CORRIGENDUM

J. P. Buhler, R. E. Crandall & M. A. Penk, “Primes of the form $n! \pm 1$ and $2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots p \pm 1$,” Math. Comp., v. 38, 1982, pp. 639–643.

The list of primes of the form $2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots \cdot p - 1$ given on p. 640 is not complete. An additional prime occurs; namely, for $p = 337$. The primality of $N = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots \cdot 337 - 1$ can be proved using the Lucas-Lehmer sequence $\{U_k\}$ corresponding to $P = 5, \; Q = 7, \; D = -3$; see [1, Theorem 13]. It is then easily verified that $(D/N) = -1, \; p \mid U_{N+1}$ and, for all primes $p \leq 337, \; p \mid U_{(N+1)/p}$.

The prime to be inserted was detected by determining all pseudoprimes base 13 of the forms $n! \pm 1$ for $n \leq 440$, and those of the forms $2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots \cdot p \pm 1$ for $p \leq 2473$.

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