1116-11-1835 **Lenny Jones** and **Tristan Phillips***, Department of Mathematics, Shippensburg University, Shippensburg, PA 17257, Shippensburg, PA 17257. *Primefree Shifted Lucas Sequences of the Second Kind.* Preliminary report.

We say a sequence $\mathcal{S} = (s_n)_{n\geq 0}$ is *primefree* if $|s_n|$ is not prime for all $n \geq 0$ and, to rule out trivial situations, we require that no single prime divides all terms of $\mathcal{S}$. Recently, the first author showed that, for any integer a, there exist infinitely many integers k such that both of the shifted sequences $\mathcal{U}_a \pm k$ are simultaneously primefree, where $\mathcal{U}_a = (u_n)_{n\geq 0}$ is the Lucas sequence of the first kind defined by

$$u_0 = 0, \quad u_1 = 1, \quad \text{and} \quad u_n = au_{n-1} + u_{n-2}, \quad \text{for } n \geq 2.$$

In this talk, we establish an analogous theorem for Lucas sequences $\mathcal{V}_a = (v_n)_{n\geq 0}$ of the second kind, defined by

$$v_0 = 2, \quad v_1 = a, \quad \text{and} \quad v_n = av_{n-1} + v_{n-2}, \quad \text{for } n \geq 2.$$

This result provides additional evidence in support of a conjecture of Ismailescu and Shim. (Received September 21, 2015)