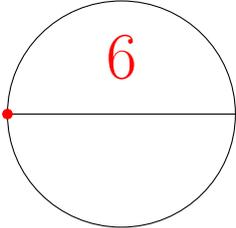
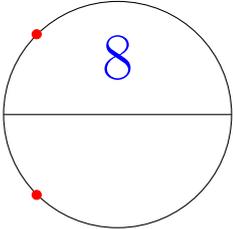
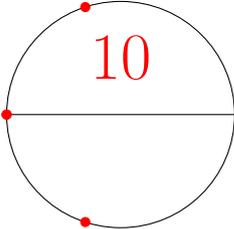
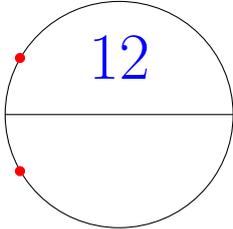
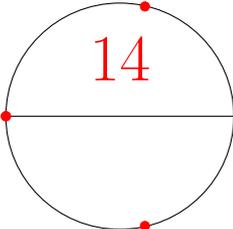
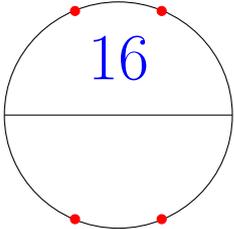
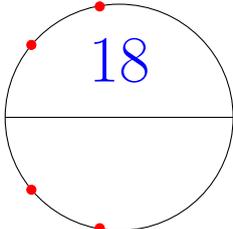
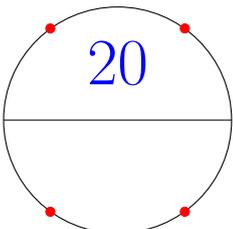
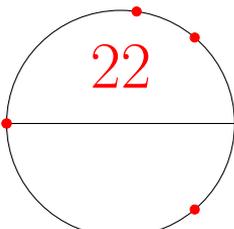
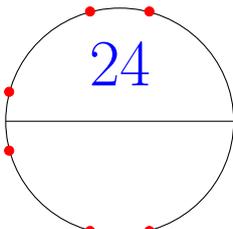
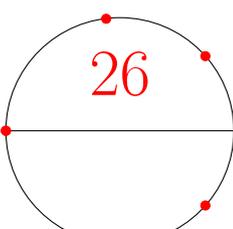
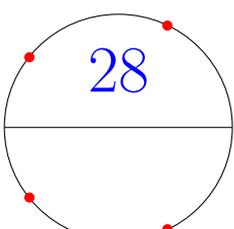
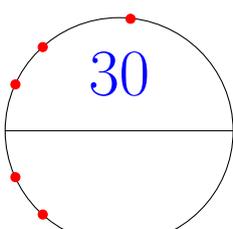
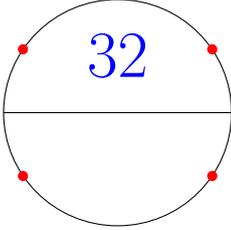
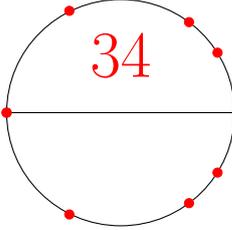
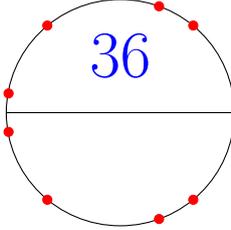
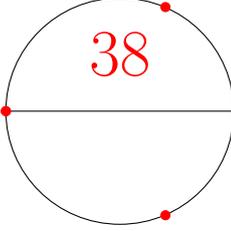
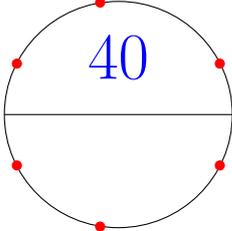
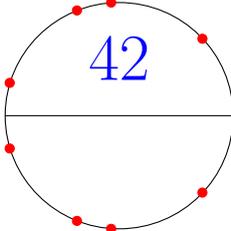
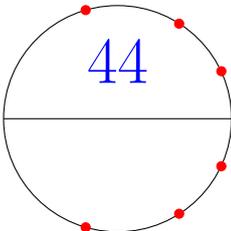
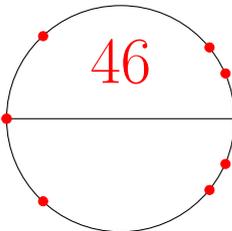
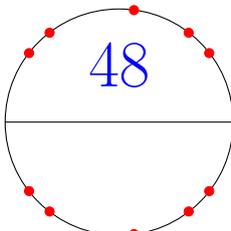
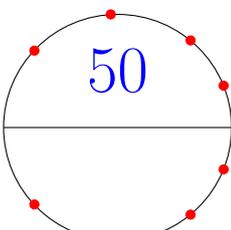
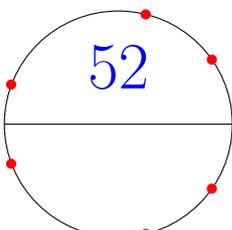
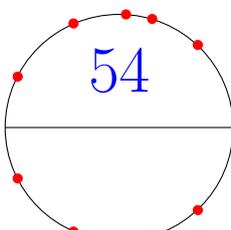
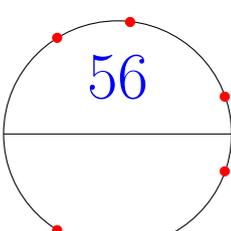
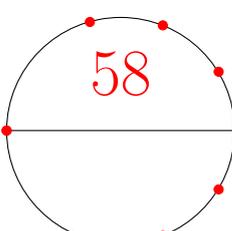
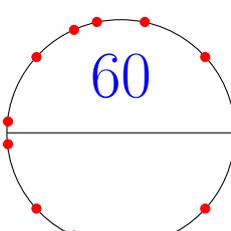
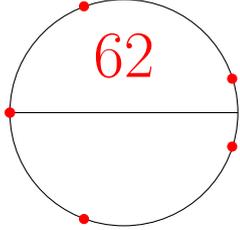
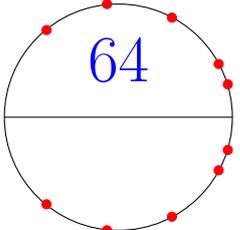
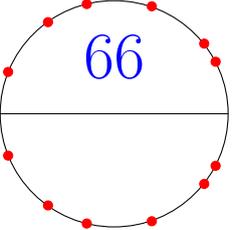
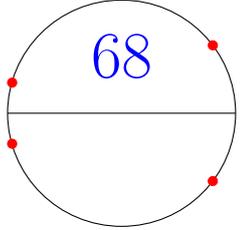
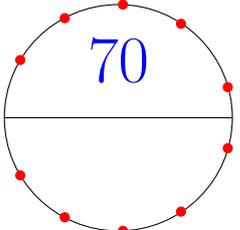
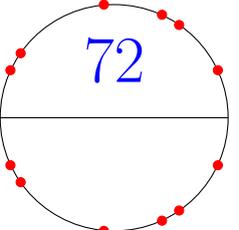
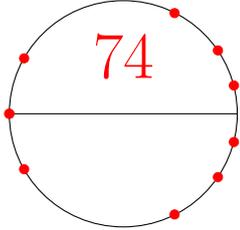
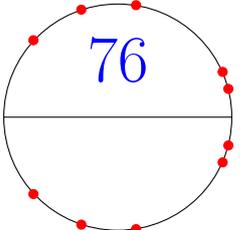
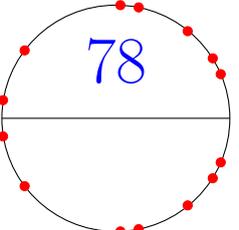
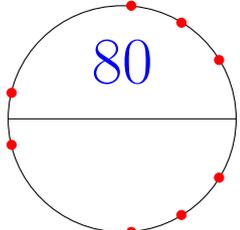
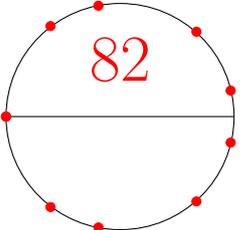
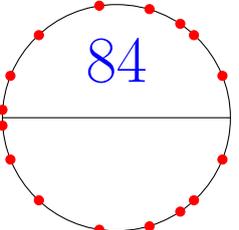
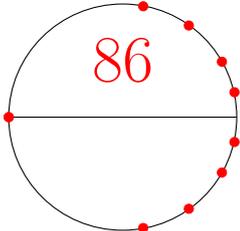
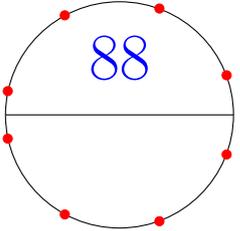
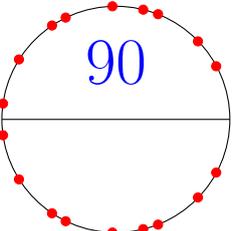


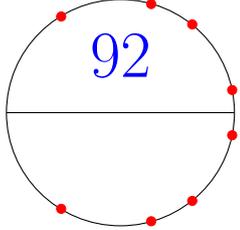
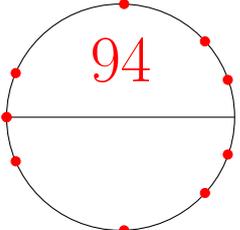
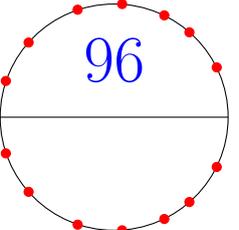
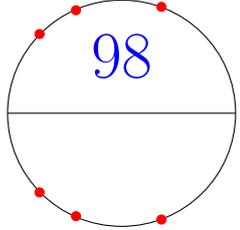
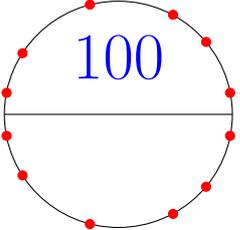
Décomposants de Goldbach sur colliers pour nombres pairs (Denise Vella-Chemla, 23.5.2019)

Pour chaque n pair sont fournies les décomposants de Goldbach de n , c'est-à-dire les solutions du système d'incongruences $x^2 - nx \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, $\forall p$ premier $< \sqrt{n}$. Les doubles de nombres premiers, qui vérifient trivialement la conjecture de Goldbach, sont écrits en rouge.

 <p>62</p>	 <p>64</p>	 <p>66</p>
 <p>68</p>	 <p>70</p>	 <p>72</p>
 <p>74</p>	 <p>76</p>	 <p>78</p>
 <p>80</p>	 <p>82</p>	 <p>84</p>
 <p>86</p>	 <p>88</p>	 <p>90</p>

 <p>92</p>	 <p>94</p>	 <p>96</p>
 <p>98</p>	 <p>100</p>	