# Re: Special twin primes of the form −−−

***Source:*** http://sci.tech−archive.net/Archive/sci.math/2007−12/msg01618.html


- *From*: yae9911@xxxxxxxxxxxxx
- *Date*: Fri, 7 Dec 2007 23:49:14 −0800 (PST)


On 7 Dez., 16:46, Danny <fasttrac...@xxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

> Robert Israel wrote!
>
> > It really wasn't hard to find 30−digit examples, such >>as
> > 100000000000000000000000188781.
>
> This is interesting and should be tested more!
> The probability that any random odd integer that
> is not a 0(mod 3or5) could be prime when observing
> primes => than the one you found.
> In other words given the same range would you have a
> better chance of finding primes with p^4−2 than just
> randomly searching a prime range say of (sci.notation)
> e+29 through e+35?

I meant to say first finding the larger (p) twin between
e+29 through e+35 and therefore as in your case p^4 −2
would be a prime search in areas => e+116.

What are the largest known twin primes?

See http://primes.utm.edu/top20/page.php?id=1

The currently (Dec 2007) largest known pair has 58711 decimal digits.

Hugo

> Dan

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