# Spacings Between and Units \& Tens Place Digits in Primes till One Trillion in Arithmetical Progressions 11 $n+k$ <br> Neeraj Anant Pande ${ }^{1}$ 

${ }^{1}$ Associate Professor, Department of Mathematics \& Statistics, Yeshwant Mahavidyalaya (College), Nanded - 431602, Maharashtra, INDIA<br>napande@gmail.com


#### Abstract

All 10 infinite prime containing arithmetical progressions $11 n+k$ are considered for spacings between primes of identical form in blocks of $10^{n}$ for $1 \leq n \leq 12$ till one trillion. The minimum spacings between primes of same forms in these blocks; for very first and last pairs with such minimum spacings, the first prime candidate in the pairs are determined along with the number of times such minimum spacings between them occur in these blocks. Similar work for maximum spacings is also undertaken. Finally the comparison of number of primes with different digits in units place and tens \& Units places is done.


Keywords: Arithmetical progressions, block-wise spacings, prime, prime digits.
Mathematics Subject Classification 2010: 11A41, 11N05, 11N25.

## 1. Introduction

Prime numbers are topic of investigation in this work. Their properties that make them prone to intense analysis are, amongst others, their infinitude [1], our hitherto inability of fitting them in a straightforward and simple formula after efforts to the extent that now some have started believing that such formula just doesn't exist, their irregular distribution [2] amongst the set of integers and many more.

The simplest expected formula for any list of infinite numbers will be of first degree. What can be more elementary than an arithmetical progression? This is the reason the occurrence of primes in arithmetical progression is being keenly dealt with. But almost 180 year ago [3], the possibilities of any arithmetical progression containing finite, infinite and all primes have been sorted out. Dirichlet came up with clear answer for any arithmetical progression $a n+b:$ If $a$ and $b$ have gcd greater than 1, then it contains at most finite number of primes, if this gcd is exactly 1 , it contains infinitely many primes and any arithmetical progression cannot contain all primes; not even $2 n+1$, as it fails to cover 2 ! Of course, the tricky candidates like $1 n+1$ or $1 n+0$ are prohibited as they mean nothing but the set of all integers!!

In depth study of prime containing arithmetical progression of all types $3 n+k, 4 n+k, 5 n+k, 6 n+k, 7 n+k, 8 n+k, 9 n+k$, $10 n+k$ has been recently done [4]-[15]. Here we undertake analysis of primes in $11 n+k$. Work on density distribution of primes in them is already done [16]. We take on analysis of spacings between primes in them.

## 2. Minimum Spacings between Primes in $11 n+k$ in Blocks of 10 Powers

For the reasons stated in very beginning, all primes cannot be analyzed in one go. If one is very much onto doing so, it comes at the cost of approximations. Here we are not interested in such asymptotic outcomes. So we have to confine ourselves to finite range in which we will do our study. We prefer earlier adopted block-wise approach. Considering all blocks of all powers of 10 , like $10,10^{2}, 10^{3}, \ldots, 10^{12}$, till $10^{12}$, we do our investigations.

The first requirement for this deeper analysis was prime number database; that too all primes till as high a limit as $1,000,000,000,000$. Formula non-fitting nature of primes compels to first generate all these primes and then to go ahead for additional work like analysis. This cumbersome task must be accomplished by choice of the best prime generating algorithm. It must be deterministic and covering complete desired range, in addition to, of course, being as efficient as possible on many fronts like number of steps required by it, time of execution, number of resources like memory of electronic computer, its CPU cycles etc. For our huge work, we could do a wise choice due to exhaustive comparisons of many prime generating algorithms in [17] [23]. On the top of this for actual implementation purpose a good programming language was needed to take care of heavy resource requirements. The choice of Java [24] proved correct due to many managed features in it.

Amongst all 11 arithmetical progressions $11 n+k$ for $k=0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10$, except the first one $11 n+0=11 n$, due to the Dirichlet's property other 10 contain infinitely many primes.

First it is the turn of minimum spacings in primes of same form.


Figure 1: Minimum Block Spacing between Primes of form $11 n+k$

As seen, except for the form $11 n+2$, the minimum in-block spacing between primes of all other forms is 22 . For $11 n+2$, as an exception, it is 11 . This is attributed to the presence of only even prime 2 in this progression. And there is no question of spacing between primes of form $11 n+0$ as contains a solo prime 11 .

First \& last primes in $10^{n}$ sized blocks with these minimum block spacings with next of same form are determined to be as follows :

Table 1: First Starters of Minimum Block Spacings between Primes of form $11 n+k$ in Blocks of $10^{n}$.

| S | Blocks of Size | First Primes of different forms with Respective Minimum Block Spacing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | (of 10 Power) | $11 n+1$ | $11 n+2$ | $11 n+3$ | $11 n+4$ | $11 n+5$ | $11 n+6$ | $11 n+7$ | $11 n+8$ | $11 n+9$ | $11 n+10$ |
| 1. | 10 | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found |
| 2. | 100 till $10^{12}$ | 67 | 2 | 157 | 37 | 577 | 61 | 7 | 19 | 31 | 109 |

Table 2: Last Starters of Minimum Block Spacings between Primes of form $11 n+k$ in Blocks of $10^{n}$.

| Sr. | Blocks of Size | Last Primes of different forms with Respective Minimum Block Spacing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| No. | (of 10 Power) | $11 n+1$ | $11 n+2$ | $11 n+3$ | $11 n+4$ | $11 n+5$ |
| 1. | 10 | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found |
| 2. | 100 | 2 | 2 | $999,999,984,547$ | $999,999,999,937$ | $999,999,997,771$ |
| 3. | 1,000 till $10^{12}$ | $999,999,996,601$ | 2 | $999,999,993,589$ | $999,999,999,937$ | $999,999,997,771$ |


| Sr. | Blocks of Size | Last Primes of different forms with Respective Minimum Block Spacing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | (of 10 Power) | $11 n+6$ | $11 n+7$ | $11 n+8$ | $11 n+9$ | $11 n+10$ |
| 1. | 10 | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found |
| 2. | 100 | $999,999,998,509$ | $999,999,999,577$ | $999,999,991,141$ | $999,999,978,217$ | $999,999,999,877$ |
| 3. | 1,000 till $10^{12}$ | $999,999,998,509$ | $999,999,999,577$ | $999,999,999,589$ | $999,999,978,217$ | $999,999,999,877$ |



Figure 2: First \& Last Starters of Minimum Spacings between Primes of form $11 n+k$ in $10^{n}$ Blocks.
Interestingly, although the first as well last primes of different forms with respective minimum block spacing remain same
after block size 1,000 for most of the forms, their count does increase significantly.

Table 3: Frequency of Minimum Block Spacings between Primes of form $11 n+k$.

|  | of Sizo | Number of Times Minimum Block Spacing Occurring for Primes of form 11n $+k$ for $k=$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | (of 10 Po | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | 10 | Not Found | NF | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found |
| 2 | 100 | 159,346,679 | 1 | 159,338,012 | 159,360,480 | 159,339,473 | 159,353,405 | 159,342,992 | 159,351 | 159,345,490 | 159,350,064 |
| 3 | 1,000 | 203,001,170 | 1 | 202,987,479 | 203,008,536 | 202,975,924 | 203,008,945 | 202,992,798 | 202,989,289 | 202,993,932 | 203,002,872 |
| 4. | 10,000 | 207,363,911 | 1 | 207,353,331 | 207,371,436 | 207,337,585 | 207,374,472 | 207,355,275 | 207,355,663 | 207,359,703 | 207,367,176 |
| 5 | 100,0 | 207,799,882 | 1 | 207,790,392 | 207,808,045 | 207,774,351 2 | 207,811,525 | 207,792,549 | 207,793,055 | 07,795,660 | 207,803,325 |
| 6. | 1,000,000 | 207,843,430 | 1 | 207,834,225 | 207,851,8 | 207,817,875 | 207,855,4 | 207,835,858 | 207,836,78 | 207,839,424 | 207,847,164 |
| 7. | 10,000,000 | 207,847,839 | 1 | 207,838,617 | 207,856,270 | 207,822,182 | 207,859,798 | 207,840,117 | 207,841,200 | 207,843,826 | 207,851,579 |
| 8. | 100,000,000 | 207,848,271 | 1 | 207,839,041 | 207,856,697 | 207,822,609 | 207,860,269 | 207,840,552 | 207,841,602 | 07,844,257 | 207,852,039 |
| 9. | 1,000,000,000 | 207,848,307 | 1 | 207,839,090 | 207,856,726 | 207,822,650 | 207,860,315 | 207,840,599 | 207,841,647 | 207,844,293 | 207,852,091 |
| 10. | 10,000,000,000 | 207,848,313 | 1 | 207,839,094 | 207,856,729 | 207,822,658 | 207,860,321 | 207,840,603 | 207,841,649 | 207,844,303 | 207,852,100 |
| 11. | 100,000,000,000 | 207,848,313 | 1 | 207,839,094 | 207,856,729 | 207,822,658 | 207,860,321 | 207,840,605 | 207,841,649 | 207,844,303 | 207,852,100 |
| 12. | 1,000,000,000,000 | 207,848,313 | 1 | 207,839,094 | 207,856,729 | 207,822,658 | 207,860,32 | 207,840,605 | 207,841,6 | 07,844,303 | 207,852,100 |

Dropping the special case of $11 n+2$ of unique occurrence of minimum spacing, like we have already dropped that of $11 \mathrm{n}+0$ of no occurrence of any spacing, these values are compared graphically.


Figure 3: Average Deviation in Occurrences of Minimum Block Spacing between Primes of form $11 n+k$ in Blocks of 10 Powers.
As seen clearly, for forms $11 n+3,11 n+5,11 n+7,11 n+8,11 n+9$ the number of occurrences of minimum block spacings is less compared to average of all while those of other 3 forms are majoritily above it.

## 3. Maximum Spacings between Primes in $11 \boldsymbol{n}+\boldsymbol{k}$ in Blocks of 10 Powers

As rarity of primes increases in general, the maximum spacing between primes is expected to rise with rise in the block size.

Table 4: Maximum Block Spacing between Primes of form $11 n+k$ in Blocks of $10^{n}$.

| Sr. | Blocks of Size | Maximum Spacing Between Primes of form |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | (of 10 Power) | $11 n+1$ | $11 n+2$ | $11 n+3$ | $11 n+4$ | $11 n+5$ | $11 n+6$ | $11 n+7$ | $11 n+8$ | $11 n+9$ | $11 n+10$ |
| 1. | 10 | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found |
| 2. | 100 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 3. | 1,000 | 990 | 990 | 990 | 990 | 990 | 990 | 990 | 990 | 990 | 990 |
| 4. | 10,000 | 5,104 | 4,774 | 5,280 | 5,456 | 4,840 | 4,884 | 4,950 | 4,686 | 4,752 | 5,610 |
| 5. | 100,000 | 5,236 | 4,884 | 5,280 | 5,456 | 4,906 | 5,016 | 5,170 | 4,752 | 4,862 | 5,610 |
| 6. | 1,000,000 till $10^{12}$ | 5,236 | 4,884 | 5,280 | 5,478 | 4,906 | 5,016 | 5,170 | 4,752 | 4,862 | 5,610 |

After rising at most till block size of $10^{6}$, they remain stable till $10^{12}$ with respect to inspection limit of one trillion. Their deviations of common average value are depicted in following graph.


Figure 4: \% Deviation of Maximum Block Spacing in Blocks of $10^{n}$ between Primes forms $11 n+k$ from Average.

First primes in $10^{n}$ sized blocks with these maximum block spacings with immediate next prime of same form are as follows :

Table 5: First Starters of Maximum Block Spacings between Primes of form $11 n+k$ in Blocks of $10^{n}$.

| Sr. | Blocks of Size <br> No. | First Prime with Respective Maximum Block Spacing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | Form 11n +1 | Form 11n +2 | Form 11n +3 | Form 11n +4 | Form 11n +5 |
| 1. |  | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found |
| 2. |  | 12,409 | 3,709 | 1,609 | 103 | 709 |
| 3. |  | $37,259,003$ | $17,783,009$ | $38,159,003$ | $47,418,001$ | $39,706,001$ |
| 4. |  | $151,110,404,677$ | $661,170,501,763$ | $804,139,840,837$ | $795,170,314,283$ | $925,223,102,743$ |
| 5. | 100,000 | $487,042,335,121$ | $324,777,916,553$ | $804,139,840,837$ | $795,170,314,283$ | $67,531,317,067$ |
| 6. | $1,000,000$ till $10^{12}$ | $487,042,335,121$ | $324,777,916,553$ | $804,139,840,837$ | $939,019,099,121$ | $67,531,317,067$ |


| Sr. <br> No. | Blocks of Size (of 10 Power) | First Prime with Respective Maximum Block Spacing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Form 11n +6 | Form 11n +7 | Form 11n +8 | Form 11n + 9 | Form 11n +10 |
| 1. | 10 | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found |
| 2. | 100 | 2,503 | 19,609 | 11,701 | 2,011 | 4,003 |
| 3. | 1,000 | 60,325,007 | 23,234,009 | 18,629,003 | 51,951,007 | 31,638,001 |
| 4. | 10,000 | 738,483,581,149 | 159,237,184,751 | 828,945,994,841 | 193,171,340,129 | 773,296,091,611 |
| 5. | 100,000 till $10^{12}$ | 208,943,188,427 | 387,801,208,681 | 759,097,606,231 | 601,873,566,677 | 773,296,091,611 |

Similarly the last primes in $10^{n}$ sized blocks with these maximum block spacings with immediate next prime of same form are also determined.

Table 6: Last Starters of Maximum Block Spacings between Primes of form $11 n+k$ in Blocks of $10^{n}$.

| Sr. | Blocks of Size | Last Prime with Respective Maximum Block Spacing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | (of 10 Power) | Form 11n +1 | Form 11n +2 | Form 11n +3 | Form 11n +4 | Form $11 n+5$ |
| 1. | 10 | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found |
| 2. | 100 | $999,999,947,101$ | $999,999,977,209$ | $999,999,922,903$ | $999,999,986,803$ | $999,999,932,101$ |
| 3. | 1,000 | $999,989,212,003$ | $999,996,711,001$ | $999,988,911,001$ | $999,994,715,009$ | $999,997,066,007$ |
| 4. | 10,000 | $151,110,404,677$ | $661,170,501,763$ | $804,139,840,837$ | $795,170,314,283$ | $925,223,102,743$ |
| 5. | 100,000 | $487,042,335,121$ | $324,777,916,553$ | $804,139,840,837$ | $795,170,314,283$ | $67,531,317,067$ |
| 6. | $1,000,000$ till $10^{12}$ | $487,042,335,121$ | $324,777,916,553$ | $804,139,840,837$ | $939,019,099,121$ | $67,531,317,067$ |


| Sr. | Blocks of Size | Last Prime with Respective Maximum Block Spacing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | (of 10 Power) | Form 11n +6 | Form 11n +7 | Form 11n +8 | Form 11n +9 | Form 11n +10 |
| 1. | 10 | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found |
| 2. | 100 | $999,999,998,311$ | $999,999,973,309$ | $999,999,899,203$ | $999,999,919,609$ | $999,999,921,601$ |
| 3. | 1,000 | $999,987,616,007$ | $999,996,090,001$ | $999,994,824,001$ | $999,996,622,007$ | $999,982,678,001$ |
| 4. | 10,000 | $738,483,581,149$ | $159,237,184,751$ | $828,945,994,841$ | $193,171,340,129$ | $773,296,091,611$ |
| 5. | 100,000 till $10^{12}$ | $208,943,188,427$ | $387,801,208,681$ | $759,097,606,231$ | $601,873,566,677$ | $773,296,091,611$ |



Figure 5: First \& Last Starters of Maximum Spacings between Primes of form $11 n+k$ in $10^{n}$ Blocks.

The number of maximum spacings between primes of same form in higher blocks of $10^{n}$ till 1 trillion gets soon settled to 1 .

Table 7: Frequency of Maximum Block Spacings between Primes of form $11 n+k$.

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline S r . \\ \mathrm{No} . \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Blocks of Size (of 10 Power) | Number of Times Maximum Block Spacing Occurring for Primes of form 11n $+k$ for $k=$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | 10 | Not Found | NF | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found | Not Found |
| 2. | 100 | 22,212,527 | 22,222,460 | 22,225,170 | 22,219,859 | 22,221,303 | 22,215,624 | 22,218,716 | 22,227,917 | 22,213,089 | 22,222,985 |
| 3. | 1,000 | 106,432 | 106,743 | 106,281 | 105,885 | 106,410 | 106,118 | 106,329 | 106,110 | 106,115 | 106,521 |
| 4. | 10,000 till $10^{12}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |



Figure 6: Average Deviation in Occurrences of Maximum Block Spacing between Primes of form $11 n+k$ in Blocks of size $10^{n}$.

## 4. Units Place \& Tens Place Digits in Twin Prime Pair Starters of form $11 \boldsymbol{n}+\boldsymbol{k}$

Like for primes in arithmetical progression of earlier forms, units place digits in arithmetical progression of current forms are also analyzed.

Table 8: Number of Primes of form $11 n+k$ with Different Units Place Digits till One Trillion.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sr. } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Units <br> Place <br> Digit | Number of Primes of form |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $11 n$ | $11 n+1$ | $11 n+2$ | $11 n+3$ | $11 n+4$ | $11 n+5$ | $11 n+6$ | $11 n+7$ | $11 n+8$ | $11 n+9$ | $11 n+10$ |
| 1. | 1 | 1 | 940,189,409 | 940,189,338 | 940,195,847 | 40,203,882 | 940,198,057 | 940,196,263 | 940,203,095 | 940,194,617 | 940,184,750 | 940,205,721 |
| 2. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | 3 | 0 | 940,211,556 | 940,193,744 | 940,195,621 | 940,190,141 | 940,205,185 | 940,202,169 | 940,201,087 | 940,200,551 | 940,191,086 | 940,188,764 |
| 4. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | 7 | 0 | 940,202,778 | 940,198,964 | 940,207,883 | 940,189,980 | 940,196,906 | 940,199,013 | 940,194,189 | 940,205,643 | 940,207,313 | 940,194,331 |
| 6. | 9 | 0 | 940,190,886 | 940,210,665 | 940,192,537 | 940,197,583 | 940,194,671 | 940,195,524 | 940,194,327 | 940,189,776 | 940,198,068 | 940,210,095 |

Except digits 2 and 5 at units place in primes which are unique cases and except the primes in form $11 n+0=11 n$, which contains only one primes, number of primes in other progressions $11 n+k$ with different digits in units places compare with each other as in figure.


Figure 7: Deviation of Units Place Digits in Primes of form $11 n+k$ from Average.
Consideration of tens and units place digits together in primes of forms $11 n+k$ till one trillion give following values.

Table 9: Number of Primes of form $11 n+k$ with Different Tens and Units Place Digits till One Trillion.

|  |  | Number of Primes of form |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Place Digits | $11 n$ | $11 n+1$ | $11 n+2$ | $11 n+3$ | $11 n+4$ | $11 n+5$ | $11 n+6$ | $11 n+7$ | $11 n+8$ | $11 n+9$ | $11 n+10$ |
| 1. | 01 | 0 | 94,015,455 | 94,019,667 | 94,017,840 | 94,018,125 | 94,019,719 | 94,025,271 | 94,019,697 | 94,018,717 | 94,019,640 | 94,027,093 |
| 2. | 02 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | 03 | 0 | 94,024,755 | 94,025,373 | 94,020,332 | 94,017,699 | 94,018,788 | 94,019,664 | 94,015,039 | 94,018,075 | 94,020,077 | 40 |
| 4. | 05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | 07 | 0 | 94,014,778 | 94,020,781 | 94,024,440 | 94,017,489 | 94,021,276 | 94,026,286 | 94,019,554 | 94,019,734 | 94,018,702 | 94,018,484 |
| 6. | 09 | 0 | 94,018,481 | 94,020,658 | 94,022,072 | 94,018,049 | 94,016,222 | 94,021,136 | 94,017,341 | 94,021,085 | 94,019,807 | 94,023,186 |
| 7. | 11 | 1 | 94,018,963 | 94,015,078 | 94,017,815 | 94,016,131 | 94,021,789 | 94,014,111 | 94,019,688 | 94,019,060 | 94,019,357 | 94,029,638 |
| 8. | 13 | 0 | 94,018,540 | 94,024,815 | 94,015,625 | 94,019,839 | 94,022,759 | 94,024,261 | 94,016,423 | 94,019,959 | 94,017,671 | 94,020,812 |
| 9. | 17 | 0 | 94,019,334 | 94,019,846 | 94,015,442 | 94,015,994 | 94,014,498 | 94,017,960 | 94,024,449 | 94,019,921 | 94,020,414 | 94,021,447 |
| 10. | 19 | 0 | 94,020,603 | 94,021,282 | 94,023,605 | 94,020,739 | 94,017,811 | 94,025,145 | 94,022,241 | 94,026,883 | 94,025,777 | 94,020,481 |
| 11. | 21 | 0 | 94,019,537 | 94,021,133 | 94,022,631 | 94,020,603 | 94,024,939 | 94,026,901 | 94,018,238 | 94,019,108 | 94,015,180 | 94,019,181 |
| 12. | 23 | 0 | 94,019,850 | 94,023,137 | 94,016,774 | 94,015,356 | 94,023,642 | 94,025,243 | 94,020,732 | 94,020,383 | 94,019,084 | 94,020,912 |
| 13. | 27 | 0 | 94,019,215 | 94,022,121 | 94,021,485 | 94,018,513 | 94,022,283 | 94,020,484 | 94,025,833 | 94,017,493 | 94,021,954 | 94,017,991 |
| 14. | 29 | 0 | 94,016,857 | 94,016,956 | 94,020,897 | 94,022,364 | 94,022,653 | 94,019,268 | 94,021,688 | 94,020,442 | 94,015,197 | 94,021,107 |
| 15. | 31 | 0 | 94,024,542 | 94,023,963 | 94,022,310 | 94,019,078 | 94,014,682 | 94,018,550 | 94,018,745 | 94,021,536 | 94,021,179 | 94,016,711 |
| 16. | 33 | 0 | 94,016,657 | 94,019,979 | 94,022,539 | 94,019,397 | 94,015,357 | 94,019,845 | 94,019,358 | 94,023,170 | 94,018,280 | 94,023,052 |
| 17. | 37 | 0 | 94,022,007 | 94,020,718 | 94,019,590 | 94,018,638 | 94,019,660 | 94,019,126 | 94,015,027 | 94,015,526 | 94,021,548 | 94,026,996 |
| 18. | 39 | 0 | 94,019,957 | 94,021,709 | 94,019,754 | 94,016,560 | 94,021,438 | 94,014,250 | 94,017,556 | 94,016,353 | 94,023,644 | 94,024,142 |
| 19. | 41 | 0 | 94,009,439 | 94,022,316 | 94,022,624 | 94,021,578 | 94,021,427 | 94,009,732 | 94,021,242 | 94,016,943 | 94,019,212 | 94,025,493 |
| 20. | 43 | 0 | 94,015,781 | 94,020,936 | 94,020,980 | 94,018,522 | 94,023,747 | 94,013,631 | 94,025,467 | 94,018,921 | 94,017,962 | 94,021,646 |
| 21. | 47 | 0 | 94,023,103 | 94,018,457 | 94,020,649 | 94,022,725 | 94,016,208 | 94,020,153 | 94,016,479 | 94,023,123 | 94,020,654 | 94,016,181 |
| 22. | 49 | 0 | 94,018,336 | 94,027,330 | 94,019,004 | 94,024,399 | 94,025,592 | 94,015,248 | 94,015,374 | 94,015,029 | 94,018,048 | 94,022,416 |
| 23. | 51 | 0 | 94,021,676 | 94,022,031 | 94,020,898 | 94,023,434 | 94,024,626 | 94,019,936 | 94,014,786 | 94,023,689 | 94,020,800 | 94,013,004 |
| 24. | 53 | 0 | 94,030,718 | 94,011,739 | 94,017,145 | 94,018,250 | 94,025,967 | 94,017,950 | 94,020,791 | 94,020,044 | 94,014,901 | 94,018,082 |
| 25. | 57 | 0 | 94,019,749 | 94,016,194 | 94,018,521 | 94,017,241 | 94,023,306 | 94,023,350 | 94,021,968 | 94,019,204 | 94,015,986 | 94,017,476 |
| 26. | 59 | 0 | 94,020,340 | 94,024,659 | 94,017,003 | 94,013,816 | 94,020,488 | 94,023,245 | 94,024,534 | 94,018,877 | 94,018,202 | 94,018,358 |
| 27. | 61 | 0 | 94,019,050 | 94,017,034 | 94,022,180 | 94,018,373 | 94,014,067 | 94,021,302 | 94,023,427 | 94,023,743 | 94,019,613 | 94,017,321 |
| 28. | 63 | 0 | 94,016,969 | 94,017,878 | 94,021,955 | 94,020,711 | 94,020,239 | 94,018,056 | 94,022,274 | 94,022,054 | 94,022,569 | 94,012,661 |
| 29. | 67 | 0 | 94,016,394 | 94,027,202 | 94,019,353 | 94,026,738 | 94,024,980 | 94,016,493 | 94,011,780 | 94,021,447 | 94,021,577 | 94,017,393 |
| 30. | 69 | 0 | 94,017,754 | 94,017,163 | 94,010,994 | 94,020,517 | 94,019,246 | 94,015,743 | 94,016,550 | 94,016,636 | 94,015,357 | 94,022,484 |
| 31. | 71 | 0 | 94,021,467 | 94,020,631 | 94,016,146 | 94,025,453 | 94,016,798 | 94,017,958 | 94,022,568 | 94,016,288 | 94,022,031 | 94,017,149 |
| 32. | 73 | 0 | 94,022,971 | 94,018,436 | 94,021,996 | 94,018,299 | 94,018,924 | 94,017,537 | 94,021,294 | 94,019,593 | 94,020,914 | 94,016,983 |
| 33. | 77 | 0 | 94,025,376 | 94,021,680 | 94,016,821 | 94,012,575 | 94,014,104 | 94,016,866 | 94,022,358 | 94,025,379 | 94,019,167 | 94,022,317 |


|  | Tens \& | Number of Primes of form |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Place Digits | $11 n$ | $11 n+1$ | $11 n+2$ | $11 n+3$ | $11 n+4$ | $11 n+5$ | $11 n+6$ | $11 n+7$ | $11 n+8$ | $11 n+9$ | $11 n+10$ |
| 34. | 79 | 0 | 94,020,995 | 94,022,335 | 94,019,673 | 94,024,057 | 94,019,031 | 94,020,331 | 94,011,612 | 94,017,065 | 94,015,466 | 94,018,261 |
| 35. | 81 | 0 | 94,022,128 | 94,012,312 | 94,018,697 | 94,017,227 | 94,016,963 | 94,017,130 | 94,019,978 | 94,020,414 | 94,014,329 | 94,020,825 |
| 36. | 83 | 0 | 94,021,653 | 94,017,644 | 94,017,972 | 94,020,354 | 94,020,466 | 94,024,878 | 94,015,211 | 94,016,451 | 94,017,400 | 94,019,871 |
| 37. | 87 | 0 | 94,019,060 | 94,012,900 | 94,022,814 | 94,019,098 | 94,018,450 | 94,019,123 | 94,020,942 | 94,023,617 | 94,022,798 | 94,020,252 |
| 38. | 89 | 0 | 94,018,938 | 94,021,891 | 94,016,630 | 94,020,980 | 94,015,662 | 94,018,120 | 94,025,857 | 94,020,781 | 94,024,447 | 94,018,702 |
| 39. | 91 | 0 | 94,017,152 | 94,015,173 | 94,014,706 | 94,023,880 | 94,023,047 | 94,025,372 | 94,024,726 | 94,015,119 | 94,013,409 | 94,019,306 |
| 40. | 93 | 0 | 94,023,662 | 94,013,807 | 94,020,303 | 94,021,714 | 94,015,296 | 94,021,104 | 94,024,498 | 94,021,901 | 94,022,228 | 94,015,505 |
| 41. | 97 | 0 | 94,023,762 | 94,019,065 | 94,028,768 | 94,020,969 | 94,022,141 | 94,019,172 | 94,015,799 | 94,020,199 | 94,024,513 | 94,015,794 |
| 42. | 99 | 0 | 94,018,625 | 94,016,682 | 94,022,905 | 94,016,102 | 94,016,528 | 94,023,038 | 94,021,574 | 94,016,625 | 94,022,123 | 94,020,958 |




Figure 8: Deviation of Last Two Digits in Primes of form $11 n+k$ from Average.

These graphs are for 10 significant arithmetical progression forms by neglecting the cases of digit combinations where there are unique primes.

## Acknowledgements

The author records the use of Java Programming Language, NetBeans IDE and Microsoft Excel that played a crucial role in all determinations. The physical resources used were the computers of Department of Mathematics \& Statistics and UPS facility of Electronics Department

Thanks are extended to University Grants Commission (U.G.C.), New Delhi of the Government of India for funding this research work under a Research Project (F.No. 47-748/13(WRO)).

The author is also grateful to the anonymous referee of this paper.

## References

[1] Euclid (of Alexandria), Elements, Book IX, 300 BC.
[2] Benjamin Fine, Gerhard Rosenberger, Number Theory: An Introduction via the Distribution of Primes, Birkhauser, 2007.
[3] P.G.L. Dirichlet, Beweis des Satzes, dass jede unbegrenzte arithmetische Progression, deren erstes Glied und Differenz ganze Zahlen ohne gemeinschaftlichen Factor sind, unendlich viele Primzahlen enthält, Abhand. Ak. Wiss. Berlin, 1837.
[4] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Analysis of Primes Less than a Trillion", International Journal of Computer Science \& Engineering Technology (ISSN: 2229-3345), Vol. 6, No. 06, pp. 332 - 341, 2015.
[5] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Analysis of Primes in Arithmetical Progressions $3 n+k$ up to a Trillion", IOSR Journal of Mathematics, Volume 11, Issue 3 Ver. IV, pp. 72-85, 2015.
[6] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Analysis of Primes in Arithmetical Progressions $4 n+k$ up to a Trillion", International Journal of Mathematics and Computer Applications Research, Vol. 5, Issue 4, pp. 1-18, 2015.
[7] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Analysis of Primes in Arithmetical Progressions $5 n+k$ up to a Trillion", Journal of Research in Applied Mathematics, Volume 2, Issue 5, pp. 14-29, 2015.
[8] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Analysis of Primes in Arithmetical Progressions $6 n+k$ up to a Trillion", International Journal of Mathematics and Computer Research, Volume 3, Issue 6, pp. 1037-1053, 2015.
[9] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Analysis of Primes in Arithmetical Progressions $7 n+k$ up to a Trillion", International Journal of Mathematics and Its Applications, Accepted, 2016.
[10] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Block-wise Distribution of Primes less than a Trillion in Arithmetical Progressions $8 n+k$ ", IOSR Journal of Mathematics, Accepted, 2016.
[11] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Spacings Between and Units \& Tens Place Digits in Primes till One Trillion in Arithmetical Progressions $8 n+k$ ", American International Journal of Research in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics, Communicated, 2016.
[12] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Block-wise Density Distribution of Primes less than a Trillion in Arithmetical Progressions $9 n+k$ ", International Journal of Advances in Mathematics and Statistics, Communicated, 2016.
[13] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Spacings Between and Units \& Tens Place Digits in Primes till One Trillion in Arithmetical Progressions $9 n+k$ ", International Journal of Mathematics and Statistics Invention, Communicated, 2016.
[14] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Block-wise Density Distribution of Primes less than a Trillion in Arithmetical Progressions $10 n+k$ ", Journal of Research in Applied Mathematics, Communicated, 2016.
[15] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Spacings Between and Units \& Tens Place Digits in Primes till One Trillion in Arithmetical Progressions $10 n+k "$, International Journal of Computer Science \& Engineering Technology, Communicated, 2016.
[16] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Block-wise Density Distribution of Primes less than a Trillion in Arithmetical Progressions $11 n+k$ ", International Journal of Recent Research in Mathematics, Computer Science and Information Technology, Communicated, 2016.
[17] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Evolution of Algorithms: A Case Study of Three Prime Generating Sieves", Journal of Science and Arts, Year 13, No.3(24), pp. 267-276, 2013.
[18] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Algorithms of Three Prime Generating Sieves Improvised Through Nonprimality of Even Numbers (Except 2)", International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Computational and Applied Sciences, Issue 6, Volume 4, pp. 274-279, 2013.
[19] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Algorithms of Three Prime Generating Sieves Improvised by Skipping Even Divisors (Except 2)", American International Journal of Research in Formal, Applied \& Natural Sciences, Issue 4, Volume 1, pp. 22-27, 2013.
[20] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Prime Generating Algorithms through Nonprimality of Even Numbers (Except 2) and by Skipping Even Divisors (Except 2)", Journal of Natural Sciences, Vol. 2, No.1, pp. 107-116, 2014.
[21] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Prime Generating Algorithms by Skipping Composite Divisors", International Journal of Computer Science \& Engineering Technology, Vol. 5, No. 09, pp. 935-940, 2014.
[22] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Improved Prime Generating Algorithms by Skipping Composite Divisors and Even Numbers (Other Than 2)", Journal of Science and Arts, Year 15, No.2(31), pp. 135-142, 2015.
[23] Neeraj Anant Pande, "Refinement of Prime Generating Algorithms", International Journal of Innovative Science, Engineering \& Technology, Vol. 2 Issue 6, pp. 21-24, 2015.
[24] Herbert Schildt, Java : The Complete Reference, $7^{\text {th }}$ Edition, Tata McGraw Hill, 2006.

