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SEMINAR ANNOUNCEMENT

Speaker: **Dr. D.R. Heath-Brown**
Magdalen College
Oxford University

Title: Consecutive Almost-Primes

Date: Thursday, September 19, 1991

Time: 15:00 hour

Venue: Rm. 104, Runme Shaw Building, University of Hong Kong

Abstract

There are several ways of defining classes of integers that are, in some sense, nearly prime. If $\varepsilon > 0$, we shall call a number n " ε -almost-prime", if $n = pm$ with p prime and $m \leq n^\varepsilon$. It is then a theorem that, for arbitrarily small ε , there are infinitely many pairs $n, n + 1$ of consecutive ε -almost-primes. For the proof one considers special sets n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k of integers for which $n_i - n_j$ divides n_j whenever $i \neq j$.

*** All interested are welcome ***