1023-05-1228 **Carl D. Mueller*** (cmueller@canes.gsw.edu), 800 GSW State University Drive, Americus, GA 31709, and **Daniel Schaal**. *Disjunctive Rado Numbers for some Linear Equations.*

In 1916, I. Schur proved the following theorem. For every integer t greater than or equal to 2, there exists a least integer n = S(t) such that for every coloring of the set {1, 2, ... , n} with t colors there exists a monochromatic solution to x + y = z. The integers S(t) are called Schur numbers. Some years later, R. Rado, a student of Schur, studied a similar concept known as Rado numbers. More recently, the concept of disjunctive Rado numbers has been defined. If L1 and L2 are linear equations, then the disjunctive Rado number of the set {L1,L2} is the least integer n, provided that it exists, such that for every 2-coloring of the set {1, 2, . . . , n} there exists a monochromatic solution to either L1 or L2. If such an integer n does not exist, then the disjunctive Rado number is infinite. In this talk we consider the following problem. For the pair of positive integers (a,b), let r(a,b) be the least integer so that every 2-coloring of the set {1, 2, . . . , n} has a monochromatic solution to either ax+y=z or bx+y=z. We find values of r(a,b) for all (a,b). (Received September 25, 2006)