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We made the mistake of solely attributing Theorem 1 (below) to Wagstaff [3, Theorem 1, p. 3], when the result was proved earlier by Kellner [2, Theorem 4.4, p. 14].

Theorem 1. *The prime k -tuples conjecture implies the existence of infinitely many primary Carmichael numbers with three prime factors.*

The proofs of Kellner and Wagstaff differ. Wagstaff used the universal form $(6n+1)(12n+1)(18n+1)$. Assuming the three factors are prime numbers p, q , and r , he explicitly expressed the product $m = pqr$ in base- ℓ , and saw that the ℓ -ary digits of m sum up to ℓ for all $\ell \in \{p, q, r\}$. Kellner developed a theory that proved the theorem for *all* 3-linear-factor universal forms, and invoked Dickson's conjecture [1] which, in our context, is equivalent to the prime k -tuples conjecture.

We thank Bernd Kellner for bringing the omission to our attention.

References

- [1] L. E. Dickson, A new extension of Dirichlet's theorem on prime numbers, *Messenger* **33** (1904), 155–161.
- [2] B. C. Kellner, On primary Carmichael numbers, *Integers* **22** (2022), #A38, 39 pp.
- [3] S. Wagstaff, Primary Carmichael numbers, *Integers* **22** (2022), #A55, 8 pp.