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**About J-numbers, the solutions to the equation  
 $\phi(\phi(n)(n - 1)) = \phi(n)\phi(n - 1)$  with  $\phi$  the Euler  $\phi$ -function.**

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In this talk we will prove the existence of infinitely many solutions of the equation  $\phi(\phi(n - 1)) = \phi(n)\phi(n - 1)$ . Such solution will be referred to simply as  $J$ -numbers. We discuss the problem of determining whether or not there exist infinitely many  $J$ -numbers having only two prime factors. Some consequences of this question would yield, concerning the well-known family of Sierpiński numbers, are mentioned too.