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It's also true that if $p \neq mn$ then p is prime, but that's slightly
harder: let's not bother about it.

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$$6 = 2 \times 3 = 1 \times 2 \times 3.$$

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You need chocolate...

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There is a famous guess, called the Riemann hypothesis, which is too complicated to explain now but would mean that prime numbers occur fairly regularly. We know it is true for small numbers because we can ask a computer, but whether it is always true is one of the great unsolved problems of mathematics. You need another break. . .

Patterns in the primes

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What else?

5 is prime;

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5 is prime; so is $5 + 6 = 11$

What else?

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We don't know whether there are infinitely many pairs like 11 and 23, where p is prime (it's called a Sophie Germain prime after the mathematician who thought of this one) and $2p + 1$ is also prime.

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We don't know whether there are infinitely many pairs like 11 and 23, where p is prime (it's called a Sophie Germain prime after the mathematician who thought of this one) and $2p + 1$ is also prime. And we don't know lots of other things. . .