PRIME NUMBERS 2012

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Abstract: We have held back complexity because of the culture in American science that lifts up those that are Spartan and labels those that they do not understand as cranks .We intend to repay and reverse the sentiment sooner or later with this paper and the much larger one on axiom 1:3. This manuscript clearly shows that that prime number distribution is absolutely predictable and as a mathematical fact , predictability is defined by a new prime number theorem that is based on absolute precision of numbers that it does not need further proof .These number are divergent with a half-line numbers that have been delineated. This divergence as proved separately is at 1:3, -1 at-1 offset at the base. The latter is far too expensive to include in this manuscript. Indivisibility is not only predictable; it has a method and a palpable form. Science may be much better understood, if it understood prime numbers better, not just the big prime numbers. We have discovered the basis of the unpredictability of prime numbers and have shown that these numbers are predictable by the fact that they can be mathematically created from the base 1:3 upwards by hand calculus in a continuous mode, which we have done. We have shown and demonstrated the key half-line numbers that hold the divergence of prime numbers .The mathematics is presented in several original displays of natural fixed prime number numerations, both that cannot be deduced, and those that can be deduced. We also have briefly demonstrated a new direct prime number sieve based on the number 6. Prime numbers are divergent, and we have shown some of that proof in the manuscript. Since the mathematics of the axiom of 1:3 is extremely complex and difficult we intend to produce a manuscript in that regard with the Journal of American Science in the near future, only if we are asked. We have added at the end of this manuscript a few snippets of the axiom 1:3 resolution, including a new trigonometric basic coordinate and the direct mathematical derivation of the correct precise π value. These are related to prime numbers. When we say axiom 1:3 at -1 ,19 , it makes little sense to most of you unless you understand the calculus of 19 at the base of mathematics, and understand that there is a mathematical trigonometry , a mathematically derived π value, and both the current π and trigonometry standards are clearly in error and not derived from pure mathematics . We cannot explain all that in this manuscript, perhaps if the editor would invite us to produce a 50 page manuscript on the new mathematics of axiom 1:3 then we will do so, only in this journal and "only" for this editor Dr Hong Bao Ma. Till then please reference what we have on axiom 1:3 at the end of this manuscript and take a drink of cold water, it is as hard as our sieve as shown here with some difficulty.

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Key words: Half-line numbers, Prime numbers

Introduction:

It is a most horrible fate not to be understood in science in spite of one's best efforts. We have now written a very clear and simple manuscript on prime numbers to make for a simpler and easier fare than that of axiom 1:3 mathematics. We have stated and shown that current mathematics is in error, and that the current mathematical π is not the correct Pi value as referenced at the end of this manuscript. We will never take that statement back and never take back the new mathematics of Axiom 1:3 that we have discovered recently

We have stated and proved a full theorem of Prime numbers here and not some hypothesis in science. Since the resolution of this manuscript is by clear numbers with very precise direct mathematical results of the random fixed mathematical expression of prime number numbers that are notably entered in this manuscript at the onset, we will not retract anything and we express ourselves with this sentiment- ("The moving hand writes, and having writ, it moves on. Neither all your tears, nor wit, shall lure it back to erase half a line, nor change a word of it" – Rabiate, Omar Khayyam)

It seems to us that prime numbers have unnecessarily taken undue importance in scientific discovery at the expense of further advancement in sciences. By our definition, prime numbers are created by coordinates from the base onwards. We are able to write all prime numbers precisely and absolutely starting at the base by hand calculus in continuous mode as reasonably demonstrated in the manuscript starting at numbers 1 and 3. We additionally have a distinct prime number sieve at 3

and 6 that is the only direct prime number sieve shown here, that sieve is written by a simple dairy farmer who has the audacity. We do not appreciate the mathematical relevance of big prime numbers discovery, unless you first understand prime number distribution in empty space. There is nothing more to be done with prime numbers, but that to know where they come from, and where they go, and what they do.

Lastly please note that this mathematics is not written in a Spartan manner of current mathematics. It is written in a simpler language intended for the broad understanding of science, with the least possible starch. The resolution of the numbers is in black and white, leaving little for scientific contention.

Method:

We have used a newly discovered deductive mathematics based on primordial equation of –I, and axiom 1:3 at 19, this mathematics is unknown to the world although we have sent the Editor a copy of a private book on Axiom 1:3. Here the deduction of prime numbers are based on the simple understanding that if there are variable unpredictable numbers in empty space and these numbers can be connected by predictable values , then it follows that there is a common half- line between the numbers which are then divergent, as is the case with prime numbers. Our methods are completely different than current mathematical theory and our exact sieve of prime numbers has been shown by computer algorithm to produce millions of divergent and convergent numbers. Unfortunately the sieve method as even shown here in the text is extremely complex, but we have offered to provide the computer program to any reader free of charge.

Results:

These are by solid number and precise mathematical results that clearly prove the half-line, predictability of prime numbers, and the deductive divergence of Prime numbers. We can clearly write all prime number, one number follows the other, with only using preceding values

The Theorem of Prime numbers 2012, By Vinoo Cameron / Theo Den otter. June 8th, 2012

It's a theorem because it is shown by precise numbers to be precise in its results.

"The prime number theorem states that Prime numbers distribution is predictable, divergent, and is governed by specific predictable non-prime numbers that are placed at the half-line of divergence of 1:3. These half-line numbers that hug the midline tightly are as a rule divisible by 2. Furthermore the divergent and convergent numbers arms are at a differential of -1, which is clearly a difficult concept.

(*Basically it is deduced by the fact that if there is a distribution of variable numbers, and all these numbers are predictably calculated, then it follows that there has to be a linear half-line that modulates those numbers by specific predictable as we have proved prime numbers to be)*

Non-prime numbers that are placed at the half-line of divergence of 1:3 are hugging the half line absolutely as they are as a rule divisible by 2 as shown by us. Furthermore the divergent and convergent numbers arms are at a ***divergence of a precise 1:3*** something not addressed in this small manuscript...

The following are the half line numbers in red that add up with variable numbers to form prime numbers in sets :(please see complete resolution in table)

$$12 - 7 = 5$$
$$12 - 5 = 7$$

$$12 - 1 = 11$$
$$12 + 1 = 13$$

$$12 + 5 = 17$$
$$16 + 3 = 19$$

$$14 + 9 = 23$$
$$18 + 11 = 29$$

$$18 + 13 = 31$$
$$14 + 23 = 37$$

$$16 + 25 = 41$$
$$16 + 27 = 43$$

$$18 + 29 = 47$$
$$18 + 33 = 53$$

$$14 + 53 = 67$$
$$18 + 53 = 71$$

$$16 + 57 = 73$$
$$18 + 61 = 79$$

$$24 + 59 = 83$$
$$22 + 67 = 89$$

$$20 + 77 = 97$$
$$18 + 83 = 101$$

$$12 + 91 = 103$$

$12 + 95 = 107$

$24 + 103 = 127$
$26 + 105 = 131$

$22 + 115 = 137$
$20 + 119 = 139$

$20 + 129 = 149$
$24 + 127 = 151$ ……..so on

Reference table A:

This is a precise reference of the fixed "natural numbers run of prime numbers", and is not derived from any preceding value. Please note the specific precise offset order which is an infinite order of prime numbers .These numbers are not used in creation of the prime numbers below, although they reference our method precisely and match the method of working up the prime numbers precisely.

$1 * 5 = 5$
$3 * 7 = 21$

$5 * 11 = 55$
$7 * 13 = 91$

$17 * 11 = 187$
$19 * 13 = 247$

$23 * 17 = 391$
$29 * 19 = 551$

$31 * 23 = 713$
$37 * 29 = 551$

$41 * 31 = 1271$
$43 * 37 = 1591$

$47 * 41 = 1927$
$53 * 43 = 2279$

$59 * 47 = 2773$
$61 * 53 = 3233$

$67 * 59 = 3953$
$71 * 61 = 4331$

$73 * 67 = 4307$
$79 * 71 = 5609$

$83 * 73 = 6059$
$89 * 79 = 7031$

$97 * 83 = 8051$

$101 * 89 = 8989$

$103 * 97 = 9991$
$107 * 101 = 10807$

$109 * 103 = 11227$
$113 * 107 = 12091$

$127 * 109 = 13843$
$131 * 113 = 14803$

$137 * 127 = 17399$
$139 * 131 = 18209$

$149 * 137 = 20413$
$151 * 139 = 20987$

$157 * 149 = 23393$
$163 * 151 = 24613$

$167 * 157 = 26219$
$173 * 163 = 28199$

$179 * 167 = 30227$
$181 * 173 = 33043$ ……. $so\ on$

Reference table B:

The following is a clear proof that prime numbers are formed by predictive deduction from the base and are mathematically created from the base as shown by predictive hand calculus, with delineation of prime number distribution. The half-line numbers are shown in red (n). There are explanatory notes at the end of the demonstration for the derivation of the numbers. *All numbers are directly created from preceding values. The first base value is 4=1+3, (4+1=5), and (4+3=7). This is a basic deduction of our 1:3 axiom mathematics, not discussed here because of the complexity*

$1 + 4 = 5$ $(new\ prime\ number)$
$3 + 4 = 7(new\ prime\ number)$
>
$5 + (5 * 10) = 55(new\ number)$
$7 + (7 * 12) = 91(new\ number)$
>
$55/5 = 11(new\ prime\ number)$
$91/7 = 13(new\ prime\ number)$

$55 + (11 * 12) = 187(new\ number)$
$91 + (13 * 12) = 247(new\ number)$

$55 + (11 * 12) = 187(new\ number)$
$91 + (13 * 12) = 247\ (new\ number)$
>
$187/11 = 17(new\ prime\ number)$

$247/13 = 19(new\ prime\ number)$
>
$187 + (17 * 12) = 391(new\ number)$
$247 + (19 * 16) = 551(new\ number)$
>
$391/17 = 23(new\ prime\ number)$
$551/19 = 29(new\ prime\ number\ )$
>
$391 + (23 * 14) = 713(new\ number)$
$551 + (29 * 18) = 1073(\ new\ number)$
>
$713/23 = 31(new\ prime\ number)$
$1073/29 = 37(new\ prime\ number)$
>
$713 + (31 * 18) = 1271\ (new\ number)$
$1073 + (37 * 14) = 1591(new\ n)$
>
$1271/31 = 41(new\ prime\ number)$
$1591/37 = 43(new\ prime\ number)$

>
$1271 + (41 * 16) = 1926(new\ n)$
$1591 + (43 * 16) = 2279(new\ n)$
>
$1927/41 = 47(new\ prime\ number)$
$2279/43 = 53\ (new\ prime\ number)$
>
$1927 + (47 * 18) = 2773(new\ n)$
$2279 + (53 * 18) = 3233(new\ n)$
>
$2773/47 = 59(new\ prime\ number)$
$3233/53 = 61(new\ prime\ number)$
>
$2773 + (59 * 20) = 3953(new\ n)$
$3233 + (61 * 18) = 4331(new\ n)$
>
$3953/59 = 67(new\ prime\ number)$
$4331/61 = 71(new\ prime\ number)$
>
$3953 + (67 * 14) = 4891(new\ n)$
$4331 + (71 * 18) = 5609(new\ n)$
>
$4891/67 = 73(new\ prime\ number)$
$5609/71 = 79(new\ prime\ number)$
>
$4891 + (73 * 16) = 6059(new\ n)\ 5609 + (79 * 18) = 7031(new\ n)$
>
$6059/73 = 83(new\ prime\ number)$
$7039/79 = 89(new\ prime\ number)$
>
$6059 + (83 * 24) = 8051(new\ n)$
$7031 + (89 * 22) = 8989(new\ n)$
>
$8051/83 = 97(new\ prime\ number)$
$8989/89 = 101(new\ prime\ number)$
>
$8051 + (97 * 20) = 9991(new\ n)$
$8989 + (101 * 18) = 10807(new\ n)$
>
9991/97=103(new prime number)
10807/101=107(new prime number)
>
$9991 + (103 * 12) = 11227(new\ n)$
$10807 + (107 * 12) = 12091(new\ n)$
>
$11227/103 = 109(new\ prime\ n)$
$12091/107 = 113(new\ prime\ n)$
>
$11227 + (109 * 24) = 13843(new\ n)$
$12091 + (113 * 24) = 14803(new\ n)$
>
$13843/109 = 127(new\ prime\ n\ )$
$14803 + 113 = 131(new\ prime\ n)$
>
$13843 + (127 * 28) = 17399(\ new\ n))$
$14803 + (131 * 26) = 18209(new\ n)$
>
$17399/127 = 137(new\ Prime\ n)$
$18209/131 = 139\ (new\ Prime\ n)$
>
$17399 + (137 * 22) = 20413(new\ n)$
$18209 + (139 * 20) = 20989\ (new\ n)$
>
$20413/137 - 149(new\ prime\ n)$
$20989/139 = 151(new\ Prime\ n)$
>
$20413 + (149 * 20) = 23393(new\ n)$
$20989 + (151 * 24) = 24613(new\ n)$

Reference Table B: half-line numbers

This is a basic discussion on the half – line numbers that have been discovered and are predictive, rather complex method, which is beyond the scope as we are trying to find simpler equations. We have discussed these numbers here. These are patent half line numbers and as a mathematical rule divergence always is accompanied by a linear half line, thus we know Prime numbers are divergent and our prime sieve described below produces the divergent and convergent prime numbers, but this is not according to current Prime number theory which in our opinion is misguided. We look forward to larger Manuscript to discuss all this under the new mathematics of axiom of 1:3. The method for the half-line numbers is laborious, and we are confident that we will have an easier method

These are the half-line tables. In our opinion George Riemann was close to understanding -5, but

he did not understand the half-line. Note the prime numbers on the left column

$5 - 10 = -5$
$7 - 12 = -5$
$11 - 12 = -1$
$13 - 12 = +1$
$17 - 12 = +5$
$19 - 16 = +3$
$23 - 14 = +9$
$29 - 18 = +11$
$31 - 18 = +13$
$37 - 14 = +23$
$41 - 16 = +25$
$43 - 16 = +27$
$47 - 18 = +29$
$53 - 18 = +35$
$59 - 20 = +39$
$61 - 18 = +43$
$67 - 14 = +53$
$71 - 18 = +53$
$73 - 16 = +57$
$79 - 18 = +61$
$83 - 24 = +59$
$89 - 22 = +67$
$97 - 20 = +77$
$101 - 18 = +83$

Now consider the Prime numbers 17, 19, 31, 61, 67 as examples for the half line values:

Number 19: set basis +6 -6

10 9
-2 -1
= =

8 + 8 = 16, is the value for number 19 is $16 + 3 = 19$ and also by set as follows (10+6=16 and 9-6=3, so the correct half-line multiplier value is as in red below"

10 9
11 8
12 7
13 6
14 5
15 4

16 + 3 = 19 (10+6= 16, 9-6=3)

Prime number 17: set basis +3 -3

9 8
-3 -2
= =

6 + 6 =12, the value for number 17 Is12 $+ 5 = 17$, and also by set as follows

$(9 + 3 = 12$ *and* $8 - 3 = 5)$

9 8
10 7
11 6
12 + 5 $(9 + 3 = 12$ *and* $8 - 3 = 5)$
13 4
14 3

Prime number 31: set basis +2 -2

16 15
-7 -6
= =

9 + 9 = 18 the value for number 31 18 + $13 = 31$ and also see by set as follows

16 15
17 14

18 + 13 (16+2=18 and 15-2=13).

Prime number 61 and Prime number 67: set basis is +19 -19

31 30
-22 -21
= =

9 + 9 = 18, the value for number 61 is $18 + 43 = 61$, and also by set as Follows, and number 67 is 14+53

61		67	
31	30	34	33
32	29	35	32
33	28	36	31
34	27	37	30
35	26	38	29
36	25	39	28
37	24	40	27
38	23	41	26
39	22	42	25
40	21	43	24
41	20	44	23
42	19	45	22
(43)	+ 18	46	21
		47	20
		48	19
		49	18
		50	17
		51	16
		52	15
		53	+ 14
		55	15

There is no magic hat, we need to refine everything Determining what set is applicable to what number is predictable is a separate issue, perhaps a complexity, but it is done by us, and needs simplification of the equation. The point to

understand is that as the divergence progresses, the gap gets bigger between the line numbers and the divergent number, but the half-line is preserved. There is a calculus equation to describe this consistent divergence, but in science there are no quick solutions.

Reference Table D: Prime number sieve in divergent and convergent prime numbers.

Demonstrative method only because the number sets cannot be rearranged. This is a of a unique new prime number sieve based on a predictive calculus of numbers .This is a direct mathematical Prime number sieve with convergent and divergent prime numbers placement and more importantly the predictability of the next prime number with a midline that is divisible by three and that these are predictable by mathematics (we will provide the computer program to any one free of charge, that is a lot easier). We have easily produced a million numbers, all proven and directly derived, divergent and convergent prime numbers**.**

Method for the new sieve producing divergent and convergent prime numbers:

This produces divergent and convergent numbers Prime number and for this manuscript it cannot be shown here because of the difficulty placing the coordinates, but we will make the program available to anyone.

Reference F: Memo on the new Mathematics of Axiom 1:3

This is mathematics of a new plane that has been discovered by us, which is very difficult, and rather than we being accused of insanity, we have offered this extensive work as a future manuscript exclusively to the editor of JAS.

All we can say is that mathematics is at -1 offset by numbers and by the proportion 1:3, and by spatial consideration the offset is $1/(360/3) = 0.5/60$ offset

1:3 is represented at a hypotenuse triangle at √10, √ 9, √ 1 by $\frac{360}{19}$ *new degrees*

1:3 is represented by non –hypotenuse triangle at √9, √9, √ 1 by 19 *new degrees*

The non-offset mathematical π value: by a very novel equation:

$$\frac{1+1+\left(1-\frac{1}{15}\right)}{\left(1-\frac{1}{15}\right)} = \frac{22}{7} \; or \; 3.142857142$$

Correct Mathematical Pi with precise offset **(0.5/60 *15=0.125)**

$$\frac{1+1+\left(1-\frac{1}{15.125}\right)}{\left(1-\frac{1}{15.125}\right)} = 3.14159292035$$

8π proof of the correct mathematical Pi

3.14159292035* *8 =25.13274336238 Corrected π value

0.14159292035 / 0.13274336238 = 1+1/15 (correct mathematical π) new π value

Current Pi Value:

3.14159265358 * 8 =25.13274122864

0.14159265358 / 0.13274122864=1+1/14.9965948168 (current π)

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Dr Samuel Shih, Pathologist from Taiwan, who was a special inspiration 40 years ago.
Dr Hongbao Ma, editor of the Journal of American science for his humble inspiration to a dying swan.

Letter: to Dr Hongbao Ma, Editor, Journal of American science

One of the authors is a Physician and surgeon, trained in India, England and America. The other is a dairy farmer. We have done very complex mathematics and have just written a private book which no one can understand, so we shy away from much complexity at least to the outside. We have been greatly encouraged by the editor Hongbao Ma, who does not wear too much starch like the others do in science. The mathematics results are solid, but are based on a new mathematics plane, how are you going to review the new sieve in divergence / convergence, which no one understands, but we can send any one the computer program it works. Dr Hongbao Ma, we can change the world of science, we do not ask any favors but we ask understanding of the fact that your current sciences are imprecise and rigid, or dare I not say this! I am working on research with a Professor from Vanderbilt on MS which my wife has. Thank you

Vinoo Cameron/ Theo Den otter, January 9th 2012
P.S Much corrected, much added!

2/27/2012