## SOME CONJECTURES ON PRIMES (II)

## Maohua Le

Abstract. For any positive integer n, let  $p_n$  be the *n*th prime. In this paper we give a counter-example for the inequality

$$\exp(\sqrt{(n+1)/p_{n+1}})/\exp(\sqrt{p_n/n}) < \exp(\sqrt{3/5})/\exp(\sqrt{3/2})$$

Key words: prime, inequality

For any positive integer n, let  $p_n$  be the *n*th prime. Recently, Russo [3] proposed the following conjecture:

Conjecture For any positive integer n,

(1) 
$$|p_n \cdot (n+1) - n \cdot p_{n+1}| < \frac{1}{2} (n+1)^{9/50}.$$

In [3], Russo verified the equality (1) holds for  $p_n \leq 10^7$ . However, we shall show that (1) is false for some *n*.

Let  $p_n$  and  $p_{n+1}$  be twin primes. Then we have

(2) 
$$p_{n+1} = p_n + 2.$$

If (1) holds, then from (2) we get

(3) 
$$|p_n-2n| < \frac{1}{2}(n+1)^{9/50}$$
.

It is a well known fact that

(4) 
$$p_n > n \log n$$

for any positive integer n (see [2]). Therefore, by (3) and (4), we obtain

(5) 
$$n(\log n-2) < \frac{1}{2}(n+1)^{9/50}, n > 6.$$

By [1],  $p_n=297.2^{546}-1$  and  $p_n+1=297.2^{546}+1$  are twin primes. Then we have  $n>10^{10}$ . Therefore, (5) is impossible. Thus, the inequality (1) is false for some n.

## References

- R. Baillie, New primes of the form k 2"+1, Math. Comp. 33(1979), 1333-1336.
- [2] B. Rosser, The nth prime is greater than nlogn, Proc. London Math. Soc. (2) 45(1938), 21-44.
- [3] F. Russo, Ten conjectures on prime numbers, Smarandache Notions J. 12(2001), 295-296.

Department of Mathematics Zhanjiang Normal College Zhanjiang, Guangdong P. R. CHINA