# What Is the Best Primel Prime to Guess First? 

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#### Abstract

Primel is a variation on the popular word game, Wordle. In Primel, a person must repeatedly try to guess a five-digit prime number, receiving feedback from each unsuccessful guess, including what digits are in the correct spot, what digits are not in the correct spot, and what digits are not in the number at all. Since information is gleaned from each guess that may inform the subsequent guess, one's initial guess can make a big difference in how quickly one can guess the true number. In this paper, I investigate what the best initial guesses are. I additionally discuss variations of the game, strategy variations, and why some initial guesses are better than others.


## Introduction

The recently popular word game, Wordle, has triggered a variety of game strategy research. (Anderson and Meyer 2022, de Silva 2022, Short 2022) This research has focused on the best starting words and the best overall strategy for making the correct guess quickest. The less-popular spin-off of Wordle, Primel, has not yet been investigated as thoroughly. In this paper I provide an initial analysis of Primel, including simple strategies, best initial Primel primes to guess, and variations to the game.

## What is Primel?

Primel is a Prime number guessing game. Players attempt to guess a five-digit Prime number, receiving feedback from each unsuccessful guess. The feedback received includes information on which digits are in the correct spot, what digits are in the number but not in the correct spot, and what digits are not in the number at all. Players have six attempts. ${ }^{1}$


[^0]
## Lazy Strategy

I first consider a single iterative strategy. I call this the Lazy Strategy, as it involves essentially random guessing after one pre-defined guess. While this is not the theoretically optimal strategy, this strategy is very easy to learn and implement, as unlike other strategies it does not require the player to make complex calculations, but rather just requires that they memorize a single number and then guess randomly based on the information provided.

1. Guess a pre-defined number
2. If the guess isn't correct, find all possible options for the Prime number given the information gleaned from the last guess/all previous guesses
3. Guess one of those options randomly
4. Repeat steps 2 through 4 until the guess is correct.

## Two-digit Primel

I first consider this iterative strategy for two-digit Primel, since it's computationally simpler. These particular results are based on the archived script, with each prime being tested as an initial guess approximately 200,000 times.

| First <br> guess | Rounds <br> until <br> correct <br> guess |
| :--- | :--- |
| 17 | 3.155358 |
| 71 | 3.20928 |
| 13 | 3.297963 |
| 31 | 3.354459 |
| 37 | 3.380309 |
| 41 | 3.384105 |
| 73 | 3.399043 |
| 47 | 3.418694 |
| 19 | 3.424679 |
| 97 | 3.442538 |
| 79 | 3.467077 |
| 61 | 3.528777 |
| 43 | 3.535725 |
| 53 | 3.551548 |
| 83 | 3.555717 |
| 23 | 3.567701 |
| 67 | 3.571386 |
| 89 | 3.605718 |
| 59 | 3.613944 |
| 29 | 3.617004 |
| 11 | 3.671746 |
|  |  |

The best initial guess is clear- 17. It's mostly obvious why this is a good initial guess too, 17 and 71 are both primes, so even if 17 is wrong as an initial guess, it may directly lead one to 71. It's also very likely that atleast one digit will be correct if one guesses 17, since a 1 or 7 is present in 12 of the 20 other 2 -digit primes, with 7 of those exact matching on a 1 as the first digit or a 7 as the second digit.

The worst guess is clear too- 11.11 is obviously a bad guess because it has only one unique digit, thus reducing the likelihood of a correct digit being guessed. What's somewhat surprising, is 11 is only a slightly worse guess than 29.

## What are the most valuable digits?

The following table displays the average number of guesses to correct guess for each digit as it's found in each Prime number. ${ }^{2}$


## Slightly-less Lazy Strategy

I now consider a second modified strategy. I call this the Slightly-less Lazy Strategy, as it involves random guessing after one to two pre-defined guesses.

1. Guess a pre-defined number
2. If no digits of the guess are correct, guess a pre-defined second guess. If one or more of the guesses are correct, skip to step 3.
3. If the guess isn't correct, find all possible options for the Prime number given the information gleaned from the last guess/all previous guesses
4. Guess one of those options randomly
5. Repeat steps 3 through 5 until the guess is correct.
[^1]We test all possible combinations of first and second guesses using the past strategy. The following combinations yield the best overall number of rounds until correct guess. ${ }^{3}$

| First guess-Second guess | Rounds until correct <br> guess |
| :--- | :--- |
| $71-23$ | 3.301887 |
| $37-61$ | 3.314286 |
| $37-41$ | 3.320388 |
| $13-79$ | 3.321739 |
| $31-89$ | 3.324561 |
| $17-53$ | 3.33 |
| $23-17$ | 3.330097 |
| $53-17$ | 3.345794 |
| $31-97$ | 3.35 |
| $13-29$ | 3.352273 |

The following yield the worst overall number of rounds until correct guess.

| First guess-Second guess | Rounds until correct <br> guess |
| :--- | :--- |
| $59-23$ | 4.237113 |
| $67-89$ | 4.149123 |
| $79-11$ | 4.140187 |
| $89-11$ | 4.13 |
| $89-23$ | 4.12931 |
| $29-11$ | 4.125 |
| $59-61$ | 4.12381 |
| $59-11$ | 4.08046 |
| $11-23$ | 4.075472 |
| $29-83$ | 4.046512 |

Interestingly, the second guess in the best-performing combination is the same as the second guess in the worst-performing combination. This interesting finding highlights an important property of guess combinations- a guess's value can be highly variable depending on other guesses that have been made. Certain guesses pair better with some more than others.

[^2]
## Three-digit Primel

Next, I return to the original Lazy Strategy, to examine three-digit Primel. Due to a greater number of options, I test all options a smaller number of times, approximately 14,000 times each.

Here are the best 10 options obtained:

| First <br> guess | Rounds <br> until <br> correct <br> guess |
| :--- | :--- |
| 349 | 3.694085 |
| 149 | 3.69507 |
| 641 | 3.697183 |
| 491 | 3.69838 |
| 463 | 3.700563 |
| 439 | 3.703099 |
| 643 | 3.707817 |
| 691 | 3.708732 |
| 461 | 3.710915 |
| 613 | 3.711338 |

Here are the worst ten options:

| First <br> guess | Rounds <br> until <br> correct <br> guess |
| :--- | :--- |
| 101 | 4.177042 |
| 557 | 4.170423 |
| 227 | 4.152324 |
| 881 | 4.144577 |
| 887 | 4.142887 |
| 229 | 4.141268 |
| 929 | 4.135352 |
| 811 | 4.13169 |
| 661 | 4.128451 |
| 223 | 4.126972 |

Interestingly, the worst-performing three-digit prime has similar properties to the worstperforming two digit prime. The worst three-digit prime, 101 , is $10^{\wedge} 2+1$ and is the lowest three-digit prime, while the worst two-digit prime, 11 , is $10^{\wedge} 1+1$ and is the lowest twodigit prime.

## Four-digit Primel

Next, again applying the original Lazy Strategy, I explore four-digit Primel. Due to an even greater number of options, I test all options an even smaller number of times, approximately 1,000 times each.

Here are the best 10 options obtained:

| First <br> guess | Rounds <br> until <br> correct <br> guess |
| :--- | :--- |
| 8263 | 3.74717 |
| 4657 | 3.772642 |
| 5869 | 3.772642 |
| 6427 | 3.775472 |
| 4759 | 3.779245 |
| 4261 | 3.782075 |
| 8623 | 3.783019 |
| 8123 | 3.783962 |
| 8369 | 3.783962 |
| 2459 | 3.788679 |

Here are the worst 10 options obtained:

| First <br> guess | Rounds <br> until <br> correct <br> guess |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1117 | 4.471698 |
| 3733 | 4.445283 |
| 5557 | 4.438679 |
| 7177 | 4.428302 |
| 1171 | 4.424528 |
| 1777 | 4.424528 |
| 1181 | 4.423585 |
| 9199 | 4.418868 |
| 7333 | 4.412264 |
| 2221 | 4.40566 |

## Five-Digit Primel

Finally, applying the original Lazy Strategy, I investigate the real Primel: five-digit Primel. The approach for identifying best and worst guesses for five-digit Primel is slightly different than other game variations. Due to the large number of prime options in five-digit Primel, I first tested all numbers a smaller number of times. Based on that smaller number of simulations, I then identified the 50 best and 50 worst guesses. I then tested the 50 best and 50 worst guesses a larger number of times, to identify the very best and very worst initial guesses. The following two tables present the results of those simulations on the 50 best and 50 worst initial guesses.

| First <br> guess | Rounds <br> until <br> correct <br> guess |
| :--- | :--- |
| 82469 | 3.909962 |
| 42863 | 3.910918 |
| 56249 | 3.911074 |
| 56843 | 3.911325 |
| 84659 | 3.911552 |
| 24683 | 3.9116 |
| 54629 | 3.911827 |
| 46589 | 3.912641 |
| 82463 | 3.912712 |
| 26459 | 3.913035 |
| 85469 | 3.913681 |
| 84263 | 3.914076 |
| 62483 | 3.914853 |
| 48623 | 3.914877 |
| 84653 | 3.915152 |
| 68521 | 3.915881 |
| 56489 | 3.916097 |
| 82567 | 3.916718 |
| 85621 | 3.917675 |
| 28463 | 3.91789 |
| 62581 | 3.91911 |
| 28541 | 3.924659 |
| 28549 | 3.926477 |
| 62851 | 3.926919 |
| 84521 | 3.928797 |
| 52069 | 3.933222 |
| 50261 | 3.933389 |
| 20543 | 3.934621 |
| 20849 | 3.934621 |
| 46507 | 3.93663 |
| 24061 | 3.936714 |
| 50647 | 3.939189 |
| 40583 | 3.939751 |
| 20857 | 3.944152 |
| 56237 | 3.951985 |
| 57269 | 3.953073 |
| 45361 | 3.953145 |
| 24763 | 3.95336 |
| 61543 | 3.953671 |
| 46831 | 3.953923 |
| 45691 | 3.9547 |
| 26357 | 3.954772 |
| 41863 | 3.955226 |
| 26879 | 3.957044 |
| 89653 | 3.958276 |
| 62981 | 3.960309 |
| 46381 | 3.960536 |
| 68947 | 3.961899 |
| 51287 | 3.961995 |
| 64951 | 3.962413 |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| First <br> guess | Rounds <br> until <br> correct <br> guess |
| :--- | :--- |
| 33377 | 4.677386 |
| 77171 | 4.674348 |
| 33331 | 4.673655 |
| 77977 | 4.673021 |
| 71711 | 4.672315 |
| 71171 | 4.672279 |
| 13331 | 4.672255 |
| 33773 | 4.672088 |
| 99191 | 4.671873 |
| 37337 | 4.670761 |
| 77711 | 4.670294 |
| 13313 | 4.669888 |
| 1117 | 4.66978 |
| 17177 | 4.669517 |
| 79999 | 4.669206 |
| 99119 | 4.668668 |
| 77773 | 4.667711 |
| 77377 | 4.667627 |
| 11717 | 4.66752 |
| 77797 | 4.667233 |
| 79979 | 4.667089 |
| 33311 | 4.666563 |
| 19919 | 4.666503 |
| 77999 | 4.666396 |
| 11171 | 4.665953 |
| 71777 | 4.665008 |
| 31333 | 4.664925 |
| 1119 | 4.663765 |
| 22229 | 4.663585 |
| 33113 | 4.663179 |
| 97777 | 4.662975 |
| 1113 | 4.656506 |
| 78887 | 4.656135 |
| 15551 | 4.649438 |
| 22727 | 4.648182 |
| 22277 | 4.647345 |
| 72227 | 4.646986 |
| 83833 | 4.629933 |
| 38833 | 4.628857 |
| 78787 | 4.627493 |
| 11551 | 4.625305 |
| 27277 | 4.623822 |
| 32233 | 4.623738 |
| 49499 | 4.623643 |
| 44111 | 4.623057 |
| 41411 | 4.622722 |
| 15511 | 4.62204 |
| 55333 | 4.62094 |
| 72277 | 4.620785 |
| 33533 | 4.597536 |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Discussion

Interesting patterns overall persist across the different variations of Primel. Among the most interesting are the finding that the lowest two-digit and the lowest three-digit primes are the worst guesses for their respective variations and that the best five-digit Primel initial guess is almost exactly 10 times the best four-digit Primel initial guess.

The central practical result of this paper is as it pertains to playing Primel: when engaging in the Lazy Strategy, players should always start by guessing 82469 .

## References

Anderson, Benton J., and Jesse G. Meyer. "Finding the optimal human strategy for Wordle using maximum correct letter probabilities and reinforcement learning." arXiv preprint arXiv:2202.00557 (2022).
de Silva, Nisansa. "Selecting Seed Words for Wordle using Character Statistics." arXiv preprint arXiv:2202.03457 (2022).

Short, Martin B. "Winning Wordle Wisely." arXiv preprint arXiv:2202.02148 (2022).

Primel archived link:
https://web.archive.org/web/20220211225932/https://converged.yt/Primel/


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ It should be noted that the following work on Primel is for an additional variation of Primel where one is allowed up to 10 guesses.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2} 11$ is excluded.

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ This excludes cases where one or more digits matched on the first guess.

