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William D. Banks, Columbia, MO, **Tristan Freiberg**, Columbia, MO , and **Caroline Turnage-Butterbaugh*** (cturnagebutterbaugh@gmail.com), Fargo, ND. *Consecutive Primes in Tuples.*

Maynard and Tao have recently shown that if k is sufficiently large in terms of m , then for an admissible k -tuple $\mathcal{H}(x) = \{gx + h_j\}_{j=1}^k$ of linear forms in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$, the set $\mathcal{H}(n) = \{gn + h_j\}_{j=1}^k$ contains at least m primes for infinitely many $n \in \mathbb{N}$. In this talk, we deduce that $\mathcal{H}(x)$ contains at least m consecutive primes for infinitely many n . As an application, we answer an old question of Erdős and Turán by producing strings of $m + 1$ consecutive primes whose successive gaps form an increasing (respectively decreasing) sequence. (Received January 31, 2015)