

Re: TOMMYS CONJECTURE sorry quasi way above 5.

Source: <http://sci.tech--archive.net/Archive/sci.math/2007-09/msg02429.html>

- *From:* tommy1729 <tommy1729@xxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Wed, 12 Sep 2007 09:42:21 EDT
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On Tue, 11 Sep 2007 16:25:30 -0700, David R Tribble
<david@xxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

tommy1729 wrote:

tommy's conjecture:
(1 = prime)
every positive integer is the sum of at most 8

times primes²

How is this more impressive than Goldbach's
Conjecture?

If Golbach's Conjecture is true, then every positive
integer
is either the sum of two primes (p_1+p_2 , even) or the
sum
of two primes plus one (p_1+p_2+1 , odd).

Tommy's conjecture relates to sums of squares of
primes.

He conjectures that every positive integer is a sum
of at most 8
squares of primes (where primes are extended to
include 1).

Why 8 and not less? I don't know. I'm sure he has his

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reasons.

3 is too obviously too low, since a number of the form $8k+7$ is not a sum of 3 or fewer squares of positive integers, much less primes.

Is 4 too low? I'm not sure.

of course , we already need 4 squares to represent all integers

But even if there are

counterexamples

there are , they are in my sequence given below

, the

more significant question is whether there are there infinitely many such counterexamples.

yep infinitely many.

I think the related density question is also interesting, and possibly within reach of currently known methods:

How many squares of primes (or 1) need to be summed to reach density 1? I suspect at most 5, but I could be wrong. However, I'm pretty sure it's less than 8.

nope 8.

quasi

see my sequence:

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<http://www.research.att.com/~njas/sequences/A096436>

notice 795 requires 8.

and already 73 requires more than 5.

robert g wilson bets on ≤ 9

regards
tommy1729

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