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Abstract

For a sequence of arbitrary integers $B = (B_n)_{n=0}^{\infty}$ let G_B denote the smallest number such that for every $k \geq G_B$ one can find k consecutive terms of B with the property that none of these terms is coprime to all the others. If G_B exists we say that B is a Pillai sequence. This paper links up with our recent works by giving a full characterization of this property for associated Lucas and Lehmer sequences. The more general T-Pillai property is also considered.