base 13, we cannot definitely say that the family $8\{0\}111$ (base 13) can be removed from the list of unsolved families, and since DB^{32234} (base 16) is only strong probable prime and it is the smallest (probable) prime in family $D\{B\}$ in base 16, we cannot definitely say that the family $D\{B\}$ (base 16) can be removed from the list of unsolved families.

It is found that both $|M(L_b)|$ and $\max(|x|, x \in M(L_b))$ are [roughly](#) $e^{V^{(b-1)*eulerphi(b)}}$, the value $(b-1)*eulerphi(b)$ is the number of possible (first digit,last digit) (also called (initial digit,final digit)) combos ([ordered pair](#)) of a minimal prime in base b (these (first digit,last digit) combos are also all possible (first digit,last digit) combos ([ordered pair](#)) of a prime $> b$ in base b) (these (first digit,last digit) combos for decimal (base $b = 10$) are listed in [A085820](#), except the single-digit numbers (i.e. 1, 3, 7, 9) (i.e. first digit is 0, and hence the number has [leading zeros](#)) in this sequence, the smallest primes with these (first digit,last digit) combos listed in [A085820](#) (except the single-digit numbers (i.e. 1, 3, 7, 9) in this sequence) are (*italic* for primes which are not minimal primes): 11, 13, 17, 19, 211, 23, 227, 29, 31, 313, 37, 349, 41, 43, 47, 409, 521, 53, 547, 59, 61, 613, 67, 619, 71, 73, 727, 79, 811, 83, 827, 89, 911, 953, 97, 919, and the smallest minimal primes with these (first digit,last digit) combos listed in [A085820](#) (except the single-digit numbers (i.e. 1, 3, 7, 9) in this sequence) are (0 if no such minimal prime exists): 11, 13, 17, 19, 251, 23, 227, 29, 31, 0, 37, 349, 41, 43, 47, 409, 521, 53, 557, 59, 61, 0, 67, 6469, 71, 73, 727, 79, 821, 83, 827, 89, 991, 0, 97, 9049) (they are only all “possible” (first digit,last digit) combos ([ordered pair](#)) of a minimal prime in base b , this does not mean that they must be realized, e.g. there are no minimal primes with (first digit,last digit) = (2,2) in base 3, and there are no minimal primes with (first digit,last digit) = (3,3), (6,3), or (9,3) in base 10, but it is [conjectured](#) that there are only [finitely many](#) such examples (i.e. for every [enough large](#) base b , for any given such (first digit,last digit) combo, there is a minimal prime with this (first digit,last digit) combo), also, it is conjectured that all such examples have $\gcd(\text{first digit, last digit, } b-1) > 1$ (i.e. there is a [prime number](#) which [divides](#) first digit, last digit, and $b-1$ simultaneously), since the first digit has $b-1$ choices (all digits except 0 can be the first digit), and the last digit has $eulerphi(b)$ choices (only digits [coprime](#) to b (i.e. the digits in the [reduced residue system](#) mod b) can be the last digit), by the [rule of product](#), there are $(b-1)*eulerphi(b)$ choices of the (first digit,last digit) combo. (the [set](#) of these (first digit,last digit) combos is exactly the [Cartesian product](#) of the [set](#) of the

possible first digits of a [prime number](#) $> b$ in base b and the [set](#) of the possible last digits of a [prime number](#) $> b$ in base b , i.e. $\{d \mid d \text{ is integer, } 1 \leq d \leq b-1, \gcd(d,b) = 1\}$, or $(\mathbb{Z}/b\mathbb{Z} - \{0\}) \times ((\mathbb{Z}/b\mathbb{Z})^\times)$. Thus, $(b-1)^* \text{eulerphi}(b)$ is also the relative hardness for (finding and proving the set $M(L_b)$ in) base b , there is exactly a sequence of $(b-1)^* \text{eulerphi}(b)$ in OEIS: [A062955](#), for these $(b-1)^* \text{eulerphi}(b)$ possible (first digit,last digit) combos, we want to find all minimal primes with such (first digit,last digit) combo, if the string “first digit, last digit” represents a prime in base b , then this prime will be the only minimal prime with this (first digit,last digit) combo (since the string “first digit, last digit” is a [subsequence](#) of all numbers with this (first digit,last digit) combo), otherwise, we should find all digits which can be inserted to this (first digit,last digit) combo, i.e. the string “first digit, such digit, last digit” is neither prime nor have a [subsequence](#) which represents a prime, then do this repeatedly (find the possible (first digit,last digit) combos for the string which inserted to the starting (first digit,last digit) combo, etc.), then do [program loops](#), these program loops must be finite by the theorem that there are no [infinite antichains](#) for the [subsequence ordering](#), see the “proof” section and [this forum post](#) and [this article](#).

base (b)	number of possible first digits of a prime $> b$ in base b (equal $b-1$, since all digits except 0 can be the first digit)	number of possible last digits of a prime $> b$ in base b (equal $\text{eulerphi}(b)$, since only digits coprime to b (i.e. the digits in the reduced residue system mod b) can be the last digit)	number of possible (first digit,last digit) combos of a prime $> b$ in base b (equal $(b-1)^* \text{eulerphi}(b)$, by the rule of product), also the relative hardness for base b
2	1	1	1
3	2	2	4
4	3	2	6
5	4	4	16
6	5	2	10
7	6	6	36
8	7	4	28
9	8	6	48
10	9	4	36
11	10	10	100
12	11	4	44
13	12	12	144
14	13	6	78
15	14	8	112

16	15	8	120
17	16	16	256
18	17	6	102
19	18	18	324
20	19	8	152
21	20	12	240
22	21	10	210
23	22	22	484
24	23	8	184
25	24	20	480
26	25	12	300
27	26	18	468
28	27	12	324
29	28	28	784
30	29	8	232
31	30	30	900
32	31	16	496
33	32	20	640
34	33	16	528
35	34	24	816
36	35	12	420

(Note: not all (first digit,last digit) combos must be realized for a minimal prime base b , e.g. there are no minimal primes with (first digit,last digit) = (2,2) in base 3, and there are no minimal primes with (first digit,last digit) = (3,3), (6,3), or (9,3) in base 10, for more such examples, see [this post](#))

The [probability](#) for a [random](#) prime to have a given (first digit,last digit) combo ([ordered pair](#)) which is a possible (first digit,last digit) combo ([ordered pair](#)) of a prime $> b$ in base b (i.e. “first digit” is not 0, and “last digit” is [coprime](#) to b) are all the same (for the example of decimal (base $b = 10$), there are *OEIS* sequences [A077648](#) (first digit), [A007652](#) (last digit), [A138840](#) ((first digit,last digit) combo ([ordered pair](#))), [A137589](#) (results after deletion of all digits of primes, except the first digit and the last digit, this is the same as [A138840](#) except the single-digit primes, and this is indeed another reason for why we exclude the single-digit

primes from our minimal prime problem)), i.e. they are all $1/((b-1)^{\text{eulerphi}(b)})$ no matter which (first digit,last digit) combo ([ordered pair](#)) is given, the only condition is that “first digit” is not 0, and “last digit” is [coprime](#) to b (however, there is a hard problem: for any given base b and given (first digit,last digit) combo ([ordered pair](#)) satisfying this condition (i.e. “first digit” is not 0, and “last digit” is [coprime](#) to b), is there always an integer N such that for the set of the primes $>$ base (b) and $\leq N$, the number of primes with this (first digit,last digit) combo is more than the number of primes with any other given (first digit,last digit) combo? (i.e. the number of primes p with [A138840](#) = [A137589](#) (their analogs in other bases b) = any given n such that $b < n < b^2$ and n is [coprime](#) to b , is more than the number of primes p with [A138840](#) = [A137589](#) (their analogs in other bases b) = any other given m ($m \neq n$) such that $b < m < b^2$ and m is [coprime](#) to b ?)), for the first digit, there is a [reference](#) about this, the primes do not follow the [Benford's law](#) ([see this reference](#)) ([reference of Benford's law to other bases](#)) (only the prime factors of the numbers with [exponential growth](#) (such as the [repunits](#) and the [Fibonacci numbers](#)) follow, also the primes p such that $(b^n-1)/(b-1)$ is prime for non-perfectpower b (e.g. [A004023](#) for $b = 10$, and [A000043](#) for $b = 2$) follow), instead, all nonzero digits have the same probability (i.e. probability $1/(b-1)$) for a random prime in base b , just like a positive integer in base b , for the last digit, by the [prime number theorem](#) (extended to [arithmetic progression](#)), all digits coprime to b have the same probability (i.e. probability $1/\text{eulerphi}(b)$) for a random prime in base b , however, according to [Chebyshev's bias](#), if d_1 is a [quadratic residue mod](#) b , d_2 is a quadratic nonresidue mod b (i.e. d_1 can be the last digit of a [square number](#), while d_2 cannot be), then for the primes $\leq N$ for a random positive integer N , the probability for the number of primes end with d_2 in base b is more than the number of primes end with d_1 in base b is larger than [50%](#), e.g. the smallest N such that the number of primes end with 1 in base 4 is more than the number of primes end with 3 in base 4 is 12203231 (26861 in decimal), and the smallest N such that the number of primes end with 1 in base 3 is more than the number of primes end with 2 in base 3 is 2011012212222201102200001 (608981813029 in decimal), references: <https://oeis.org/A007350> <https://oeis.org/A007352> <https://oeis.org/A199547> <https://oeis.org/A306891> <https://oeis.org/A038698> <https://oeis.org/A112632> <https://oeis.org/A275939> <https://oeis.org/A306499> <https://oeis.org/A306500>, this is a classic example of [the strong law of small numbers](#) ([Prime Glossary page](#)), another classic example is it appears that the sum of the [Liouville function](#) (which is an important function in [number theory](#), defined as $(-1)^{\text{bigomega}(n)}$, which is [A008836](#)(n)) of the positive integers $\leq N$ is ≤ 0 if $N > 1$, is it always true? (the [Pólya conjecture](#)), the smallest N such that this conjecture is false is 906150257 (this conjecture is important in [number theory](#) since if this conjecture is true, then the [Riemann hypothesis](#) can be proved, and hence many conjectures in number theory can also be proved, e.g. [Mills' primes](#) will be known to be 2, 11, 1361, 2521008887, 16022236204009818131831320183, 4113101149215104800030529537915953170486139623539759933135949994882770404074832568499, ... <https://oeis.org/A051254>, and the [Mills' constant](#) will be known to be 1.30637788386308069046861449260260571291678... <https://oeis.org/A051021>, which (let this constant be A) [floor](#)(A^{3^n}) are primes for all positive integers n , and this [formula](#) will be the first known [formula for primes](#) which only use [exponential functions](#) and [floor functions](#) (and not use [factorial](#)), thus can be easily to [calculate](#), and there will not be “[the largest known prime number](#)”! (since [floor](#)(A^{3^n}) contains [infinitely many](#) numbers), currently, the largest known Mills' prime is $(((((1361^3+6)^3+80)^3+12)^3+450)^3+894)^3+3636)^3+70756)^3+97220)^3+66768)^3$

+300840)³+1623568, which has 555154 digits, see [PRP top](#)), for more examples of [the strong law of small numbers](#), see <https://primes.utm.edu/glossary/xpage/LawOfSmall.html> and <https://oeis.org/A005165/a005165.pdf>, and there are also examples of [the strong law of small numbers](#) which are related to the research in this article: Are the base 10 numbers 527, 5027, 50027, 500027, 5000027, 50000027, ..., all composite? (which is corresponding to the largest minimal prime in base 10: 50²⁸27) Are the base 8 numbers 47, 447, 4447, 44447, 444447, 4444447, ..., all composite? (which is corresponding to the largest minimal prime in base 8: 4²²⁰7) Are the base 16 numbers DB, DBB, DBBB, DBBBB, DBBBBB, DBBBBBB, ..., all composite? (which is corresponding to the minimal prime in base 16: DB³²²³⁴ (it is not known whether this is the largest minimal prime in base 16 or not (the families {3}AF and {4}DD may have larger smallest primes), nor the primality of this prime (i.e. this prime is only a probable prime, not a definitely prime) etc.), a [paradox](#) related to [the strong law of small numbers](#) is [interesting number paradox](#) ([Prime Curios! page](#)), this paradox is a [humorous](#) paradox which arises from the attempt to classify every natural number as either “interesting” or “uninteresting”, this paradox states that every natural number is interesting, i.e. every natural number has an interesting property, the “[proof](#)” (okay, a joke proof) is [by contradiction](#): if there exists a non-[empty set](#) of uninteresting natural numbers, there would be a smallest uninteresting number – but the smallest uninteresting number is itself interesting because it is the smallest uninteresting number, thus producing a [contradiction](#), there are examples of the interesting properties which are related to the research in this article: 500000000000000000000000000027 is the largest minimal prime in base 10, 2187001477972027873637433214911446252018853474384761589836346227953714449 2484599310778624146468224150373895489844303219383829573677353011540369291 867378470695590964880740521967077028064041941947533607 is the largest minimal prime in base 8, 705490352625161496279722666407220454094798939 is the largest minimal prime in base 12, etc. and there are also other paradoxes related to this paradox: the [Berry paradox](#), the [Richard's paradox](#), they are related to [Cantor's diagonal argument](#) to [prove](#) that the [set](#) of the [real numbers](#) is [uncountable](#) (this is also related to [Gödel's incompleteness theorems](#), these theorems are widely, but not universally, interpreted as showing that [Hilbert's program](#) to find a complete and consistent set of [axioms](#) for all [mathematics](#) is impossible, we can use a simple [proposition](#) to show this: **This proposition has no [formal proof](#)**, and consider whether this proposition is true or not), but it can be [proved](#) that the set of the [rational numbers](#), the set of the [algebraic numbers](#), the set of the [computable numbers](#), the set of the [definable numbers](#), are all [countable](#), i.e. [card](#)(these sets) are all [equal to card\(N\)](#), where N is the set of the [natural numbers](#), but [card](#)(R) (R is the set of the [real numbers](#)) is larger than [card](#)(N), and the [continuum hypothesis](#) is that [card](#)(R) = $2^{\text{card}(N)}$, references: [Prime Curios!](#) (the smallest number with no curios is 326) [What's Special About This Number?](#) (the smallest number not has a property in this page is 391) [Properties of the First 5000 Integers](#) (the smallest number not in this page is 291) [my website for “What is special about this number?”](#) (the smallest number not in this page is) (this page has many (most number-theory-related) interesting properties of nonnegative integers, to show the nonnegative integer is unique, you can combine them with [this list](#) (for the smallest prime or PRP with given form in base b , when b itself has unique interesting property, and when such prime or PRP is large, e.g. 72 is the smallest [Achilles number](#), and the smallest prime of the form $3\{z\}$ in base $b = 72$ has length 1119850, and 276 is the smallest number whose [aliquot sequence](#) has not yet been fully determined (see <https://oeis.org/A131884>), and the smallest prime of the form $1\{z\}$ in base $b = 276$ has length

2485, and 691 is the first [irregular prime](#) to appear in the numerator of a [Bernoulli number](#), (see <https://oeis.org/A046753> and <https://oeis.org/A189683>), and the smallest prime of the form $\{1\}$ in base $b = 691$ has length 62903 (this prime is only a probable prime, i.e. not a definitely prime), and 836 is the smallest weird number which is also an untouchable number (also, 836 is twice 418, and 418 is the smallest non-primpower k such that $\text{binomial}(2^*k, k) \equiv 2 \pmod{k}$ (besides, 418 is also the only known such even non-primpower k) (see <https://oeis.org/A328497> and <https://oeis.org/A082180> and <https://oeis.org/A228562> and <https://oeis.org/A136327>)), and for base $b = 836$, there are no known primes of the form $1\{0\}1$, $2\{0\}1$, $7\{z\}$ (thus, these three families are unsolved families in base $b = 836$) and the smallest prime of the form $7\{0\}1$ has length 5701) and with [Sierpinski conjecture](#) / [Riesel conjecture](#) / [extended Sierpinski conjecture](#) / [extended Riesel conjecture](#) (the conjectured smallest such k 's: [Sierpinski conjecture \(\$2 \leq b \leq 1030\$ \)](#) / [Riesel conjecture \(\$2 \leq b \leq 1030\$ \)](#) / [Sierpinski conjecture \(\$1031 \leq b \leq 2048\$ \)](#) / [Riesel conjecture \(\$1031 \leq b \leq 2048\$ \)](#) / [extended Sierpinski conjecture \(\$2 \leq b \leq 2500\$ and \$b = 4096, 8192, 16384, 32768, 65536\$ \(with missing terms, denoted "NA", these terms are \$> 5000000\$ \)\)](#) / [extended Riesel conjecture \(\$2 \leq b \leq 2500\$ and \$b = 4096, 8192, 16384, 32768, 65536\$ \(with missing terms, denoted "NA", these terms are \$> 5000000\$ \)\)](#)) in base b (when b itself has unique interesting property, and when such prime or PRP is large), and not only base b , but also the number-theory functions ([Euler phi function](#), [sigma function](#), [Carmichael lambda function](#), etc.) (or their [inverse functions](#)) at b), also, currently the smallest number without its own article is [Wikipedia](#) is 262, also, currently the smallest number not in [OEIS](#) is 20067.

Excluding the primes $\leq b$ (i.e. only counting the primes $> b$) makes the [formula](#) of the number of possible (first digit,last digit) combo of a minimal prime in base b more simple and [smooth number](#), since if only excluding the primes $< b$ (i.e. counting the primes $\geq b$), then when b is prime, there is an additional possible (first digit,last digit) combo: (1,0), and hence the formula will be $(b-1)^* \text{eulerphi}(b)+1$ if b is prime, or $(b-1)^* \text{eulerphi}(b)$ if b is composite (the fully formula will be $(b-1)^* \text{eulerphi}(b) + \text{isprime}(b)$ or $(b-1)^* \text{eulerphi}(b) + \text{floor}((b - \text{eulerphi}(b)) / (b-1))$), which is more complex, and if start with 1 (i.e. the [original minimal prime problem](#)), the formula is much more complex, since the prime digits (i.e. the single-digit primes) should be excluded (thus, e.g. for decimal (base $b=10$), the primes are limited in [A034844](#)), and (for such prime $> b$) the first digit has $b-1-\text{pi}(b)$ (i.e. [A065855\(b\)](#)) choices, and the last digit has [A048864\(b\)](#) choices, by the [rule of product](#), there are $(b-1-\text{pi}(b))^*(\text{A048864}(b))$ choices of the (first digit,last digit) combo (for such prime $\geq b$ instead of $> b$, the formula will be $(b-1-\text{pi}(b))^*(\text{A048864}(b))+1$ if b is prime, or $(b-1-\text{pi}(b))^*(\text{A048864}(b))$ if b is composite, and for all such primes, the formula will be $(b-1-\text{pi}(b))^*(\text{A048864}(b)) + \text{omega}(b)$), which is much more complex, (also, the possible (first digit,last digit) combo for a prime $> b$ in base b are exactly the (first digit,last digit) combos which there are [infinitely many](#) primes have, while this is not true when the requiring of the prime is $\geq b$ or ≥ 2 instead of $> b$, since this will contain the [prime factors](#) of b , which are not [coprime](#) to b and hence there is only this prime (and not infinitely many primes) have this (first digit,last digit) combo), thus this problem is much better than the original minimal prime problem (another reason is that this problem is regardless [whether 1 is considered as prime or not](#), i.e. [no matter 1 is considered as prime or not prime](#) (in the beginning of the 20th century, 1 is regarded as prime) ([reference of why 1 is not prime](#)), the sets $M(L_b)$ in this problem are the same, while the sets $M(L_b)$ in the original minimal prime problem are different, e.g. in base 10, if 1 is considered as prime, then the set $M(L_b)$ in the original minimal prime problem is $\{1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 89, 409, 449, 499, 6469, 6949, 9049, 9649, 9949, 60649, 666649, 946669, 60000049, 66000049, 66600049\}$, while if

1 is not considered as prime, then the set $M(L_b)$ in the original minimal prime problem is {2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 19, 41, 61, 89, 409, 449, 499, 881, 991, 6469, 6949, 9001, 9049, 9649, 9949, 60649, 666649, 946669, 60000049, 66000049, 66600049}, however, in base 10, the set $M(L_b)$ in this problem is always {11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97, 227, 251, 257, 277, 281, 349, 409, 449, 499, 521, 557, 577, 587, 727, 757, 787, 821, 827, 857, 877, 881, 887, 991, 2087, 2221, 5051, 5081, 5501, 5581, 5801, 5851, 6469, 6949, 8501, 9001, 9049, 9221, 9551, 9649, 9851, 9949, 20021, 20201, 50207, 60649, 80051, 666649, 946669, 5200007, 22000001, 60000049, 66000049, 66600049, 80555551, 55555555551, 500000000000000000000000000027}, no matter 1 is considered as prime or not prime) (another reason is that if we include the prime = b (i.e. the prime “10”) or the primes < b (i.e. the single-digit primes), then some properties in [this post](#) will be incorrect), thus, start with $b+1$ (instead of b , 2, 1, b^2 , b^2+1 , $b+2$, $2*b$, $2*b+1$, ...) makes this minimal prime problem most beautiful (prime = b (i.e. the prime “10”) and primes < b (i.e. single-digit primes) need to be excluded, while the prime = $b+1$ (i.e. the prime “11”) and other two-digit primes and other repunit primes do not need).

), reference: <https://mersenneforum.org/showpost.php?p=562832&postcount=52>.

Inclusion of the primes	Formula of the number of possible (first digit,last digit) combo of a minimal prime in base b
primes $> b$	$(b-1)*\text{eulerphi}(b)$
primes $\geq b$	$(b-1)*\text{eulerphi}(b)+\text{isprime}(b)$
all primes	$(b-1-\text{pi}(b))*(\text{A048864}(b))+\text{omega}(b)$

Data

The [data](#) of [bases](#) 14, 16, and the odd bases >10 are possibly not complete, only tested to the test limit in the discussion of these bases and found the smallest (probable) prime in some unsolved [families](#) of these bases, but there may be more unsolved families not found by me.

Our results assume that a number which has passed the [Miller–Rabin primality tests](#) to all prime bases $p \leq 64$ (i.e. the first 18 prime bases, bases 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, and 61, for the composite numbers which pass this test to the first n prime bases (i.e. numbers which are [strong pseudoprimes](#) to the first n prime bases), see <https://oeis.org/A014233>, we use $n = 18$ for the primality tests) and the [strong Lucas primality test](#) with parameters (P, Q) defined by Selfridge's Method A (for the composite numbers which pass this test (i.e. numbers which are [strong Lucas pseudoprimes](#) with parameters (P, Q) defined by Selfridge's Method A), see <https://oeis.org/A217255>) is in fact prime, since in some cases (e.g. $b = 13$ and $b = 16$) some candidate elements of $M(L_b)$ are too long to be [proven prime](#) rigorously (and neither $N-1$ nor $N+1$ can be $\geq 33.3333\%$ [factored](#)), and the [probability](#) that such a number is in fact composite is very low, e.g. for such a number with 5000 decimal digits, the probability is less than $7.6 \cdot 10^{-680}$, and for such a number with 100000 decimal digits, the probability is less than $1.3 \cdot 10^{-10584}$, both of them are “almost” zero, i.e. we can “almost surely” (99.9999...% (with more than 10000 9’s) surely, but not 100% surely) that they are primes, and the numbers which currently cannot

be [proven prime](#) rigorously are usually very large (usually $> 10^{5000}$, see [top 20 ECPP proving page](#) and [top 20 Primo proving page](#), the largest prime which is proven by ECPP is $10^{50000}+65859$, it is the smallest prime greater than 10^{50000} (the [next prime function](#) at 10^{50000}), and this number is the largest known [ordinary prime](#), i.e. none of $p^n \pm 1$ (for small n) [factor](#) enough to make the number easily provable using the [classical methods of primality proof](#)), and if such a number is larger, then probability that this number is in fact composite is lower, thus the probability is much less than $7.6 \cdot 10^{-680}$, see [this page](#), also, our tests (combine of the [Miller–Rabin primality tests](#) to the first 13 prime bases and the [strong Lucas primality test](#) with parameters (P, Q) defined by Selfridge's Method A) cover the [Baillie–PSW primality test](#) (which is only combine of the [Miller–Rabin primality tests](#) to base 2 and the [strong Lucas primality test](#) with parameters (P, Q) defined by Selfridge's Method A, i.e. (let D be the first number in the sequence 5, -7, 9, -11, 13, -15 ... such that $\left(\frac{D}{N}\right) = -1$ (N is the number which we want to test primality), where $\left(\frac{m}{n}\right)$ is the [Jacobi symbol](#)), set $P = 1$ and $Q = (1-D)/4$), and no known composites which pass the Baillie–PSW test, and no composites $< 2^{64}$ pass the Baillie–PSW test ([reference](#) and [reference](#)) (a number which passes both a strong Fermat test and a strong Lucas test is very likely to be prime, since Fermat pseudoprimes tend to fall into the [residue class](#) 1 (mod m) for many small m , i.e. $N-1$ has many divisors (i.e. [bigomega](#)($N-1$) is large), while Lucas pseudoprimes tend to fall into the [residue class](#) -1 (mod m) for many small m , i.e. $N+1$ has many divisors (i.e. [bigomega](#)($N+1$) is large), thus a composite which passes both a strong Fermat test and a strong Lucas test must satisfy many conditions (both $N-1$ and $N+1$ must have many divisors, and such N is very hard to exist, since $N-1$ and $N+1$ cannot be both divisible by 4, also $N-1$ and $N+1$ cannot be both divisible by 3), thus such a composite is very unlikely to exist (like [odd perfect numbers](#) and [quasiperfect numbers](#), such numbers must satisfy many conditions, thus very unlikely to exist)), although it is still conjectured that there exist infinitely many “Baillie–PSW [pseudoprimes](#)”, i.e. composites which pass the Baillie–PSW test, thus if a such number is in fact composite, it will be a pseudoprime to the Baillie–PSW test, which currently no single example is known!

There are five unsolved families (families for which not even a probable prime is known nor can be ruled out as only contain composites (only count the numbers $>$ base (b)), i.e. whether these families contain a prime $>$ base (b) are [open problems](#)) for bases $2 \leq b \leq 16$ found by me and searched to length 50000 with no prime or [strong probable prime](#) found:

b	Unsolved family	Algebraic form
11	57^n	(57*11ⁿ-7)/10
13	95^n	(113*13ⁿ-5)/12
13	$A3^nA$	(41*13ⁿ⁺¹+27)/4
16	3^nAF	(16ⁿ⁺²+619)/5
16	4^nDD	(4*16ⁿ⁺²+2291)/15

My final goal is completing the minimal sets for the primes $> b$ in all bases $2 \leq b \leq 36$ (totally 35 sets, only 10 sets ($b = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12$) are currently complete), and all

base 2 ([factordb entries of these primes](#))

base 3 ([factordb entries of these primes](#))

base 4 (factordb entries of these primes)

base 5 ([factordb entries of these primes](#))

base 6 (factordb entries of these primes)

base 7 (factordb entries of these primes)

14, 16, 23, 25, 32, 41, 43, 52, 56, 61, 65, 113, 115, 131, 133, 155, 212, 221, 304, 313, 335, 344, 346, 364, 445, 515, 533, 535, 544, 551, 553, 1022, 1051, 1112, 1202, 1211, 1222,

base 8 (factordb entries of these primes)

base 9 ([factordb entries of these primes](#))

[illegible]

77777777777777777777777777777707,

[illegible]

base 10 (factordb entries of these primes)

[illegible]

base 11 (not proved, only checked to the prime 1500000001)

12, 16, 18, 21, 27, 29, 34, 38, 3A, 43, 49, 54, 56, 61, 65, 67, 72, 76, 81, 89, 92, 94, 98, 9A, A3, 10A, 115, 117, 133, 139, 153, 155, 171, 193, 197, 199, 1AA, 225, 232, 236, 25A, 263, 315, 319, 331, 335, 351, 353, 362, 373, 379, 391, 395, 407, 414, 452, 458, 478, 47A, 485, 4A5, 4A7, 502, 508, 511, 513, 533, 535, 539, 551, 571, 579, 588, 595, 623, 632, 70A, 711, 715, 731, 733, 737, 755, 759, 775, 791, 797, 7AA, 803, 847, 858, 85A, 874, 885, 887, 913, 919, 931, 937, 957, 959, 975, 995, A07, A1A, A25, A45, A74, A7A, A85, AA1, AA7, 1101, 11A9, 1305, 1451, 1457, 15A7, 175A, 17A5, 17A9, 2023, 2045, 2052, 2083, 20A5, 2333, 2A05, 2A52, 3013, 3026, 3059, 3097, 3206, 3222, 3233, 3307, 3332, 3505, 4025, 4151, 4157, 4175, 4405, 4445, 4487, 450A, 4575, 5017, 5031, 5059, 5075, 5097, 5099, 5105, 515A, 517A, 520A, 5301, 5583, 5705, 577A, 5853, 5873, 5909, 5A17, 5A57, 5A77, 5A8A, 6683, 66A9, 7019, 7073, 7079, 7088, 7093, 7095, 7309, 7451, 7501, 7507, 7578, 757A, 75A7, 7787, 7804, 7844, 7848, 7853, 7877, 78A4, 7A04, 7A57, 7A79, 7A95, 8078, 8245, 8333, 8355, 8366, 8375, 8425, 8553, 8663, 8708, 8777, 878A, 8A05, 9053, 9101, 9107, 9305, 9505, 9703, A052, A119, A151, A175, A515, A517, A575, A577, A5A8, A719, A779, A911, AAA9, 10011, 10075, 10091, 10109, 10411, 10444, 10705, 10709, 10774, 10901, 11104, 11131, 11144, 11191, 1141A, 114A1, 13757, 1411A, 14477, 144A4, 14A04, 14A11, 17045, 17704, 1774A, 17777, 177A4, 17A47, 1A091, 1A109, 1A114, 1A404, 1A411, 1A709, 20005, 20555, 22203, 25228, 25282, 25552, 25822, 28522, 30037, 30701, 30707, 31113,

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..., F260000003, ..., FEEEEEEEE7, ..., FFFFFFF56F, ..., 22000000007, ..., 4000000004B,
..., 400000000A5, ..., 52CCCCCCCCD, ..., 80AAAAAAAA01, ..., 87000000007, ...,
A0444444441, ..., A0AAAAAEA41, ..., BEEEEEEEEEB, ..., C0006666AFF, ...,
C000CCC6AF, ..., C0AF00000F, ..., EAAAEAAAAA1, ..., FAAAAAAAAA8F, ...,
588888888887, ..., 800AAAAAAAAA1, ..., 888888AFFFFF, ..., 88AFFFFFFFFF, ...,
8CCCCCCCCFCF, ..., A0000000AA8F, ..., A4000000005, ..., A4404444441, ...,
AAAAAAAA00A8F, ..., C00000000C8F, ..., CA0F000000F, ..., CCCCCCCCC6AF, ...,
D1000000005, ..., E0A04AAAAAA1, ..., 1A000000000B, ..., 5BBBBBBBBBBBBB, ...,
66666666006AF, ..., 7A000000000B, ..., 88888888888FF, ..., 88888888FFFFFF, ...,
888888F88888F, ..., 88F888888888F, ..., A000000000A8F, ..., A0FFFFFFF45, ...,
C00000000023, ..., 86666666666F6F, ..., C0000000000AF, ..., C00000006666AF, ...,
C0A000000000F, ..., C44444444444D, ..., CFF0A0000000F, ..., D000000000007B, ...,
68666666666666F, ..., 68CCCCCCCCCCCCCF, ..., 77700000000007D, ...,
8000000000000A1, ..., 888888AAAAAAAAAF, ..., 9B0000000000009, ...,
AAAAAAAAAAAAAA45, ..., CFFFFFFFFFA000F, ..., DDDDDDDDDDDDDDD9, ...,
58CCCCCCCCCCCCCD, ..., 866666666666666F, ..., 8ECCCCCCCCCCCCCD, ...,
A00000000000009, ..., 8CFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFCF, ..., 5C20000000000000D, ...,
B00000000000000981, ..., CFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFA00F, ..., AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA008FF, ...,
BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBAB, ..., A00000000000000045, ..., CD9999999999999999, ...,
CFFA00000000000000F, ..., 700000000000000007D7, ..., E0000000000000000441, ...,
CFFFFFFFFFA0000000000F, ..., 4000000000000000000085, ...,
8AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAFF, ..., 8D000000000000000000007, ...,
333333333333333333333333333333331, ..., 6666666666666666666666666666AF, ...,
EB000000000000000000000000D, ..., 7DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD, ...,
84444444444444444444444444444444D, ...,
8CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCF, ...,
A8AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAF, ...,
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA8FF, ...,
22222222222222222222222222222227, ..., CFA000000000000000000000000000F, ...,
8AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA8F, ...,
CFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFAF, ...,
4044444444444444444444444444444441, ...,
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEB, ...,
910000000000000000000000000000009, ...,
2C0000000000000000000000000000003, ...,
C000000000000000000000000000000DD, ...,
2600000000000000000000000000000003, ...,
770000000000000000000000000000007D, ...,
D0000000000000000000000000000000A5, ...,
4DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD, ...,
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA8F, ...,
CAF00000000000000000000000000000000F, ...,
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF323, ...,
88AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAF, ...,
C0CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCA, ...,
B0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000C9, ...,
BEB000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000B, ...
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[illegible]

[illegible]

Proof

Proving $M(L_b) = \text{the set } S$ is equivalent to:

- ($M(L_b) = S$ is proved if and only if all these three problems are proved, i.e. $M(L_b) = S$ is a theorem if and only if all these three “conjectures” are theorems)

e.g. proving $M(L_{10}) = \{11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97, 227, 251, 257, 277, 281, 349, 409, 449, 499, 521, 557, 577, 587, 727, 757, 787, 821, 827, 857, 877, 881, 887, 991, 2087, 2221, 5051, 5081, 5501, 5581, 5801, 5851, 6469, 6949, 8501, 9001, 9049, 9221, 9551, 9649, 9851, 9949, 20021, 20201, 50207, 60649,$

* Prove that all of 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97, 227, 251, 257, 277, 281, 349, 409, 449, 499, 521, 557, 577, 587, 727, 757, 787, 821, 827, 857, 877, 881, 887, 991, 2087, 2221, 5051, 5081, 5501, 5581, 5801, 5851, 6469, 6949, 8501, 9001, 9049, 9221, 9551, 9649, 9851, 9949, 20021, 20201, 50207, 60649, 80051, 666649, 946669, 5200007, 22000001, 60000049, 66000049, 66600049, 80555551, 555555555551, 500000000000000000000000000027 are primes > 10.

[illegible][illegible]

For the first part, since the numbers are clearly $> b$, thus we only need to prove that they are primes, we can use [ECPP](#) (such as [Primo](#)) to prove that these 77 numbers are [definitely primes](#) (i.e. not merely [probable primes](#)), in this case of base 10, the largest number has only 31 digits and can be proved primality in <1 second, but in other case, such as base 13, 14, and 16, there are numbers $> 10^{10000}$ in the sets, thus [ECPP](#) (or [N-1](#), [N+1](#), if this prime -1 or $+1$ can be trivially factored, such as the case of base 14, the large prime $5 \cdot 14^{19698} - 1$ in this set) is need to prove their primality; the second part is the easiest part of these three parts, as we can use either [trial division](#) or [Fermat test](#) to prove their compositeness (if these numbers have small prime divisors, or these numbers fails the Fermat primality tests, then they are defined composite), unless the numbers are [Fermat pseudoprimes](#) to many bases (such as the [Carmichael numbers](#) and the numbers of the form $p \cdot q$ with p, q primes and $q = 2 \cdot p - 1$ (<https://oeis.org/A129521>)) ([reference of pseudoprimes](#)) with no small [prime factors](#) (say $< 2^{32}$), in this case, we need to run either [Miller–Rabin primality test](#) or [Lucas primality test](#) to prove their compositeness (the worst case is that the number is a Carmichael number which is strong pseudoprime to several bases, see [this article](#), this article gives [a 397 digit such number](#), another example is [this 23707 digit number](#)), the combine of these two tests is [Baillie–PSW primality test](#), and there is no known composites which pass this test, also it is known that no composites $\leq 2^{64}$ which pass this test, this is because [strong Fermat pseudoprimes](#) to base 2 (<https://oeis.org/A001262>) tend to fall into the [residue class](#) $+1 \pmod{m}$ for many small m , whereas [strong Lucas pseudoprimes](#) (<https://oeis.org/A217255>) tend to fall into the [residue class](#) $-1 \pmod{m}$ for many small m . As a result, a number which passes both a strong Fermat and a strong Lucas test is very likely to be prime.

Determining $M(L)$ for arbitrary L is in general [unsolvable](#), and can be difficult even when L is relatively simple, also, determining $M(L)$ for arbitrary L may be an [open problem](#) or [NP-complete](#) or an [undecidable problem](#), or an example of [Gödel's incompleteness theorems](#) (like the [continuum hypothesis](#) and the [halting problem](#)), or as hard as [the unsolved problems in mathematics](#), such as the [Riemann hypothesis](#) and the [abc conjecture](#), which are the two famous hard problems in [number theory](#).

The following is a “[semi-algorithm](#)” that is guaranteed to produce $M(L)$, but it is not so easy to implement:

- (1) $M = \emptyset$
- (2) while $(L \neq \emptyset)$ do
- (3) choose x , a shortest string in L
- (4) $M = M \cup \{x\}$
- (5) $L = L - \text{sup}(\{x\})$

In practice, for arbitrary L , we cannot feasibly carry out step (5). Instead, we work with L' , some regular overapproximation to L , until we can show $L' = \emptyset$ (which implies $L = \emptyset$). In practice, L' is usually chosen to be a finite [union](#) of sets of the form $L_1 L_2^* L_3$, where each of L_1, L_2, L_3 is finite. In the case we consider in this paper, we then have to determine whether such a language contains a prime or not.

However, it is not even known if the following simpler [decision problem](#) is recursively solvable:

Problem: Given strings x , y , z , and a base b , does there exist a prime number whose base- b expansion is of the form $xy^n z$ for some $n \geq 0$? (If we say “yes”, then we should find such a prime (the smallest such prime may be very large, e.g. $> 2^{65536}$, and if so, then we should use [primality testing programs](#) such as [PFGW](#) or [LLR](#) to find it, and before using these programs, we should use [sieving programs](#) such as [srsieve](#) (or [sr1/2/5sieve](#)) to remove the numbers either having small prime factors or having algebraic factors) and [prove its primality](#) (and if we want to solve the problem in this article, we should check whether this prime is the smallest such prime or not, i.e. prove all smaller numbers of the form $xy^n z$ with $n \geq 0$ are composite, usually by [trial division](#) or [Fermat primality test](#)), and if we say “no”, then we should prove that such prime does not exist, may by [covering congruence](#), [algebraic factorization](#), or combine of them)

An algorithm to solve this problem, for example, would allow us to decide if there are any additional [Fermat primes](#) (of the form $2^{2^n} + 1$) other than the known ones (corresponding to $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$). To see this, take $b = 2$, $x = 1$, $y = 0$, and $z = 0^{16}1$, or take $b = 2$, $x = 10^{16}$, $y = 0$, and $z = 1$. Since if $2^n + 1$ is prime then n must be a power of two, a prime of the form $(xy^*z)_b$ must be a new Fermat prime. Besides, it would allow us to decide if there are infinitely many [Mersenne primes](#) (of the form $2^p - 1$ with prime p). To see this, take $b = 2$, $x = \lambda$ (the [empty string](#)), $y = 1$, and $z = 1^{n+1}$, or take $b = 2$, $x = 1^{n+1}$, $y = 1$, and $z = \lambda$ (the [empty string](#)), where n is the exponent of the Mersenne prime which we want to know whether it is the largest Mersenne prime or not. Since if $2^n - 1$ is prime then n must be a prime, a prime of the form $(xy^*z)_b$ must be a new Mersenne prime. Also, it would allow us to decide if 21181 is a [Sierpinski number](#) (take $b = 2$, $x = 101001010111101$, $y = 0$, and $z = 1$) and if 23669 is a [Riesel number](#) (take $b = 2$, $x = 101110001110100$, $y = 1$, and $z = \lambda$ (the [empty string](#))). Also, it would allow us to solve the numbers n with unknown status (i.e. $n = 603, 1244, 1861$) in [this page](#) (take $b = 10$, $x = 6031, 12441, 18611$, respectively, $y = 1$, and $z = \lambda$ (the [empty string](#))), or take $b = 10$, $x = 603, 1244, 1861$, respectively, $y = 1$, and $z = 1$).

(if $2^n + 1$ is prime then n must be a power of two, this is because if k divides n and $n/k > 1$ and n/k is odd, then $2^k + 1$ divides $2^n + 1$, and since $2^k + 1$ is > 1 (since $k > 0$) and $< 2^n + 1$ (since $n/k > 1$), thus this factor $(2^k + 1)$ of $2^n + 1$ is not trivial, and thus $2^n + 1$ cannot be prime, the only n to avoid this are the powers of two, since all other numbers n have an odd prime factor, let this odd prime factor be p , then we can choose k be n/p ; also, if $2^n - 1$ is prime then n must be a prime, this is because if k divides n and $n/k > 1$ and $k > 1$, then $2^k - 1$ divides $2^n - 1$, and since $2^k - 1$ is > 1 (since $k > 1$) and $< 2^n - 1$ (since $n/k > 1$), thus this factor $(2^k - 1)$ of $2^n - 1$ is not trivial, and thus $2^n - 1$ cannot be prime, the only n to avoid this are the primes, since all other numbers n have a prime factor $< n$, let this prime factor be p , then we can choose k be n/p ; more generally, for every base b , if $(b^n + 1)/\gcd(b - 1, 2)$ is prime then n must be a power of two, and if $(b^n - 1)/(b - 1)$ is prime then n must be a prime, such numbers (i.e. $(b^n + 1)/\gcd(b - 1, 2)$ for power-of-two n , and $(b^n - 1)/(b - 1)$ for prime n) are strong-probable-prime to base b , thus do not test with this base, and $(b^n + 1)/\gcd(b - 1, 2)$ can be called “GFN” (generalized Fermat numbers) base b , and $(b^n - 1)/(b - 1)$ can be called “GRU” (generalized repunits) base b , for the references of these numbers, see <https://mersenneforum.org/showpost.php?p=568817&postcount=116> and <https://mersenneforum.org/showpost.php?p=597825&postcount=277>)

(both whether there are infinitely many [Fermat primes](#) (primes which are one more than a [power of 2](#)) and whether there are infinitely many [Mersenne primes](#) (primes which are one less than a [power of 2](#)) are famous unsolved problems ([open problems](#)) in [number theory](#), see <https://oeis.org/A007013/a007013.pdf> and <https://oeis.org/A234285> (see the comment by Farideh Firoozbakht))

Therefore, in practice, we are forced to try to rule out prime representations based on [heuristics](#) such as [modular techniques](#) and [factorizations](#).

It will be necessary for our algorithm to determine if families of the form $(xy^*z)_b$ contain a prime $> b$ or not. We use two different heuristic strategies to show that such families contain no primes $> b$.

(Reference: the [divisibility rule](#) for base b :

- * For prime p [dividing](#) b , the number is divisible by p if and only if the last [digit](#) of this number is divisible by p .
 - * For prime p [dividing](#) $b-1$, the number is divisible by p if and only if the sum of the [digits](#) of this number is divisible by p .
 - * For prime p [dividing](#) $b+1$, the number is divisible by p if and only if the [alternating sum](#) of the [digits](#) of this number is divisible by p . (this can also show that all [palindromic primes](#) in any base b have an [odd](#) number of [digits](#), the only possible exception is “11” in base b (i.e. $b+1$ itself))
 - * [The section “Divisibility Rules in Lotsa Various Bases” in its talk page](#)
 - * [Divisibility rules in other bases \$b\$](#)
 - * [The divisibility rule of \$b^2-b+1\$ in base \$b\$](#)
-)

In the first strategy, we mimic the well-known technique of “[covering congruences](#)”, by finding some [finite set](#) S of [primes](#) p such that every number in a given family is [divisible by](#) some [element](#) of S (this is equivalent to finding an integer N such that all numbers in a given family are not [coprime](#) to N , e.g. all numbers in the family $2\{5\}$ in base 11 are not [coprime](#) to 6, [gcd](#)(($5 \cdot 11^n - 1$)/2, 6) can only be 2 or 3, and cannot be 1) (the primes in S must be [prime factors](#) of $(b^n - 1)/(b - 1)$ (i.e. the [generalized repunit](#) number in base b with length n), where n is the period, e.g. for $b = 10$, the primes in S must be prime factors of $(10^n - 1)/9$ ([A002275\(n\)](#)), and for $b = 2$, the primes in S must be prime factors of $2^n - 1$ ([A000225\(n\)](#)), for the list of values of $(b^n - 1)/(b - 1)$, see <https://oeis.org/A055129>) (examples: [the conjectured smallest Sierpinski number 78557](#) and [the conjectured smallest Riesel number 509203](#), which have [covering sets](#) $\{3, 5, 7, 13, 19, 37, 73\}$ and $\{3, 5, 7, 13, 17, 241\}$, respectively, and their periods are 36 and 24, respectively, see <https://oeis.org/A244562> and <https://oeis.org/A244561> and <https://oeis.org/A257647> and <https://oeis.org/A244071> and <https://oeis.org/A244070> and <https://oeis.org/A258154>, another examples are the families $9\{1\}3$ and $9\{4\}9$ and $9\{5\}9$ in base $b = 10$ (all these three families have covering set $\{3, 7, 11, 13\}$, and their periods are all 6), see https://stdkmd.net/nrr/9/91113.htm#prime_period and https://stdkmd.net/nrr/9/94449.htm#prime_period and https://stdkmd.net/nrr/9/95559.htm#prime_period and <https://stdkmd.net/nrr/coveringset.htm> and <http://www.worldofnumbers.com/deplat.htm>), another examples are the families $1\{2\}1$ and $7\{3\}7$ and $9\{7\}9$ in base $b = 10$ (all numbers in these three families are divisible by 11,

see <http://www.worldofnumbers.com/deplat.htm>), another examples are the families $37\{1\}$, $176\{1\}$, $209\{1\}$, $407\{1\}$, $936\{1\}$, $1023\{1\}$, $4070\{3\}$, $891\{7\}$, $10175\{9\}$ in base 10 (these families have different covering sets, all these sets are subsets of $\{3, 7, 11, 13, 37\}$, and their periods are all 6), see <http://www.worldofnumbers.com/Appending%201s%20to%20n.txt> and <http://www.worldofnumbers.com/em197.htm> and <https://www.rose-hulman.edu/~rickert/Compositeseq/> and <https://archive.ph/vKSJO>, another example is the family $\{1\}221$ in base 10 (this family has two covering sets: $\{3, 7, 11, 13\}$ and $\{7, 11, 13, 37\}$, for the examples with at least two covering sets for k^*2^n+1 and k^*2^n-1 , see <https://oeis.org/A263391> and <https://oeis.org/A263392>), see <https://oeis.org/A200065>, another examples are the families $127\{1\}127$ and $149\{1\}149$ in base 10 (all numbers in these two families are divisible by 11, also all numbers in family $127\{1\}127$ are divisible by 13), see <https://oeis.org/A307873>; also there are examples for the non- $\frac{a \cdot b^{n+c}}{\gcd(a+c, b-1)}$ (i.e. non- $x\{y\}z$ families): the family $\{1\}37\{1\}$ in base 10 (where the two $\{1\}$ have the same number of 1's) (this family has covering set $\{3, 13, 37\}$, and its period is 3), see <http://gladhoboexpress.blogspot.com/2019/05/prime-sandwiches-made-with-one-derbread.html> (for more data, see <http://chesswanks.com/seq/a306861.txt>) and <https://oeis.org/A272232> and <https://oeis.org/A306861> (these references also have the family $\{1\}11\{1\}$ in base 10 (where the two $\{1\}$ have the same number of 1's), which is the [repunit](#) with even length and is always divisible by 11 and thus always composite); the family $\{1\}35\{1\}$ in base 10 (where the two $\{1\}$ have the same number of 1's) (this family has covering set $\{3, 7, 13\}$, and its period is 6), see <https://oeis.org/A272232> (the family $\{1\}k\{1\}$ has covering set $\{3, 7, 13\}$ for $k = 35, 108, 114, \dots$, see <https://raw.githubusercontent.com/xayahrainie4793/text-file-stored/main/b272232.txt>); the family $\{1\}01100\{0\}1$ in base 2 (where the number of 1's in $\{1\}$ is equal to the number of 0's in $\{0\}$) (this family has covering set $\{3, 5\}$, and its period is 2), which is equal to $(2^n-5)*2^n+1$, see <http://www.primenumbers.net/Henri/us/NouvP1us.htm> ($(2^n-k)*2^n+1$ has covering set $\{3, 5\}$ for $k \equiv 5 \pmod{15}$, and $(2^n+k)*2^n+1$ has covering set $\{3, 5\}$ for $k \equiv 10 \pmod{15}$, also $(2^n-k)*2^n-1$ and $(2^n+k)*2^n-1$ are always divisible by 3 if k is divisible by 3); the family $\{76\}7 = 7\{67\}$ in base 10 (in fact, this family is mathematically equivalent to the family $7:\{67\}$ in base 100, where "67" is the base 100 digit with digit value 67), see <http://www.worldofnumbers.com/undulat.htm> (by this page, $3:\{43\}$ in base 100 and $7:\{17\}$ in base 100 are unsolved families) ([reference of covering sets](#)). In the second strategy, we attempt to find an [algebraic factorization](#), such as [difference-of-two-squares factorization](#), [sum/difference-of-two-cubes factorization](#), and [Aurifeuillian factorization](#) of x^4+4y^4 ([examples of Aurifeuillian factorizations](#)), if a, b, c are all r -th [powers](#) for some $r > 1$ (i.e. $\gcd(A052409(a), A052409(b), A052409(c)) > 1$), then $\frac{a \cdot b^{n+c}}{\gcd(a+c, b-1)}$ ($a \geq 1, b \geq 2$ (b is the base), $c \neq 0, \gcd(a, c) = 1, \gcd(b, c) = 1$) is always composite, with only a possible exception of very small n , the same holds for the situation when b and $4*a*c$ are both [4th powers](#), such examples of $x\{y\}z$ families only exist in [perfect power](#) bases b (thus not exist in base 10 and base 2, since neither 10 nor 2 is [perfect power](#)), e.g. families $\{1\}, 3\{1\}, 3\{8\}, 3\{8\}35, \{8\}5$ in base 9 (all have difference-of-two-squares factorization), family $1\{0\}1$ in base 8 (has sum-of-two-cubes factorization), families $10\{5\}, 1\{5\}, \{4\}1, 7\{3\}, 8\{5\}, 8\{F\}, B\{4\}1, \{F\}7$ in base 16 (all have difference-of-two-squares factorization), families $\{C\}D, \{C\}DD$ in base 16 (both have [Aurifeuillian factorization](#) for x^4+4y^4), also there are examples for the non- $\frac{a \cdot b^{n+c}}{\gcd(a+c, b-1)}$ (i.e. non- $x\{y\}z$ families): the families $\{1\}0\{1\}$ in base 10 (where the two $\{1\}$ have the same number of 1's), $\{1\}2\{1\}$ in base 10 (where the two $\{1\}$ have the same number of 1's), $\{3\}2\{3\}$ in base

10 (where the two {3} have the same number of 3's), {3}4{3} in base 10 (where the two {3} have the same number of 3's), all of them have special algebraic factorizations, i.e. algebraic factorizations which are neither [sum/difference-of-two-r-th-powers factorization](#) (i.e. factorization of [binomial numbers](#)) nor [Aurifeuillian factorization](#) of x^4+4y^4 , see <http://www.worldofnumbers.com/wing.htm>, and for the families {1}0{1} in base 10 (where the two {1} have the same number of 1's) and {1}2{1} in base 10 (where the two {1} have the same number of 1's) also see <http://gladhoboexpress.blogspot.com/2019/05/prime-sandwiches-made-with-one-derbread.html> (for more data, see <http://chesswanks.com/seq/a306861.txt>) and <https://oeis.org/A272232> and <https://oeis.org/A306861>; another examples are the family {1}0{0}1 in base 2 (where the number of 1's in {1} is equal to the number of 0's in {0}) and the family 1{0}100{0}1 in base 2, which is equal to $(2^n-2)*2^n+1$ and $(2^n+2)*2^n+1$, and can be factored as $(2^n-1)^2$ and $(2^n+1)^2$, respectively, thus cannot be primes, see <http://www.primenumbers.net/Henri/us/NouvP1us.htm>; another examples are the families {100}1 = 1{001} in base 10 and {1000}1 = 1{0001} in base 10 (in fact, this family is mathematically equivalent to the family {1} in bases 1000 and 10000, respectively), see <https://oeis.org/A086766> and <https://oeis.org/A087403> and <https://oeis.org/A252491> (however, no $x\{y\}z$ families in any base b can have algebraic factorizations which are neither [sum/difference-of-two-r-th-powers factorization](#) (i.e. factorization of [binomial numbers](#)) nor [Aurifeuillian factorization](#), no matter full algebraic factorizations or partial algebraic factorizations). For the examples of combine of the two strategies (i.e. combine of [covering congruences](#) and [algebraic factorization](#)), see <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1110.4671.pdf> and <http://www.fq.math.ca/Scanned/33-3/izotov.pdf> and <https://oeis.org/A213353>, $4008735125781478102999926000625*2^n+1$ ($=44745755^4*2^n+1$) and $15185403322323921315363059221894499813326933057733071440861144571601117057698737700140317416496481*2^n-1$ ($=3896845303873881175159314620808887046066972469809^2*2^n-1$) are examples, and the family $38\{1\}$ in base $b = 10$ is also an example, see <http://www.worldofnumbers.com/em197.htm> and <http://www.worldofnumbers.com/Appending%201s%20to%20n.txt> and <https://oeis.org/A069568> (see the comment by Ray Chandler) and <https://oeis.org/A083747> and <https://archive.fo/vKSJQ>, also there are examples in the [Conjectures 'R Us](#) pages: [Sierpinski side](#) ($k*b^n+1$) (see bases $b = 55, 63, 200, 225, \dots$) and [Riesel side](#) ($k*b^n-1$) (see bases $b = 12, 19, 24, 28, 30, 33, \dots$), $2500*55^n+1$, $3511808*63^n+1$, $27000000*63^n+1$, $16*200^n+1$, $114244*225^n+1$, $25*12^n-1$, $27*12^n-1$, $64*12^n-1$, $144*19^n-1$, $324*19^n-1$, $4*24^n-1$, $6*24^n-1$, $9*24^n-1$, $144*28^n-1$, $5625*28^n-1$, $1369*30^n-1$, $16*33^n-1$, are all examples.

Examples of the first strategy: (we can show that the corresponding numbers are $>$ all elements in S , if n makes corresponding numbers $> b$ (i.e. $n \geq 1$ for 51^n in base 9 and 25^n in base 11 and 4^nD in base 16 and 8^nF in base 16, $n \geq 0$ for other examples), thus these factorizations are nontrivial)

* In base 10, all numbers of the form 46^n9 (algebraic form: $(14*10^{n+1}+7)/3$) ($n \geq 0$) are divisible by 7, and no numbers of the form 46^n9 (base 10) with $n \geq 0$ is equal to 7, thus no number of the form 46^n9 (base 10) with $n \geq 0$ is prime ([factordb](#))

* In base 6, all numbers of the form 40^n1 (algebraic form: $4*6^{n+1}+1$) ($n \geq 0$) are divisible by 5, and no numbers of the form 40^n1 (base 6) with $n \geq 0$ is equal to 5, thus no number of the form 40^n1 (base 6) with $n \geq 0$ is prime ([factordb](#))

- * In base 15, all numbers of the form $96^n 8$ (algebraic form: $(66 \cdot 15^{n+1} + 11)/7$) ($n \geq 0$) are divisible by 11, and no numbers of the form $96^n 8$ (base 15) with $n \geq 0$ is equal to 11, thus no number of the form $96^n 8$ (base 15) with $n \geq 0$ is prime ([factordb](#))
- * In base 9, all numbers of the form 51^n (algebraic form: $(41 \cdot 9^n - 1)/8$) ($n \geq 1$) are divisible by some element of $\{2, 5\}$, and no numbers of the form 51^n (base 9) with $n \geq 1$ is equal to 2 or 5, thus no number of the form 51^n (base 9) with $n \geq 1$ is prime (note: the prime 5 (i.e. $n = 0$) is not allowed since the prime must be $>$ base) ([factordb](#))
- * In base 11, all numbers of the form 25^n (algebraic form: $(5 \cdot 11^n - 1)/2$) ($n \geq 1$) are divisible by some element of $\{2, 3\}$, and no numbers of the form 25^n (base 11) with $n \geq 1$ is equal to 2 or 3, thus no number of the form 25^n (base 11) with $n \geq 1$ is prime (note: the prime 2 (i.e. $n = 0$) is not allowed since the prime must be $>$ base) ([factordb](#))
- * In base 14, all numbers of the form $B0^n 1$ (algebraic form: $11 \cdot 14^{n+1} + 1$) ($n \geq 0$) are divisible by some element of $\{3, 5\}$, and no numbers of the form $B0^n 1$ (base 14) with $n \geq 0$ is equal to 3 or 5, thus no number of the form $B0^n 1$ (base 14) with $n \geq 0$ is prime ([factordb](#))
- * In base 8, all numbers of the form $64^n 7$ (algebraic form: $(46 \cdot 8^{n+1} + 17)/7$) ($n \geq 0$) are divisible by some element of $\{3, 5, 13\}$, and no numbers of the form $64^n 7$ (base 8) with $n \geq 0$ is equal to 3, 5, or 13, thus no number of the form $64^n 7$ (base 8) with $n \geq 0$ is prime ([factordb](#))
- * In base 13, all numbers of the form $30^n 95$ (algebraic form: $3 \cdot 13^{n+2} + 122$) ($n \geq 0$) are divisible by some element of $\{5, 7, 17\}$, and no numbers of the form $30^n 95$ (base 13) with $n \geq 0$ is equal to 5, 7, or 17, thus no number of the form $30^n 95$ (base 13) with $n \geq 0$ is prime ([factordb](#))
- * In base 16, all numbers of the form $4^n D$ (algebraic form: $(4 \cdot 16^{n+1} + 131)/15$) ($n \geq 1$) are divisible by some element of $\{3, 7, 13\}$, and no numbers of the form $4^n D$ (base 16) with $n \geq 1$ is equal to 3, 7, or 13, thus no number of the form $4^n D$ (base 16) with $n \geq 1$ is prime (note: the prime D (i.e. $n = 0$) is not allowed since the prime must be $>$ base) ([factordb](#))
- * In base 16, all numbers of the form $8^n F$ (algebraic form: $(8 \cdot 16^{n+1} + 97)/15$) ($n \geq 1$) are divisible by some element of $\{3, 7, 13\}$, and no numbers of the form $8^n F$ (base 16) with $n \geq 1$ is equal to 3, 7, or 13, thus no number of the form $8^n F$ (base 16) with $n \geq 1$ is prime ([factordb](#))

Examples of the second strategy: (we can show that both factors are > 1 , if n makes corresponding numbers $> b$ (i.e. $n \geq 2$ for 1^n in base 9, $n \geq 0$ for $10^n 1$ in base 8 and $B4^n 1$ in base 16, $n \geq 1$ for other examples), thus these factorizations are nontrivial)

- * In base 9, all numbers of the form 1^n (algebraic form: $(9^n - 1)/8$) ($n \geq 2$) factored as $(3^n - 1) \cdot (3^n + 1) / 8$, and since if $n \geq 3$, $3^n - 1 \geq 3^3 - 1 = 26 > 8$, $3^n + 1 \geq 3^3 + 1 = 28 > 8$, this factorization is nontrivial if $n \geq 3$, and this only remains to check the case $n = 2$, but for $n = 2$, $(9^2 - 1)/8 = 10$ and 10 is not prime, thus no number of the form 1^n (base 9) with $n \geq 2$ is prime ([factordb](#))
- * In base 8, all numbers of the form $10^n 1$ (algebraic form: $8^{n+1} + 1$) ($n \geq 0$) factored as $(2^{n+1} + 1) \cdot (4^{n+1} - 2^{n+1} + 1)$, and since if $n \geq 0$, $2^{n+1} + 1 \geq 2^1 + 1 = 3 > 1$, $4^{n+1} - 2^{n+1} + 1 \geq 4^1 - 2^1 + 1 = 3 > 1$, this factorization is nontrivial, thus no number of the form $10^n 1$ (base 8) with $n \geq 0$ is prime ([factordb](#))
- * In base 9, all numbers of the form 38^n (algebraic form: $4 \cdot 9^n - 1$) ($n \geq 1$) factored as $(2 \cdot 3^n - 1) \cdot (2 \cdot 3^n + 1)$, and since if $n \geq 1$, $2 \cdot 3^n - 1 \geq 2 \cdot 3^1 - 1 = 5 > 1$, $2 \cdot 3^n + 1 \geq 2 \cdot 3^1 + 1 = 7 > 1$, this factorization is nontrivial, thus no number of the form 38^n (base 9) with $n \geq 1$ is prime (note: the prime 3 (i.e. $n = 0$) is not allowed since the prime must be $>$ base) ([factordb](#))
- * In base 16, all numbers of the form $8F^n$ (algebraic form: $9 \cdot 16^n - 1$) ($n \geq 1$) factored as $(3 \cdot 4^n - 1) \cdot (3 \cdot 4^n + 1)$, and since if $n \geq 1$, $3 \cdot 4^n - 1 \geq 3 \cdot 4^1 - 1 = 11 > 1$, $3 \cdot 4^n + 1 \geq 3 \cdot 4^1 + 1 = 13 > 1$, this factorization is nontrivial, thus no number of the form $8F^n$ (base 16) with $n \geq 1$ is prime ([factordb](#))

* In base 16, all numbers of the form F^n7 (algebraic form: $16^{n+1}-9$) ($n \geq 1$) factored as $(4^{n+1}-3) * (4^{n+1}+3)$, and since if $n \geq 1$, $4^{n+1}-3 \geq 4^2-3 = 13 > 1$, $4^{n+1}+3 \geq 4^2+3 = 19 > 1$, this factorization is nontrivial, thus no number of the form F^n7 (base 16) with $n \geq 1$ is prime (note: the prime 7 (i.e. $n = 0$) is not allowed since the prime must be $>$ base) ([factordb](#))

* In base 9, all numbers of the form 31^n (algebraic form: $(25*9^n-1)/8$) ($n \geq 1$) factored as $(5*3^n-1) * (5*3^n+1) / 8$, and since if $n \geq 1$, $5*3^n-1 \geq 5*3^1-1 = 14 > 8$, $5*3^n+1 \geq 5*3^1+1 = 16 > 8$, this factorization is nontrivial, thus no number of the form 31^n (base 9) with $n \geq 1$ is prime (note: the prime 3 (i.e. $n = 0$) is not allowed since the prime must be $>$ base) ([factordb](#))

* In base 16, all numbers of the form 4^n1 (algebraic form: $(4*16^{n+1}-49)/15$) ($n \geq 1$) factored as $(2*4^{n+1}-7) * (2*4^{n+1}+7) / 15$, and since if $n \geq 1$, $2*4^{n+1}-7 \geq 2*4^2-7 = 25 > 15$, $2*4^{n+1}+7 \geq 2*4^2+7 = 39 > 15$, this factorization is nontrivial, thus no number of the form 4^n1 (base 16) with $n \geq 1$ is prime ([factordb](#))

* In base 16, all numbers of the form 15^n (algebraic form: $(4*16^n-1)/3$) ($n \geq 1$) factored as $(2*4^n-1) * (2*4^n+1) / 3$, and since if $n \geq 1$, $2*4^n-1 \geq 2*4^1-1 = 7 > 3$, $2*4^n+1 \geq 2*4^1+1 = 9 > 3$, this factorization is nontrivial, thus no number of the form 15^n (base 16) with $n \geq 1$ is prime ([factordb](#))

* In base 16, all numbers of the form C^nD (algebraic form: $(4*16^{n+1}+1)/5$) ($n \geq 1$) factored as $(2*4^{n+1}-2*2^{n+1}+1) * (2*4^{n+1}+2*2^{n+1}+1) / 5$, and since if $n \geq 1$, $2*4^{n+1}-2*2^{n+1}+1 \geq 2*4^2-2*2^2+1 = 25 > 5$, $2*4^{n+1}+2*2^{n+1}+1 \geq 2*4^2+2*2^2+1 = 41 > 5$, this factorization is nontrivial, thus no number of the form C^nD (base 16) with $n \geq 1$ is prime (note: the prime D (i.e. $n = 0$) is not allowed since the prime must be $>$ base) ([factordb](#))

* In base 16, all numbers of the form $B4^n1$ (algebraic form: $(169*16^{n+1}-49)/15$) ($n \geq 0$) factored as $(13*4^{n+1}-7) * (13*4^{n+1}+7) / 15$, and since if $n \geq 0$, $13*4^{n+1}-7 \geq 13*4^1-7 = 45 > 15$, $13*4^{n+1}+7 \geq 13*4^1+7 = 59 > 15$, this factorization is nontrivial, thus no number of the form $B4^n1$ (base 16) with $n \geq 0$ is prime ([factordb](#))

Examples of combine of the two strategies: (we can show that for the part of the first strategy, the corresponding numbers are $>$ all elements in S , and for the part of the second strategy, both factors are > 1 , if n makes corresponding numbers $> b$ (i.e. $n \geq 0$ for B^n9B in base 12, $n \geq 1$ for other examples), thus these factorizations are nontrivial)

* In base 14, numbers of the form $8D^n$ (algebraic form: $9*14^n-1$) ($n \geq 1$) are divisible by 5 if n is odd and factored as $(3*14^{n/2}-1) * (3*14^{n/2}+1)$ if n is even, and no numbers of the form $8D^n$ (base 14) with $n \geq 1$ is equal to 5, and since if $n \geq 2$ (if $n \geq 1$ and n is even, then $n \geq 2$), $3*14^{n/2}-1 \geq 3*14^1-1 = 41 > 1$, $3*14^{n/2}+1 \geq 3*14^1+1 = 43 > 1$, this factorization is nontrivial, thus no number of the form $8D^n$ (base 14) with $n \geq 1$ is prime ([factordb](#))

* In base 12, numbers of the form B^n9B (algebraic form: $12^{n+2}-25$) ($n \geq 0$) are divisible by 13 if n is odd and factored as $(12^{(n+2)/2}-5) * (12^{(n+2)/2}+5)$ if n is even, and no numbers of the form B^n9B (base 12) with $n \geq 0$ is equal to 13, and since if $n \geq 0$, $12^{(n+2)/2}-5 \geq 12^1-5 = 7 > 1$, $12^{(n+2)/2}+5 \geq 12^1+5 = 17 > 1$, this factorization is nontrivial, thus no number of the form B^n9B (base 12) with $n \geq 0$ is prime ([factordb](#))

* In base 14, numbers of the form D^n5 (algebraic form: $14^{n+1}-9$) ($n \geq 1$) are divisible by 5 if n is even and factored as $(14^{(n+1)/2}-3) * (14^{(n+1)/2}+3)$ if n is odd, and no numbers of the form D^n5 (base 14) with $n \geq 1$ is equal to 5, and since if $n \geq 1$, $14^{(n+1)/2}-3 \geq 14^1-3 = 11 > 1$, $14^{(n+1)/2}+3 \geq 14^1+3 = 17 > 1$, this factorization is nontrivial, thus no number of the form D^n5 (base 14) with $n \geq 1$ is prime (note: the prime 5 (i.e. $n = 0$) is not allowed since the prime must be $>$ base) ([factordb](#))

* In base 17, numbers of the form 19^n (algebraic form: $(25 \cdot 17^n - 9)/16$) ($n \geq 1$) are divisible by 2 if n is odd and factored as $(5 \cdot 17^{n/2} - 3) \cdot (5 \cdot 17^{n/2} + 3) / 16$ if n is even, and no numbers of the form 19^n (base 17) with $n \geq 1$ is equal to 2, and since if $n \geq 2$ (if $n \geq 1$ and n is even, then $n \geq 2$), $5 \cdot 17^{n/2} - 3 \geq 5 \cdot 17^1 - 3 = 82 > 16$, $5 \cdot 17^{n/2} + 3 \geq 5 \cdot 17^1 + 3 = 88 > 16$, this factorization is nontrivial, thus no number of the form 19^n (base 17) with $n \geq 1$ is prime ([factordb](#))

* In base 19, numbers of the form 16^n (algebraic form: $(4 \cdot 19^n - 1)/3$) ($n \geq 1$) are divisible by 5 if n is odd and factored as $(2 \cdot 19^{n/2} - 1) \cdot (2 \cdot 19^{n/2} + 1) / 3$ if n is even, and no numbers of the form 16^n (base 19) with $n \geq 1$ is equal to 5, and since if $n \geq 2$ (if $n \geq 1$ and n is even, then $n \geq 2$), $2 \cdot 19^{n/2} - 1 \geq 2 \cdot 19^1 - 1 = 37 > 3$, $2 \cdot 19^{n/2} + 1 \geq 2 \cdot 19^1 + 1 = 39 > 3$, this factorization is nontrivial, thus no number of the form 16^n (base 19) with $n \geq 1$ is prime ([factordb](#))

(for the base b forms xy^*z converted to the algebraic forms $\frac{a \cdot b^{n+r} + c}{\gcd(a+c, b-1)}$ (b is the base, r is the length of z), using: <https://stdkmd.net/nrr/exprgen.htm> (only for base 10 forms) and <https://www.numberempire.com/simplifyexpression.php> (enter the obvious algebraic forms, e.g. for base 8 family 64^n , enter " $6 \cdot 8^{(n+1)} + 4 \cdot 8 \cdot (8^n - 1) / 7 + 7$ ", this website will return " $(23 \cdot 2^{(3 \cdot n + 4)} + 17) / 7$ ", and this form can be easily converted to $(46 \cdot 8^{(n+1)} + 17) / 7$) (b is given in its factorized form), also for the examples see page 16 of <https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/~cbright/reports/mepn.pdf> (all unsolved families in the original minimal prime problem (i.e. prime $>$ base (b) is not required) for bases $2 \leq b \leq 30$) (a and c are given in their prime factorization form, e.g. if a or c is 360, then this table writes " $2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5$ " rather than "360") and the excel file https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRCn7Ytp1_Jbgi2b0MkjPxWE6yk3Eq81Wa3kWUUmRY8odQWJzGFB1RZ4nqks3RJXuqIUoWm37HO6pu/pubhtml (all unsolved families in the original minimal prime problem (i.e. prime $>$ base (b) is not required) for bases $2 \leq b \leq 50$ except $b = 43, 47, 49$) (there is also a zipped file <https://mersenneforum.org/attachment.php?attachmentid=25078&d=1623428406> for them))

(Note: the factors only shown the algebraic forms, if you want the base b forms, see [this post](#))

As previously mentioned, in practice to [compute](#) $M(L_b)$ one works with an underapproximation M of $M(L_b)$ and an overapproximation L of $L_b - \sup(M)$. One then refines such approximations until $L = \emptyset$ from which it follows that $M = M(L_b)$.

For the initial approximation, note that every minimal prime in base b with at least 4 digits is of the form xY^*z , where $x \in \{x \mid x \text{ is base-}b \text{ digit, } x \neq 0\}$, $z \in \{z \mid z \text{ is base-}b \text{ digit, } \gcd(z, b) = 1\}$, and Y^* (for this (x, z) pair) = $\{y \mid xy, xz, yz, xyz \text{ are all composites}\}$. (Of course, if xz is prime, then the Y^* set for this (x, z) pair is \emptyset)

Making use of this, our algorithm sets M to be the set of base- b representations of the minimal primes with at most 3 digits (which can be found simply by brute force) and L to be $\bigcup_{x,z} (xY^*z)$ as described above.

All remaining minimal primes are members of L , so to find them we explore the families in L . During this process, each family will be decomposed into possibly multiple other families. For example, a simple way of exploring the family xY^*z where $Y = \{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$ is to decompose it into the families $xY^*_{y_1}z, \dots, xY^*_{y_n}z$. If the smallest member (say $xy_i z$) of any such family

happens to be prime, it can be added to M and the family xY^*y_iz removed from consideration. Furthermore, once M has been updated it may be possible to simplify some families in L . In this case, xY^*y_iz (for $j \neq i$) can be simplified to $x(Y-y_i)^*y_iz$ since no minimal prime contains xy_iz as a proper subsequence.

We call families of the form xy^*z (where $x, z \in \Sigma_b^*$ and $y \in \Sigma_b$) *simple* families. Our algorithm then proceeds as follows:

1. Let

$M := \{\text{minimal primes in base } b \text{ of length } \leq 3\}$

$L := \bigcup_{x,z \in \Sigma_b^*} (xY^*z)$

where $x \neq 0$ and Y is the set of digits y such that xyz has no subword in M .

2. While L contains non-simple families:

(a) Explore each family of L , and update L .

(b) Examine each family of L :

i. Let w be the shortest string in the family. If w has a subword in M , then remove the family from L . If w represents a prime, then add w to M and remove the family from L .

ii. If possible, simplify the family.

iii. Check if the family can be proven to contain no primes $>$ base, and if so then remove the family from L .

(c) As much as possible and update L ; after each split examine the new families as in (b).

At the conclusion of the algorithm described, L will consist of simple families (of the form xy^*z) which have not yet yielded a prime, but for which there is no obvious reason why there can't be a prime of such a form. In such a case, the only way to proceed is to test the primality of larger and larger numbers of such form and hope a prime is eventually discovered (we usually [conjecture](#) that there must be a prime $>$ base (b) at some point if it cannot be [proven](#) to contain no primes $>$ base (b), by [covering congruence](#), [algebraic factorization](#), or combine of them, since there is a [heuristic argument](#) that there are [infinitely many](#) such primes ([reference](#)), since by the [prime number theorem](#), the [chance](#) that a [random](#) n -digit base b number is prime is [approximately](#) $1/n$ ([reference](#) [reference](#)) (also see [this page](#) and [this page](#), the chance is approximately $\frac{b-1}{\ln(b)} \cdot \frac{b^{n-1}}{n}$, where \ln is the [natural logarithm](#)). If one conjectures the numbers xy^*z behave similarly (i.e. " N of the form xy^*z " and " N is prime" are [independent events](#)) you would [expect](#) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \infty$ ([harmonic series](#) is [divergent](#)) primes of the form xy^*z , of course, this does not always happen, since some xy^*z families can be proven to contain no primes $>$ base (b), and every xy^*z family has its own [Nash weight](#) (or [difficulty](#)), xy^*z families which can be proven to contain no primes $>$ base have Nash weight (or difficulty) 0, thus xy^*z families are not "completely" random (but we still conjectured that for a xy^*z families which cannot be proven to contain no primes or only finitely primes, using [covering congruence](#), [algebra factorization](#), or combine of them, the number of primes with $\leq n$ digit is [roughly](#) $c \cdot \ln(n)$ for some positive [constant](#) c , the

constant c varies with family xy^*z). They are random enough that the prime number theorem can be used to predict their primality, but divisibility by small primes is not as random and can easily be predicted: Once one candidate is found to be divisible by a prime p or to have an algebraic factorization (e.g. difference-of-two-squares factorization, sum/difference-of-two-cubes factorization, Aurifeuillian factorization for x^4+4y^4), another predictable candidate will also be divisible by p or also have the same algebraic factorization. This decreases the probability of expected primes. Sometimes though, the candidates will never be divisible by a prime p , which increases the probability of expected primes. However, it is at least a reasonable conjecture in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the numbers in simple families are of the form $\frac{a \cdot b^{n+c}}{\gcd(a+c, b-1)}$ for some fixed integer [triple](#) (a, b, c) , where $a \geq 1$, $b \geq 2$ (b is the base), $c \neq 0$, $\gcd(a, c) = 1$, $\gcd(b, c) = 1$, this is an [exponential sequence](#), there is also a similar conjecture for [polynomial sequence](#): the [Bunyakovsky conjecture](#), the condition is similar to our conjecture in this article, both are the small prime factors and the algebraic factors, the main difference is that polynomial sequence cannot have a covering set with >1 primes, however, unlike our conjecture (the analog of [Bunyakovsky conjecture](#) for [exponential sequences](#)), the analog of [Dickson's conjecture](#) and [Schinzel's hypothesis H](#) for [exponential sequences](#) is widely believed to be false, e.g. for all integer k divisible by 3, it is widely believed that there are only finitely many integers $n \geq 1$ such that $k \cdot 2^n \pm 1$ are [twin primes](#) (this is an [open problem](#)) (see [this page](#) and [this page](#) and [this page](#) and [this page](#) and [this page](#) and [this page](#), the conjecture that 237 is the smallest odd number k divisible by 3 such that $k \cdot 2^n \pm 1$ are never twin primes will never be proven, the smaller odd numbers k divisible by 3 with no known such twin primes (and unlikely any exist) are {111, 123, 153, 159, 171, 183, 189, 219, 225}, and the largest first exponent for other odd numbers $k < 237$ divisible by 3 is only 44 (for $k = 147$)); another example is that it is widely believed that 127 is the largest number n such that the [Mersenne number](#) $2^n - 1$ and the [Wagstaff number](#) $(2^n + 1)/3$ are both primes (this is an [open problem](#)) (see [New Mersenne Conjecture](#) and its [status page](#), the known such n are {3, 5, 7, 13, 17, 19, 31, 61, 127}, and they are listed in <https://oeis.org/A107360>) (in fact, if n is [even number](#), then $(2^n + 1)/3$ is not integer, thus we only need to consider [odd](#) n , and for odd number $n = 2^m + 1$, $(2^n + 1)/3 = (2^{2^m} + 1)/3$, thus it can be written as the form $\frac{a \cdot b^{n+c}}{\gcd(a+c, b-1)}$, with $(a, b, c) = (2, 4, 1)$, thus is included in this conjecture, also, if n is odd composite, then $2^n - 1$ and $(2^n + 1)/3$ are both composites, thus we only need to consider odd prime n); another example is the [open problems](#) about the number of [divisors](#) of n ($d(n)$, see [divisor function](#)), such as extending the OEIS sequences [A072507](#) and [A343144](#) and [A353032](#) (some terms are very easy to find ($\leq 10^6$), some terms are large ($> 10^{12}$) but can use an [algorithm](#) to quickly find (coincidentally, this situation also occurs frequently in the minimal prime problem in this article), some terms can be proven as not exist, while some terms are [open problems](#)) (for [A072507](#), only [A072507](#)(24) is an [open problem](#) ([A072507](#)(12) is known to be exist and at most 247239052981730986799644, since 247239052981730986799644 to 247239052981730986799655 are 12 consecutive integers with exactly 12 divisors), a more understandable proof (than the proof shown in the OEIS sequence page) for [A072507](#)(120) = 0 is: If $24 \cdot k$ with k coprime to 6 has exactly 120 divisors, then k has exactly 15 divisors, thus k is a [square number](#), thus k cannot be $\equiv 5, 7, 11 \pmod{12}$ (since 5, 7, 11 are not [quadratic residues](#) mod 12), thus a number $\equiv 120, 168, 264 \pmod{288}$ cannot have exactly 120 divisors (since such numbers can be written as $24 \cdot k$ with k coprime to 6 and $k \equiv 5, 7, 11 \pmod{12}$), thus if there are 120 consecutive integers with exactly 120 divisors, then the start number must be $\equiv 0, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271,$

272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287 mod 288, and hence $\equiv 0, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 \pmod{32}$, thus there are 4 consecutive multiples of 32 among these 120 integers, and one of these 4 numbers must be $\equiv 64 \pmod{128}$, thus the number of divisors of this number must be divisible by 7 and cannot be 120, which is a contradiction!) (this proof is like the proof that there are no 4 consecutive [triangular numbers](#) which are all [sphenic numbers](#) (I am interesting about this because of [this prime curious of the number 406](#), 406, 435, 465 are the first run of 3 consecutive [triangular numbers](#) which are all [sphenic numbers](#), and I was curious that whether there are 4 such numbers or not, then I researched this problem and solved it after 3 days, the result is that there cannot be 4 such numbers), the proof is: If so, then we let them be $n^*(n+1)/2, (n+1)^*(n+2)/2, (n+2)^*(n+3)/2, (n+3)^*(n+4)/2$, then we have $\omega(n^*(n+1)) = \omega((n+1)^*(n+2)) = \omega((n+2)^*(n+3)) = \omega((n+3)^*(n+4)) = 4$, and none of $n, n+1, n+2, n+3, n+4$ is divisible by 8 (or at least one of $n^*(n+1)/2, (n+1)^*(n+2)/2, (n+2)^*(n+3)/2, (n+3)^*(n+4)/2$ will be divisible by 4 and cannot be sphenic number), thus $\omega(n) = \omega(n+2) = \omega(n+4)$, but $n, n+2, n+4$ cannot be all primes unless $n=3$, thus $\omega(n)$ must be ≥ 2 , and if $\omega(n) = 2$, then we have $\omega(n+1) = 2$ (since $\omega(n^*(n+1)) = 4$), similarly, $\omega(n+2) = \omega(n+3) = \omega(n+4) = 2$, which is impossible since at least one of $n, n+1, n+2, n+3, n+4$ is divisible by 4, thus this number can only be 4, thus $\omega(n)$ must be 3, and $\omega(n+1) = \omega(n+3) = 1$, i.e. $n+1$ and $n+3$ are twin primes, thus neither $n+1$ nor $n+3$ is divisible by 3, thus $n+2$ is divisible by 3, and $n+2$ cannot be divisible by 12 since $\omega(n+2) = 3$ and if $n+2$ is divisible by 12 then $n+2$ can only be 12, thus n and $n+4$ must be divisible by 4 (note that neither $n+1$ nor $n+3$ cannot be divisible by 4 since $n+1$ and $n+3$ are twin primes), and thus one of n and $n+4$ will be divisible by 8, which is a contradiction!); another example is that it is widely believed that there are only finitely many integers n such that n and $n\pm 1$ all have [primitive roots](#) (this is an [open problem](#)) (the known such n are {2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 18, 26, 82, 242, 1326168790943636873463383702999509006710931275809481594345135568419247032 6832804768010205770069260168834737042384420000006022058158963387968160292 9162875231650298028321323305617751812999082122553158792100321382117098017 2679786117182128182482511664415807616402}), the last number is equal to $3^{541}-1$, and $3^{541}-1$ may be the largest such n , since it is widely believed that there are only finitely many integers $n \geq 1$ such that the given pair of [exponential sequences](#) both produce primes: $(2 \cdot 3^n - 1, 2 \cdot 3^{n+1} + 1), ((3^n + 1)/2, 3^{n+2}), ((3^n - 1)/2, 3^{n-2})$, see <https://oeis.org/A305237>, a related problem is whether there are infinitely many integers n such that $(n-1)^*n^*(n+1)$ has exactly 4 prime factors (i.e. $\omega((n-1)^*n^*(n+1)) = 4$), see <https://oeis.org/A325204> and <https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/3345481/three-consecutive-numbers-with-exactly-different-four-prime-factors>, it is widely believed that there are infinitely many such integers n , but it is widely believed that there are only finitely many such integers n not $\equiv 0$ or $\pm 1 \pmod{12}$.

$n \pmod{12}$	such integers n
0	12, 18, 72, 108, 192, 432, 1152, 2592, 139968, 472392, 786432, 995328, 57395628, 63700992, 169869312, 4076863488, 10871635968, 2348273369088, 56358560858112, 79164837199872, 84537841287168, 150289495621632, 578415690713088, 1141260857376768, ... (Dan numbers (3-smooth numbers n such that $n\pm 1$ are twin primes), A027856 ,

	except 4 and 6, it is conjectured that there are infinitely many such numbers)
1	13, 37, 73, 193, 1153, 2593, 2917, 1492993, 1990657, 5308417, 28311553, 6879707137, 1761205026817, 5566277615617, 79164837199873, 3799912185593857, 115422332637413377, 1332669751402954753, 4803028329503971873, ... (A325255 +1, except 3 and 5, it is conjectured that there are infinitely many such numbers)
2	26, 242, 132616879094363687346338370299950900671093127580948 159434513556841924703268328047680102057700692601688 347370423844200000060220581589633879681602929162875 231650298028321323305617751812999082122553158792100 321382117098017267978611718212818248251166441580761 6402 (conjectured no others, but not proven, such n must be of the form 3^k-1 , and both $(3^k-1)/2$ and 3^k-2 must be a prime or a power of a prime, and it is conjectured that there are only finitely many such numbers k)
3	27, 243, 2187, 1594323 (conjectured no others, but not proven, such n must be of the form 3^k , and both $(3^k-1)/2$ and $(3^k+1)/4$ must be a prime or a power of a prime, and it is conjectured that there are only finitely many such numbers k)
4	16, 28 (conjectured no others, but not proven, such n (except 16) must be of the form 3^k+1 , and both $(3^k+1)/4$ and 3^k+2 must be a prime or a power of a prime, and it is conjectured that there are only finitely many such numbers k)
5	53, 4373 (conjectured no others, but not proven, such n must be of the form $2*3^k-1$, and both $2*3^k-1$ and A000265 ($2*3^k-2$) must be a prime or a power of a prime, and it is conjectured that there are only finitely many such numbers k)
6	6, 18 (conjectured no others, but not proven, such n must be of the form $2*3^k$, and both $2*3^k\pm 1$ must be a prime or a power of a prime, and it is conjectured that there are only finitely many such numbers k)
7	19, 163, 487, 86093443 (conjectured no others, but not proven, such n must be of the form $2*3^k+1$, and both $2*3^k+1$ and A000265 ($2*3^k+2$) must be a prime or a power of a prime, and it is conjectured that there are only finitely many such numbers k)
8	32, 128, 8192, 131072, 524288, 2147483648, 2305843009213693952, 170141183460469231731687303715884105728 (conjectured no others, but not proven, such n must be of the form 2^k , and both 2^k-1 and $(2^k+1)/3$ must be a prime or a power of a prime, and it is conjectured that there are only finitely many such numbers k)
9	81 (no others, proven)

10	10, 82 (conjectured no others, but not proven, such n must be of the form 3^k+1 , and both $(3^k+1)/2$ and 3^k+2 must be a prime or a power of a prime, and it is conjectured that there are only finitely many such numbers k)
11	11, 23, 47, 107, 383, 863, 8747, 995327, 2348273369087, 7421703487487, 21422803359743, 3470494144278527, 161919374795459002367, 1838129271989302091317247, 2168345519443636233418208968703, 28070062609828769223367060340342783, ... (A327240 −1, except 5 and 7, it is conjectured that there are infinitely many such numbers)

(it can be also notable that there are only 8 integers n such that $(n-1)*n*(n+1)$ has less than 4 prime factors (i.e. $\omega((n-1)*n*(n+1)) < 4$): {2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 17}, and it is very easy to prove this)

(the forms of the requiring primes or power of primes in this list have corresponding simple families in the minimal prime problem in this article, although all these families have very small primes: 11 (base 2), 23 (base 4), 21 (base 3), 111 (base 3), 12 (base 3), 67 (base 9), 12 (base 3), 12 (base 3), 21 (base 3), all only require 2 or 3 digits)

Form	corresponding simple family	OEIS sequence of the indices of the primes in this form
2^k-1	{1} in base 2	A000043
$(2^k+1)/3$	{2}3 in base 4 (note: k must be odd, for even k this is not an integer)	A000978
3^k-2	{2}1 in base 3	A014224
$(3^k-1)/2$	{1} in base 3	A028491
$(3^k+1)/2$	{1}2 in base 3	A171381
$(3^k+1)/4$	{6}7 in base 9 (note: k must be odd, for even k this is not an integer)	A007658
3^k+2	1{0}2 in base 3	A051783
$2*3^k-1$	1{2} in base 3	A003307
$2*3^k+1$	2{0}1 in base 3	A003306

Also, it is widely believed that for any [polynomial sequence](#) and any [exponential sequence](#), there are only finitely many n such that both sequences produce primes, e.g. it is widely believed that only finitely many [Mersenne exponents](#) (i.e. primes p such that 2^p-1 is also prime) are [Sophie Germain primes](#) (such primes p are listed in <https://oeis.org/A065406>), i.e.

the number of primes p such that 2^p+1 and 2^p-1 are both prime is expected to be finite, also it is widely believed that only finitely many [Mersenne exponents](#) (i.e. primes p such that 2^p-1 is also prime) are members of [twin primes pair](#) (such primes p are listed in <https://oeis.org/A346645>), see [this post](#) and [this thread](#)). For example, the base 11 family 57^n , this family have already been searched to length 50000 with no prime or [PRP](#) found, however (we use the sense of <http://www.iakovlev.org/zip/riesel2.pdf>, https://stdkmd.net/nrr/1/10003.htm#prime_period, https://stdkmd.net/nrr/3/30001.htm#prime_period, https://stdkmd.net/nrr/1/13333.htm#prime_period, https://stdkmd.net/nrr/3/33331.htm#prime_period, https://stdkmd.net/nrr/1/11113.htm#prime_period, https://stdkmd.net/nrr/3/31111.htm#prime_period, <https://mersenneforum.org/showpost.php?p=138737&postcount=24>, <https://mersenneforum.org/showpost.php?p=153508&postcount=147>, to show this, i.e. this family (the base 11 family 57^n) cannot be ruled out as contain no primes $>$ base, by covering congruence, algebraic factorization, or combine of them) the algebraic form of this family is $(57 \cdot 11^n - 7)/10$, and there is no n satisfying that $57 \cdot 11^n$ and 7 are both r -th powers for some $r > 1$ to make this number have [difference-of-two-r-th-powers factorization](#) (i.e. factorization of [binomial numbers](#)) (since 7 is not [perfect power](#)), nor there is n satisfying that $57 \cdot 11^n$ and -7 are (one is 4th power, another is of the form $4 \cdot m^4$) to make this number have [Aurifeuillian factorization](#) for x^4+4y^4 (since -7 is neither [4th power](#) nor of the form $4 \cdot m^4$), thus, base 11 family 57^n has no algebraic factorization for any n , thus 57^n eventually should yield a prime unless it can be proven to contain no primes $>$ base using covering congruence, and we have:

57^n is divisible by 2 for $n \equiv 1 \pmod 2$
 57^n is divisible by 13 for $n \equiv 2 \pmod{12}$
 57^n is divisible by 17 for $n \equiv 4 \pmod{16}$
 57^n is divisible by 5 for $n \equiv 0 \pmod 5$
 57^n is divisible by 23 for $n \equiv 6 \pmod{22}$
 57^n is divisible by 601 for $n \equiv 8 \pmod{600}$
 57^n is divisible by 97 for $n \equiv 12 \pmod{48}$
 57^n is divisible by 1279 for $n \equiv 16 \pmod{426}$
 ...

and it does not appear to be any covering set of primes (and its Nash weight (or difficulty) is positive, and it has prime candidate), so there must be a prime at some point. If there is a covering set of primes of the base 11 family 57^n , then the period must be at least 1070162298643200, which is extremely impossible, since according to the [factordb page](#):

$57^8 = 601 \cdot 2033021$, and [znorder](#)($\text{mod}(11, 601)$) = 600, [znorder](#)($\text{mod}(11, 2033021)$) = 101651, thus the period must be divisible by either 600 or 101651 (or both).
 $57^{18} = 285023 \cdot 111189373092367$, and [znorder](#)($\text{mod}(11, 285023)$) = 142511, [znorder](#)($\text{mod}(11, 111189373092367)$) = 37063124364122, thus the period must be divisible by either 142511 or 37063124364122 (or both).
 $57^{24} = 100124417 \cdot 560737110230598229$, and [znorder](#)($\text{mod}(11, 100124417)$) = 100124416, [znorder](#)($\text{mod}(11, 560737110230598229)$) = 140184277557649557, thus the period must be divisible by either 100124416 or 140184277557649557 (or both).

Thus, if there is a covering set of primes of the base 11 family 57^n , then the period must be at least $\text{lcm}(600, 142511, 100124416) = 1070162298643200 (>10^{15})$, and hence the base 11 family 57^n is extremely impossible to have a full covering set of primes.

If a form can be proven as only contain composite numbers by [covering congruence](#), then every number of this form has small prime factors (usually $< 10^6$), and if a form can be proven as only contain composite numbers by [algebraic factorization](#), then every number of this form has two factors with near size (for the case for [difference-of-two-squares factorization](#) and [Aurifeuillian factorization](#) of x^4+4y^4) or a factor with near double the size of the other (for the case for [sum/difference-of-two-cubes factorization](#)), if a form can be proven as only contain composite numbers by combine of them, then every number of this form meet at least one of these two conditions, but see [the factorizations](#) for $n = 24$ and $n = 48$ and $n = 92$, they do not meet any of these two conditions, thus this form cannot be ruled as composite for all n , and hence there must be a prime at some point.

The [multiplicative order](#) of b mod the primes is important in this problem, since if a prime p divides the number with n digits in a family in base b , then p also divides the number with $k \cdot r + n$ digits in the same family in base b for all nonnegative integer k , where r is the multiplicative order of b mod p (unless the multiplicative order of b mod p is 1, i.e. p divides $b-1$, in this case p also divides the number with $k \cdot p + n$ digits in the same family in base b for all [nonnegative integer](#) k), the primes p such that the multiplicative order of b mod p is n are exactly the primes p dividing $Z_s(n, b, 1)$, where Z_s is the [Zsigmondy number](#), i.e. $Z_s(n, b, 1)$ is the greatest divisor of $b^n - 1$ that is coprime to $b^m - 1$ for all positive integers $m < n$, with $b \geq 2$ and $n \geq 1$, if (and only if) there is only one such prime, then this prime is [unique prime](#) in base b , see [list of the multiplicative order of \$b\$ mod \$p\$ for \$b \leq 128\$ and primes \$p \leq 4096\$](#) , [list of primes \$p\$ such that the multiplicative order of \$b\$ mod \$p\$ is \$n\$ for \$2 \leq b \leq 64\$ and \$1 \leq n \leq 64\$](#) (the same lists in factorizations of $b^n \pm 1$: [only primitive prime factors](#) [all prime factors](#) [all prime factors, separate Aurifeuillian L, M's](#)), [smallest prime \$p\$ such that \$\text{znorder}\(\text{Mod}\(m, p\)\) = \(p-1\)/n\$ for \$2 \leq m \leq 128\$ and \$1 \leq n \leq 128\$](#) , [bases \$b\$ such that \$\Phi\(n, b\)\$ \(where \$\Phi\$ is cyclotomic polynomial\) has algebra factors or small prime factors](#), [bases \$b\$ such that there is unique prime with period length \$n\$](#) , [unique period length in base \$b\$](#) , also see factorization of $b^n \pm 1$ (which is equivalent to factorization of $Z_s(n, b, 1)$) with [b≤12](#) [13≤b≤99](#) [b=10](#) [b is prime](#) [b=n and b is prime](#) [any b any b](#), also see [this page](#) and [this page](#) and [this page](#).

(these references only include the [multiplicative order](#) of the base (b) mod the primes (i.e. $\text{znorder}(\text{Mod}(b, p))$ with prime p), if you want to calculate the [multiplicative order](#) of the base (b) mod a composite number c [coprime](#) to b , factor c to [product of distinct prime powers](#), and calculate the [multiplicative order](#) of b mod p^e (i.e. $\text{znorder}(\text{Mod}(b, p^e))$) for all these [prime powers](#) p^e , and $\text{znorder}(\text{Mod}(b, p^e)) = p^{\max(e - r(b, p), 0)} \cdot \text{znorder}(\text{Mod}(b, p))$, where $r(b, p)$ is the largest integer s such that p^s [divides](#) $b^{p-1} - 1$, the primes p such that $r(b, p) > 1$ are called generalized [Wieferich prime](#) base b , and if $r(p, q)$ and $r(q, p)$ are both > 1 for primes p and q , then (p, q) are called [Wieferich pair](#), there are currently only 7 known such (p, q) pairs: (2, 1093), (3, 1006003), (5, 1645333507), (5, 188748146801), (83, 4871), (911, 318917), (2903, 18787), primes p such that $r(b, p) > 1$ for $b =$ the smallest [primitive root](#) mod p ([A001918](#))(n), if p is the n -th prime) are called non-generous primes (<https://oeis.org/A055578>), there are currently only 3 known such primes p : 2, 40487, 6692367337, generalized Wieferich primes and Wieferich pairs are related to [Fermat Last Theorem](#) and [abc conjecture](#) and [Catalan](#)

[conjecture](#), and for the values of $r(b,p)$ see http://www.fermatquotient.com/FermatQuotienten/FermQ_Sort.txt and http://www.fermatquotient.com/FermatQuotienten/FermQ_Sorg.txt and http://www.asahi-net.or.jp/~KC2H-MSM/mathland/math11/fer_quo.htm and <http://www.urticator.net/essay/6/624.html> and <https://archive.fo/Hd9Rr> and http://www.sci.kobe-u.ac.jp/old/seminar/pdf/2008_yamazaki.pdf, data is available for primes $p \leq$ search limit in these pages, for a base b , if p is not list here then $r(b,p) = 1$, if p is list here with no exponent given then $r(b,p) = 2$, if p is list here with an exponent given then $r(b,p) =$ this exponent, [perfect power](#) bases are not listed in these two pages, and $r(b^m,p) = p^{s*}r(b,p)$ if p is odd prime, where s is the largest nonnegative integer such that p^s divides m , $r(b^m,2) =$ largest nonnegative integer s such that 2^s divides $b^m - 1$, finally, calculate the [least common multiple](#) of these multiplicative orders of $b \bmod p^e$) (references: http://go.helms-net.de/math/expdioph/fermatquot_ge2_table1.htm <http://go.helms-net.de/math/expdioph/fermatquotients.pdf>)

The smallest Wieferich primes in base b for $b = 2, 3, 4, \dots, 36$ are 1093, 11, 1093, 2, 66161, 5, 3, 2, 3, 71, 2693, 2, 29, 29131, 1093, 2, 5, 3, 281, 2, 13, 13, 5, 2, 3, 11, 3, 2, 7, 7, 5, 2, 46145917691, 3, 66161 (*OEIS* sequence [A039951](#))

The smallest base such that p is a Wieferich prime for the first 100 primes p (i.e. $p = 2, 3, 5, 7, \dots, 541$) are 5, 8, 7, 18, 3, 19, 38, 28, 28, 14, 115, 18, 51, 19, 53, 338, 53, 264, 143, 11, 306, 31, 99, 184, 53, 181, 43, 164, 96, 68, 38, 58, 19, 328, 313, 78, 226, 65, 253, 259, 532, 78, 176, 276, 143, 174, 165, 69, 330, 44, 33, 332, 94, 263, 48, 79, 171, 747, 731, 20, 147, 91, 40, 1260, 104, 707, 18, 476, 75, 223, 14, 257, 159, 242, 174, 1259, 632, 175, 280, 751, 369, 251, 867, 349, 194, 590, 210, 735, 52, 255, 863, 583, 10, 753, 346, 1449, 93, 308, 241, 555 (*OEIS* sequence [A039678](#))

b	known generalized Wieferich primes base b (written in base 10) (search limit: $6 \cdot 10^{17}$ for $b = 2$ (and hence $b = 4, 8, 16, 32$), $1.2 \cdot 10^{15}$ for $b = 3, 5, 7$ (and hence $b = 9, 25, 27$), $1.479 \cdot 10^{14}$ for other b)	OEIS sequence
2	1093, 3511	A001220
3	11, 1006003	A014127
4	1093, 3511	Essentially the same as A001220 , since $4 = 2^2$ (2 divides 2, thus no need to add this prime)
5	2, 20771, 40487, 53471161, 1645333507, 6692367337, 188748146801	A123692
6	66161, 534851, 3152573	A212583
7	5, 491531	A123693

<u>8</u>	3, 1093, 3511	Essentially the same as <u>A001220</u> plus the prime 3, since $8 = 2^3$
<u>9</u>	2 (order 2), 11, 1006003	Essentially the same as <u>A014127</u> plus the prime 2, since $9 = 3^2$
<u>10</u>	3, 487, 56598313	<u>A045616</u>
<u>11</u>	71	
<u>12</u>	2693, 123653	<u>A111027</u>
<u>13</u>	2, 863, 1747591	<u>A128667</u>
<u>14</u>	29, 353, 7596952219	<u>A234810</u>
<u>15</u>	29131, 119327070011	<u>A242741</u>
<u>16</u>	1093, 3511	Essentially the same as <u>A001220</u> , since $16 = 2^4$ (2 divides 2, thus no need to add this prime)
17	2 (order 3), 3, 46021, 48947, 478225523351	<u>A128668</u>
<u>18</u>	5, 7 (order 2), 37, 331, 33923, 1284043	<u>A244260</u>
19	3, 7 (order 2), 13, 43, 137, 63061489	<u>A090968</u>
<u>20</u>	281, 46457, 9377747, 122959073	<u>A242982</u>
21	2	
22	13, 673, 1595813, 492366587, 9809862296159	<u>A298951</u>
23	13, 2481757, 13703077, 15546404183, 2549536629329	<u>A128669</u>
<u>24</u>	5, 25633	
25	2 (order 2), 20771, 40487, 53471161, 1645333507, 6692367337, 188748146801	Essentially the same as <u>A123692</u> , since $25 = 5^2$ (2 is already a Wieferich prime base 5)

26	3 (order 2), 5, 71, 486999673, 6695256707	A306255
27	11, 1006003	Essentially the same as A014127 , since $27 = 3^3$ (3 divides 3, thus no need to add this prime)
28	3 (order 2), 19, 23	
29	2	
30	7, 160541, 94727075783	A306256
31	7, 79, 6451, 2806861	A331424
32	5, 1093, 3511	Essentially the same as A001220 plus the prime 5, since $32 = 2^5$
33	2 (order 4), 233, 47441, 9639595369	
34	46145917691	
35	3, 1613, 3571	
36	66161, 534851, 3152573	Essentially the same as A212583 , since $36 = 6^2$ (2 divides 6, thus no need to add this prime)

The numbers in simple families are of the form $\frac{a \cdot b^{n+c}}{\gcd(a+c, b-1)}$ for some fixed integers a, b, c where $a \geq 1, b \geq 2$ (b is the base), $c \neq 0, \gcd(a, c) = 1, \gcd(b, c) = 1$ (thus, all large minimal primes base b (but possible not all minimal primes base b if b is large, e.g. $b = 25, 29, 31, 35$) have a nice short algebraic description (see [this page](#) and [this page](#), the prime numbers in these two pages do *not* have nice short algebraic descriptions, also see [this page](#)) and have simple expression ([expression](#) with ≤ 40 [characters](#), all taken from “0” “1” “2” “3” “4” “5” “6” “7” “8” “9” “+” “-” “*” “/” “^” “(” “)”), [factorial](#) (!), [double factorial](#) (!!), and [primorial](#) (#) are not allowed since they can be used to ensure many small factors, see [this page](#)). Except in the special case $c = \pm 1$ and $\gcd(a+c, b-1) = 1$, when n is large the known [primality tests](#) for such a number are too inefficient to run (since this special case $c = \pm 1$ and $\gcd(a+c, b-1) = 1$ is the only case which $N-1$ and/or $N+1$ is [smooth](#), i.e. the case $c = 1$ and $\gcd(a+c, b-1) = 1$ (corresponding to generalized [Proth prime](#) base $b: a \cdot b^n + 1$, they are related to [generalized Sierpinski conjecture base \$b\$](#)) can be easily proven prime using Pocklington [N-1 method](#), and the case $c = -1$ and $\gcd(a+c, b-1) = 1$ (corresponding to generalized [Riesel prime](#) base

b : a^*b^n-1 , they are related to [generalized Riesel conjecture base \$b\$](#)) can be easily proven prime using Morrison [N+1 method](#)) (see [the N-1 and N+1 primality tests](#) and [A variant N+1 primality test](#) and [Wikipedia page of Pocklington primality test](#) and [Brillhart-Lehmer-Selfridge primality test](#)). In this case one must resort to a [probable](#) primality test such as a [Miller-Rabin primality test](#) or a [Baillie-PSW primality test](#), unless a [divisor](#) of the number can be found, and thus these numbers cannot be [definitely primes](#) and can only be [probable primes](#), and we cannot definitely say that the corresponding families can be removed from the list of unsolved families, and we cannot definitely [compute](#) this part of the [set](#) $M(L_b)$. Since we are testing many numbers in an [exponential sequence](#), it is possible to use a [sieving process](#) (such as *srsieve* software) to find divisors rather than using [trial division](#), i.e. we will remove the integers n such that $\frac{a \cdot b^{n+c}}{\gcd(a+c, b-1)}$ either has a [prime factor](#) less than certain limit (say 2^{32}) or has algebraic factorization, and [test the primality](#) of $\frac{a \cdot b^{n+c}}{\gcd(a+c, b-1)}$ for other integers n .

To do this, we made use of Geoffrey Reynolds' [srsieve](#) software. This program uses the [baby-step giant-step algorithm](#) to find all primes p which divide a^*b^n+c where p and n lie in a specified [range](#). Since this program cannot handle the [general case](#) $\frac{a \cdot b^{n+c}}{\gcd(a+c, b-1)}$ when $\gcd(a+c, b-1) > 1$ we only used it to sieve the sequence a^*b^n+c for primes p not dividing $\gcd(a+c, b-1)$, and initialized the list of candidates to not include n for which there is some prime p dividing $\gcd(a+c, b-1)$ for which p divides $\frac{a \cdot b^{n+c}}{\gcd(a+c, b-1)}$. The program had to be modified slightly to remove a check which would prevent it from running in the case when a , b , and c were all [odd](#) (since then 2 divides a^*b^n+c , but 2 may not divide $\frac{a \cdot b^{n+c}}{\gcd(a+c, b-1)}$).

Once the numbers with small divisors had been removed, it remained to test the remaining numbers using a probable primality test. For this we used the software [LLR](#) by Jean Penné. Although undocumented, it is possible to run this program on numbers of the form $\frac{a \cdot b^{n+c}}{\gcd(a+c, b-1)}$ when $\gcd(a+c, b-1) > 1$, so this program required no modifications (also, *LLR* can do a proven primality test (i.e. [prove the primality](#)) for numbers of the form $a^*b^n \pm 1$ (i.e. the special case $c = \pm 1$ and $\gcd(a+c, b-1) = 1$) with $b^n > a$). A script was also written which allowed one to run *srsieve* while *LLR* was testing the remaining candidates, so that when a divisor was found by *srsieve* on a number which had not yet been tested by *LLR* it would be removed from the list of candidates. In the cases where the elements of $M(L_b)$ could be proven prime rigorously, we employed [PRIMO](#) by Marcel Martin, an [elliptic curve primality proving](#) implementation (for the primes of the form $\frac{a \cdot b^{n+c}}{\gcd(a+c, b-1)}$, with $c \neq \pm 1$ and/or $\gcd(a+c, b-1) \neq 1$, we cannot use the [classical tests](#) (including the tests of $N-1$, $N+1$, N^2+1 , N^2+N+1 , N^2-N+1 (all such [polynomials](#) are [cyclotomic polynomials](#) of N , and such tests are called [cyclotomy proofs](#), see [this page](#)), and the [combined tests](#)), since for these primes, none of them is at least 1/3 [factorable](#) ([Brillhart-Lehmer-Selfridge primality test](#)) (see [this page](#)) (if we want to use the [classical tests](#) to prove the primality of N , then we must [factor](#) at least one of $N-1$, $N+1$, N^2+1 , N^2+N+1 , N^2-N+1 to the factored part $\geq 33.3333\%$ (i.e. [product](#) of known [prime factors](#) \geq the [cube root](#) of N), and except [trial division](#) with the primes up to certain limit (say 2^{64}) and the [algebra factors](#) (e.g. [difference-of-two-squares factorization](#), [sum/difference-of-two-cubes factorization](#), [Aurifeuillian factorization](#), and algebra factors of the [Cunningham number](#) $b^n \pm 1$ (b^n-1 can be factored to product of all $\Phi_d(b)$ with d dividing n ,

and b^n+1 can be factored to product of all $\Phi_d(b)$ with d dividing $2*n$ but not dividing n , where Φ is the [cyclotomic polynomial](#), the n th cyclotomic polynomial (Φ_n) has [degree](#) [eulerphi](#)(n), and its [eulerphi](#)(n) [roots](#) (by the [fundamental theorem of algebra](#), it has [eulerphi](#)(n) roots, counted with [multiplicity](#)) are all n th [primitive roots of unity](#)), see [this page](#) and [this page](#)) (sometimes non-Cunningham numbers can also have [algebra factors](#) (e.g. [difference-of-two-squares factorization](#), [sum/difference-of-two-cubes factorization](#), [Aurifeuillian factorization](#)), such as $k*b^n-1$ when k is a square and n is even and $k*b^n-1$ when k is a cube and n is divisible by 3 and $k*b^n+1$ when k is a cube and n is divisible by 3 and [54ⁿ in base \$b = 10\$ when \$n\$ is even](#) and [5ⁿ2 in base \$b = 10\$ when \$n\$ is either even or \$\equiv 1 \pmod 3\$ \(or both\)](#) and [3773*88ⁿ-1 when \$n \equiv 2 \pmod 3\$](#) and [80²⁹⁸C in base \$b = 18\$](#) , and the examples of families which can be ruled out as contain no primes $> b$ by all or partial algebraic factors), we can use [elliptic-curve factorization method \(ECM\)](#) (reference: [ECMNET](#) and [its record page](#) and [its top 50 table](#)), Pollard [P-1 method](#), Williams [P+1 method](#), Pollard [rho method](#), [Fermat method](#) (which is best when there is a factor near the [square root](#) of n , and is impractically for general number n), [special number field sieve \(SNFS\)](#), [general number field sieve \(GNFS\)](#), etc. to factor the numbers ([see this reference](#)), however, all these factorization algorithms take long time, i.e. they cannot be done in [polynomial time](#) (unlike primality proving, when the numbers are sufficiently large, no efficient, [non-quantum](#) integer factorization [algorithm](#) is known, i.e. integer factorization may be [P-complete](#) and [NP-complete](#) and [NP-hard](#) (thus, factor a large integer is much harder than determining whether an integer of the same size is prime (determining whether an integer is prime and factor an integer are two completely different problems, we can quickly use [Fermat primality test](#) to prove that an integer is composite, although the most ancient [trial division](#) and [sieve of Eratosthenes](#) can solving these two problems simultaneously), there are many numbers with 500 digits to 10000 digits which are known to be composite but do not have any known factors other than 1 and themselves). However, it has not been proven that no efficient algorithm exists (this is an [unsolved problem in computer science](#)). Also, many [OEIS](#) sequences need factors, see https://oeis.org/wiki/OEIS_sequences_needing_factors. Besides, the current [integer factorization record](#) of largest penultimate prime factor (i.e. factor other than the largest one, not count the algebraic factors) is 151-digit 1383935292384841005422034635844427018156982031199817979611378169173761867125492953158940839353699757587741707731483357994575596276075222709507199980369 ([factordb entry](#)), which is a factor of the Aurifeuillian M-part of $7^{889}+1$ ([factordb entry](#)) and found by special number field sieve (SNFS), see <https://homes.cerias.purdue.edu/~ssw/cun/champ.txt>, and the current record of [elliptic-curve factorization method \(ECM\)](#) is 83-digit 16559819925107279963180573885975861071762981898238616724384425798932514688349020287 ([factordb entry](#)), which is a factor of $7^{337}+1$ ([factordb entry](#)), and its $B1/B2$ is 7600000000, and its *sigma* is 3882127693, see [ECM top 50 table](#) and [factordb list of all prime factors \(>10²⁴\) found by the ECM method](#). The presumed [difficulty](#) of this problem is at the heart of widely used algorithms in [cryptography](#) such as [RSA](#), there are many large [semiprimes](#), called [RSA numbers](#), which are very hard to factor and are part of the [RSA Factoring Challenge](#). Besides, [integer factorization](#) can be used for [public-key cryptography](#) is because it has no known [polynomial time algorithm](#). Many areas of [mathematics](#) and [computer science](#) have been brought to bear on the problem, including [elliptic curves](#), [algebraic number theory](#), and [quantum computing](#)), and hence to do this is impractically), i.e. they are [ordinary primes](#), and if the prime is not large (say less than 10^{25000}), we can use [elliptic curve primality proving \(ECPV\)](#) to proof (see [PRIMO top 20 records](#) and [elliptic curve](#)

[primality proving top 20 records](#) and [top primes proven by Francois Morain's programs](#)) and make [primality certificate](#), but if the prime is very large (say $> 10^{25000}$), the known [primality tests](#) for such a number are too inefficient to run (although there is [AKS primality test](#), which can prove the primality of any general prime in [polynomial time](#), but since its [time complexity](#) is $O(\ln(N)^{12})$, and if we can do 10^9 [bitwise operations](#) per second, use this test to prove the primality of a 5000-digit (in decimal) prime need $5.422859049 \times 10^{39}$ [seconds](#), or $1.719577324 \times 10^{32}$ [years](#), much longer than [the age of the universe](#), thus to do this test is still impractically), thus we can only resort to a [probable primality test](#) such as [Miller–Rabin primality test](#) and [Baillie–PSW primality test](#), unless a [divisor](#) of the number can be found, and hence we cannot [prove the primality](#) of this number, thus we cannot definitely say that the corresponding families can be removed from the list of unsolved families, and we cannot definitely [compute](#) this part of the [sets](#) $M(L_b)$.

Unfortunately, for every base b , there are infinitely many [strong pseudoprimes](#) (and hence infinitely many [Euler-Jacobi pseudoprimes](#), infinitely many [Euler pseudoprimes](#), and infinitely many [Fermat pseudoprimes](#), since a strong pseudoprime to base b is always an Euler–Jacobi pseudoprime, an Euler pseudoprime and a Fermat pseudoprime to the same base b), see [this proof for Fermat pseudoprimes](#) and [this proof for strong pseudoprimes](#), even more worse, for any given finite set of bases, there are infinitely strong pseudoprimes to these bases simultaneously, i.e. no finite set of bases is sufficient for all composite numbers, Alford, Granville, and Pomerance have shown that there exist infinitely many composite numbers n whose smallest compositeness witness is at least $(\ln(n))^{1/(3\ln(\ln(\ln(n))))}$, see [this reference](#), however, there are no “strong Carmichael numbers” (i.e. numbers that are strong pseudoprimes to all bases coprime to them), and given a random base, the probability that a number is a strong pseudoprime to that base is less than 25%, and if the [generalized Riemann hypothesis](#) is true, then every composite number n has smallest compositeness witness less than $2^*(\ln(n))^2$, also, when the number n to be tested is small, trying all bases $b < 2^*(\ln(n))^2$ is not necessary, as much smaller sets of potential witnesses are known to suffice. For example, (also see <https://oeis.org/A014233> for the smallest composite number which is strong pseudoprime to all of the first n prime bases)

Test bases b	The smallest composite number which is strong pseudoprime to all these bases b	Prime factorization
2	2047	$23 * 89$
3	121	11^2
5	781	$11 * 71$
6	217	$7 * 31$
7	25	5^2
10	9	3^2
11	133	$7 * 19$
12	91	$7 * 13$

15	1687	$7 * 241$
95	1891	$31 * 61$
240	1991	$11 * 181$
385	1891	$31 * 61$
777	1541	$23 * 67$
933	1387	$19 * 73$
1320	4097	$17 * 241$
2, 3	1373653	$829 * 1657$
31, 73	9080191	$2131 * 4261$
2, 3, 5	25326001	$2251 * 11251$
350, 3958281543	170584961	$7541 * 22621$
2, 3, 5, 7	3215031751	$151 * 751 * 28351$
2, 7, 61	4759123141	$48781 * 97561$
2, 379215, 457083754	75792980677	$137653 * 550609$
2, 13, 23, 1662803	1122004669633	$611557 * 1834669$
2, 3, 5, 7, 11	2152302898747	$6763 * 10627 * 29947$
2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13	3474749660383	$1303 * 16927 * 157543$
2, 1215, 34862, 574237825	21652684502221	$3290341 * 6580681$
2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17	341550071728321	$10670053 * 32010157$
2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23	3825123056546413051	$149491 * 747451 * 34233211$
2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37	318665857834031151167461	$399165290221 * 798330580441$
2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41	3317044064679887385961981	$1287836182261 * 2575672364521$

If we assume a number which has passed the [Fermat primality tests](#) to many bases is in fact prime, our list for base 16 minimal primes would wrongly include the composites 15^{63} (its value is $(4*16^{63}-1)/3$) and 85^{36} (its value is $(25*16^{36}-1)/3$), and our list for base 9 minimal primes would wrongly include the composite 1^{13} (its value is $(9^{13}-1)/8$) (and hence would wrongly exclude the prime 561^{36} , since this prime has 1^{13} as [subsequence](#)), although their corresponding families ($\{5\}$ in base 16, $\{1\}$ in base 9, respectively) can be ruled out as only contain composite numbers (only count the numbers $>$ base), and our data will be wrong for

these bases (thus, for this minimal prime problem in base b , especially for [square](#) base b , we should not assume a number which has passed the Fermat primality tests to many bases is in fact prime, also there are [Carmichael numbers](#) (composites which are [Fermat pseudoprimes](#) to all bases b [coprime](#) to them) which are [strong pseudoprimes](#) (composite numbers which pass [Miller–Rabin primality tests](#)) to several bases simultaneously, see [this article](#), this article gives [a 397 digit such number](#) (which is strong pseudoprime to all bases $b \leq 306$), another example is [this 23707 digit number](#) ([factordb entry](#)) (which is strong pseudoprime to all bases $b \leq 10^{1100}$), also see [factordb test failed page](#) (numbers passed [Miller–Rabin primality tests](#) (10 prime bases at least), but turned out to be composite), we need to combine with [Lucas primality tests](#), to do [Baillie–PSW primality test](#)), see [this page](#) and [this page](#) for the examples for Fermat pseudoprimes in related problems ([Sierpinski problems](#) and [Riesel problems](#) and [generalized repunit primes problems](#), all are related to the problem in this article), also see [this page](#) for Fermat pseudoprimes in the [original minimal prime problem](#). (reference: [the danger of relying only on Fermat tests](#)) ([reference of pseudoprimes](#)) (also <https://oeis.org/A014233>: Smallest number which is strong pseudoprime to all the first n prime bases (i.e. base 2, base 3, base 5, base 7, base 11, ..., base “ n -th prime”)) (also references for datas for pseudoprimes: <http://ntheory.org/pseudoprimes.html> <http://www.cecm.sfu.ca/Pseudoprimes/index-2-to-64.html>, datas: [Fermat pseudoprimes base 2](#) [strong pseudoprimes base 2](#) [Lucas pseudoprimes](#) [strong Lucas pseudoprimes](#) [Fermat pseudoprimes base 2 < 2⁶⁴](#) [Fermat pseudoprimes base 2 < 2⁶⁴ with strong pseudoprimes and Carmichael number marked](#) [Fermat pseudoprime base 2 < 2⁶⁴ with prime factorizations](#)) (also references for datas for pseudoprimes: [Fermat pseudoprimes ≤65536 to bases 2 ≤ b ≤ 1024](#) [Euler pseudoprimes ≤65536 to bases 2 ≤ b ≤ 1024](#) [Euler-Jacobi pseudoprimes ≤65536 to bases 2 ≤ b ≤ 1024](#) [strong pseudoprimes ≤65536 to bases 2 ≤ b ≤ 1024](#) [weak pseudoprimes ≤65536 to bases 2 ≤ b ≤ 1024](#) [bases 2 ≤ b ≤ 1024 such that a given composite n is pseudoprime \(all five types of pseudoprimes\)](#), also [condition \(necessary and sufficient\) for the base b to make a given composite n a Fermat pseudoprime](#), related OEIS sequences: [A063994](#) [A247074](#) [A181780](#) [A211455](#) [A211458](#) [A002997](#) [A191311](#) [A129521](#) [A191592](#) [A090086](#) [A007535](#))

Number	Bases $2 \leq b \leq 64$ such that this number is Fermat pseudoprime (called “ Fermat liars ”)	Count
15^{63} (base $b = 16$)	2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 44, 47, 48, 51, 52, 54, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 64	39 (61.90%)
85^{36} (base $b = 16$)	3, 5, 8, 9, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 39, 40, 41, 45, 46, 47, 51, 53, 62, 64	23 (36.51%)
1^{13} (base $b = 9$)	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64	50 (79.37%)
28462346 $\cdot 3^7 + 1$ (see this page)	3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 21, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 36, 39, 40, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64	36 (57.14%)
10901	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28,	40

(base $b = 26$) (see this page)	32, 33, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 59, 63, 64	(63.49%)
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The 10 largest known primes [which are proven primes using elliptic curve primality proving](#) (they are also the 10 largest known [ordinary primes](#) (i.e. neither $N-1$ nor $N+1$ is $\geq 33.3333\%$ factorable) are:

Prime	Number of decimal digits (first 10 decimal digits ... last 10 decimal digits)	Factordb (the entry of this prime in factordb, all decimal digits of this prime shown in factordb, the primality certificate of this prime in factordb)
$10^{50000} + 65859$ (the smallest prime $> 10^{50000}$) (see http://www.worldofnumbers.com/borderprp(35000-99999).txt) (see OEIS sequences A033873 and A003617)	50001 (1000000000...0000065859)	factordb entry all decimal digits primality certificate
$(10^{49081} - 1)/9$ (a repunit prime) (see http://www.elektrosoft.it/matematica/repunit/repunit.htm and https://kurtbeschorner.de/#rprimes and https://stdkmd.net/nrr/cert/Phi/ and https://primes.utm.edu/top20/page.php?id=57) (see OEIS sequences A002275 and A004023 and A004022)	49081 (1111111111...1111111111)	factordb entry all decimal digits primality certificate
partition (1289844341) (where <i>partition</i> is the partition function) (see https://primes.utm.edu/top20/page.php?id=54) (see OEIS sequences A000041 and A046063 and A049575)	40000 (1008370026...2253769461)	factordb entry all decimal digits primality certificate
$2^{116224} - 15905$ (a dual Riesel prime , although not the smallest dual Riesel prime for $k = 15905$ (i.e. prime of the form $2^n - 15905$), $2^n - 15905$ is already prime for $n = 14$ and 22 and 28) (see OEIS sequences	34987 (8132349794...5583993311)	factordb entry all decimal digits primality certificate

A096502 and A096822)		
($14665 \cdot 10^{34110} - 56641$)/9999 (a palindromic prime) (see OEIS sequences A002113 and A002385)	34111 (1466646664...4666466641)	factordb entry all decimal digits primality certificate
A number with picture "57885161"	34093 (1000000000...0000532669)	factordb entry all decimal digits primality certificate
($2^{106391} - 1$)/286105171290931103 (a cofactor of a Mersenne number) (see https://www.mersenne.org/report_exponent/?exp_lo=106391&full=1 and https://primes.utm.edu/top20/page.php?id=49) (see OEIS sequences A122094 and A089162 and A088863)	32010 (2665280850...6665682849)	factordb entry all decimal digits primality certificate
Lucas (148091) (the 148091st Lucas number) (see https://primes.utm.edu/top20/page.php?id=48) (see OEIS sequences A000032 and A001606 and A005479)	30950 (1543946543...5102253799)	factordb entry all decimal digits primality certificate
Fibonacci (148091) (the 148091st Fibonacci number) (see https://primes.utm.edu/top20/page.php?id=39) (see OEIS sequences A000045 and A001605 and A005478)	30949 (6904738850...7109274809)	factordb entry all decimal digits primality certificate
$-\tau(331^{2128})$, where τ is Ramanujan tau function) (see OEIS sequences A000594 and A135430 and A265913)	29492 (4272870686...2041256991)	factordb entry all decimal digits primality certificate

Fermat pseudoprime (to base $b = 2$: https://oeis.org/A001567 , and see this data)	Lucas pseudoprime (to parameters $(P, Q) = (1, -1)$: https://oeis.org/A081264 union https://oeis.org/A141137 , and see this data) (to parameters (P, Q) defined by Selfridge's Method A: https://oeis.org/A217120 , and see this data)
Strong Fermat pseudoprime (to base $b = 2$:	Strong Lucas pseudoprime (to parameters

https://oeis.org/A001262 , and see this data)	(P , Q) defined by Selfridge's Method A: https://oeis.org/A217255 , and see this data)
Over Fermat pseudoprime (to base $b = 2$: composite factors of A019320 (n) / $\gcd(\text{A019320}(n), n) = \text{A064078}(n)$ for some n , there is an OEIS sequence: https://oeis.org/A141232)	Over Lucas pseudoprime (to parameters (P , Q) = (1, -1): composite factors of A061446 (n) / $\gcd(\text{A061446}(n), n) = \text{A178763}(n)$ for some n)
Smallest n such that a given prime p divides $2^n - 1$: https://oeis.org/A014664	Smallest n such that a given prime p divides $\text{Fibonacci}(n)$: https://oeis.org/A001177
Numbers n such that $2^n - 1$ is prime: https://oeis.org/A000043	Numbers n such that $\text{Fibonacci}(n)$ is prime: https://oeis.org/A001605
Numbers n such that $(2^n + 1)/3$ is prime: https://oeis.org/A000978	Numbers n such that $\text{Lucas}(n)$ is prime: https://oeis.org/A001606
Numbers n such that $2^n - 1$ and $(2^n + 1)/3$ are both primes: https://oeis.org/A107360	Numbers n such that $\text{Fibonacci}(n)$ and $\text{Lucas}(n)$ are both primes: https://oeis.org/A080327
Numbers n such that A019320 (n) / $\gcd(\text{A019320}(n), n) = \text{A064078}(n)$ is prime: https://oeis.org/A161508	Numbers n such that A061446 (n) / $\gcd(\text{A061446}(n), n) = \text{A178763}(n)$ is prime: https://oeis.org/A152012
Unique primes in base 2: https://oeis.org/A144755 (exactly the primes dividing no over Fermat pseudoprime (to base $b = 2$))	Prime Fibonacci integers: https://oeis.org/A178762 (exactly the primes dividing no over Lucas pseudoprime (to parameters (P , Q) = (1, -1))
Primes with primitive root 2: https://oeis.org/A001122	Primes with Fibonacci primitive root: https://oeis.org/A214029
Cyclotomic polynomial (A019320 (n) = $\text{Phi}(n, 2)$, A019321 (n) = $\text{Phi}(n, 3)$, ...)	Fibcyclotomic polynomial (A061446 (n) = $\text{FibPhi}(n, 1)$, A008555 (n) = $\text{FibPhi}(n, 2)$, ...)
Fermat quotient to base 2: https://oeis.org/A007663	Fibonacci quotient: https://oeis.org/A092330
Wieferich prime (to base $b = 2$)	Wall–Sun–Sun prime (to parameters (P , Q) = (1, -1))
Baillie–PSW pseudoprime (none are known, none $< 2^{64}$ exist)	
Carmichael number (https://oeis.org/A002997)	Lucas–Carmichael number (https://oeis.org/A006972)
Euler's totient function (https://oeis.org/A000010)	Dedekind psi function (https://oeis.org/A001615)
Range of Euler's totient function (https://oeis.org/A002202), also even nontotient numbers (https://oeis.org/A005277)	Range of Dedekind psi function (https://oeis.org/A203444), also even non-Dedekind numbers (https://oeis.org/A307055)

Pépin primality test (for Fermat numbers , i.e. numbers of the form 2^{n+1} (https://oeis.org/A000051), if 2^n+1 is prime, then n must be power of 2, such primes are https://oeis.org/A019434)	Lucas–Lehmer primality test (for Mersenne numbers , i.e. numbers of the form 2^n-1 (https://oeis.org/A000225), if 2^n-1 is prime, then n must be prime, such primes are https://oeis.org/A000668)
https://oeis.org/A060377 (Pépin primality test numbers)	https://oeis.org/A003010 (Lucas–Lehmer primality test numbers)
https://oeis.org/A152153 (Residues of Pépin primality test for Fermat numbers)	https://oeis.org/A095847 (Residues of Lucas–Lehmer primality test for Mersenne numbers)
https://oeis.org/A129802 (Possible bases for Pépin primality test for Fermat numbers, the original base for Pépin primality test is 3)	https://oeis.org/A018844 (Possible starting values for Lucas–Lehmer primality test for Mersenne numbers, the original starting value for Lucas–Lehmer primality test is 4)
Proth primality test (for numbers of the form $k*2^n+1$ with k odd and $k<2^n$, i.e. Proth numbers , https://oeis.org/A080075 , such primes are https://oeis.org/A080076 , also there is a list of such primes sorted by k)	Lucas–Lehmer–Riesel primality test (for numbers of the form $k*2^n-1$ with k odd and $k<2^n$, i.e. Proth numbers of the second kind , https://oeis.org/A112714 , such primes are https://oeis.org/A112715 , also there is a list of such primes sorted by k)
Sierpiński problem (finding and proving the smallest odd k such that $k*2^n+1$ is composite for all $n\geq 1$, the smallest such k is conjectured to be 78557, such k are called Sierpiński numbers, see https://oeis.org/A076336 , also there is a list of primes of the form $k*2^n+1$ for odd k)	Riesel problem (finding and proving the smallest odd k such that $k*2^n-1$ is composite for all $n\geq 1$, the smallest such k is conjectured to be 509203, such k are called Riesel numbers, see https://oeis.org/A101036 , also there is a list of primes of the form $k*2^n-1$ for odd k)
Pocklington N-1 primality test (for numbers n such that $n-1$ can be trivially fully factored) (factordb list of primes proven by this primality test) (factordb list of large primes (≥100000 digits) proven by this primality test)	Morrison N+1 primality test (for numbers n such that $n+1$ can be trivially fully factored) (factordb list of primes proven by this primality test) (factordb list of large primes (≥100000 digits) proven by this primality test)
Generalized Sierpiński problems to bases $b > 2$ (finding and proving the smallest k such that $k*b^n+1$ is composite for all $n\geq 1$)	Generalized Riesel problems to bases $b > 2$ (finding and proving the smallest k such that $k*b^n-1$ is composite for all $n\geq 1$)
Combined N-1 / N+1 primality test (and other cyclotomy tests , i.e. $\Phi_r(N)$ for small r (where Φ is the cyclotomic polynomial), including N^2+1 , N^2+N+1 , N^2-N+1) (factordb list of primes proven by this primality test)	
Pollard P-1 integer factorization method (factordb list of prime factors found by this method)	Williams P+1 integer factorization method (factordb list of prime factors found by this method)

No matter we want to check whether a given family $xy*z$ in given base b can be ruled out as containing no primes $>$ base, or to factor [N-1](#) or/and [N+1](#) for a large minimal prime in base b

to prove that this number is really prime, we need to [factor](#) the numbers of the form xy^*z (at first, we find all [algebraic factors](#) of $N-1$ or/and $N+1$ (e.g. [difference-of-two-squares factorization](#), [sum/difference-of-two-cubes factorization](#), [Aurifeuillian factorization](#), and algebra factors of the [Cunningham number](#) $b^n \pm 1$ ($b^n - 1$ can be factored to product of all $\Phi_d(b)$ with d dividing n , and $b^n + 1$ can be factored to product of all $\Phi_d(b)$ with d dividing 2^*n but not dividing n , where Φ is the [cyclotomic polynomial](#), the n th cyclotomic polynomial (Φ_n) has [degree](#) $\text{eulerphi}(n)$, and its [eulerphi\(n\) roots](#) (by the [fundamental theorem of algebra](#), it has $\text{eulerphi}(n)$ roots, counted with [multiplicity](#)) are all n th [primitive roots of unity](#)), see [this page](#) and [this page](#) and [this page](#) and [this page](#)) (sometimes non-Cunningham numbers can also have [algebra factors](#) (e.g. [difference-of-two-squares factorization](#), [sum/difference-of-two-cubes factorization](#), [Aurifeuillian factorization](#)), such as $k^*b^n - 1$ when k is a square and n is even and $k^*b^n - 1$ when k is a cube and n is divisible by 3 and $k^*b^n + 1$ when k is a cube and n is divisible by 3 and [54ⁿ in base \$b = 10\$ when \$n\$ is even](#) and [5ⁿ2 in base \$b = 10\$ when \$n\$ is either even or \$\equiv 1 \pmod{3}\$ \(or both\)](#) and [3773*88ⁿ-1 when \$n \equiv 2 \pmod{3}\$](#) and [80²⁹⁸C in base \$b = 18\$](#) , and the examples of families which can be ruled out as contain no primes $> b$ by all or partial algebraic factors)), for the factorization of the [Cunningham numbers](#) $b^n \pm 1$ (which is equivalent to factor the numbers in the families $\{1\}$ and $1\{0\}1$ in base b) see: [b≤12](#) [13≤b≤99](#) [b=10 b is prime](#) [b=n and b is prime any b any b](#), and for the factorization of numbers in the families xy^*z in base b other then the [Cunningham numbers](#) $b^n \pm 1$ see: [b=10, families {x}y](#) [b=10, families x{y}](#) [b=10, families {x}yx](#) [b=10, families xy{x}](#) [b=10, families x{y}x](#) [b=10, families x{y}z](#) [b=2, families 11{0}1, 101{0}1, 111{0}1, 1001{0}1, 1011{0}1, 1101{0}1, 1111{0}1, 10{1}1, 100{1}1, 110{1}1, 1000{1}1, 1010{1}1, 1100{1}1, 1110{1}1](#) [b=3, family {2}1](#)

Some families xy^*z could not be ruled out as containing no primes $> \text{base}$, but no primes $> \text{base}$ could be found in the family, even after searching through numbers with over 50000 digits. Many xy^*z families contain no small primes even though they do contain very large primes, for example: (show the factordb link for the list of the factors of numbers in these families, like https://stdkmd.net/nrr/1/10003.htm#prime_period, https://stdkmd.net/nrr/3/30001.htm#prime_period, https://stdkmd.net/nrr/1/13333.htm#prime_period, https://stdkmd.net/nrr/3/33331.htm#prime_period, https://stdkmd.net/nrr/1/11113.htm#prime_period, https://stdkmd.net/nrr/3/31111.htm#prime_period)

* In base 5, the smallest prime in the family 10^n13 (algebraic form: $5^{n+2}+8$) ($n \geq 0$) is $10^{93}13$ (algebraic form: $5^{95}+8$) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this prime](#)) ([this prime written in base 5](#))

* In base 8, the smallest prime in the family 4^n7 (algebraic form: $(4*8^{n+1}+17)/7$) ($n \geq 1$) is $4^{220}7$ (algebraic form: $(4*8^{221}+17)/7$) (the prime 7 (i.e. $n = 0$) is not counted since the prime must be $> \text{base}$) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this prime](#)) ([this prime written in base 8](#))

* In base 9, the smallest prime in the family 30^n11 (algebraic form: $3*9^{n+2}+10$) ($n \geq 0$) is $30^{1158}11$ (algebraic form: $3*9^{1160}+10$) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this prime](#)) ([primality certificate of this prime](#)) ([this prime written in base 9](#))

* In base 9, the smallest prime in the family 27^n07 (algebraic form: $(23*9^{n+2}-511)/8$) ($n \geq 0$) is $27^{686}07$ (algebraic form: $(23*9^{688}-511)/8$) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of](#)

[this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this prime](#)) ([primality certificate of this prime](#)) ([this prime written in base 9](#))

* In base 9, the smallest prime in the family 76^n2 (algebraic form: $(31 \cdot 9^{n+1} - 19)/4$) ($n \geq 0$) is $76^{329}2$ (algebraic form: $(31 \cdot 9^{330} - 19)/4$) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this prime](#)) ([primality certificate of this prime](#)) ([this prime written in base 9](#))

* In base 10, the smallest prime in the family 50^n27 (algebraic form: $5 \cdot 10^{n+2} + 27$) ($n \geq 0$) is $50^{28}27$ (algebraic form: $5 \cdot 10^{30} + 27$) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this prime](#)) ([this prime written in base 10](#))

* In base 11, family 57^n (algebraic form: $(57 \cdot 11^n - 7)/10$) ($n \geq 1$) cannot be ruled out as containing no primes $>$ base (using covering congruence, algebra factorization, or combine of them) but no primes $>$ base found in the family after searching to length 50000 (the prime 5 (i.e. $n = 0$) is not counted since the prime must be $>$ base) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#))

* In base 12, the smallest prime in the family 40^n77 (algebraic form: $4 \cdot 12^{n+2} + 91$) ($n \geq 0$) is $40^{39}77$ (algebraic form: $4 \cdot 12^{41} + 91$) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this prime](#)) ([this prime written in base 12](#))

* In base 12, the smallest prime in the family $B0^n9B$ (algebraic form: $11 \cdot 12^{n+2} + 119$) ($n \geq 0$) is $B0^{27}9B$ (algebraic form: $11 \cdot 12^{29} + 119$) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this prime](#)) ([this prime written in base 12](#))

* In base 13, the smallest prime in the family 80^n111 (algebraic form: $8 \cdot 13^{n+3} + 183$) ($n \geq 0$) is $80^{32017}111$ (algebraic form: $8 \cdot 13^{32020} + 183$) (this prime is only a probable prime, i.e. not definitely prime) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this PRP](#)) ([factorization of \$n-1\$ for this PRP](#)) ([factorization of \$n+1\$ for this PRP](#)) ([this PRP written in base 13](#))

* In base 13, the smallest prime in the family $2B30^n1$ (algebraic form: $484 \cdot 13^{n+1} + 1$) ($n \geq 0$) is $2B30^{15197}1$ (algebraic form: $484 \cdot 13^{15198} + 1$) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this prime](#)) (this prime can be easily proven prime using the [n-1 test](#), since $n-1 = 2^2 \cdot 11^2 \cdot 13^{15198}$ is trivially 100% factored) ([this prime written in base 13](#))

* In base 13, the smallest prime in the family $B0^nBBA$ (algebraic form: $11 \cdot 13^{n+3} + 2012$) ($n \geq 0$) is $B0^{6540}BBA$ (algebraic form: $11 \cdot 13^{6543} + 2012$) (this prime is only a probable prime, i.e. not definitely prime) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this PRP](#)) ([factorization of \$n-1\$ for this PRP](#)) ([factorization of \$n+1\$ for this PRP](#)) ([this PRP written in base 13](#))

* In base 13, the smallest prime in the family 390^n1 (algebraic form: $48 \cdot 13^{n+1} + 1$) ($n \geq 0$) is $390^{6266}1$ (algebraic form: $48 \cdot 13^{6267} + 1$) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this prime](#)) (this prime can be easily proven prime using the [n-1 test](#), since $n-1 = 2^4 \cdot 3 \cdot 13^{6267}$ is trivially 100% factored) ([this prime written in base 13](#))

* In base 13, the smallest prime in the family 720^n2 (algebraic form: $93 \cdot 13^{n+1} + 2$) ($n \geq 0$) is $720^{2297}2$ (algebraic form: $93 \cdot 13^{2298} + 2$) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this prime](#)) (since this prime has only 2562 digits, it should be able to proven prime easily, but currently there is no primality certificate available in factordb)

* In base 13, family 95^n (algebraic form: $(113 \cdot 13^n - 5)/12$) ($n \geq 1$) cannot be ruled out as containing no primes $>$ base (using covering congruence, algebra factorization, or combine of them) but no primes $>$ base found in the family after searching to length 50000 ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#))

- * In base 13, family $A3^nA$ (algebraic form: $(41 \cdot 13^{n+1} + 27)/4$) ($n \geq 0$) cannot be ruled out as containing no primes $>$ base but no primes $>$ base found in the family after searching to length 50000 ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#))
- * In base 14, the smallest prime in the family $4D^n$ (algebraic form: $5 \cdot 14^n - 1$) ($n \geq 1$) is $4D^{19698}$ (algebraic form: $5 \cdot 14^{19698} - 1$) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this prime](#)) (this prime can be easily proven prime using the [n+1 test](#), since $n+1 = 2^{19698} \cdot 5 \cdot 7^{19698}$ is trivially 100% factored) ([this prime written in base 14](#))
- * In base 16, family 3^nAF (algebraic form: $(16^{n+2} + 619)/5$) ($n \geq 0$) cannot be ruled out as containing no primes $>$ base (using covering congruence, algebra factorization, or combine of them) but no primes $>$ base found in the family after searching to length 50000 ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#))
- * In base 16, family 4^nDD (algebraic form: $(4 \cdot 16^{n+2} + 2291)/15$) ($n \geq 0$) cannot be ruled out as containing no primes $>$ base (using covering congruence, algebra factorization, or combine of them) but no primes $>$ base found in the family after searching to length 50000 ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#))
- * In base 16, the smallest prime in the family DB^n (algebraic form: $(206 \cdot 16^n - 11)/15$) ($n \geq 1$) is DB^{32234} (algebraic form: $(206 \cdot 16^{32234} - 11)/15$) (this prime is only a probable prime, i.e. not definitely prime) (the prime D (i.e. $n = 0$) is not counted since the prime must be $>$ base) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this PRP](#)) ([factorization of \$n-1\$ for this PRP](#)) ([factorization of \$n+1\$ for this PRP](#)) ([this PRP written in base 16](#))
- * In base 16, the smallest prime in the family $5BC^nD$ (algebraic form: $(459 \cdot 16^{n+1} + 1)/5$) ($n \geq 0$) is $5BC^{3700}D$ (algebraic form: $(459 \cdot 16^{3701} + 1)/5$) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this prime](#)) ([primality certificate of this prime](#)) ([this prime written in base 16](#))
- * In base 16, the smallest prime in the family 90^n91 (algebraic form: $9 \cdot 16^{n+2} + 145$) ($n \geq 0$) is $90^{3542}91$ (algebraic form: $9 \cdot 16^{3544} + 145$) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this prime](#)) ([primality certificate of this prime](#)) ([this prime written in base 16](#))
- * In base 16, the smallest prime in the family $F8^nF$ (algebraic form: $(233 \cdot 16^{n+1} + 97)/15$) ($n \geq 0$) is $F8^{1517}F$ (algebraic form: $(233 \cdot 16^{1518} + 97)/15$) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this prime](#)) ([primality certificate of this prime](#)) ([this prime written in base 16](#))
- * In base 16, the smallest prime in the family $D9^n$ (algebraic form: $(68 \cdot 16^n - 3)/5$) ($n \geq 1$) is $D9^{1052}$ (algebraic form: $(68 \cdot 16^{1052} - 3)/5$) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this prime](#)) ([primality certificate of this prime](#)) ([this prime written in base 16](#))
- * In base 16, the smallest prime in the family $88F^n$ (algebraic form: $137 \cdot 16^n - 1$) ($n \geq 0$) is $88F^{545}$ (algebraic form: $137 \cdot 16^{545} - 1$) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this prime](#)) (this prime can be easily proven prime using the [n+1 test](#), since $n+1 = 2^{2180} \cdot 137$ is trivially 100% factored) ([this prime written in base 16](#))
- * In base 16, the smallest prime in the family $5F^n6F$ (algebraic form: $6 \cdot 16^{n+2} - 145$) ($n \geq 0$) is $5F^{544}6F$ (algebraic form: $6 \cdot 16^{546} - 145$) ([factordb list of the factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) ([factordb entry of this prime](#)) ([primality certificate of this prime](#)) ([this prime written in base 16](#))

For any given base b , we find all (x,z) digits-pair such that $x \neq 0$ and $\gcd(z,b) = 1$, and find the corresponding sets Y^* , see below.

Bold for minimal primes in base b , i.e. elements of the set $M(L_b)$

base 2

The possible (first digit,last digit) for an element with ≥ 3 digits in the minimal set of the strings for primes with at least two digits are:

(1,1)

* Case (1,1):

** **11** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

base 3

The possible (first digit,last digit) for an element with ≥ 3 digits in the minimal set of the strings for primes with at least two digits are:

(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2)

* Case (1,1):

** Since 12, 21, **111** are primes, we only need to consider the family $1\{0\}1$ (since any digits 1, 2 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $1\{0\}1$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (1,2):

** **12** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (2,1):

** **21** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (2,2):

** Since 21, 12 are primes, we only need to consider the family $2\{0,2\}2$ (since any digits 1 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $2\{0,2\}2$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

base 4

The possible (first digit,last digit) for an element with ≥ 3 digits in the minimal set of the strings for primes with at least two digits are:

(1,1), (1,3), (2,1), (2,3), (3,1), (3,3)

* Case (1,1):

** **11** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (1,3):

** **13** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (2,1):

** Since 23, 11, 31, **221** are primes, we only need to consider the family $2\{0\}1$ (since any digits 1, 2, 3 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $2\{0\}1$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (2,3):

** **23** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (3,1):

** **31** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (3,3):

** Since 31, 13, 23 are primes, we only need to consider the family $3\{0,3\}3$ (since any digits 1, 2 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $3\{0,3\}3$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

base 5

The possible (first digit,last digit) for an element with ≥ 3 digits in the minimal set of the strings for primes with at least two digits are:

(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4)

* Case (1,1):

** Since 12, 21, **111**, **131** are primes, we only need to consider the family $1\{0,4\}1$ (since any digits 1, 2, 3 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $1\{0,4\}1$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (1,2):

** **12** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (1,3):

** Since 12, 23, 43, **133** are primes, we only need to consider the family $1\{0,1\}^3$ (since any digits 2, 3, 4 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since 111 is prime, we only need to consider the families $1\{0\}3$ and $1\{0\}1\{0\}3$ (since any digit combo 11 between (1,3) will produce smaller primes)

**** All numbers of the form 10^3 are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

**** For the $1\{0\}1\{0\}3$ family, since **10103** is prime, we only need to consider the families $1\{0\}13$ and $11\{0\}3$ (since any digit combo 010 between (1,3) will produce smaller primes)

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***** The smallest prime of the form 1{0}13 is
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[illegible]

***** All numbers of the form $11\{0\}3$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (1,4):

** Since 12, 34, **104** are primes, we only need to consider the family $1\{1,4\}4$ (since any digits 0, 2, 3 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since 111, 414 are primes, we only need to consider the families 1{4}4 and 11{4}4 (since any digit combo 11 or 41 between them will produce smaller primes)

**** The smallest prime of the form $1\{4\}4$ is **14444**.

*** All numbers of the form $11\{4\}4$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (2,1):

**** 21** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (2,2):

** Since 21, 23, 12, 32 are primes, we only need to consider the family $2\{0,2,4\}2$ (since any digits 1, 3 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $2\{0,2,4\}2$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (2,3):

**** 23** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (2,4):

** Since 21, 23, 34 are primes, we only need to consider the family $2\{0,2,4\}4$ (since any digits 1, 3 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $2\{0,2,4\}4$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (3,1):

** Since 32, 34, 21 are primes, we only need to consider the family $3\{0,1,3\}1$ (since any digits 2, 4 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since 313, 111, 131, **3101** are primes, we only need to consider the families $3\{0,3\}1$ and $3\{0,3\}11$ (since any digit combo 10, 11, 13 between (3,1) will produce smaller primes)

**** For the $3\{0,3\}1$ family, we can separate this family to four families:

***** For the $30\{0,3\}01$ family, we have the prime **30301**, and the remain case is the family $30\{0\}01$.

***** All numbers of the form $30\{0\}01$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

***** For the $30\{0,3\}31$ family, note that there must be an even number of 3's between (30,31), or the result number will be divisible by 2 and cannot be prime.

***** Since 33331 is prime, any digit combo 33 between (30,31) will produce smaller primes.

***** Thus, the only possible prime is the smallest prime in the family $30\{0\}31$, and this prime is **300031**.

***** For the $33\{0,3\}01$ family, note that there must be an even number of 3's between (33,01), or the result number will be divisible by 2 and cannot be prime.

***** Since 33331 is prime, any digit combo 33 between (33,01) will produce smaller primes.

***** Thus, the only possible prime is the smallest prime in the family $33\{0\}01$, and this prime is **33001**.

***** For the $33\{0,3\}31$ family, we have the prime **33331**, and the remain case is the family $33\{0\}31$.

***** All numbers of the form $33\{0\}31$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

*** All numbers of the form $3\{0,3\}11$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (3,2):

** **32** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (3,3):

** Since 32, 34, 23, 43, **313** are primes, we only need to consider the family $3\{0,3\}3$ (since any digits 1, 2, 4 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $3\{0,3\}3$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (3,4):

**** 34** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (4,1):

****** Since 43, 21, **401** are primes, we only need to consider the family $4\{1,4\}1$ (since any digits 0, 2, 3 between them will produce smaller primes)

******* Since 414, 111 are primes, we only need to consider the families $4\{4\}1$ and $4\{4\}11$ (since any digit combo 14 or 11 between them will produce smaller primes)

******** The smallest prime of the form $4\{4\}1$ is **44441**.

******** All numbers of the form $4\{4\}11$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (4,2):

****** Since 43, 12, 32 are primes, we only need to consider the family $4\{0,2,4\}2$ (since any digits 1, 3 between them will produce smaller primes)

******* All numbers of the form $4\{0,2,4\}2$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (4,3):

**** 43** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (4,4):

****** Since 43, 34, **414** are primes, we only need to consider the family $4\{0,2,4\}4$ (since any digits 1, 3 between them will produce smaller primes)

******* All numbers of the form $4\{0,2,4\}4$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

base 6

The possible (first digit,last digit) for an element with ≥ 3 digits in the minimal set of the strings for primes with at least two digits are:

(1,1), (1,5), (2,1), (2,5), (3,1), (3,5), (4,1), (4,5), (5,1), (5,5)

* Case (1,1):

**** 11** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (1,5):

**** 15** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (2,1):

**** 21** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (2,5):

** **25** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (3,1):

** **31** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (3,5):

** **35** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (4,1):

** Since 45, 11, 21, 31, 51 are primes, we only need to consider the family $4\{0,4\}1$ (since any digits 1, 2, 3, 5 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since **4401** and **4441** are primes, we only need to consider the families $4\{0\}1$ and $4\{0\}41$ (since any digits combo 40 and 44 between them will produce smaller primes)

**** All numbers of the form $4\{0\}1$ are divisible by 5, thus cannot be prime.

**** The smallest prime of the form $4\{0\}41$ is **40041**

* Case (4,5):

** **45** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (5,1):

** **51** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (5,5):

** Since 51, 15, 25, 35, 45 are primes, we only need to consider the family $5\{0,5\}5$ (since any digits 1, 2, 3, 4 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $5\{0,5\}5$ are divisible by 5, thus cannot be prime.

base 7

The possible (first digit,last digit) for an element with ≥ 3 digits in the minimal set of the strings for primes with at least two digits are:

(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (4,6), (5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6), (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6)

* Case (1,1):

** Since 14, 16, 41, 61, **131** are primes, we only need to consider the family $1\{0,1,2,5\}1$ (since any digits 3, 4, 6 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since the digit sum of primes must be odd (otherwise the number will be divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime), there is an odd total number of 1 and 5 in the $\{\}$

**** If there are ≥ 3 number of 1 and 5 in the $\{\}$:

***** If there is 111 in the $\{\}$, then we have the prime **11111**

***** If there is 115 in the $\{\}$, then the prime 115 is a subsequence

***** If there is 151 in the $\{\}$, then the prime 115 is a subsequence

***** If there is 155 in the $\{\}$, then the prime 155 is a subsequence

***** If there is 511 in the $\{\}$, then the current number is 15111, which has digit sum = 12, but digit sum divisible by 3 will cause the number divisible by 3 and cannot be prime, and we cannot add more 1 or 5 to this number (to avoid 11111, 155, 515, 551 as subsequence), thus we must add at least one 2 to this number, but then the number has both 2 and 5, and will have either 25 or 52 as subsequence, thus cannot be minimal prime

***** If there is 515 in the $\{\}$, then the prime 515 is a subsequence

***** If there is 551 in the $\{\}$, then the prime 551 is a subsequence

***** If there is 555 in the $\{\}$, then the prime 551 is a subsequence

**** Thus there is only one 1 (and no 5) or only one 5 (and no 1) in the $\{\}$, i.e. we only need to consider the families $1\{0,2\}1\{0,2\}1$ and $1\{0,2\}5\{0,2\}1$

***** For the $1\{0,2\}1\{0,2\}1$ family, since **1211** is prime, we only need to consider the family $1\{0\}1\{0,2\}1$

***** Since all numbers of the form $1\{0\}1\{0\}1$ are divisible by 3 and cannot be prime, we only need to consider the family $1\{0\}1\{0\}2\{0\}1$

***** Since **11201** is prime, we only need to consider the family $1\{0\}1\{0\}21$

***** The smallest prime of the form $11\{0\}21$ is **1100021**

***** All numbers of the form $101\{0\}21$ are divisible by 5, thus cannot be prime

***** The smallest prime of the form $1001\{0\}21$ is **100121**

***** Since this prime has no 0 between $1\{0\}1$ and 21, we do not need to consider more families

***** For the $1\{0,2\}5\{0,2\}1$ family, since 25 and 52 are primes, we only need to consider the family $1\{0\}5\{0\}1$

***** Since **1051** is prime, we only need to consider the family $15\{0\}1$

***** The smallest prime of the form $15\{0\}1$ is **150001**

* Case (1,2):

** Since 14, 16, 32, 52 are primes, we only need to consider the family $1\{0,1,2\}^2$ (since any digits 3, 4, 5, 6 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since **1112** and **1222** are primes, there is at most one 1 and at most one 2 in $\{ \}$

**** If there are one 1 and one 2 in $\{ \}$, then the digit sum is 6, and the number will be divisible by 6 and cannot be prime.

**** If there is one 1 but no 2 in $\{ \}$, then the digit sum is 4, and the number will be divisible by 2 and cannot be prime.

**** If there is no 1 but one 2 in $\{ \}$, then the form is $1\{0\}^2\{0\}^2$

***** Since **1022** and **1202** are primes, we only need to consider the number 122

***** 122 is not prime.

**** If there is no 1 and no 2 in $\{ \}$, then the digit sum is 3, and the number will be divisible by 3 and cannot be prime.

* Case (1,3):

** Since 14, 16, 23, 43, **113**, **133** are primes, we only need to consider the family $1\{0,5\}^3$ (since any digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since 155 is prime, we only need to consider the family $1\{0\}^3$ and $1\{0\}^5\{0\}^3$

**** All numbers of the form $1\{0\}^3$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

**** All numbers of the form $1\{0\}^5\{0\}^3$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (1,4):

** **14** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (1,5):

** Since 14, 16, 25, 65, **115**, **155** are primes, we only need to consider the family $1\{0,3\}^5$ (since any digits 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $1\{0,3\}^5$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (1,6):

** **16** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (2,1):

** Since 23, 25, 41, 61, **221** are primes, we only need to consider the family $2\{0,1\}1$ (since any digits 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since **2111** is prime, we only need to consider the families $2\{0\}1$ and $2\{0\}1\{0\}1$

**** All numbers of the form $2\{0\}1$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

**** All numbers of the form $2\{0\}1\{0\}1$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (2,2):

** Since 23, 25, 32, 52, **212** are primes, we only need to consider the family $2\{0,2,4,6\}2$ (since any digits 1, 3, 5 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $2\{0,2,4,6\}2$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (2,3):

** **23** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (2,4):

** Since 23, 25, 14 are primes, we only need to consider the family $2\{0,2,4,6\}4$ (since any digits 1, 3, 5 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $2\{0,2,4,6\}4$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (2,5):

** **25** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (2,6):

** Since 23, 25, 16, 56 are primes, we only need to consider the family $2\{0,2,4,6\}6$ (since any digits 1, 3, 5 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $2\{0,2,4,6\}6$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (3,1):

** Since 32, 41, 61 are primes, we only need to consider the family $3\{0,1,3,5\}1$ (since any digits 2, 4, 6 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since 551 is prime, we only need to consider the family $3\{0,1,3\}1$ and $3\{0,1,3\}5\{0,1,3\}1$ (since any digits combo 55 between (3,1) will produce smaller primes)

**** For the $3\{0,1,3\}1$ family, since **3031** and 131 are primes, we only need to consider the families $3\{0,1\}1$ and $3\{3\}3\{0,1\}1$ (since any digits combo 03, 13 between (3,1) will produce smaller primes, thus for the digits between (3,1), all 3's must be before all 0's and 1's, and thus we can let the red 3 in $3\{3\}3\{0,1\}1$ be the rightmost 3 between (3,1), all digits before this 3 must be 3's, and all digits after this 3 must be either 0's or 1's)

***** For the $3\{0,1\}1$ family:

***** If there are ≥ 2 0's and ≥ 1 1's between (3,1), then at least one of **30011**, **30101**, **31001** will be a subsequence.

***** If there are no 1's between (3,1), then the form will be $3\{0\}1$

***** All numbers of the form $3\{0\}1$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

***** If there are no 0's between (3,1), then the form will be $3\{1\}1$

***** The smallest prime of the form $3\{1\}1$ is **31111**

***** If there are exactly 1 0's between (3,1), then there must be < 3 1's between (3,1), or **31111** will be a subsequence.

***** If there are 2 1's between (3,1), then the digit sum is 6, thus the number is divisible by 6 and cannot be prime.

***** If there are 1 1's between (3,1), then the number can only be either 3101 or 3011

***** Neither 3101 nor 3011 is prime.

***** If there are no 1's between (3,1), then the number must be 301

***** 301 is not prime.

***** For the $3\{3\}3\{0,1\}1$ family:

***** If there are at least one 3 between (3,3{0,1}1) and at least one 1 between (3{3}3,1), then **33311** will be a subsequence.

***** If there are no 3 between (3,3{0,1}1), then the form will be $33\{0,1\}1$

***** If there are at least 3 1's between (33,1), then 31111 will be a subsequence.

***** If there are exactly 2 1's between (33,1), then the digit sum is 12, thus the number is divisible by 3 and cannot be prime.

***** If there are exactly 1 1's between (33,1), then the digit sum is 11, thus the number is divisible by 2 and cannot be prime.

***** If there are no 1's between (33,1), then the form will be $33\{0\}1$

***** The smallest prime of the form $33\{0\}1$ is **33001**

***** If there are no 1 between (3{3}3,1), then the form will be $3\{3\}3\{0\}1$

***** If there are at least 2 0's between (3{3}3,1), then 33001 will be a subsequence.

***** If there are exactly 1 0's between (3{3}3,1), then the form is $3\{3\}301$

***** The smallest prime of the form $3\{3\}301$ is **33333301**

***** If there are no 0's between $(3\{3\}3,1)$, then the form is $3\{3\}31$

***** The smallest prime of the form $3\{3\}31$ is **3333333333333331**

**** For the $3\{0,1,3\}5\{0,1,3\}1$ family, since 335 is prime, we only need to consider the family $3\{0,1\}5\{0,1,3\}1$

***** Numbers containing 3 between $(3\{0,1\}5,1)$:

***** The form is $3\{0,1\}5\{0,1,3\}3\{0,1,3\}1$

***** Since 3031 and 131 are primes, we only need to consider the family $35\{3\}3\{0,1,3\}1$ (since any digits combo 03, 13 between $(3,1)$ will produce smaller primes)

***** Since 533 is prime, we only need to consider the family $353\{0,1\}1$ (since any digits combo 33 between $(35,1)$ will produce smaller primes)

***** Since 5011 is prime, we only need to consider the family $353\{1\}\{0\}1$ (since any digits combo 01 between $(353,1)$ will produce smaller primes)

***** If there are at least 3 1's between $(353,\{0\}1)$, then 31111 will be a subsequence.

***** If there are exactly 2 1's between $(353,\{0\}1)$, then the digit sum is 20, thus the number is divisible by 2 and cannot be prime.

***** If there are exactly 1 1's between $(353,\{0\}1)$, then the form is $3531\{0\}1$

***** The smallest prime of the form $3531\{0\}1$ is 3531001, but it is not minimal prime since 31001 is prime.

***** If there are no 1's between $(353,\{0\}1)$, then the digit sum is 15, thus the number is divisible by 6 and cannot be prime.

***** Numbers not containing 3 between $(3\{0,1\}5,1)$:

***** The form is $3\{0,1\}5\{0,1\}1$

***** If there are ≥ 2 0's and ≥ 1 1's between $(3,1)$, then at least one of 30011, 30101, 31001 will be a subsequence.

***** If there are no 1's between $(3,1)$, then the form will be $3\{0\}5\{0\}1$

***** All numbers of the form $3\{0\}5\{0\}1$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

***** If there are no 0's between $(3,1)$, then the form will be $3\{1\}5\{1\}1$

***** If there are ≥ 3 1's between $(3,1)$, then 31111 will be a subsequence.

***** If there are exactly 2 1's between $(3,1)$, then the number can only be 31151, 31511, 35111

***** None of 31151, 31511, 35111 are primes.

***** If there are exactly 1 1's between (3,1), then the digit sum is 13, thus the number is divisible by 2 and cannot be prime.

***** If there are no 1's between (3,1), then the number is 351

***** 351 is not prime.

***** If there are exactly 1 0's between (3,1), then the form will be $3\{1\}0\{1\}5\{1\}1$ or $3\{1\}5\{1\}0\{1\}1$

***** No matter $3\{1\}0\{1\}5\{1\}1$ or $3\{1\}5\{1\}0\{1\}1$, if there are ≥ 3 1's between (3,1), then 31111 will be a subsequence.

***** If there are exactly 2 1's between (3,1), then the number can only be 311051, 310151, 310511, 301151, 301511, 305111, 311501, 315101, 315011, 351101, 351011, 350111

***** Of these numbers, 311051, 301151, 311501, 351101, 350111 are primes.

***** However, 311051, 301151, 311501 have 115 as subsequence, and 350111 has 5011 as subsequence, thus only **351101** is minimal prime.

***** No matter $3\{1\}0\{1\}5\{1\}1$ or $3\{1\}5\{1\}0\{1\}1$, if there are exactly 1 1's between (3,1), then the digit sum is 13, thus the number is divisible by 2 and cannot be prime.

***** If there are no 1's between (3,1), then the number is 3051 for $3\{1\}0\{1\}5\{1\}1$ or 3501 for $3\{1\}5\{1\}0\{1\}1$

***** Neither 3051 nor 3501 is prime.

* Case (3,2):

** **32** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (3,3):

** Since 32, 23, 43, **313** are primes, we only need to consider the family $3\{0,3,5,6\}3$ (since any digits 1, 2, 4 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** If there are ≥ 2 5's in {}, then 553 will be a subsequence.

*** If there are no 5's in {}, then the family will be $3\{0,3,6\}3$

**** All numbers of the form $3\{0,3,6\}3$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

*** If there are exactly 1 5's in {}, then the family will be $3\{0,3,6\}5\{0,3,6\}3$

**** Since 335, 65, **3503**, 533, 56 are primes, we only need to consider the family $3\{0\}53$ (since any digit 3, 6 between $(3,5\{0,3,6\}3)$ and any digit 0, 3, 6 between $(3\{0,3,6\}5,3)$ will produce smaller primes)

***** The smallest prime of the form $3\{0\}53$ is **300053**

* Case (3,4):

** Since 32, 14, **304**, **344**, **364** are primes, we only need to consider the family 3{3,5}4 (since any digits 0, 1, 2, 4, 6 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since **3334** and 335 are primes, we only need to consider the family 3{5}4 and 3{5}34 (since any digits combo 33, 35 between them will produce smaller primes)

**** The smallest prime of the form $3\{5\}4$ is

[illegible]

[illegible]

***** The smallest prime of the form $3\{5\}5$ is **35555**

**** If there is exactly one 4's in $\{ \}$, then the family will be $3\{0,5\}4\{0,5\}5$

***** Since 304, **3545** are primes, we only need to consider the families $34\{0,5\}5$ (since any digits 0 or 5 between $(3,4\{0,5\}5)$ will produce small primes)

***** All numbers of the form $34\{0,5\}5$ are divisible by 5, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (3,6):

** Since 32, 16, 56, **346** are primes, we only need to consider the family $3\{0,3,6\}6$ (since any digits 1, 2, 4, 5 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $3\{0,3,6\}6$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (4,1):

** **41** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (4,2):

** Since 41, 43, 32, 52 are primes, we only need to consider the family $4\{0,2,4,6\}2$ (since any digits 1, 3, 5 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $4\{0,2,4,6\}2$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (4,3):

** **43** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (4,4):

** Since 41, 43, 14 are primes, we only need to consider the family $4\{0,2,4,5,6\}4$ (since any digits 1, 3 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** If there is no 5's in $\{ \}$, then the family will be $4\{0,2,4,6\}4$

**** All numbers of the form $4\{0,2,4,6\}4$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

*** If there is at least one 5's in $\{ \}$, then there cannot be 2 in $\{ \}$ (since if so, then either 25 or 52 will be a subsequence) and there cannot be 6 in $\{ \}$ (since if so, then either 65 or 56 will be a subsequence), thus the family is $4\{0,4,5\}5\{0,4,5\}4$

**** Since 445, **4504**, 544 are primes, we only need to consider the family $4\{0,5\}5\{5\}4$ (since any digit 4 between $(4,5\{0,4,5\}4)$ and any digit 0, 4 between $(4\{0,4,5\}5,4)$ will produce smaller primes)

***** If there are at least two 0's between $(4,5\{0,4,5\}4)$, then **40054** will be a subsequence.

***** If there is no 0's between $(4,5\{0,4,5\}4)$, then the family will be $4\{5\}5\{5\}4$, which is equivalent to $4\{5\}4$

***** The smallest prime of the form $4\{5\}4$ is 4555555555555554 (not minimal prime, since 4555 and 5554 are primes)

***** If there is exactly one 0's between $(4,5\{0,4,5\}4)$, then the family will be $4\{5\}0\{5\}5\{5\}4$

***** Since 4504 is prime, we only need to consider the family $40\{5\}5\{5\}4$ (since any digit 5 between $(4,0\{5\}5\{5\}4)$ will produce small primes), which is equivalent to $40\{5\}4$

***** The smallest prime of the form $40\{5\}4$ is 4055555555555554 (not minimal prime, since 4555 and 5554 are primes)

* Case (4,5):

** Since 41, 43, 25, 65, **445** are primes, we only need to consider the family $4\{0,5\}5$ (since any digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** If there are at least two 5's in $\{ \}$, then **4555** will be a subsequence.

*** If there is exactly one 5's in $\{ \}$, then the digit sum is 20, and the number will be divisible by 2 and cannot be prime.

*** If there is no 5's in $\{ \}$, then the family will be $4\{0\}5$

**** All numbers of the form $4\{0\}5$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (4,6):

** Since 41, 43, 16, 56 are primes, we only need to consider the family $4\{0,2,4,6\}6$ (since any digits 1, 3, 5 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $4\{0,2,4,6\}6$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (5,1):

** Since 52, 56, 41, 61, **551** are primes, we only need to consider the family $5\{0,1,3\}1$ (since any digits 2, 4, 5, 6 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** If there are at least two 3's in $\{ \}$, then 533 will be a subsequence.

*** If there is no 3's in $\{ \}$, then the family will be $5\{0,1\}1$

**** Since **5011** is prime, we only need to consider the family $5\{1\}\{0\}1$

***** Since 11111 is prime, we only need to consider the families $5\{0\}1$, $51\{0\}1$, $511\{0\}1$, $5111\{0\}1$ (since any digits combo 1111 between (5,1) will produce small primes)

***** All numbers of the form $5\{0\}1$ are divisible by 6, thus cannot be prime.

***** The smallest prime of the form $51\{0\}1$ is **5100000001**

***** All numbers of the form $511\{0\}1$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

***** All numbers of the form $5111\{0\}1$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

*** If there is exactly one 3's in $\{ \}$, then the family will be $5\{0,1\}3\{0,1\}1$

**** If there is at least one 1's between $(5,3\{0,1\}1)$, then 131 will be a subsequence.

***** Thus we only need to consider the family $5\{0\}3\{0,1\}1$

***** If there are no 1's between $(5\{0\}3,1)$, then the digit sum is 12, and the number will be divisible by 3 and cannot be prime.

***** If there are exactly one 1's between $(5\{0\}3,1)$, then the digit sum is 13, and the number will be divisible by 2 and cannot be prime.

***** If there are exactly three 1's between $(5\{0\}3,1)$, then the digit sum is 15, and the number will be divisible by 6 and cannot be prime.

***** If there are at least four 1's between $(5\{0\}3,1)$, then 11111 will be a subsequence.

***** If there are exactly two 1's between $(5\{0\}3,1)$, then the family will be $5\{0\}3\{0\}1\{0\}1\{0\}1$

***** Since 5011 is prime, we only need to consider the family $5311\{0\}1$ (since any digit 0 between $(5,1\{0\}1)$ will produce small primes, this includes the leftmost three $\{ \}$ in $5\{0\}3\{0\}1\{0\}1\{0\}1$, and thus only the rightmost $\{ \}$ can contain 0)

***** The smallest prime of the form $5311\{0\}1$ is **531101**

* Case (5,2):

** **52** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (5,3):

** Since 52, 56, 23, 43, **533**, **553** are primes, we only need to consider the family $5\{0,1\}3$ (since any digits 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** If there are at least two 1's in $\{ \}$, then 113 will be a subsequence.

*** If there is exactly one 1's in $\{ \}$, then the digit sum is 12, and the number will be divisible by 3 and cannot be prime.

*** If there is no 1's in $\{ \}$, then the digit sum is 11, and the number will be divisible by 2 and cannot be prime.

* Case (5,4):

** Since 52, 56, 14, **544** are primes, we only need to consider the family $5\{0,3,5\}4$ (since any digits 1, 2, 4, 6 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** If there are no 5's in $\{ \}$, then the family will be $5\{0,3\}4$

**** All numbers of the form $5\{0,3\}4$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

*** If there are at least one 5's and at least one 3's in $\{\}$, then either 535 or 553 will be a subsequence.

*** If there are exactly one 5's and no 3's in $\{\}$, then the digit sum is 20, and the number will be divisible by 2 and cannot be prime.

*** If there are at least two 5's in $\{\}$, then **5554** will be a subsequence.

* Case (5,5):

** Since 52, 56, 25, 65, **515**, **535** are primes, we only need to consider the family $5\{0,4,5\}5$ (since any digits 1, 2, 3, 6 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** If there are no 4's in $\{\}$, then the family will be $5\{0,5\}5$

**** All numbers of the form $5\{0,5\}5$ are divisible by 5, thus cannot be prime.

*** If there are no 5's in $\{\}$, then the family will be $5\{0,4\}5$

**** All numbers of the form $5\{0,4\}5$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

*** If there are at least one 4's and at least one 5's in $\{\}$, then either **5455** or **5545** will be a subsequence.

* Case (5,6):

** **56** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (6,1):

** **61** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (6,2):

** Since 61, 65, 32, 52 are primes, we only need to consider the family $6\{0,2,4,6\}2$ (since any digits 1, 3, 5 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $6\{0,2,4,6\}2$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (6,3):

** Since 61, 65, 23, 43 are primes, we only need to consider the family $6\{0,3,6\}3$ (since any digits 1, 2, 4, 5 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $6\{0,3,6\}3$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (6,4):

** Since 61, 65, 14 are primes, we only need to consider the family $6\{0,2,3,4,6\}4$ (since any digits 1, 5 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** If there is no 3's in {}, then the family will be $6\{0,2,4,6\}^4$

**** All numbers of the form $6\{0,2,4,6\}^4$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

*** If there are exactly two 3's in {}, then the family will be $6\{0,2,4,6\}^3\{0,2,4,6\}$

**** All numbers of the form $6\{0,2,4,6\}^3\{0,2,4,6\}$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

*** If there are at least three 3's in {}, then 3334 will be a subsequence.

*** If there is exactly one 3's in {}, then the family will be $6\{0,2,4,6\}^3\{0,2,4,6\}^4$

**** If there is 0 between $(6,3\{0,2,4,6\}^4)$, then **6034** will be a subsequence.

**** If there is 2 between $(6,3\{0,2,4,6\}^4)$, then 23 will be a subsequence.

**** If there is 4 between $(6,3\{0,2,4,6\}^4)$, then 43 will be a subsequence.

**** If there is 6 between $(6,3\{0,2,4,6\}^4)$, then **6634** will be a subsequence.

**** If there is 0 between $(6\{0,2,4,6\}^3,4)$, then 304 will be a subsequence.

**** If there is 2 between $(6\{0,2,4,6\}^3,4)$, then 32 will be a subsequence.

**** If there is 4 between $(6\{0,2,4,6\}^3,4)$, then 344 will be a subsequence.

**** If there is 6 between $(6\{0,2,4,6\}^3,4)$, then 364 will be a subsequence.

**** Thus the number can only be 634

***** 634 is not prime.

* Case (6,5):

** **65** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (6,6):

** Since 61, 65, 16, 56 are primes, we only need to consider the family $6\{0,2,3,4,6\}^6$ (since any digits 1, 5 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** If there is no 3's in {}, then the family will be $6\{0,2,4,6\}^6$

**** All numbers of the form $6\{0,2,4,6\}^6$ are divisible by 2, thus cannot be prime.

*** If there is no 2's and no 4's in {}, then the family will be $6\{0,3,6\}^6$

**** All numbers of the form $6\{0,3,6\}^6$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

*** If there is at least one 3's and at least one 2's in {}, then either 32 or 23 will be a subsequence.

*** If there is at least one 3's and at least one 4's in {}, then either 346 or 43 will be a subsequence.

base 8

The possible (first digit,last digit) for an element with ≥ 3 digits in the minimal set of the strings for primes with at least two digits are:

(1,1), (1,3), (1,5), (1,7), (2,1), (2,3), (2,5), (2,7), (3,1), (3,3), (3,5), (3,7), (4,1), (4,3), (4,5), (4,7), (5,1), (5,3), (5,5), (5,7), (6,1), (6,3), (6,5), (6,7), (7,1), (7,3), (7,5), (7,7)

* Case (1,1):

** Since 13, 15, 21, 51, **111**, **141**, **161** are primes, we only need to consider the family $1\{0,7\}1$ (since any digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since 107, 177, 701 are primes, we only need to consider the number 171 and the family $1\{0\}1$ (since any digits combo 07, 70, 77 between them will produce smaller primes)

**** 171 is not prime.

**** All numbers of the form $1\{0\}1$ factored as $10^{n+1} = (2^{n+1}) * (4^n - 2^{n+1})$ ($n \geq 1$) (and since if $n \geq 1$, $2^{n+1} \geq 2^1 + 1 = 3 > 1$, $4^n - 2^{n+1} \geq 4^1 - 2^1 + 1 = 3 > 1$, this factorization is nontrivial), thus cannot be prime.

* Case (1,3):

** **13** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (1,5):

** **15** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (1,7):

** Since 13, 15, 27, 37, 57, **107**, **117**, **147**, **177** are primes, we only need to consider the family $1\{6\}7$ (since any digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** The smallest prime of the form $1\{6\}7$ is 16667 (not minimal prime, since 667 is prime)

* Case (2,1):

** **21** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (2,3):

** **23** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (2,5):

** Since 21, 23, 27, 15, 35, 45, 65, 75, **225**, **255** are primes, we only need to consider the family $2\{0\}5$ (since any digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $2\{0\}5$ are divisible by 7, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (2,7):

** **27** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (3,1):

** Since 35, 37, 21, 51, **301**, **361** are primes, we only need to consider the family $3\{1,3,4\}1$ (since any digits 0, 2, 5, 6, 7 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since 13, 343, 111, 131, 141, 431, **3331**, **3411** are primes, we only need to consider the families $3\{3\}11$, $33\{1,4\}1$, $3\{3,4\}4\{4\}1$ (since any digits combo 11, 13, 14, 33, 41, 43 between them will produce smaller primes)

**** All numbers of the form $3\{3\}11$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

**** For the $33\{1,4\}1$ family, since 111 and 141 are primes, we only need to consider the families $33\{4\}1$ and $33\{4\}11$ (since any digits combo 11, 14 between them will produce smaller primes)

***** The smallest prime of the form $33\{4\}1$ is **3344441**

***** All numbers of the form $33\{4\}11$ are divisible by 301, thus cannot be prime.

**** For the $3\{3,4\}4\{4\}1$ family, since 3331 and 3344441 are primes, we only need to consider the families $3\{4\}1$, $3\{4\}31$, $3\{4\}341$, $3\{4\}3441$, $3\{4\}34441$ (since any digits combo 33 or 34444 between (3,1) will produce smaller primes)

***** All numbers of the form $3\{4\}1$ are divisible by 31, thus cannot be prime.

***** Since 4443 is prime, we only need to consider the numbers 3431, 34431, 34341, 344341, 343441, 3443441, 3434441, 34434441 (since any digit combo 444 between (3,3{4}1) will produce smaller primes)

***** None of 3431, 34431, 34341, 344341, 343441, 3443441, 3434441, 34434441 are primes.

* Case (3,3):

** Since 35, 37, 13, 23, 53, 73, **343** are primes, we only need to consider the family $3\{0,3,6\}3$ (since any digits 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $3\{0,3,6\}3$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (3,5):

** **35** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (3,7):

** **37** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (4,1):

** Since 45, 21, 51, **401**, **431**, **471** are primes, we only need to consider the family $4\{1,4,6\}1$ (since any digits 0, 2, 3, 5, 7 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since 111, 141, 161, 661, **4611** are primes, we only need to consider the families $4\{4\}11$, $4\{4,6\}4\{1,4,6\}1$, $4\{4\}6\{4\}1$ (since any digits combo 11, 14, 16, 61, 66 between them will produce smaller primes)

**** The smallest prime of the form $4\{4\}11$ is 4444444444444411 (not minimal prime, since 444444441 is prime)

**** For the $4\{4,6\}4\{1,4,6\}1$ family, we can separate this family to $4\{4,6\}41$, $4\{4,6\}411$, $4\{4,6\}461$

***** For the $4\{4,6\}41$ family, since 661 and 6441 are primes, we only need to consider the families $4\{4\}41$ and $4\{4\}641$ (since any digits combo 64 or 66 between (4,41) will produce smaller primes)

***** The smallest prime of the form $4\{4\}41$ is **444444441**

***** The smallest prime of the form $4\{4\}641$ is **444641**

***** For the $4\{4,6\}411$ family, since 661 and 6441 are primes, we only need to consider the families $4\{4\}411$ and $4\{4\}6411$ (since any digits combo 64 or 66 between (4,411) will produce smaller primes)

***** The smallest prime of the form $4\{4\}411$ is **444444441**

***** The smallest prime of the form $4\{4\}6411$ is 4444444444444446411 (not minimal prime, since 444444441 and 444641 are primes)

***** For the $4\{4,6\}461$ family, since 661 is prime, we only need to consider the family $4\{4\}461$

***** The smallest prime of the form $4\{4\}461$ is 44444444461 (not minimal prime, since 444444441 is prime)

**** For the $4\{4\}6\{4\}1$ family, since 6441 is prime, we only need to consider the families $4\{4\}61$ and $4\{4\}641$ (since any digits combo 44 between (4{4}6,1) will produce smaller primes)

***** The smallest prime of the form $4\{4\}61$ is 44444444461 (not minimal prime, since 444444441 is prime)

***** The smallest prime of the form $4\{4\}641$ is **444641**

* Case (4,3):

** Since 45, 13, 23, 53, 73, **433**, **463** are primes, we only need to consider the family $4\{0,4\}3$ (since any digits 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since **4043** and **4443** are primes, we only need to consider the families $4\{0\}3$ and $44\{0\}3$ (since any digits combo 04, 44 between them will produce smaller primes)

**** All numbers of the form $4\{0\}3$ are divisible by 7, thus cannot be prime.

**** All numbers of the form $44\{0\}3$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

** Since 51, 53, 57, 15, 35, 45, 65, 75 are primes, we only need to consider the family $5\{0,2,5\}5$ (since any digits 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since 225, 255, **5205** are primes, we only need to consider the families 5{0,5}5 and 5{0,5}25 (since any digits combo 20, 22, 25 between them will produce smaller primes)

**** All numbers of the form $5\{0,5\}5$ are divisible by 5, thus cannot be prime.

**** For the 5{0,5}25 family, since **500025** and **505525** are primes, we only need to consider the number 500525 the families 5{5}25, 5{5}025, 5{5}0025, 5{5}0525, 5{5}00525, 5{5}05025 (since any digits combo 000, 055 between (5,25) will produce smaller primes)

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***** 500525 is not prime.
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***** The smallest prime of the form 5{5}25 is 55555555555525
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***** The smallest prime of the form $5\{5\}025$ is **55555025**

[illegible]

***** The smallest prime of the form $5\{5\}0525$ is **5550525**

***** The smallest prime of the form $5\{5\}00525$ is **5500525**

[illegible]

* Case (5,7):

**** 57** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (6,1):

** Since 65, 21, 51, **631**, **661** are primes, we only need to consider the family $6\{0,1,4,7\}_1$ (since any digits 2, 3, 5, 6 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Numbers containing 4: (note that the number cannot contain two or more 4's, or **6441** will be a subsequence)

**** The form is $6\{0,1,7\}4\{0,1,7\}1$

***** Since 141, 401, 471 are primes, we only need to consider the family $6\{0,7\}4\{1\}1$

***** Since 111 is prime, we only need to consider the families $6\{0,7\}41$ and $6\{0,7\}411$

***** For the $6\{0,7\}_{41}$ family, since **60741** is prime, we only need to consider the family $6\{7\}_{\{0\}_{41}}$

***** Since 6777 is prime, we only need to consider the families $6\{0\}41$, $67\{0\}41$, $677\{0\}41$

***** All numbers of the form $6\{0\}41$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

***** All numbers of the form $67\{0\}41$ are divisible by 13, thus cannot be prime.

***** All numbers of the form $677\{0\}41$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

***** For the $6\{0,7\}411$ family, since **60411** is prime, we only need to consider the family $6\{7\}411$

***** The smallest prime of the form $6\{7\}411$ is 67777411 (not minimal prime, since 6777 is prime)

*** Numbers not containing 4:

**** The form is $6\{0,1,7\}1$

***** Since 111 is prime, we only need to consider the families $6\{0,7\}1$ and $6\{0,7\}1\{0,7\}1$

***** All numbers of the form $6\{0,7\}1$ are divisible by 7, thus cannot be prime.

***** For the $6\{0,7\}1\{0,7\}1$ family, since 711 and **6101** are primes, we only need to consider the family $6\{0\}1\{7\}1$

***** Since **60171** is prime, we only need to consider the families $6\{0\}11$ and $61\{7\}1$

***** All numbers of the form $6\{0\}11$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

***** The smallest prime of the form $61\{7\}1$ is 617771 (not minimal prime, since 6777 is prime)

* Case (6,3):

** Since 65, 13, 23, 53, 73, **643** are primes, we only need to consider the family $6\{0,3,6\}3$ (since any digits 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $6\{0,3,6\}3$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (6,5):

** **65** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (6,7):

** Since 65, 27, 37, 57, **667** are primes, we only need to consider the family $6\{0,1,4,7\}7$ (since any digits 2, 3, 5, 6 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since 107, 117, 147, 177, 407, 417, 717, 747, **6007**, **6477**, **6707**, **6777** are primes, we only need to consider the families $60\{1,4,7\}7$, $6\{0\}17$, $6\{0,4\}4\{4\}7$, $6\{0\}77$ (since any digits combo 00, 10, 11, 14, 17, 40, 41, 47, 70, 71, 74, 77 between them will produce smaller primes)

**** All numbers of the form $6\{0\}17$ or $6\{0\}77$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

[illegible]

***** All numbers of the form $7\{7\}444441$ are divisible by 7, thus cannot be prime.

***** The smallest prime of the form $7\{7\}444441$ is **7777444441**

***** Since this prime has just 4 7's, we only need to consider the families with ≤ 3 7's

***** The smallest prime of the form $7\{4\}1$ is **74444441**

***** All numbers of the form $77\{4\}1$ are divisible by 5, thus cannot be prime.

***** The smallest prime of the form $777\{4\}1$ is 77744444444441 (not minimal prime, since 444444441 and 744444441 are primes)

* Case (7,3):

** **73** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (7,5):

** **75** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (7,7):

** Since 73, 75, 27, 37, 57, **717**, **747**, **767** are primes, we only need to consider the family $7\{0,7\}7$ (since any digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $7\{0,7\}7$ are divisible by 7, thus cannot be prime.

base 10

The possible (first digit,last digit) for an element with ≥ 3 digits in the minimal set of the strings for primes with at least two digits are:

(1,1), (1,3), (1,7), (1,9), (2,1), (2,3), (2,7), (2,9), (3,1), (3,3), (3,7), (3,9), (4,1), (4,3), (4,7), (4,9), (5,1), (5,3), (5,7), (5,9), (6,1), (6,3), (6,7), (6,9), (7,1), (7,3), (7,7), (7,9), (8,1), (8,3), (8,7), (8,9), (9,1), (9,3), (9,7), (9,9)

* Case (1,1):

** **11** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (1,3):

** **13** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (1,7):

** **17** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (1,9):

**** 19** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (2,1):

****** Since 23, 29, 11, 31, 41, 61, 71, **251**, **281** are primes, we only need to consider the family $2\{0,2\}1$ (since any digits 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 between them will produce smaller primes)

******* Since **2221** and **20201** are primes, we only need to consider the families $2\{0\}1$, $2\{0\}21$, $22\{0\}1$ (since any digits combo 22 or 020 between them will produce smaller primes)

******** All numbers of the form $2\{0\}1$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

******** The smallest prime of the form $2\{0\}21$ is **20021**

******** The smallest prime of the form $22\{0\}1$ is **22000001**

* Case (2,3):

**** 23** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (2,7):

****** Since 23, 29, 17, 37, 47, 67, 97, **227**, **257**, **277** are primes, we only need to consider the family $2\{0,8\}7$ (since any digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 between them will produce smaller primes)

******* Since 887 and **2087** are primes, we only need to consider the families $2\{0\}7$ and $28\{0\}7$ (since any digit combo 08 or 88 between them will produce smaller primes)

******** All numbers of the form $2\{0\}7$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

******** All numbers of the form $28\{0\}7$ are divisible by 7, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (2,9):

**** 29** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (3,1):

**** 31** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (3,3):

****** Since 31, 37, 13, 23, 43, 53, 73, 83 are primes, we only need to consider the family $3\{0,3,6,9\}3$ (since any digits 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 between them will produce smaller primes)

******* All numbers of the form $3\{0,3,6,9\}3$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (3,7):

**** 37** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (3,9):

** Since 31, 37, 19, 29, 59, 79, 89, **349** are primes, we only need to consider the family $3\{0,3,6,9\}9$ (since any digits 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $3\{0,3,6,9\}9$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (4,1):

** **41** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (4,3):

** **43** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (4,7):

** **47** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (4,9):

** Since 41, 43, 47, 19, 29, 59, 79, 89, **409, 449, 499** are primes, we only need to consider the family $4\{6\}9$ (since any digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $4\{6\}9$ are divisible by 7, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (5,1):

** Since 53, 59, 11, 31, 41, 61, 71, **521** are primes, we only need to consider the family $5\{0,5,8\}1$ (since any digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since 881 is prime, we only need to consider the families $5\{0,5\}1$ and $5\{0,5\}8\{0,5\}1$ (since any digit combo 88 between them will produce smaller primes)

**** For the $5\{0,5\}1$ family, since **5051** and **5501** are primes, we only need to consider the families $5\{0\}1$ and $5\{5\}1$ (since any digit combo 05 or 50 between them will produce smaller primes)

***** All numbers of the form $5\{0\}1$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

***** The smallest prime of the form $5\{5\}1$ is **555555555551**

**** For the $5\{0,5\}8\{0,5\}1$ family, since **5081, 5581, 5801, 5851** are primes, we only need to consider the number 581

***** 581 is not prime.

* Case (5,3):

** **53** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (5,7):

** Since 53, 59, 17, 37, 47, 67, 97, **557**, **577**, **587** are primes, we only need to consider the family $5\{0,2\}7$ (since any digits 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since 227 and **50207** are primes, we only need to consider the families $5\{0\}7$, $5\{0\}27$, $52\{0\}7$ (since any digits combo 22 or 020 between them will produce smaller primes)

**** All numbers of the form $5\{0\}7$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

**** The smallest prime of the form $5\{0\}27$ is **5000000000000000000000000027**, with 28 0's, which can be written as $50^{28}27$ and equal the prime $5 \cdot 10^{30} + 27$ ([factordb entry](#)) ([shown in base 10](#)) ([factorization of the numbers of this form](#))

**** The smallest prime of the form $52\{0\}7$ is **5200007**

* Case (5,9):

** **59** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (6,1):

** **61** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (6,3):

** Since 61, 67, 13, 23, 43, 53, 73, 83 are primes, we only need to consider the family $6\{0,3,6,9\}3$ (since any digits 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $6\{0,3,6,9\}3$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (6,7):

** **67** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (6,9):

** Since 61, 67, 19, 29, 59, 79, 89 are primes, we only need to consider the family $6\{0,3,4,6,9\}9$ (since any digits 1, 2, 5, 7, 8 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since 449 is prime, we only need to consider the families $6\{0,3,6,9\}9$ and $6\{0,3,6,9\}4\{0,3,6,9\}9$ (since any digit combo 44 between them will produce smaller primes)

**** All numbers of the form $6\{0,3,6,9\}9$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

**** For the $6\{0,3,6,9\}4\{0,3,6,9\}9$ family, since 409, 43, **6469**, 499 are primes, we only need to consider the family $6\{0,3,6,9\}49$

***** Since 349, **6949** are primes, we only need to consider the family $6\{0,6\}49$

***** Since **60649** is prime, we only need to consider the family $6\{6\}\{0\}49$ (since any digits combo 06 between $\{6,49\}$ will produce smaller primes)

***** The smallest prime of the form $6\{6\}49$ is **666649**

* Case (8,7):

** Since 83, 89, 17, 37, 47, 67, 97, **827, 857, 877, 887** are primes, we only need to consider the family $8\{0\}7$ (since any digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $8\{0\}7$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (8,9):

** **89** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (9,1):

** Since 97, 11, 31, 41, 61, 71, **991** are primes, we only need to consider the family $9\{0,2,5,8\}1$ (since any digits 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since 251, 281, 521, 821, 881, **9001, 9221, 9551, 9851** are primes, we only need to consider the families $9\{2,5,8\}0\{2,5,8\}1$, $9\{0\}2\{0\}1$, $9\{0\}5\{0,8\}1$, $9\{0,5\}8\{0\}1$ (since any digits combo 00, 22, 25, 28, 52, 55, 82, 85, 88 between them will produce smaller primes)

**** For the $9\{2,5,8\}0\{2,5,8\}1$ family, since any digits combo 22, 25, 28, 52, 55, 82, 85, 88 between (9,1) will produce smaller primes, we only need to consider the numbers 901, 9021, 9051, 9081, 9201, 9501, 9801, 90581, 95081, 95801

***** 95801 is the only prime among 901, 9021, 9051, 9081, 9201, 9501, 9801, 90581, 95081, 95801, but it is not minimal prime since 5801 is prime.

**** For the $9\{0\}2\{0\}1$ family, since 9001 is prime, we only need to consider the numbers 921, 9201, 9021

***** None of 921, 9201, 9021 are primes.

**** For the $9\{0\}5\{0,8\}1$ family, since 9001 and 881 are primes, we only need to consider the numbers 951, 9051, 9501, 9581, 90581, 95081, 95801

***** 95801 is the only prime among 951, 9051, 9501, 9581, 90581, 95081, 95801, but it is not minimal prime since 5801 is prime.

**** For the $9\{0,5\}8\{0\}1$ family, since 9001 and 5581 are primes, we only need to consider the numbers 981, 9081, 9581, 9801, 90581, 95081, 95801

***** 95801 is the only prime among 981, 9081, 9581, 9801, 90581, 95081, 95801, but it is not minimal prime since 5801 is prime.

* Case (9,3):

** Since 97, 13, 23, 43, 53, 73, 83 are primes, we only need to consider the family $9\{0,3,6,9\}3$ (since any digits 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $9\{0,3,6,9\}3$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (9,7):

** **97** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (9,9):

** Since 97, 19, 29, 59, 79, 89 are primes, we only need to consider the family $9\{0,3,4,6,9\}9$ (since any digits 1, 2, 5, 7, 8 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since 449 is prime, we only need to consider the families $9\{0,3,6,9\}9$ and $9\{0,3,6,9\}4\{0,3,6,9\}9$ (since any digit combo 44 between them will produce smaller primes)

**** All numbers of the form $9\{0,3,6,9\}9$ are divisible by 3, thus cannot be prime.

**** For the $9\{0,3,6,9\}4\{0,3,6,9\}9$ family, since **9049**, 349, **9649**, **9949** are primes, we only need to consider the family $94\{0,3,6,9\}9$

***** Since 409, 43, 499 are primes, we only need to consider the family $94\{6\}9$ (since any digits 0, 3, 9 between (94,9) will produce smaller primes)

***** The smallest prime of the form $94\{6\}9$ is **946669**

base 12

The possible (first digit,last digit) for an element with ≥ 3 digits in the minimal set of the strings for primes with at least two digits are:

(1,1), (1,5), (1,7), (1,B), (2,1), (2,5), (2,7), (2,B), (3,1), (3,5), (3,7), (3,B), (4,1), (4,5), (4,7), (4,B), (5,1), (5,5), (5,7), (5,B), (6,1), (6,5), (6,7), (6,B), (7,1), (7,5), (7,7), (7,B), (8,1), (8,5), (8,7), (8,B), (9,1), (9,5), (9,7), (9,B), (A,1), (A,5), (A,7), (A,B), (B,1), (B,5), (B,7), (B,B)

* Case (1,1):

** **11** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (1,5):

** **15** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (1,7):

** **17** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (1,B):

** **1B** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (2,1):

** Since 25, 27, 11, 31, 51, 61, 81, 91, **221**, **241**, **2A1**, **2B1** are primes, we only need to consider the family $2\{0\}1$ (since any digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B between them will produce smaller primes)

*** The smallest prime of the form $2\{0\}1$ is **2001**

* Case (2,5):

**** 25** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (2,7):

**** 27** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (2,B):

****** Since 25, 27, 1B, 3B, 4B, 5B, 6B, 8B, AB, **2BB** are primes, we only need to consider the family $2\{0,2,9\}B$ (since any digits 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, A, B between them will produce smaller primes)

******* Since 90B, **200B, 202B, 222B, 229B, 292B, 299B** are primes, we only need to consider the numbers 20B, 22B, 29B, 209B, 220B (since any digits combo 00, 02, 22, 29, 90, 92, 99 between them will produce smaller primes)

******** None of 20B, 22B, 29B, 209B, 220B are primes.

* Case (3,1):

**** 31** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (3,5):

**** 35** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (3,7):

**** 37** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (3,B):

**** 3B** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (4,1):

****** Since 45, 4B, 11, 31, 51, 61, 81, 91, **401, 421, 471** are primes, we only need to consider the family $4\{4,A\}1$ (since any digit 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, B between them will produce smaller primes)

******* Since A41 and **4441** are primes, we only need to consider the families $4\{A\}1$ and $44\{A\}1$ (since any digit combo 44, A4 between them will produce smaller primes)

******** All numbers of the form $4\{A\}1$ are divisible by 5, thus cannot be prime.

******** The smallest prime of the form $44\{A\}1$ is **44AAA1**

* Case (4,5):

**** 45** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (4,7):

** Since 45, 4B, 17, 27, 37, 57, 67, 87, A7, B7, **447**, **497** are primes, we only need to consider the family 4{0,7}7 (since any digit 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, A, B between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since **4707** and **4777** are primes, we only need to consider the families 4{0}7 and 4{0}77 (since any digit combo 70, 77 between them will produce smaller primes)

**** All numbers of the form $4\{0\}7$ are divisible by B, thus cannot be prime.

**** The smallest prime of the form $4\{0\}77$ is **4000000000000000000000000000000077**,
with 39 0's, which can be written as $40^{39}77$ and equal the prime $4 \cdot 12^{41} + 91$ ([factordb entry](#)) ([shown in base 12](#)) ([factorization of the numbers of this form](#))

* Case (4,B):

**** 4B** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (5,1):

**** 51** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (5,5):

** Since 51, 57, 5B, 15, 25, 35, 45, 75, 85, 95, B5, **565** are primes, we only need to consider the family 5{0,5,A}5 (since any digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, B between them will produce smaller primes)

*** All numbers of the form $5\{0,5,A\}5$ are divisible by 5, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (5,7):

**** 57** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (5,B):

**** 5B** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (6,1):

**** 61** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (6,5):

** Since 61, 67, 6B, 15, 25, 35, 45, 75, 85, 95, B5, **655**, **665** are primes, we only need to consider the family 6{0,A}5 (since any digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, B between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since **6A05** and **6AA5** are primes, we only need to consider the families 6{0}5 and 6{0}A5 (since any digit combo A0, AA between them will produce smaller primes)

**** All numbers of the form $6\{0\}5$ are divisible by B, thus cannot be prime.

**** The smallest prime of the form $6n+5$ is **600A5**

* Case (6,7):

**** 67** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (6,B):

**** 6B** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (7,1):

****** Since 75, 11, 31, 51, 61, 81, 91, **701**, **721**, **771**, **7A1** are primes, we only need to consider the family $7\{4,B\}1$ (since any digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A between them will produce smaller primes)

******* Since 7BB, **7441** and **7B41** are primes, we only need to consider the numbers 741, 7B1, 74B1

******** None of 741, 7B1, 74B1 are primes.

* Case (7,5):

**** 75** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (7,7):

****** Since 75, 17, 27, 37, 57, 67, 87, A7, B7, **747**, **797** are primes, we only need to consider the family $7\{0,7\}7$ (since any digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, A, B between them will produce smaller primes)

******* All numbers of the form $7\{0,7\}7$ are divisible by 7, thus cannot be prime.

* Case (7,B):

****** Since 75, 1B, 3B, 4B, 5B, 6B, 8B, AB, **70B**, **77B**, **7BB** are primes, we only need to consider the family $7\{2,9\}B$ (since any digits 0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, A, B between them will produce smaller primes)

******* Since 222B, 729B is prime, we only need to consider the families $7\{9\}B$, $7\{9\}2B$, $7\{9\}22B$ (since any digits combo 222, 29 between them will produce smaller primes)

******** The smallest prime of the form $7\{9\}B$ is **7999B**

******** The smallest prime of the form $7\{9\}2B$ is 79992B (not minimal prime, since 992B and 7999B are primes)

******** The smallest prime of the form $7\{9\}22B$ is 79922B (not minimal prime, since 992B is prime)

* Case (8,1):

**** 81** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (8,5):

**** 85** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (8,7):

**** 87** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (8,B):

**** 8B** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (9,1):

**** 91** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (9,5):

**** 95** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (9,7):

****** Since 91, 95, 17, 27, 37, 57, 67, 87, A7, B7, **907** are primes, we only need to consider the family $9\{4,7,9\}7$ (since any digit 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, A, B between them will produce smaller primes)

******* Since 447, 497, 747, 797, **9777**, **9947**, **9997** are primes, we only need to consider the numbers 947, 977, 997, 9477, 9977 (since any digits combo 44, 49, 74, 77, 79, 94, 99 between them will produce smaller primes)

******** None of 947, 977, 997, 9477, 9977 are primes.

* Case (9,B):

****** Since 91, 95, 1B, 3B, 4B, 5B, 6B, 8B, AB, **90B**, **9BB** are primes, we only need to consider the family $9\{2,7,9\}B$ (since any digit 0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, A, B between them will produce smaller primes)

******* Since 27, 77B, **929B**, **992B**, **997B** are primes, we only need to consider the families $9\{2,7\}2\{2\}B$, $97\{2,9\}B$, $9\{7,9\}9\{9\}B$ (since any digits combo 27, 29, 77, 92, 97 between them will produce smaller primes)

******** For the $9\{2,7\}2\{2\}B$ family, since 27 and 77B are primes, we only need to consider the families $9\{2\}2\{2\}B$ and $97\{2\}2\{2\}B$ (since any digits combo 27, 77 between $(9,2\{2\}B)$ will produce smaller primes)

********* The smallest prime of the form $9\{2\}2\{2\}B$ is 9222B (not minimal prime, since 222B is prime)

********* The smallest prime of the form $97\{2\}2\{2\}B$ is 972222222222B (not minimal prime, since 222B is prime)

******** For the $97\{2,9\}B$ family, since 729B and 929B are primes, we only need to consider the family $97\{9\}2\{2\}B$ (since any digits combo 29 between $(97,B)$ will produce smaller primes)

********* Since 222B is prime, we only need to consider the families $97\{9\}B$, $97\{9\}2B$, $97\{9\}22B$ (since any digit combo 222 between $(97,B)$ will produce smaller primes)

********* All numbers of the form $97\{9\}B$ are divisible by 11, thus cannot be prime.

***** The smallest prime of the form $97\{9\}2B$ is $979999992B$ (not minimal prime, since $9999B$ is prime)

***** All numbers of the form $97\{9\}22B$ are divisible by 11, thus cannot be prime.

**** For the $9\{7,9\}9\{9\}B$ family, since $77B$ and $9999B$ are primes, we only need to consider the numbers $99B, 999B, 979B, 9799B, 9979B$

***** None of $99B, 999B, 979B, 9799B, 9979B$ are primes.

* Case $(A,1)$:

** Since $A7, AB, 11, 31, 51, 61, 81, 91, \mathbf{A41}$ are primes, we only need to consider the family $A\{0,2,A\}1$ (since any digits 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, B between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since $221, 2A1, \mathbf{A0A1}, \mathbf{A201}$ are primes, we only need to consider the families $A\{A\}\{0\}1$ and $A\{A\}\{0\}21$ (since any digits combo $0A, 20, 22, 2A$ between them will produce smaller primes)

**** For the $A\{A\}\{0\}1$ family:

***** All numbers of the form $A\{0\}1$ are divisible by B, thus cannot be prime.

***** The smallest prime of the form $AA\{0\}1$ is **AA000001**

***** The smallest prime of the form $AAA\{0\}1$ is **AAA0001**

***** The smallest prime of the form $AAAA\{0\}1$ is **AAAA1**

***** Since this prime has no 0's, we do not need to consider the families $\{A\}1, \{A\}01, \{A\}001$, etc.

**** All numbers of the form $A\{A\}\{0\}21$ are divisible by 5, thus cannot be prime.

* Case $(A,5)$:

** Since $A7, AB, 15, 25, 35, 45, 75, 85, 95, B5$ are primes, we only need to consider the family $A\{0,5,A\}5$ (since any digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, B between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since $565, 655, 665, \mathbf{A605}, \mathbf{A6A5}, \mathbf{AA65}$ are primes, we only need to consider the families $A\{0,5,A\}5$ and $A\{0\}65$ (since any digits combo $56, 60, 65, 66, 6A, A6$ between them will produce smaller primes)

**** All numbers of the form $A\{0,5,A\}5$ are divisible by 5, thus cannot be prime.

**** The smallest prime of the form $A\{0\}65$ is **A00065**

* Case $(A,7)$:

** **A7** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (A,B) :

** **AB** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (B,1):

** Since B5, B7, 11, 31, 51, 61, 81, 91, **B21** are primes, we only need to consider the family $B\{0,4,A,B\}1$ (since any digits 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since 4B, AB, 401, A41, **B001**, **B0B1**, **BB01**, **BB41** are primes, we only need to consider the families $B\{A\}0\{4,A\}1$, $B\{0,4\}4\{4,A\}1$, $B\{0,4,A,B\}A\{0,A\}1$, $B\{B\}B\{A,B\}1$ (since any digits combo 00, 0B, 40, 4B, A4, AB, B0, B4 between them will produce smaller primes)

**** For the $B\{A\}0\{4,A\}1$ family, since A41 is prime, we only need consider the families $B0\{4\}\{A\}1$ and $B\{A\}0\{A\}1$

***** For the $B0\{4\}\{A\}1$ family, since **B04A1** is prime, we only need to consider the families $B0\{4\}1$ and $B0\{A\}1$

***** The smallest prime of the form $B0\{4\}1$ is B04441 (not minimal prime, since 4441 is prime)

***** The smallest prime of the form $B0\{A\}1$ is B0AAAAA1 (not minimal prime, since AAAA1 is prime)

**** For the $B\{A\}0\{A\}1$ family, since A0A1 is prime, we only need to consider the families $B\{A\}01$ and $B0\{A\}1$

***** The smallest prime of the form $B\{A\}01$ is **BAA01**

***** The smallest prime of the form $B0\{A\}1$ is B0AAAAA1 (not minimal prime, since AAAA1 is prime)

**** For the $B\{0,4\}4\{4,A\}1$ family, since 4441 is prime, we only need to consider the families $B\{0\}4\{4,A\}1$ and $B\{0,4\}4\{A\}1$

**** For the $B\{0\}4\{4,A\}1$ family, since B001 is prime, we only need to consider the families $B4\{4,A\}1$ and $B04\{4,A\}1$

***** For the $B4\{4,A\}1$ family, since A41 is prime, we only need to consider the family $B4\{4\}\{A\}1$

***** Since 4441 and BAAA1 are primes, we only need to consider the numbers B41, B441, B4A1, B44A1, B4AA1, B44AA1

***** None of B41, B441, B4A1, B44A1, B4AA1, B44AA1 are primes.

***** For the $B04\{4,A\}1$ family, since **B04A1** is prime, we only need to consider the family $B04\{4\}1$

***** The smallest prime of the form $B04\{4\}1$ is B04441 (not minimal prime, since 4441 is prime)

**** For the $B\{0,4\}4\{A\}1$ family, since 401, 4441, B001 are primes, we only need to consider the families $B4\{A\}1$, $B04\{A\}1$, $B44\{A\}1$, $B044\{A\}1$ (since any digits combo 00, 40, 44 between (B,4{A}1) will produce smaller primes)

***** The smallest prime of the form $B4\{A\}1$ is B4AAA1 (not minimal prime, since BAAA1 is prime)

***** The smallest prime of the form $B04\{A\}1$ is **B04A1**

***** The smallest prime of the form $B44\{A\}1$ is $B44AAAAAA1$ (not minimal prime, since $BAAA1$ is prime)

***** The smallest prime of the form $B044\{A\}1$ is $B044A1$ (not minimal prime, since $B04A1$ is prime)

**** For the $B\{0,4,A,B\}A\{0,A\}1$ family, since all numbers in this family with 0 between $(B,1)$ are in the $B\{A\}0\{4,A\}1$ family, and all numbers in this family with 4 between $(B,1)$ are in the $B\{0,4\}4\{4,A\}1$ family, we only need to consider the family $B\{A,B\}A\{A\}1$

***** Since **BAAA1** is prime, we only need to consider the families $B\{A,B\}A1$ and $B\{A,B\}AA1$

***** For the $B\{A,B\}A1$ family, since AB and **BAAA1** are primes, we only need to consider the families $B\{B\}A1$ and $B\{B\}AA1$

***** All numbers of the form $B\{B\}A1$ are divisible by B , thus cannot be prime.

***** The smallest prime of the form $B\{B\}AA1$ is **BBBAA1**

***** For the $B\{A,B\}AA1$ family, since **BAAA1** is prime, we only need to consider the families $B\{B\}AA1$

***** The smallest prime of the form $B\{B\}AA1$ is **BBBAA1**

**** For the $B\{B\}B\{A,B\}1$ family, since AB and $BAAA1$ are primes, we only need to consider the families $B\{B\}B1$, $B\{B\}BA1$, $B\{B\}BAA1$ (since any digits combo AB or AAA between $(B\{B\}B,1)$ will produce smaller primes)

***** The smallest prime of the form $B\{B\}B1$ is **BBBB1**

***** All numbers of the form $B\{B\}BA1$ are divisible by B , thus cannot be prime.

***** The smallest prime of the form $B\{B\}BAA1$ is **BBBAA1**

* Case $(B,5)$:

** **B5** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case $(B,7)$:

** **B7** is prime, and thus the only minimal prime in this family.

* Case (B,B) :

** Since $B5$, $B7$, $1B$, $3B$, $4B$, $5B$, $6B$, $8B$, AB , **B2B** are primes, we only need to consider the family $B\{0,9,B\}B$ (since any digits $1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, A$ between them will produce smaller primes)

*** Since $90B$ and $9BB$ are primes, we only need to consider the families $B\{0,B\}\{9\}B$

**** Since $9999B$ is prime, we only need to consider the families $B\{0,B\}B$, $B\{0,B\}9B$, $B\{0,B\}99B$, $B\{0,B\}999B$

***** All numbers of the form $B\{0,B\}B$ are divisible by B , thus cannot be prime.

***** For the B{0,B}9B family:

***** Since **B0B9B** and **BB09B** are primes, we only need to consider the families $B\{0\}9B$ and $B\{B\}9B$ (since any digits combo $0B, B0$ between $(B,9B)$ will produce smaller primes)

***** The smallest prime of the form $B\{0\}9B$ is **B00000000000000000000000009B**, with 27 0's, which can be written as $B0^{27}9B$ and equal the prime $11 \cdot 12^{29} + 119$ ([factordb entry](#)) ([shown in base 12](#)) ([factorization of the numbers of this form](#))

***** All numbers of the form $B \cdot 9B$ is either divisible by 11 (if total number of B's is even) or factored as $10^{2n}-21 = (10^n-5) * (10^n+5)$ (if total number of B's is odd number $2n-1$ ($n \geq 1$)) (and since if $n \geq 1$, $10^n-5 \geq 10^1-5 = 7 > 1$, $10^n+5 \geq 10^1+5 = 15 > 1$, this factorization is nontrivial), thus cannot be prime.

***** For the $B\{0,B\}99B$ family:

***** Since B0B9B and BB09B are primes, we only need to consider the families B{0}99B and B{B}99B (since any digits combo 0B, B0 between (B,99B) will produce smaller primes)

***** The smallest prime of the form $B\{0\}99B$ is **B00099B**

***** The smallest prime of the form $B\{B\}99B$ is **BBBBBB99B**

***** For the B{0,B}999B family:

***** Since B0B9B and BB09B are primes, we only need to consider the families B{0}999B and B{B}999B (since any digits combo 0B, B0 between (B,999B) will produce smaller primes)

***** The smallest prime of the form $B\{0\}999B$ is

[illegible]

***** The smallest prime of the form B{B}999B is
BB
BB
BB
BB
BBB999B, with 245 B's, which can be
written as $B^{244}999B$ and equal the prime $12^{248}-3769$ ([factordb entry](#)) ([shown in base 12](#)) ([factorization of the numbers of this form](#)) (not minimal prime, since BBBBB99B is prime)

- [1] <http://primes.utm.edu/glossary/xpage/MinimalPrime.html> (article “minimal prime” in The Prime Glossary)
- [2] [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minimal_prime_\(recreational_mathematics\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minimal_prime_(recreational_mathematics)) (article “minimal prime” in Wikipedia)
- [3] https://www.primepuzzles.net/puzzles/puzz_178.htm (the puzzle of minimal primes (when the restriction of prime > base is not required) in The Prime Puzzles & Problems Connection, warning: the [solutions for the minimal \$4k+1\$ and \$4k-1\$ primes](#) given by Andrew Rupinski have many errors, the list wrongly including many primes which are not minimal primes, including the largest “minimal $4k+1$ prime” in the list: $9^{630}493 = 10^{633}-507$ ([factordb entry](#)) ([primality certificate of this prime](#)) ([shown in base 10](#)), this prime is not a minimal $4k+1$ prime since 9949 is also a prime $\equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, and 9949 is a subsequence of $9^{630}493$, there are 146 (instead of 173) minimal $4k+1$ primes and 113 (instead of 138) minimal $4k-1$ primes, and the largest minimal $4k+1$ prime is $8^{77}33 = (8 \cdot 10^{79}-503)/9$ ([factordb entry](#)) ([shown in base 10](#)) instead of $9^{630}493 = 10^{633}-507$ ([factordb entry](#)) ([primality certificate of this prime](#)) ([shown in base 10](#)), for the correct solution see <https://raw.githubusercontent.com/curtisbright/mepn-data/master/data/primes1mod4/minimal.10.txt> (minimal $4k+1$ primes) and <https://raw.githubusercontent.com/curtisbright/mepn-data/master/data/primes3mod4/minimal.10.txt> (minimal $4k-1$ primes) (or <https://oeis.org/A111055/b111055.txt> (minimal $4k+1$ primes) and <https://oeis.org/A111056/b111056.txt> (minimal $4k-1$ primes), note: since the limit of the numbers in OEIS b-file is $10^{1000}-1$, the list <https://oeis.org/A111056/b111056.txt> does not include the large prime $2^{19151}99 = (2 \cdot 10^{19153}+691)/9$, respectively) ([factordb entry of](#)

[the largest minimal \$4k-1\$ prime: \$2^{1915199}\$](#) (primality certificate of the largest minimal $4k-1$ prime: $2^{1915199}$) (the largest minimal $4k-1$ prime ($2^{1915199}$) shown in base 10)

[4] https://www.primepuzzles.net/problems/prob_083.htm (the problem of minimal primes in The Prime Puzzles & Problems Connection)

[5] <https://github.com/xayahrainie4793/non-single-digit-primes> (my data for these $M(L_b)$ sets for $2 \leq b \leq 36$, file “minimal b ” (for $2 \leq b \leq 18$) is the data of all known minimal primes or PRPs in base b (format: “base b representation”=decimal representation), and file “kernel $b.txt$ ” (for $17 \leq b \leq 36$) is the data of minimal primes $< 2^{32}$ in base b (format: “base b representation”=decimal representation), and file “unsolved b ” (for $2 \leq b \leq 16$) is the list of all known unsolved families (families for which not even a probable prime is known nor can be ruled out as only contain composites) in base b , the format of the unsolved families is $x\{y\}z$ for $xyyy\dots yyyz$ (format: “base b form”=algebraic form), and file “unprovenPRP b ” is the list of all unproven probable primes such that if their primalities are proven, then they will be minimal primes in base b (format: “base b representation”=decimal representation))

[6] <http://recursed.blogspot.com/2006/12/prime-game.html> (Shallit’s The Prime Game page) (also [file of cards](#), and the cards for the case when the restriction of prime>base is required (i.e. the problem in this article) is “Ask a friend to write down a prime number > 10 . Bet them that you can always strike out 0 or more digits to get a prime on this card. {11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97, 227, 251, 257, 277, 281, 349, 409, 449, 499, 521, 557, 577, 587, 727, 757, 787, 821, 827, 857, 877, 881, 887, 991, 2087, 2221, 5051, 5081, 5501, 5581, 5801, 5851, 6469, 6949, 8501, 9001, 9049, 9221, 9551, 9649, 9851, 9949, 20021, 20201, 50207, 60649, 80051, 666649, 946669, 5200007, 22000001, 60000049, 66000049, 66600049, 80555551, 555555555551, 500000000000000000000000000027}))

[7] <http://www.cs.uwaterloo.ca/~shallit/Papers/minimal5.pdf> (Shallit’s proof of base 10 minimal primes, when the restriction of prime>base is not required) (the same pdf files: <http://www.wiskundemeisjes.nl/wp-content/uploads/2007/02/minimal.pdf> and <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.7.5686&rep=rep1&type=pdf>)

[8] <https://scholar.colorado.edu/downloads/hh63sw661> (proofs of minimal primes in bases $b \leq 10$, when the restriction of prime>base is not required, **warning: the sets of $M(L_b)$ have errors for $b = 8$ and $b = 10$, $b = 8$ misses the prime 6101 and $b = 10$ misses the primes 9001 and 9049 and instead wrongly including the primes 90001, 90469, and 9000049, thus the correct values of $|M(L_b)|$ for $b = 8$ and $b = 10$ are 15 and 26 (instead of 14 and 27), respectively**) ([scanned copy version in GitHub](#)) (there is also a [talking](#) for minimal primes in bases $b \leq 10$, when the restriction of prime>base is not required, **but also have error in base 8, this talking misses the prime 111 in base 8**)

[9] <https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/~cbright/reports/mepn.pdf> (the article for this minimal prime problem in bases $b \leq 30$, when the restriction of prime>base is not required, **warning: this article incorrectly uses “subword” or “substring” for subsequence**) ([scanned copy in GitHub](#)) (a similar pdf file: <https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/~shallit/Papers/br10.pdf>) ([scanned copy version in GitHub](#)) (this article also has its own entry in <https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/~cbright/extended-research-statement.pdf>, see section 3.1)

[10] <https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/~cbright/talks/minimal-slides.pdf> (the article for this minimal prime problem in bases $b \leq 30$, when the restriction of prime > base is not required, **warning: this article incorrectly uses “subword” for subsequence**) ([scanned copy version in GitHub](#))

[11] <https://doi.org/10.1080/10586458.2015.1064048> (the article for this minimal prime problem in bases $b \leq 30$, when the restriction of prime > base is not required, **warning: this article incorrectly uses “substring” for subsequence**) (the same article in ResearchGate:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/297608030_Minimal_Elements_for_the_Prime_Numbers) (the article report file: <https://raw.githubusercontent.com/curtisbright/mepn-data/master/report/report.tex>) ([scanned copy version in GitHub](#))

[12] <https://github.com/curtisbright/mepn-data> (data for these $M(L_b)$ sets and unsolved families for $2 \leq b \leq 30$, when the restriction of prime > base is not required, file “minimal.b.txt” is the data of all known minimal primes or PRPs in base b (only base b representation, no decimal representation (unless the base b is exactly 10, of course)), and file “unsolved.b.txt” is the list of all unsolved families (families for which not even a probable prime is known nor can be ruled out as only contain composites) in base b , the format of the unsolved families is xy^*z for $xyyy\dots yyyz$, for bases $2 \leq b \leq 16$ and $b = 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 30$ are completely solved, except the largest element in $M(L_{13})$ and largest 9 elements in $M(L_{23})$ (except the second-largest element in $M(L_{23})$, it can be proven prime using $N-1$ primality test, since $n-1$ can be trivially fully factored for this number n) are only probable primes, i.e. not definitely primes, thus we cannot definitely say that the corresponding families can be removed from the list of unsolved families, and we cannot definitely compute this part of the sets $M(L_b)$, search limits of lengths for the unsolved families (families for which not even a probable prime is known nor can be ruled out as only contain composites) in base b : 1000000 for $b = 17$, 707000 for $b = 19$, 506000 for $b = 21$, 292000 for $b = 25$, 486000 for $b = 26$, 368000 for $b = 27$, 543000 for $b = 28$, 233000 for $b = 29$, and file “sieve.b.txt” is the *LLR* sieving file for the unsolved families in base b , which is computed by *srsieve* (the *srsieve* program should be updated to allow sieving sequences a^*b^n+c with a, b, c all odd)) (also <https://github.com/curtisbright/mepn> for the program) ([article about the largest element in \$M\(L_{13}\)\$](#))

[13] <https://github.com/RaymondDevillers/primes> (data for these $M(L_b)$ sets and unsolved families for $28 \leq b \leq 50$, when the restriction of prime > base is not required, using lowercase letters a–n to represent digit values 36 to 49 for bases $b > 36$, file “kernel b ” is the data of all known minimal primes or PRPs in base b (format: “base b representation”=decimal representation), and file “left b ” is the list of all unsolved families (families for which not even a probable prime is known nor can be ruled out as only contain composites) in base b , the format of the unsolved families is $x\{y\}z$ for $xyyy\dots yyyz$, only bases $b = 30$ and $b = 42$ are completely solved, search limits of lengths for the unsolved families (families for which not even a probable prime is known nor can be ruled out as only contain composites) in base b : 10000 for all b)

(the [lower bound](#) of $|M(L_b)|$ is “Number of known minimal primes or PRPs (when the restriction of prime > base is not required)”, and the [upper bound](#) of $|M(L_b)|$ is “Number of

known minimal primes or PRPs (when the restriction of prime>base is not required)” +
 “Number of unsolved families (when the restriction of prime>base is not required)”)

<i>b</i>	Number of known minimal primes or PRPs (when the restriction of prime>base is not required)	Number of unsolved families (when the restriction of prime>base is not required)	Additional minimal primes or PRPs (when the restriction of prime>base is not required) not in the lists	Unneeded families (when the restriction of prime>base is not required)	Search limit higher than the lists
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	0			
<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	0			
<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	0			
<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	0			
<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	0			
<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	0			
<u>8</u>	<u>15</u>	0			
<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	0			
<u>10</u>	<u>26</u>	0			
<u>11</u>	<u>152</u>	0			
<u>12</u>	<u>17</u>	0			
<u>13</u>	<u>228</u>	0			
<u>14</u>	<u>240</u>	0			
<u>15</u>	<u>100</u>	0			
<u>16</u>	<u>483</u>	0			
17	<u>1279</u>	<u>1</u>			
<u>18</u>	<u>50</u>	0			

19	3462	1			
20	651	0			
21	2600	1			
22	1242	0			
23	6021	0			
24	306	0			
25	17597	12			
26	5662	2			
27	17210	5			
28	5783	1			
29	57283	14			
30	220	0			
31	79189	14	$E8U^{21866}P = 443 \cdot 31^{21867} - 6$ (factordb entry) $IEL^{29787} = (5727 \cdot 31^{29787} - 7)/10$ (factordb entry) $LF^{21052}G = (43 \cdot 31^{21053} + 1)/2$ (factordb entry) $MIO^{10747}L = (3504 \cdot 31^{10748} - 19)/5$ (factordb entry) $PEO0^{22367}Q = 24483 \cdot 31^{22368} + 26$ (factordb entry) $L^{10012}9G = (7 \cdot 31^{10014} - 3777)/10$ (factordb entry) $R^{22137}1R = (9 \cdot 31^{22139} - 8069)/10$ (factordb entry)	ILE{L} (no primes or PRPs up to $ILEL^{30000}$, and IEL^{29787} is PRP) $L0\{F\}G$ (no primes or PRPs up to $L0F^{23000}G$, and $LF^{21052}G$ is PRP) $\{L\}9IG$ (no primes or PRPs up to $L^{13000}9IG$, and $L^{10012}9G$ is PRP)	$M\{P\}$ (searched to length 41962) $P\{F\}G$ (searched to length 37061) $SP\{0\}K$ (searched to length 28000) {F}G (searched to length 4194303) $\{F\}KO$ (searched to length 35000) $\{F\}RA$ (searched to length 34000) $\{L\}CE$ (searched to length 21000) $\{L\}G$ (searched to length

					30000) {L}IS (searched to length 25000) {L}SO (searched to length 22000) {P}I (searched to length 32000) {R}1 (searched to length 27000) {R}8 (searched to length 33000) {U}P8K (searched to length 30000)
32	45205	78			4{0}1 (searched to length 1717986918) G{0}1 (searched to length 3435973836) UG{0}1 (searched to length 560002)
33	57676	33			
34	56457	33			
35	182378	15			
36	6296	1	$P^{81993}SZ = (5 \cdot 36^{81995} + 821)/7$ (factordb entry)		O{L}Z (searched to length 100000)
37	314988	275	$FYa^{22021} = 590 \cdot 37^{22021} - 1$ (factordb entry)		

			$R8a^{20895} = 1008 \cdot 37^{20895} - 1$ (factordb entry)		
38	106838	77			1{0}1 (searched to length 16777216)
39	230317	43			
40	37773	1	$QaU^{12380}X = (13998 \cdot 40^{12381} + 29)/13$ (factordb entry)		S{Q}d (searched to length 100000)
41	689061	335			
42	4551	0			
43	900795	536			
44	255911	103			
45	323437	47	$O0^{18521}1 = 24 \cdot 45^{18522} + 1$ (factordb entry)	AO{0}1 (the smallest prime is $AO0^{44790}1 = 474 \cdot 45^{44791} + 1$ (factordb entry), but $O0^{18521}1$ is prime) (Note: O{0}1F1 and O{0}ZZ1 are still needed, since they are only searched to length 10000)	9W1{0}1 (searched to length 100003)
46	399012	113			d4{0}1 (searched to length 500002)
47	1436289	994			
48	29103	6			a{0}1 (searched to length 500001)
49	4365269	1183	$11c0^{29736}1 = 2488 \cdot 49^{29737} + 1$ (factordb entry)	(Note: S6L{m},	

			$Fd0^{18340}1 = 774 \cdot 49^{18341} + 1$ (factordb entry) $SLm^{52698} = 1394 \cdot 49^{52698} - 1$ (factordb entry) $Ydm^{16337} = 1706 \cdot 49^{16337} - 1$ (factordb entry)	YUd{m}, YUd{m} are still needed, since they are only searched to length 10000)	
50	189914	62			1{0}1 (searched to length 16777216) $a\{n\}$ (searched to length 121290)

[14] <http://www.bitman.name/math/article/730> (article for minimal primes, when the restriction of prime>base is not required)

[15] <http://www.bitman.name/math/table/497> (data for minimal primes in bases $2 \leq b \leq 16$, when the restriction of prime>base is not required) (also data for [b = 17](#) [b = 18](#) [b = 19](#) [b = 20](#))

[16] <https://oeis.org/A071071/a071071.pdf> (research of minimal sets of powers of 2, when the restriction of >base is not required) (also [this related article for the number 65536](#))

[17] <http://nntdm.net/papers/nntdm-25/NNTDM-25-1-036-047.pdf> (research of minimal set of totients+ n in base $b = 10$ for $0 \leq n \leq 5$, when the restriction of >base is not required) (this is from the article: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1607.01548.pdf> (the same article in ResearchGate: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/304964965_Deleting_digits), which is research of minimal set of the range of Euler phi function and the range of Dedekind psi function, both in base $b = 10$)

(this list include the minimal set of sets S which either are researched in at least one articles above or have *OEIS* sequence, for the minimal set of other sets S (e.g. primes $\equiv 1 \pmod 3$, primes $\equiv 2 \pmod 3$, semiprimes, prime powers, ..., see <https://mersenneforum.org/showpost.php?p=572102&postcount=119> and <https://mersenneforum.org/showpost.php?p=572225&postcount=122>)

S	the minimal set of S (in base $b = 10$) (unlike the research of the minimal primes in this article, the restriction of >base is not required)
primes (A071062)	{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 19, 41, 61, 89, 409, 449, 499, 881, 991, 6469, 6949, 9001, 9049, 9649, 9949, 60649, 666649, 946669, 60000049, 66000049, 66600049}
composites (A071070)	{4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 30, 32, 33, 35, 50, 51, 52, 55, 57, 70, 72, 75, 77, 111, 117, 171, 371, 711, 713, 731}

squares (A130448)	{1, 4, 9, 25, 36, 576, 676, 7056, 80656, 665856, 2027776, 2802276, 22282727076, 77770707876, 78807087076, 788885568656, 8782782707776, 72822772707876, 555006880085056, 782280288087076, 827702888070276, 888288787822276, 2282820800707876, 7880082008070276, 80077778877070276, 88778000807227876, 782828878078078276, 872727072820287876, 2707700770820007076, 7078287780880770276, 7808287827720727876, 8008002202002207876, 2728277277702807876, 70880800720008787876, 72887222220777087876, 80028077888770207876, 80880700827207270276, 87078270070088278276, 88002002000028027076, 2882278278888228807876, 8770777780888228887076, 77700027222828822007876, 702087807788807888287876, 788708087882007280808827876, 880070008077808877000002276, 888000227087070707880827076, 888077027227228277087787076, 88858888655550508588855556, 777000080078008878828227776, 778272778888878708800870276, 50000600650666606506506655556, 8070008800822880080708800087876, 8078787080888880827207777227076, 800008088070820870870077778827876, 822822722220080888878078820887876, ...} (currently not known, and might be extremely difficult to found)
cubes	{1, 8, 27, 64, 343, 729, 3375, 4096, 35937, 39304, 46656, 50653, 79507, 97336, 300763, 405224, 456533, 474552, 493039, 636056, 704969, 3307949, 4330747, 5545233, 5639752, 5735339, 6539203, 9663597, 23393656, 23639903, 29503629, 37933056, 40353607, 45499293, 50243409, 54439939, 57066625, 57960603, 70444997, 70957944, 73560059, 76765625, 95443993, 202262003, 236029032, 350402625, 377933067, 379503424, 445943744, 454756609, 537367797, 549353259, 563559976, 567663552, 773620632, 907039232, ...} (currently not known, and might be extremely difficult to found)
primes == 1 mod 4 (A111055)	{5, 13, 17, 29, 37, 41, 61, 73, 89, 97, 101, 109, 149, 181, 233, 277, 281, 349, 409, 433, 449, 677, 701, 709, 769, 821, 877, 881, 1669, 2221, 3001, 3121, 3169, 3221, 3301, 3833, 4969, 4993, 6469, 6833, 6949, 7121, 7477, 7949, 9001, 9049, 9221, 9649, 9833, 9901, 9949, 11969, 19121, 20021, 20201, 21121, 23021, 23201, 43669, 44777, 47777, 60493, 60649, 66749, 80833, 90121, 91121, 91921, 91969, 94693, 111121, 112121, 119921, 199921, 220301, 466369, 470077, 666493, 666649, 772721, 777221, 777781, 779981, 799921, 800333, 803333, 806033, 833033, 833633, 860333, 863633, 901169, 946369, 946669, 999169, 1111169, 1999969, 4007077, 4044077, 4400477, 4666693, 8000033, 8000633, 8006633, 8600633, 8660033, 8830033, 8863333, 8866633, 22000001, 40400077, 44040077, 60000049, 66000049, 66600049, 79999981, 80666633, 83333333, 86606633, 86666633, 88600033, 88883033, 88886033, 400000477, 400444477, 444000077, 444044477,

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- [22] <https://archive.fo/VkelU> (lists for primes of the form $k \cdot 2^n - 1$ for odd $k < 10000$)
- [23] <https://www.rieselprime.de/default.htm> (lists for primes of the form $k \cdot 2^n \pm 1$) (for some k see https://www.rieselprime.de/wiki/Riesel_2_1-300 ($k \cdot 2^n - 1$ for odd $k < 300$) and https://www.rieselprime.de/wiki/Riesel_2_300-2000 ($k \cdot 2^n - 1$ for odd $300 < k < 2000$) and https://www.rieselprime.de/wiki/Proth_2_1-300 ($k \cdot 2^n + 1$ for odd $k < 300$) and https://www.rieselprime.de/wiki/Proth_2_300-2000 ($k \cdot 2^n + 1$ for odd $300 < k < 2000$))
- [24] <http://www.noprimeleftbehind.net/crus/Sierp-conjectures.htm> (generalized Sierpinski conjectures in bases $b \leq 1030$, some primes found in these conjectures are minimal primes in base b , especially, all primes for $k < b$ (if exist for a (k, b) combo) are always minimal primes in the base b) (also some examples for simple families contain no primes $> b$) ([power-of-2 bases \$b\$](#) and [the reservations page](#) and [the conjectured \$k\$ page](#))
- [25] <http://www.noprimeleftbehind.net/crus/Riesel-conjectures.htm> (generalized Riesel conjectures in bases $b \leq 1030$, some primes found in these conjectures are minimal primes in base b , especially, all primes for $k < b$ (if exist for a (k, b) combo) are always minimal primes in the base b) (also some examples for simple families contain no primes $> b$) ([power-of-2 bases \$b\$](#) and [the reservations page](#) and [the conjectured \$k\$ page](#))
- [26] http://www.noprimeleftbehind.net/crus/tab/CRUS_tab.htm (list for the status of the generalized Sierpinski conjectures and the generalized Riesel conjectures in bases $b \leq 1030$)
- [27] <https://www.utm.edu/staff/caldwell/preprints/2to100.pdf> (article for generalized Sierpinski conjectures in bases $b \leq 100$)
- [28] <https://oeis.org/A076336/a076336c.html> (the dual Sierpinski problem)
- [29] <https://mersenneforum.org/showthread.php?t=10761> (list of large (probable) primes for the dual Sierpinski problem) (for the full list see <http://www.mit.edu/~kenta/three/prime/dual-sierpinski/ezgxgqdm/dualsierp-excerpt.txt> and <http://mit.edu/kenta/www/three/prime/dual-sierpinski/ezgxgqdm/dualsierp.txt.gz>)
- [30] <http://www.kurims.kyoto-u.ac.jp/EMIS/journals/INTEGERS/papers/i61/i61.pdf> (article for the mixed (original+dual) Sierpinski problem)
- [31] <https://mersenneforum.org/showthread.php?t=6545> (research for the mixed (original+dual) Riesel problem)
- [32] <https://mersenneforum.org/showthread.php?t=26328> (research for the mixed (original+dual) Sierpinski base 5 problem)
- [33] <http://www.fermatquotient.com/> (generalized repunit primes (primes of the form $(b^n - 1)/(b - 1)$) in bases $b \leq 160$, the smallest such prime for base b (if exists) is always minimal prime in base b) and (generalized half Fermat primes (primes of the form $(b^{2^n} + 1)/2$) sorted by n , the smallest such prime for base b (if exists) is always minimal prime in base b)

[34] <https://archive.ph/tf7jx> (generalized repunit primes (primes of the form $(b^n-1)/(b-1)$) in bases $b \leq 1000$, the smallest such prime for base b (if exists) is always minimal prime in base b) (another list for generalized repunit primes:

<http://www.primenumbers.net/Henri/us/MersFermus.htm>)

[35] <http://jeppesn.dk/generalized-fermat.html> (generalized Fermat primes (primes of the form $b^{2^n} + 1$) in even bases $b \leq 1000$, the smallest such prime for base b (if exists) is always minimal prime in base b)

[36] <http://www.noprimeleftbehind.net/crus/GFN-primes.htm> (generalized Fermat primes (primes of the form $b^{2^n} + 1$) in even bases $b \leq 1030$, the smallest such prime for base b (if exists) is always minimal prime in base b)

[37] <https://harvey563.tripod.com/wills.txt> (primes of the form $(b-1)*b^n-1$ for bases $b \leq 2049$, the smallest such prime for base b (if exists) is always minimal prime in base b)

[38] https://www.rieselprime.de/ziki/Williams_prime (primes of the form $(b-1)*b^n-1$ for bases $b \leq 2049$, the smallest such prime for base b (if exists) is always minimal prime in base b) and (primes of the form $(b-1)*b^n+1$ for bases $b \leq 1024$, the smallest such prime for base b (if exists) is always minimal prime in base b) and (primes of the form $(b+1)*b^n-1$ for bases $b \leq 1024$, the smallest such prime for base b (if exists) is minimal prime in base b if and only if there is no smaller prime of the form $2*b^n-1$ for the same base b) and (primes of the form $(b+1)*b^n+1$ for bases $b \leq 1024$, the smallest such prime for base b (if exists) is minimal prime in base b if and only if there is no smaller prime of the form b^n+1 for the same base b) and (the smallest primes of the form $(b-1)*b^n-1$ for bases $b \leq 2049$, these primes (if exists) are always minimal primes in base b) and (the smallest primes of the form $(b-1)*b^n+1$ for bases $b \leq 1024$, these primes (if exists) are always minimal primes in base b) and (the smallest primes of the form $(b+1)*b^n-1$ for bases $b \leq 1024$, these primes (if exists) are minimal primes in base b if and only if there is no smaller prime of the form $2*b^n-1$ for the same base b) and (the smallest primes of the form $(b+1)*b^n+1$ for bases $b \leq 1024$, these primes (if exists) are minimal primes in base b if and only if there is no smaller prime of the form b^n+1 for the same base b)

[39] <https://sites.google.com/view/williams-primes> (primes of the form $(b-1)*b^n-1$ for bases $b \leq 1024$, the smallest such prime for base b (if exists) is always minimal prime in base b) and (primes of the form $(b-1)*b^n+1$ for bases $b \leq 1024$, the smallest such prime for base b (if exists) is always minimal prime in base b) and (primes of the form $(b+1)*b^n-1$ for bases $b \leq 1024$, the smallest such prime for base b (if exists) is minimal prime in base b if and only if there is no smaller prime of the form $2*b^n-1$ for the same base b) and (primes of the form $(b+1)*b^n+1$ for bases $b \leq 1024$, the smallest such prime for base b (if exists) is minimal prime in base b if and only if there is no smaller prime of the form b^n+1 for the same base b) and (primes of the form $b^n-(b-1)$ for bases $b \leq 1024$, the smallest such prime for base b with $n \geq 2$ (if exists) is always minimal prime in base b) and (primes of the form $b^n+(b-1)$ for bases $b \leq 1024$, the smallest such prime for base b (if exists) is always minimal prime in base b) and (primes of the form $b^n-(b+1)$ for bases $b \leq 1024$, the smallest such prime for base b (if exists) is minimal prime in base b if and only if there is no smaller prime of the form b^n-2 with $n \geq 2$)

for the same base b) and (primes of the form $b^n+(b+1)$ for bases $b \leq 1024$, the smallest such prime for base b with $n \geq 2$ (if exists) is minimal prime in base b if and only if there is no smaller prime of the form b^n+1 for the same base b)

[40] https://www.rieselprime.de/ziki/Riesel_prime_small_bases_least_n (the smallest primes of the form $k*b^n-1$ for $2 \leq k \leq 12$ and bases $2 \leq b \leq 1024$, these primes (if exists) is always minimal prime in base b if $b > k$)

[41] https://www.rieselprime.de/ziki/Proth_prime_small_bases_least_n (the smallest primes of the form $k*b^n+1$ for $2 \leq k \leq 12$ and bases $2 \leq b \leq 1024$, these primes (if exists) is always minimal prime in base b if $b > k$)

[42] <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vTKkSNKGVQkUINlp1B3cXe90FWPwiegda07EE7-U7sqXntKAEQryno1sbFvvKrieda3LfkqRwmKME/pubhtml> (my list for the smallest primes or PRPs (only primes (or PRPs) $>$ base are considered) in given simple family in bases $2 \leq b \leq 1024$, including these families:

- * Repunit family $(b^n-1)/(b-1)$ (family **{1}**, $n \geq 2$ is needed, since $n = 1$ will produce single-digit numbers, which is not allowed in this research) (search limit of the length: ≥ 100000)
- * Fermat family b^n+1 (family **1{0}1**, $n \geq 1$ is needed) (search limit of the length: ≥ 8388608)
- * Half Fermat family $(b^n+1)/2$ (family **{#}\$**, $n \geq 2$ is needed, since $n = 1$ will produce single-digit numbers, which is not allowed in this research) (search limit of the length: ≥ 262143)
- * Wagstaff family $(b^n+1)/(b+1)$ (family **{z0}z1**, $n \geq 3$ is needed, since n must be odd, and $n = 1$ will produce single-digit numbers, which is not allowed in this research) (search limit of the length: ≥ 17326)
- * Proth families $k*b^n+1$ for $2 \leq k \leq 12$ (this includes families **2{0}1**, **3{0}1**, **4{0}1**, **5{0}1**, **6{0}1**, **7{0}1**, **8{0}1**, **9{0}1**, **A{0}1**, **B{0}1**, **C{0}1**, as in the Sierpinski conjectures, $n \geq 1$ is needed) (search limit of the length: ≥ 100000)
- * Riesel families $k*b^n-1$ for $2 \leq k \leq 12$ (this includes families **1{z}**, **2{z}**, **3{z}**, **4{z}**, **5{z}**, **6{z}**, **7{z}**, **8{z}**, **9{z}**, **A{z}**, **B{z}**, as in the Riesel conjectures, $n \geq 1$ is needed) (search limit of the length: ≥ 100000)
- * b^n+k for $2 \leq k \leq 4$ (this includes families **1{0}2**, **1{0}3**, **1{0}4**, $n \geq 1$ is needed) (search limit of the length: ≥ 5000)
- * b^n-k for $2 \leq k \leq 4$ (this includes families **{z}y**, **{z}x**, **{z}w**, $n \geq 2$ is needed, since $n = 1$ will produce single-digit numbers, which is not allowed in this research) (search limit of the length: ≥ 5000)
- * Williams families $(b \pm 1)*b^n \pm 1$ (this includes families **11{0}1** (case “++”), **10{z}** (case “+-”), **z{0}1** (case “-+”), **y{z}** (case “--”), $n \geq 1$ is needed) (search limit of the length: ≥ 100000)
- * Dual Williams families $b^n \pm (b \pm 1)$ (this includes families **1{0}11** (case “++”, $n \geq 2$ is needed, since $n = 1$ will produce the number “21”, which is not in the family), **1{0}z** (case “+-”, $n \geq 1$ is needed), **{z}yz** (case “-+”, $n \geq 2$ is needed, since $n = 1$ will produce negative numbers), **{z}1** (case “--”, $n \geq 2$ is needed, since $n = 1$ will produce single-digit numbers, which is not allowed in this research) (search limit of the length: ≥ 5000)
- * Families **x{y}** and **{x}y** with $x, y \leq 4$ (not all done, currently only families **1{y}** and **{1}y** and **x{1}** and **{x}1** are in the list) (search limit of the length: ≥ 5000)
- * Families **x{0}y** with $x, y \leq 4$ (search limit of the length: ≥ 5000)

* Family $((b-2)*b^n+1)/(b-1)$ (family $\{y\}z$, $n \geq 2$ is needed, since $n = 1$ will produce single-digit numbers, which is not allowed in this research) (search limit of the length: ≥ 5000)

* Family $(b^n-(2*b-1))/(b-1)$ (family $\{1\}0z$, $n \geq 3$ is needed, since $n = 1$ will produce negative numbers, and $n = 2$ will produce single-digit numbers, which is not allowed in this research) (search limit of the length: ≥ 5000)

where z means $b-1$, y means $b-2$, x means $b-3$, w means $b-4$, $\#$ means $(b-1)/2$ (for odd b), $\$$ means $(b+1)/2$ (for odd b), the format of the families is $x\{y\}z$ for $xyyy...yyyz$, numbers in the list are the lengths of these primes or PRPs in base b , “RC” means this family can be ruled out as only contain composite numbers (only count numbers $>$ base) (you can consider that the number is “infinite”, like <http://gladhoboexpress.blogspot.com/2019/05/prime-sandwiches-made-with-one-derbread.html> and <http://chesswanks.com/seq/a306861.txt> and <https://mersenneforum.org/showthread.php?t=27636>), “NB” means this family is not interpretable in this base (including the case which this family has either leading zeros (leading zeros do not count) or trailing zeros (numbers ending in zero cannot be prime $>$ base) in this base), “unknown” means this family has no known primes or PRPs (the search limits are shown in the table below, the numbers must be $>$ the search limits (e.g. for the family $4\{0\}1$, all “unknown” are > 100000 , and for the family $\{z\}1$, all “unknown” are > 5000), including “infinite” (“infinite” is $> n$ for all finite number n), but in fact all these “unknown” are conjectured to be finite), the smallest primes in some families in the list may not be minimal primes in the same base b (see the table).

and the smallest primes in other families in the list (if exists) are always minimal primes in the same base b , and since only primes (or PRPs) $>$ base are considered, the smallest allowed length is 2 (i.e. length 1 is not allowed).

Notes:

* The smallest prime in families $1\{0\}1$, $1\{0\}2$, $1\{0\}3$, $1\{0\}4$, $1\{0\}z$, $\{1\}$, $1\{2\}$, $1\{3\}$, $1\{4\}$, $1\{z\}$, $2\{0\}1$, $2\{0\}3$, $\{2\}1$, $2\{z\}$, $3\{0\}1$, $3\{0\}2$, $3\{0\}4$, $\{3\}1$, $3\{z\}$, $4\{0\}1$, $4\{0\}3$, $\{4\}1$, $4\{z\}$, $5\{0\}1$, $5\{z\}$, $6\{0\}1$, $6\{z\}$, $7\{0\}1$, $7\{z\}$, $8\{0\}1$, $8\{z\}$, $9\{0\}1$, $9\{z\}$, $A\{0\}1$, $A\{z\}$, $B\{0\}1$, $B\{z\}$, $C\{0\}1$, $\{\#\}\$$, $\{y\}z$, $y\{z\}$, $z\{0\}1$, $\{z\}1$, $\{z\}w$, $\{z\}x$, $\{z\}y$ in base b is always a minimal prime in base b , if it exists.

* The smallest prime in families $1\{0\}11$ and $11\{0\}1$ in base b need not be a minimal prime in base b , it is a minimal prime if there is no smaller prime of the form $1\{0\}1$ in the same base b .

* The smallest prime in family $10\{z\}$ in base b need not be a minimal prime in base b , it is a minimal prime if there is no smaller prime of the form $1\{z\}$ in the same base b .

* The smallest prime in family $\{1\}0z$ in base b need not be a minimal prime in base b , it is a minimal prime if there is no smaller prime of the form $\{1\}$ or $\{1\}z$ ($\{1\}z$ is not in the list) in the same base b .

* The smallest prime in families $\{1\}2$, $\{1\}3$, $\{1\}4$, $2\{1\}$, $3\{1\}$, $4\{1\}$ in base b need not be a minimal prime in base b , it is a minimal prime if there is no smaller prime of the form $\{1\}$ in the same base b .

* The smallest prime in family $\{z0\}z1$ in base b almost cannot be a minimal prime in base b , this family is of interest only because of generalized Wagstaff primes.

* The smallest prime in family $\{z\}yz$ in base b need not be a minimal prime in base b , it is a minimal prime if there is no smaller prime of the form $\{z\}y$ in the same base b .

* For the families $1\{0\}1$ and $\{#\}\$, only power-of-2 n need to be tested, since all other n have algebraic factorization (sum-of-two- r -th-powers factorization), and thus no need to [sieve](#), instead, we use [trial division](#) for the power-of-2 n .$

* For the family $\{1\}$, only prime n need to be tested, since all other n have algebraic factorization (difference-of-two- r -th-powers factorization, and when n is prime, this factorization is trivial, i.e. one of the two factors is 1).

* For the families $1\{0\}1, 11\{0\}1, 2\{0\}1, 3\{0\}1, 4\{0\}1, 5\{0\}1, 6\{0\}1, 7\{0\}1, 8\{0\}1, 9\{0\}1, A\{0\}1, B\{0\}1, C\{0\}1, z\{0\}1$, all primes can be proven primes using [N-1 primality test](#), since their $N-1$ are the product of a power of b and a number $< b$, thus trivially 100% factored.

* For the families $10\{z\}, 1\{z\}, 2\{z\}, 3\{z\}, 4\{z\}, 5\{z\}, 6\{z\}, 7\{z\}, 8\{z\}, 9\{z\}, A\{z\}, B\{z\}, y\{z\}$, all primes can be proven primes using [N+1 primality test](#), since their $N+1$ are the product of a power of b and a number $< b$, thus trivially 100% factored.

* For the families $1\{0\}2, 1\{0\}11, \{1\}, \{1\}2, 1\{2\}, 1\{3\}, 1\{4\}, 2\{0\}3, 3\{0\}4, \{3\}1, \{4\}1, \{#\}\$, \{y\}z, \{z0\}z1, \{z\}1$, their $N-1$ are the product of a Cunningham number base b (i.e. of the form $b^n \pm 1$) and a number $< b$, and Cunningham numbers have algebraic factors to cyclotomic polynomials evaluated at b ($b^n - 1$ can be factored to product of all $\Phi_d(b)$ with d dividing n , and $b^n + 1$ can be factored to product of all $\Phi_d(b)$ with d dividing $2*n$ but not dividing n , where Φ is the cyclotomic polynomial) (see [this page](#)), if these algebraic factors have enough factorizations into prime numbers to make the Cunningham number base b (i.e. $b^n \pm 1$) (and hence $N-1$) $\geq 33.3333\%$ factored, then we can use [N-1 primality test](#) to prove the primality of these primes, but if these algebraic factors do not have enough factorizations into prime numbers to make the Cunningham number base b (i.e. $b^n \pm 1$) (and hence $N-1$) $\geq 33.3333\%$ factored, then the primality of these primes cannot be proven in polynomial times, and thus these primes are only probable primes and not definitely primes (unless we use [ECPP primality test](#) to proving their primality, such as [PRIMO](#), but this primality test will take a long time if the primes are large (say $> 2^{65536}$)), and hence we cannot definitely say that they are minimal primes base b .

* For the families $1\{0\}z, \{1\}0z, 3\{0\}2, 4\{0\}3, \{z\}yz, \{z\}y$, their $N+1$ are the product of a Cunningham number base b (i.e. of the form $b^n \pm 1$) and a number $< b$, and Cunningham numbers have algebraic factors to cyclotomic polynomials evaluated at b ($b^n - 1$ can be factored to product of all $\Phi_d(b)$ with d dividing n , and $b^n + 1$ can be factored to product of all $\Phi_d(b)$ with d dividing $2*n$ but not dividing n , where Φ is the cyclotomic polynomial) (see [this page](#)), if these algebraic factors have enough factorizations into prime numbers to make the Cunningham number base b (i.e. $b^n \pm 1$) (and hence $N+1$) $\geq 33.3333\%$ factored, then we can use [N+1 primality test](#) to prove the primality of these primes, but if these algebraic factors do not have enough factorizations into prime numbers to make the Cunningham number base b (i.e. $b^n \pm 1$) (and hence $N+1$) $\geq 33.3333\%$ factored, then the primality of these primes cannot be proven in polynomial times, and thus these primes are only probable primes and not definitely primes (unless we use [ECPP primality test](#) to proving their primality, such as [PRIMO](#), but this primality test will take a long time if the primes are large (say $> 2^{65536}$)), and hence we cannot definitely say that they are minimal primes base b .

* For the family $\{2\}1$, their $N-1$ and $N+1$ are the product of a Cunningham number base b (i.e. of the form $b^n \pm 1$) and a number $< b$, and Cunningham numbers have algebraic factors to cyclotomic polynomials evaluated at b ($b^n - 1$ can be factored to product of all $\Phi_d(b)$ with d dividing n , and $b^n + 1$ can be factored to product of all $\Phi_d(b)$ with d dividing $2*n$ but not dividing n , where Φ is the cyclotomic polynomial) (see [this page](#)), if these algebraic factors have enough factorizations into prime numbers to make the Cunningham number base b (i.e. $b^n \pm 1$) (and hence $N-1$ and/or $N+1$, or neither of them but N^2-1 , see [cyclotomy primality](#)

[test](#)) $\geq 33.3333\%$ factored, then we can use [N-1 primality test](#) or [N+1 primality test](#) or [combine N-1 and N+1 primality test](#) to prove the primality of these primes, but if these algebraic factors do not have enough factorizations into prime numbers to make the Cunningham number base b (i.e. $b^n \pm 1$) (and hence both $N-1$ and $N+1$) $\geq 33.3333\%$ factored, then the primality of these primes cannot be proven in polynomial times, and thus these primes are only probable primes and not definitely primes (unless we use [ECPP primality test](#) to proving their primality, such as [PRIMO](#), but this primality test will take a long time if the primes are large (say $> 2^{65536}$)), and hence we cannot definitely say that they are minimal primes base b .

* For the families $1\{0\}3$, $1\{0\}4$, $\{1\}3$, $\{1\}4$, $2\{1\}$, $3\{1\}$, $4\{1\}$, $\{z\}w$, $\{z\}x$, neither $N-1$ nor $N+1$ are either “the product of a power of b and a number $< b$ ” or “the product of a Cunningham number base b (i.e. of the form $b^n \pm 1$) and a number $< b$ ”, thus neither $N-1$ nor $N+1$ is easy to factor (at most a few algebraic factors (such as difference-of-two-squares factorization, sum/difference-of-two-cubes factorization, and Aurifeuillian factorization of x^4+4y^4) and a few prime factors $< 2^{32}$ (using trial divisions to found), but these factors usually cannot make either $N-1$ or $N+1 \geq 33.3333\%$ factored), and the primality of these primes cannot be proven in polynomial times, and thus these primes are only probable primes and not definitely primes (unless we use [ECPP primality test](#) to proving their primality, such as [PRIMO](#), but this primality test will take a long time if the primes are large (say $> 2^{65536}$)), and hence we cannot definitely say that they are minimal primes base b .

Some *OEIS* sequences for the minimal primes (or PRPs) of these forms:

$1\{0\}1$: [A079706](#) (the exponents n), [A084712](#) (the corresponding primes), [A228101](#) (the \log_2 of the exponents n), [A123669](#) (length 2 not allowed, the corresponding primes)

$1\{0\}2$: [A138066](#) (the exponents n), [A084713](#) (the corresponding primes), [A138067](#) (length 2 not allowed, the exponents n)

$1\{0\}z$: [A076845](#) (the exponents n), [A076846](#) (the corresponding primes), [A078178](#) (length 2 not allowed, the exponents n), [A078179](#) (length 2 not allowed, the corresponding primes)

$1\{0\}11$: [A346149](#) (the exponents n), [A346154](#) (the corresponding primes)

$\{1\}$: [A084740](#) (the exponents n), [A084738](#) (the corresponding primes), [A065854](#) (prime bases b , the exponents n), [A279068](#) (prime bases b , the corresponding primes), [A246005](#) (odd bases b , the exponents n), [A128164](#) (length 2 not allowed, the exponents n), [A285642](#) (length 2 not allowed, the corresponding primes)

$1\{z\}$: [A119591](#) (the exponents n), [A098873](#) (bases b divisible by 6, the exponents n)

$2\{0\}1$: [A119624](#) (the exponents n), [A253178](#) (bases b not $\equiv 1 \pmod 3$ (as for bases $b \equiv 1 \pmod 3$, there are no possible primes), the exponents n), [A098872](#) (bases b divisible by 6, the exponents n)

$2\{z\}$: [A098876](#) (bases b divisible by 6, the exponents n)

$3\{0\}1$: [A098877](#) (bases b divisible by 6, the exponents n)

$A\{0\}1$: [A088782](#) (the exponents n), [A088622](#) (the corresponding primes)

$y\{z\}$: [A122396](#) (prime bases b , the exponents n added by 1)

$z\{0\}1$: [A305531](#) (the exponents n), [A087139](#) (prime bases b , the exponents n added by 1)

$\{z0\}z1$: [A084742](#) (the exponents n), [A084741](#) (the corresponding primes), [A065507](#) (prime bases b , the exponents n), [A126659](#) (odd bases b , the exponents n)

$\{z\}yz$: [A178250](#) (the exponents n)

$\{z\}1$: [A113516](#) (the exponents n), [A343589](#) (the corresponding primes)

$\{z\}y$: [A250200](#) (the exponents n), [A255707](#) (length 1 allowed, the exponents n), [A084714](#) (length 1 allowed, the corresponding primes), [A292201](#) (length 1 allowed, prime bases b , the exponents n)

Some large (>100000 base b digits) minimal primes (or PRPs) of these forms in top primes (or top PRPs):

[12:0⁶⁵⁶⁹²⁰.1](#) in base $b = 68$

[3:71¹¹¹⁹⁸⁴⁹](#) in base $b = 72$

[111:112²⁸⁶⁶⁴³](#) in base $b = 113$

[1²⁷⁰²¹⁷](#) in base $b = 152$ (PRP, not definitely prime)

[2:0³³³⁹²⁴.1](#) in base $b = 218$

[10:0³¹⁴⁸⁰⁵.1](#) in base $b = 311$

[5:0⁴⁰⁰⁷⁸⁴.1](#) in base $b = 326$

[6:0³⁶⁹⁸³¹.1](#) in base $b = 409$

[8:0²⁷⁹⁹⁹⁰.1](#) in base $b = 410$

[5:432²⁸³⁹¹⁸](#) in base $b = 433$

[3:649⁴⁹⁸¹⁰¹](#) in base $b = 650$

[4:0²⁶⁹³⁰¹.1](#) in base $b = 737$

[10:0²⁸⁵⁴⁷⁷.1](#) in base $b = 743$

[4:0¹⁴⁹¹³⁸.1](#) in base $b = 789$

[4:0⁴⁶⁸⁷⁰¹.1](#) in base $b = 797$

[6:847²¹⁸⁴³⁹](#) in base $b = 848$

[11:0²²⁷⁴⁸⁰.1](#) in base $b = 878$

[8:0²⁴³⁴³⁸.1](#) in base $b = 908$

Family	Algebraic form of the family (n is the length)	The smallest allowed base b (if the base b is not	The smallest allowed length	The smallest prime in this family is a minimal prime if	Bases $2 \leq b \leq 1024$ such that this family is unsolved	Top 10 primes of this family in bases $2 \leq b \leq 1024$:	Bases such that this family can be ruled out as only	Search limit of the lengths (n)
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		allowed , then listed as “NB” in the table)		and only if there is no smaller prime of this family(s)		base (length)	contain compos ite number s (only count number s > base) (listed “RC” in the table)	
1{0}1	$b^{n-1}+1$	2	2	none (always minimal prime)	{38, 50, 62, 68, 86, 92, 98, 104, 122, 144, 168, 182, 186, 200, 202, 212, 214, 218, 244, 246, 252, 258, 286, 294, 298, 302, 304, 308, 322, 324, 338, 344, 354, 356, 362, 368, 380, 390, 394, 398, 402, 404, 410, 416,	824 (1025) 898 (257) 614 (257) 548 (129) 532 (129) 506 (129) 234 (129) 728 (65) 412 (65) 274 (65)	$b \equiv 1 \pmod 2$ (trivial factor 2) $b = m^r$ with odd $r > 1$ (sum- of-two- r -th- powers factoriz ation)	≥ 8388608

					422, 424, 446, 450, 454, 458, 468, 480, 482, 484, 500, 514, 518, 524, 528, 530, 534, 538, 552, 558, 564, 572, 574, 578, 580, 590, 602, 604, 608, 620, 622, 626, 632, 638, 648, 650, 662, 666, 668, 670, 678, 684, 692, 694, 698, 706, 712, 720, 722, 724, 734, 744, 746, 752,			
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					754, 762, 766, 770, 792, 794, 802, 806, 812, 814, 818, 836, 840, 842, 844, 848, 854, 868, 870, 872, 878, 888, 896, 902, 904, 908, 922, 924, 926, 932, 938, 942, 944, 948, 954, 958, 964, 968, 974, 978, 980, 988, 994, 998, 1002, 1006, 1014, 1016}			
1{0}2	$b^{n-1}+2$	3	2	none (always minimal prime)	{167, 257, 323, 353, 383,	719 (2766) 623 (2052) 941	$b == 0$ mod 2 (trivial factor 2)	≥ 5000

					527, 557, 563, 635, 647, 677, 713, 803, 815, 947, 971, 1013}	(1870) 791 (1776) 797 (1406) 899 (1252) 551 (1150) 743 (748) 929 (714) 893 (488)	$b \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ (trivial factor 3)	
1{0}3	$b^{n-1}+3$	4	2	none (always minimal prime)	{646, 718, 998}	530 (1399) 382 (256) 898 (166) 412 (137) 548 (118) 388 (109) 632 (88) 442 (41) 292 (40) 802 (37)	$b \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ (trivial factor 2) $b \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ (trivial factor 3)	≥ 5000
1{0}4	$b^{n-1}+4$	5	2	none (always minimal prime)	{139, 227, 263, 315, 335, 365, 485, 515, 647, 653, 683, 773, 789, 797, 815, 857, 875,	53 (13403) 113 (10647) 489 (1888) 999 (1708) 563 (1563) 695 (1467) 965 (1415) 413 (1171) 619	$b \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ (trivial factor 2) $b \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$ (trivial factor 5) $b \equiv 14 \pmod{15}$ (covering set {3,5}) $b = m^4$ (Aurifeu	≥ 5000

					893, 939, 995, 1007}	(1000) 575 (923)	illian factoriz ation for x^4+4y^4)	
1{0}z	$b^{n-1}+(b-1)$	2	2	none (always minimal prime)	{173, 257, 277, 302, 333, 362, 392, 422, 452, 467, 488, 527, 545, 575, 622, 650, 677, 680, 704, 707, 827, 830, 851, 872, 886, 887, 902, 908, 932, 942, 947, 962, 1022}	123 (64371) 113 (20089) 512 (4905) 929 (4215) 179 (3357) 904 (3010) 949 (2985) 740 (2795) 614 (2575) 570 (2425)	(none)	≥ 5000
1{0}11	$b^{n-1}+(b+1)$	2	3 (there is no number in this family with length 2 at all)	1{0}1	{213, 318, 327, 353, 513, 647, 732, 738, 759, 948, 957, 1013}	198 (5198) 1014 (4186) 375 (4015) 951 (3953) 734 (2791) 591 (2566) 452 (1615) 936	$b \equiv 1 \pmod 3$ (trivial factor 3)	≥ 5000

						(1498) 777 (1379) 648 (974)		
10{z}	$(b+1)^*b_{n-2-1}$	2	3 (the number with length 2 is 10, whose value is b and not $> b$, thus not allowed)	1{z}	{575}	208 (26682) 828 (19659) 607 (11032) 953 (5582) 577 (4622) 503 (2294) 318 (2177) 88 (1706) 316 (1494) 63 (1485)	(none)	≥ 10000 0
11{0}1	$(b+1)^*b_{n-2+1}$	2	3 (there is no number in this family with length 2 at all)	1{0}1	{813, 863, 962, 1017}	327 (13598 3) 222 (52727) 717 (37508) 227 (36323) 201 (31276) 710 (24112) 719 (13420) 425 (11231) 683 (6776) 633 (5248)	$b == 1 \bmod 3$ (trivial factor 3)	≥ 10000 0
{1}0z	$(b^n - (2^*b - 1)) / (b - 1)$	2	3 (the number with length 2 is z,	{1}, {1}z ({1}z is not in the list)	{167, 217, 229, 232, 253,	161 (9155) 613 (4515) 137	b such that b and $2^*b - 1$ both	≥ 5000

			whose value is $b-1$ and not $> b$, thus not allowed)		317, 325, 337, 347, 355, 375, 403, 411, 421, 427, 457, 483, 505, 507, 537, 547, 577, 597, 601, 627, 631, 632, 641, 643, 649, 657, 679, 688, 697, 707, 711, 733, 737, 742, 762, 773, 787, 793, 817, 819, 853, 859, 861, 877, 895, 899, 907, 913, 927, 957, 959, 997, 1003, 1009,	(3953) 599 (3865) 797 (3733) 874 (3393) 843 (3061) 916 (2844) 261 (2663) 479 (2605)	squares (difference-of- two- squares factorization) (this includes $b =$ 25, 841)	
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					1015, 1017}			
{1}	$(b^n-1)/(b-1)$	2	2	none (always minimal prime)	{185, 269, 281, 380, 384, 385, 394, 452, 465, 511, 574, 601, 631, 632, 636, 711, 713, 759, 771, 795, 861, 866, 881, 938, 948, 951, 956, 963, 1005, 1015}	152 (27021 7) 485 (99523) 691 (62903) 649 (43987) 693 (41189) 311 (36497) 752 (32833) 629 (32233) 326 (26713) 331 (25033)	$b = m^r$ with $r > 1$ (difference-of- two- r - th- powers factorization)	≥ 10000 0
{1}2	$(b^n+(b-2))/(b-1)$	3	2	{1}	{93, 143, 253, 293, 313, 383, 391, 393, 403, 435, 443, 451, 491, 493, 523, 541, 553, 565, 581, 587,	415 (4690) 527 (3562) 897 (3500) 735 (3384) 877 (3166) 91 (3096) 775 (2958) 537 (2604) 247 (2526) 635 (2436)	$b \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ (trivial factor 2)	≥ 5000

					601, 613, 623, 627, 663, 729, 757, 763, 783, 823, 843, 865, 873, 883, 931, 943, 955, 983, 1013, 1015, 1021, 1023}			
{1}3	$(b^n + (2^*b - 3)) / (b - 1)$	4	2	{1}			$b \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ (trivial factor 3)	≥ 5000
{1}4	$(b^n + (3^*b - 4)) / (b - 1)$	5	2	{1}			$b \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ (trivial factor 2)	≥ 5000
1{2}	$((((b+1)/2)^*b^n - 1) / (((b-1)/2))$	3	2	none (always minimal prime)			$b \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ (trivial factor 2) b such that b and $(b+1)/2$ both squares (difference-of-two-squares factorization) (this	≥ 2500

							include s $b = 49$)	
1{3}	$\frac{((b+2)/3)^{b^n-1}}{(b-1)/3} \text{ for } b \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ $\frac{((b+2)^*b^{n-3})}{(b-1)} \text{ for } b \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$	4	2	none (always minimal prime)			$b \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ (trivial factor 3) b such that b and $(b+2)/3$ both squares (differe nce-of- two- squares factoriz ation) (this include s $b = 25$ and 361)	≥ 2500
1{4}	$\frac{((b+3)/4)^{b^n-1}}{(b-1)/4} \text{ for } b \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ $\frac{((b+3)/2)^{b^n-2}}{(b-1)/2} \text{ for } b \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$	5	2	none (always minimal prime)			$b \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ (trivial factor 2) b such that b and $(b+3)/4$ both squares (differe nce-of- two- squares factoriz ation) (this does not include any b)	≥ 2500
1{z}	$2^*b^{n-1}-1$	2	2	none (always	{581, 992,	170 (16642	(none)	≥ 10000 0

				minimal prime)	1019}	9) 578 (12946 9) 698 (12755 9) 522 (62289) 704 (62035) 515 (58467) 278 (43909) 938 (40423) 303 (40175) 845 (39407)		
2{0}1	$2*b^{n-1}+1$	3	2	none (always minimal prime)	{365, 383, 461, 512, 542, 647, 773, 801, 836, 878, 908, 914, 917, 947, 1004}	218 (33392 6) 101 (19227 6) 626 (17420 4) 236 (16123 0) 467 (12677 6) 695 (94626) 788 (72918) 869 (49150) 206 (46206) 578 (44166)	$b == 1$ mod 3 (trivial factor 3)	≥ 10000 0
2{0}3	$2*b^{n-1}+3$	4	2	none (always minimal prime)			$b == 0$ mod 3 (trivial factor 3)	≥ 2500

							$b \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$ (trivial factor 5)	
$2\{1\}$	$((2*b-1) * b^{n-1} - 1) / (b-1)$	3	2	$\{1\}$	{117, 137, 147, 157, 175, 177, 201, 227, 235, 269, 271, 297, 310, 335, 397, 417, 427, 430, 437, 451, 465, 467, 481, 502, 517, 547, 557, 567, 577, 591, 607, 627, 649, 654, 655, 667, 687, 691, 697, 715, 727, 739, 759, 766, 787, 796, 797, 808,	85 (6940) 877 (4980) 947 (4508) 782 (4152) 903 (4006) 955 (3880) 899 (3804) 442 (3172) 109 (3048) 679 (3012)	b such that b and $2*b-1$ both squares (difference-of-two-squares factorization) (this includes $b = 25, 841$)	≥ 5000

					817, 821, 829, 852, 881, 907, 937, 1007, 1011, 1021}			
$\{2\}1$	$(2*b^n - (b+1))/(b-1)$ for even b $(b^n - ((b+1)/2))/((b-1)/2)$ for odd b	3	2	none (always minimal prime)			b such that b and $(b+1)/2$ both squares (difference-of-two-squares factorization) (this includes $b = 49$)	≥ 2500
$2\{z\}$	$3*b^{n-1} - 1$	3	2	none (always minimal prime)	{588, 972}	432 (16003) 446 (4851) 42 (2524) 712 (984) 654 (921) 916 (476) 582 (445) 572 (377) 522 (347) 452 (335)	$b \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ (trivial factor 2)	≥ 100000
$3\{0\}1$	$3*b^{n-1} + 1$	4	2	none (always minimal prime)	{718, 912}	358 (9561) 996 (6550) 424	$b \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ (trivial factor 2)	≥ 100000

						(1106) 648 (647) 652 (621) 690 (358) 314 (281) 108 (271) 654 (217) 730 (199)		
3{0}2	$3*b^{n-1}+2$	4	2	none (always minimal prime)			$b \equiv 0 \pmod 2$ (trivial factor 2) $b \equiv 1 \pmod 5$ (trivial factor 5)	≥ 2500
3{0}4	$3*b^{n-1}+4$	5	2	none (always minimal prime)			$b \equiv 0 \pmod 2$ (trivial factor 2) $b \equiv 1 \pmod 7$ (trivial factor 7)	≥ 2500
3{1}	$((3*b-2)*b^{n-1}-1)/(b-1)$	4	2	{1}			b such that b and $3*b-2$ both squares (differe nce-of- two- squares factoriz ation) (this include	≥ 5000

							$s \mid b = 9, 121$)	
$\{3\}1$	$(3 \cdot b^n - (2 \cdot b + 1)) / (b - 1)$ for $b \equiv 0, 2 \pmod 3$ $(b^n - ((2 \cdot b + 1) / 3)) / ((b - 1) / 3)$ for $b \equiv 1 \pmod 3$	4	2	none (always minimal prime)			b such that b and $(2 \cdot b + 1) / 3$ both squares (difference-of-two-squares factorization) (this includes $b = 121$)	≥ 2500
$3\{z\}$	$4 \cdot b^{n-1} - 1$	4	2	none (always minimal prime)	{275, 438, 647, 653, 812, 927, 968}	72 (1119850) 650 (498102) 303 (198358) 921 (98668480) (93610270) (89662312) (51566527) (46074513) (38032212) (34414)	$b \equiv 1 \pmod 3$ (trivial factor 3) $b \equiv 14 \pmod{15}$ (covering set {3,5}) $b \equiv 4 \pmod 5$ (even length: factor 5, odd length: difference-of-two-squares factorization) $b = m^2$ (difference-of-squares factorization)	≥ 100000
$4\{0\}1$	$4 \cdot b^{n-1} + 1$	5	2	none (always minimal prime)	{32, 53, 155, 174, 204,	797 (468703) 737	$b \equiv 1 \pmod 5$ (trivial factor	≥ 100000

					212, 230, 332, 334, 335, 395, 467, 512, 593, 767, 803, 848, 875, 1024}	(26930 3) 257 (16042 3) 789 (14914 0) 410 (14407 9) 920 (10368 7) 934 (10140 4) 650 (96223) 962 (84235) 679 (69450)	5) $b \equiv 14 \pmod{15}$ (covering set $\{3,5\}$) $b = m^4$ (Aurifeuillian factorization for x^4+4y^4)	
4{0}3	$4 \cdot b^{n-1} + 3$	5	2	none (always minimal prime)			$b \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ (trivial factor 3) $b \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$ (trivial factor 7)	≥ 2500
4{1}	$\frac{(4 \cdot b - 3) \cdot b^{n-1} - 1}{b - 1}$	5	2	{1}			b such that b and $4 \cdot b - 3$ both squares (difference-of- two- squares factorization) (this does not include any b)	≥ 5000

{4}1	$(4*b^n - (3*b+1))/ (b-1)$ for even b $(b^n - ((3*b+1)/4)) / ((b-1)/4)$ for $b \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ $(2*b^n - ((3*b+1)/2)) / ((b-1)/2)$ for $b \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$	5	2	none (always minimal prime)			b such that b and $3*b+1$ both squares (difference-of-two-squares factorization) (this includes $b = 16, 225$)	≥ 2500
4{z}	$5*b^{n-1} - 1$	5	2	none (always minimal prime)	{338, 998}	800 (20509) 14 (19699) 254 (15451) 68 (13575) 196 (9850) 986 (5581) 884 (4627) 404 (3435) 1010 (2015) 740 (1595)	$b \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ (trivial factor 2)	≥ 100000
5{0}1	$5*b^{n-1} + 1$	6	2	none (always minimal prime)	{308, 512, 824}	326 (400786) 926 (40036) 350 (20392) 662 (13390) 554 (10630) 536 (8790)	$b \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ (trivial factor 2) $b \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ (trivial factor 3)	≥ 100000

						992 (2166) 590 (2152) 626 (2070) 440 (826)		
5{z}	$6 \cdot b^{n-1} - 1$	6	2	none (always minimal prime)	{234, 412, 549, 553, 573, 619, 750, 878, 894, 954}	433 (28391 9) 258 (21213 5) 272 (14842 7) 768 (70214) 299 (64898) 867 (61411) 692 (45447) 678 (40859) 972 (36703) 635 (36163)	$b \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$ (trivial factor 5) $b \equiv 34 \pmod{35}$ (coverin g set {5,7}) $b = 6 \cdot m^2$ with $m \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{5}$ (odd length: factor 5, even length: differen ce-of- squares factoriz ation) (this include s $b = 24, 54, 294, 384, 864, 1014$)	≥ 10000 0
6{0}1	$6 \cdot b^{n-1} + 1$	7	2	none (always minimal prime)	{212, 509, 579, 625, 774, 894, 993, 999}	409 (36983 3) 643 (16491 6) 522 (52604) 789 (27297) 587	$b \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$ (trivial factor 7) $b \equiv 34 \pmod{35}$ (coverin g set {5,7})	≥ 10000 0

						(24120) 986 (21634) 129 (16797) 108 (16318) 762 (11152) 1018 (9944)		
6{z}	$7^*b^{n-1}-1$	7	2	none (always minimal prime)	{308, 392, 398, 518, 548, 638, 662, 878}	848 (21844 0) 566 (16482 8) 362 (14634 2) 980 (50878) 338 (42868) 488 (33164) 68 (25396) 1016 (23336) 332 (15222) 986 (12506)	$b == 1$ mod 2 (trivial factor 2) $b == 1$ mod 3 (trivial factor 3)	≥ 10000 0
7{0}1	$7^*b^{n-1}+1$	8	2	none (always minimal prime)	(none)	1004 (54849) 398 (17473) 632 (8447) 836 (5701) 644 (3379) 500 (1997) 974 (1589) 682 (796) 338 (793)	$b == 1$ mod 2 (trivial factor 2)	(no bases b ≤ 1024 have this family as unsolve d family, base b $= 1004$ is the last to drop at length n $=$ 54849)

						224 (689)		
7{z}	$8 \cdot b^{n-1} - 1$	8	2	none (always minimal prime)	{321, 328, 374, 432, 665, 697, 710, 721, 727, 728, 752, 800, 815, 836, 867, 957, 958, 972}	97 (19233 6) 283 (16476 9) 202 (15577 2) 866 (10859 1) 908 (61797) 655 (53009) 194 (38361) 962 (31841) 811 (31784) 412 (29792)	$b \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$ (trivial factor 7) $b \equiv 20 \pmod{21}$ (coverin g set {3,7}) $b \equiv$ 83, 307 mod 455 (coverin g set {5,7,13}) (this include s $b =$ 83, 307, 538, 762, 993) $b = m^3$ (differe nce-of- two- cubes factoriz ation)	≥ 10000 0
8{0}1	$8 \cdot b^{n-1} + 1$	9	2	none (always minimal prime)	{86, 140, 182, 263, 353, 368, 389, 395, 422, 426, 428, 434, 443, 488, 497, 558, 572, 575, 593,	410 (27999 2) 908 (24344 0) 53 (22718 4) 596 (14844 6) 158 (12347 6) 23 (11921 6) 920	$b \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ (trivial factor 3) $b \equiv 20 \pmod{21}$ (coverin g set {3,7}) $b \equiv$ 47, 83 mod 195 (coverin g set {3,5,13}) $b = 467$	≥ 10000 0

					606, 698, 710, 746, 758, 770, 773, 785, 824, 828, 866, 911, 930, 953, 957, 983, 993, 1014}	(10782 2) 425 (94662) 641 (87702) 893 (86772)	(coverin g set {3, 5, 7, 19, 37}) $b = 722$ (coverin g set {3, 5, 13, 73, 109}) $b = m^3$ (sum- of-two- cubes factoriz ation) $b = 128$ (no possibl e prime since 7^*k+3 cannot be power of 2, all powers of 2 are == 1, 2, 4 mod 7 (2^n mod 7 for n = 1, 2, 3, ... are 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, ..., with period 3), thus 7^*k+3 always has a odd factor > 1, and thus this family always have sum-of-	
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							two- r -th-powers factorization for some r)	
8{z}	$9*b^{n-1}-1$	9	2	none (always minimal prime)	{378, 438, 536, 566, 570, 592, 636, 688, 718, 830, 852, 926, 1010}	138 (35686) 990 (23032) 412 (12154) 788 (11326) 808 (6994) 112 (5718) 858 (4170) 188 (3888) 722 (3024) 292 (2928)	$b \equiv 1 \pmod 2$ (trivial factor 2) $b \equiv 4 \pmod 5$ (even length: factor 5, odd length: difference-of-squares factorization) $b = m^2$ (difference-of-squares factorization)	≥ 100000
9{0}1	$9*b^{n-1}+1$	10	2	none (always minimal prime)	{724, 884}	592 (96870) 248 (39511) 844 (9688) 544 (4706) 894 (3070) 974 (2016) 244 (1836) 908 (1070) 1004 (840) 848 (544)	$b \equiv 1 \pmod 2$ (trivial factor 2) $b \equiv 1 \pmod 5$ (trivial factor 5)	≥ 100000
9{z}	$10*b^{n-1}$	10	2	none	{80,	446	$b \equiv 1$	≥ 10000

	-1			(always minimal prime)	233, 530, 551, 611, 899, 912, 980}	(152028) 458 (126262) 284 (112810) 431 (43574) 846 (12781) 599 (11776) 320 (9646) 1020 (6945) 185 (6784) 992 (5434)	mod 3 (trivial factor 3) $b \equiv 32 \pmod{33}$ (covering set {3,11})	0
A{0}1	$10 \cdot b^{n-1} + 1$	11	2	none (always minimal prime)	{185, 338, 417, 432, 614, 668, 773, 863, 935, 1000}	311 (314807) 743 (285479) 173 (264235) 802 (149320) 744 (137056) 977 (125873) 341 (106009) 786 (68169) 986 (48279) 198 (47665)	$b \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$ (trivial factor 11) $b \equiv 32 \pmod{33}$ (covering set {3,11})	≥ 10000 0
A{z}	$11 \cdot b^{n-1} - 1$	11	2	none (always minimal prime)	{214, 422, 444,	752 (112211)	$b \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ (trivial	≥ 10000 0

				prime)	452, 458, 542, 638, 668, 804, 872, 950, 962}	534 (80328) 978 (14066) 662 (13307) 368 (10867) 488 (10231) 242 (8387) 984 (4522) 692 (3575) 482 (2595)	factor 2) $b \equiv 1$ mod 5 (trivial factor 5) $b =$ $11 \cdot m^2$ with m $\equiv 2, 3$ mod 5 (odd length: factor 5, even length: differen ce-of- squares factoriz ation) (this include s $b =$ 44, 99, 539, 704)	
B{0}1	$11 \cdot b^{n-1} + 1$	12	2	none (always minimal prime)	{560, 770, 968}	878 (22748 2) 740 (33520) 710 (15272) 908 (9856) 542 (4910) 992 (4414) 68 (3948) 320 (1264) 152 (838) 462 (762)	$b \equiv 1$ mod 2 (trivial factor 2) $b \equiv 1$ mod 3 (trivial factor 3)	≥ 10000 0
B{z}	$12 \cdot b^{n-1} - 1$	12	2	none (always minimal)	{263, 615, 912,	186 (11271 8)	$b \equiv 1$ mod 11 (trivial	≥ 10000 0

				prime)	978}	717 (67707) 602 (36518) 153 (21660) 439 (18752) 593 (16064) 707 (10573) 708 (4737) 98 (3600) 692 (3582)	factor 11) $b ==$ 142 mod 143 (coverin g set {11,13}) $b = 307$ (coverin g set {5, 11, 29}) $b = 901$ (coverin g set {7, 11, 13, 19})	
$C\{0\}1$	$12 \cdot b^{n-1} + 1$	13	2	none (always minimal prime)	{163, 207, 354, 362, 368, 480, 620, 692, 697, 736, 753, 792, 978, 998, 1019, 1022}	68 (65692 2) 230 (94751) 700 (91953) 334 (83334) 923 (64365) 359 (61295) 481 (45941) 919 (45359) 593 (42779) 219 (29231)	$b == 1$ mod 13 (trivial factor 13) $b ==$ 142 mod 143 (coverin g set {11,13}) $b = 296,$ 901 (coverin g set {7, 11, 13, 19}) $b = 562,$ 828, 900 (coverin g set {7, 13, 19}) $b = 563$ (coverin g set {5, 7, 13, 19, 29}) $b = 597$ (coverin g set {5, 13, 29})	≥ 10000 0
$\{ \# \} \$$	$(b^n + 1)/2$	3 (only	2	none	{31, 37,	827	$b = m'$	≥ 52428

		odd bases are allowed)		(always minimal prime)	55, 63, 67, 77, 83, 89, 91, 93, 97, 99, 107, 109, 117, 123, 127, 133, 135, 137, 143, 147, 149, 151, 155, 161, 177, 179, 183, 189, 193, 197, 207, 211, 213, 215, 217, 223, 225, 227, 233, 235, 241, 247, 249, 255, 257, 263, 265, 269, 273, 277, 281, 283, 285, 287, 291, 293, 297, 303, 307,	(1024) 665 (256) 507 (256) 331 (256) 871 (128) 499 (128) 863 (64) 837 (64) 803 (64) 727 (64)	with odd $r > 1$ (sum- of-two- r -th- powers factoriz- ation)	7
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					311, 319, 327, 347, 351, 355, 357, 359, 361, 367, 369, 377, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 393, 397, 401, 407, 411, 413, 417, 421, 423, 437, 439, 443, 447, 457, 465, 467, 469, 473, 475, 481, 483, 489, 493, 495, 497, 509, 511, 515, 533, 541, 547, 549, 555, 563, 591, 593, 597,			
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					601, 603, 611, 615, 619, 621, 625, 627, 629, 633, 635, 637, 645, 647, 651, 653, 655, 659, 663, 667, 671, 673, 675, 679, 683, 687, 691, 693, 697, 707, 709, 717, 731, 733, 735, 737, 741, 743, 749, 753, 755, 757, 759, 765, 767, 771, 773, 775, 777, 783, 785, 787, 793, 797,			
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					801, 807, 809, 813, 817, 823, 825, 849, 851, 853, 865, 867, 873, 877, 887, 889, 893, 897, 899, 903, 907, 911, 915, 923, 927, 933, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 953, 957, 961, 967, 975, 977, 983, 987, 993, 999, 1003, 1005, 1009, 1017}			
{y}z	$((b-2)*b^{n+1})/(b-1)$	3	2	none (always minimal prime)	{143, 173, 176, 213, 235, 248, 279,	353 (4908) 481 (4730) 1005 (4630) 603	(none)	≥ 5000

					327, 343, 358, 383, 401, 413, 427, 439, 453, 463, 513, 527, 535, 547, 559, 565, 583, 598, 623, 653, 659, 663, 679, 711, 743, 745, 757, 785, 801, 811, 821, 835, 845, 847, 853, 883, 898, 903, 927, 955, 961, 973, 993, 1013, 1019}	(4532) 416 (4280) 796 (3740) 1021 (3674) 522 (3619) 856 (3299) 373 (3276)		
$y\{z\}$	$(b-1)^*b_{n-1-1}$	3	2	none (always minimal prime)	{128, 233, 268, 293, 383, 478, 488, 533,	113 (28664 4) 38 (13621 2) 518 (12937	(none)	≥ 10000 0

					554, 665, 698, 779, 863, 878, 932, 941, 1010}	2) 401 (10367 0) 638 (74528) 527 (65822) 758 (50564) 938 (50008) 663 (47557) 458 (46900)		
$z\{0\}1$	$(b-1)^*b_{n-1}+1$	2	2	none (always minimal prime)	{123, 342, 362, 422, 438, 479, 487, 512, 542, 602, 757, 767, 817, 830, 872, 893, 932, 992, 997, 1005, 1007}	363 (14287 7) 251 (10297 9) 634 (84823) 452 (71941) 347 (69661) 326 (64757) 953 (60995) 298 (60671) 202 (46774) 564 (38065)	(none)	≥ 10000 0
$\{z0\}z1$	$(b^{n+1}+1)/(b+1)$	2	2 (only even lengths exist)	(almost cannot be a minimal prime, this family is of interest only because of generalized	{97, 103, 113, 186, 187, 220, 304, 306, 309, 335, 414, 416, 428, 433,	316 (48538) 175 (31626) 365 (25578) 373 (24006) 188 (22036) 53 (21942) 833 (17116)	$b = m^r$ with odd $r > 1$ (sum- of-two- r -th- powers factoriz ation) $b =$ $4 * m^4$ (Aurifeu illian factoriz	≥ 17326

				Wagsta ff primes)	445, 459, 486, 498, 539, 550, 557, 587, 592, 597, 598, 617, 624, 637, 659, 665, 671, 677, 696, 717, 726, 730, 740, 754, 766, 790, 851, 873, 890, 914, 923, 929, 943, 944, 965, 984, 985, 996, 1004, 1005}	124 (16426) 560 (15072) 966 (14820)	ation for x^4+4y^4)	
{z}yz	$b^n-(b+1)$)	2	2	{z}y	{215, 517, 743, 852, 899}	913 (3773) 353 (2832) 992 (1222) 838 (840) 246 (748) 943 (713) 213	(none)	≥ 5000

						(643) 190 (562) 528 (527) 292 (505)		
{z}1	$b^n - (b-1)$	2	2	none (always minimal prime)	{93, 113, 152, 158, 188, 218, 226, 227, 228, 233, 240, 275, 278, 338, 353, 383, 404, 500, 533, 576, 614, 641, 653, 704, 723, 728, 758, 779, 791, 878, 881, 899, 908, 929, 944, 953, 965, 968, 978, 983, 986, 1013}	730 (4427) 464 (4421) 918 (4201) 830 (3917) 438 (3436) 293 (3205) 312 (3023) 71 (3019) 88 (2848) 471 (2623)	(none)	≥5000
{z}w	$b^n - 4$	5	2	none (always minimal)	{207, 221, 293,	333 (1977) 251	$b \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ (trivial)	≥5000

				prime)	375, 387, 533, 633, 647, 653, 687, 701, 747, 761, 785, 863, 897, 905, 965, 1017}	(1773) 951 (1679) 933 (1641) 695 (1353) 377 (1227) 767 (1199) 797 (905) 303 (741) 335 (715)	factor 2) $b \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ (trivial factor 3) $b \equiv 14 \pmod{15}$ (coverin g set {3,5}) $b \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$ (odd length: factor 5, even length: differen ce-of- two- squares factoriz ation) $b = m^2$ (differe nce-of- squares factoriz ation)	
{z}x	b^n-3	4	2	none (always minimal prime)	(none)	542 (1944) 512 (1600) 478 (1410) 302 (1061) 154 (396) 152 (346) 1000 (330) 698 (306) 1010 (226) 94 (204)	$b \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ (trivial factor 2)	(no bases $b \leq 1024$ have this family as unsolve d family, base $b = 542$ is the last to drop at length $n = 1944$)
{z}y	b^n-2	3	2	none	{305,	317	$b \equiv 0$	≥ 5000

				(always minimal prime)	353, 397, 535, 539, 597, 641, 731, 739}	(13896) 487 (3775) 287 (3410) 485 (3164) 755 (2436) 679 (2175) 809 (1680) 843 (1552) 347 (1122) 551 (864)	mod 2 (trivial factor 2)	
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[43] <https://www.rose-hulman.edu/~rickert/Compositeseq/> (a problem related to this project)

[44] <http://www.worldofnumbers.com/em197.htm> (a problem related to this project) (for more status page see <http://www.worldofnumbers.com/seq197.htm>) (for the status page for digit 1 see <http://www.worldofnumbers.com/Appending%201s%20to%20n.txt> and <https://mersenneforum.org/attachment.php?attachmentid=25000&d=1622618552> and <https://archive.ph/vKSJO>) (for the status page for digit 3 see <http://www.worldofnumbers.com/Appending%203s%20to%20n.txt>)

[45] <http://www.worldofnumbers.com/> (list of special types of primes, including: smoothly undulating palindromic primes <http://www.worldofnumbers.com/undulat.htm>, palindromic wing primes <http://www.worldofnumbers.com/wing.htm>, plateau and depression primes <http://www.worldofnumbers.com/deplat.htm>, palindromic merlon primes <http://www.worldofnumbers.com/merlon.htm>)

[46] <https://stdkmd.net/nrr/prime/primecount.txt> (near- and quasi- repdigit (probable) primes sorted by count)

[47] <https://stdkmd.net/nrr/prime/primedifficulty.txt> (near- and quasi- repdigit (probable) primes sorted by difficulty)

[48] <https://stdkmd.net/nrr/coveringset.htm> (covering sets of near-repdigit-related sequences)

[49] <http://irvinemclean.com/maths/siercivr.htm> (covering sets for Sierpinski numbers)

[50] <http://www.numericana.com/answer/primes.htm> (the article about the primes and the primality tests) (also <http://www.numericana.com/answer/pseudo.htm> for pseudoprimes and <http://www.numericana.com/answer/factoring.htm> for integer factorizations)

- [51] http://www.rieselprime.de/dl/CRUS_pack.zip (*srsieve*, *sr1sieve*, *sr2sieve*, *pfgw*, *llr* softwares) (another link: <https://www.bc-team.org/app.php/dlxt/?cat=3>, this link includes *srsieve*, *sr1sieve*, *sr2sieve*, *sr5sieve* softwares)
- [52] <https://sourceforge.net/projects/openpfgw/> (*pfgw* software)
- [53] <http://jpenne.free.fr/index2.html> (*llr* software)
- [54] <http://www.ellipsa.eu/public/primos/primos.html> (*PRIMO* software)
- [55] <https://primes.utm.edu/prove/index.html> (website for primality proving)
- [56] https://primes.utm.edu/notes/prp_prob.html (the probability that a random probable prime is in fact composite)
- [57] https://oeis.org/wiki/User:Charles_R_Greathouse_IV/Tables_of_special_primes (expected number of primes in first n terms of a given sequence)
- [58] <https://www.pourlascience.fr/sd/mathematiques/nombres-premiers-inevitables-et-pyramidaux-4744.php> (the Scientific American about minimal primes, in French)
- [59] https://primes.utm.edu/curios/page.php?curio_id=40841 (the largest base $b = 10$ minimal prime in Prime Curios!) (also for other bases b :
https://primes.utm.edu/curios/page.php?curio_id=43236 ($b = 5$),
https://primes.utm.edu/curios/page.php?curio_id=42961 ($b = 7$),
https://primes.utm.edu/curios/page.php?curio_id=42048 ($b = 16$, only the largest known, there may be larger minimal primes)
- [60] <https://oeis.org/A347819> (*OEIS* sequence for base 10 minimal primes) (for the case when the restriction of prime > base is not required, see <https://oeis.org/A071062>)
- [61] <https://oeis.org/A326609> (*OEIS* sequence for the largest base b minimal prime, when the restriction of prime > base is not required) (for the length of the largest base b minimal prime, see <https://oeis.org/A330049>, and for the number of base b minimal primes, see <https://oeis.org/A330048>)
- [62] <https://primes.utm.edu/primes/lists/all.txt> (top definitely primes) (search page: <https://primes.utm.edu/primes/search.php>
<https://primes.utm.edu/primes/search.php?Advanced=1>
https://primes.utm.edu/primes/search_proth.php) (submit page: <https://primes.utm.edu/bios/newprover.php> <https://primes.utm.edu/bios/newcode.php>
<https://primes.utm.edu/bios/index.php>)
- [63] <http://www.primenumbers.net/prptop/prptop.php> (top probable primes) (search page: <http://www.primenumbers.net/prptop/searchform.php>) (submit page: <http://www.primenumbers.net/prptop/submit.php>)

[64] <http://factordb.com> (online factor database, including many primes which are minimal primes in a small base) (also factorization of special numbers: <https://homes.cerias.purdue.edu/~ssw/cun/index.html> ($b^n \pm 1$ for $2 \leq b \leq 12$, b not perfect power) <https://maths-people.anu.edu.au/~brent/factors.html> ($b^n \pm 1$ for $13 \leq b \leq 99$, b not perfect power) <https://mklason.com/factors/> ($k \cdot 2^n \pm 1$ for odd $3 \leq k \leq 15$) <https://stdkmd.net/nrr/> (numbers in families $\{1\}$, $\{x\}y$, $x\{y\}$, $\{x\}yx$, $xy\{x\}$, $x\{y\}x$, $x\{y\}z$, $\{x\}y\{x\}$ (where the two $\{x\}$ have the same number of x 's)) <https://archive.fo/gUdAf> ($b^n \pm 1$ for prime b) <http://myfactors.moov.com/> ($b^n \pm 1$ for $2 \leq b \leq 9999$, b not perfect power)

For list of more references, see

<https://mersenneforum.org/showpost.php?p=571731&postcount=140> and <https://mersenneforum.org/showpost.php?p=582061&postcount=154>

Also see <https://primes.utm.edu/curios/includes/primetest.php> and <https://www.numberempire.com/primenumbers.php> and <http://www.javascripter.net/math/calculators/100digitbigintcalculator.htm> (just type x and click “prime?”) and <https://www.bigprimes.net/primalitytest> and <http://www.proftnj.com/calcprem.htm> and <https://www.archimedes-lab.org/primOmatic.html> and <http://www.sonic.net/~undoc/java/PrimeCalc.html> for links of prime checkers.

Also see <https://www.numberempire.com/numberfactorizer.php> and <https://www.alpertron.com.ar/ECM.HTM> and <http://www.javascripter.net/math/calculators/primefactorscalculator.htm> and <https://primefan.tripod.com/Factorer.html> and <http://www.se16.info/js/factor.htm> and <http://math.fau.edu/Richman/mla/factor-f.htm> for links of integer factorizers.

Also see <https://baseconvert.com/> and <https://www.calculand.com/unit-converter/zahlen.php> and <https://www.cut-the-knot.org/Curriculum/Algorithms/BaseConversion.shtml> and <https://linesegment.web.fc2.com/application/math/numbers/RadixConversion.html> (in Japanese) for links of base converters.

Also see <https://primes.utm.edu/lists/small/1000.txt> and <https://primes.utm.edu/lists/small/millions/> and https://oeis.org/A000040/b000040_1.txt and https://oeis.org/A000040/a000040_1B.7z and <https://www2.cs.arizona.edu/icon/oddsends/primes.htm> and <http://noe-education.org/D11102.php> (in French) and <https://primefan.tripod.com/500Primes1.html> (warning: this site incorrectly includes 1 as a prime and misses the primes 3229 and 3329) and <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/65/65.txt> and <http://www.primos.mat.br/indexen.html> and https://www.walter-fendt.de/html5/men/primenumbers_en.htm and <http://www.rsok.com/~jrm/printprimes.html> and <https://jocelyn.quizz.chat/np/cache/index.html> and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_prime_numbers#The first 1000 prime numbers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_prime_numbers#The_first_1000_prime_numbers) for links of lists of small primes.

Also see <http://primefan.tripod.com/500factored.html> and <http://www.sosmath.com/tables/factor/factor.html> and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Table_of_prime_factors for links of lists of factorizations of small integers.

Also see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Table_of_bases for links of lists of small integers in various bases.

(In fact, you can use [Wolfram Alpha](#) and [online Magma calculator](#) for prime checker, integer factorizer, and base converter, besides, many [mathematical softwares](#) also already have prime checkers, integer factorizers, and base converters, including [Maple](#), [wolfram Mathematica](#), [PARI/GP](#), [Python](#), [GMP](#), [Magma](#), [SageMath](#), see the table below, you can download these softwares by clicking the links)

software	Maple	Wolfram Mathematica	PARI/GP	Python	GMP	Magma	SageMath
check if a number is probable prime		PrimeQ[<i>number</i>]	ispseudo prime(<i>number</i>)				
check if a number is definitely prime		ProvablePrimeQ[<i>number</i>]	isprime(<i>number</i>)				
factor a number		FactorInteger[<i>number</i>]	factor(<i>number</i>)				
convert a number to base <i>b</i>		BaseForm[<i>number</i>, <i>base</i>] IntegerDigits[<i>number</i>, <i>base</i>]	digits(<i>number</i> , <i>base</i>)	int(<i>number</i>, <i>base</i>)			

Finally, there is a [C code](#) for the problem in this article: (need run with [GMP](#)), see [this forum post](#).