©THE RATIONAL VARIABILITY OF ALL EMPTY SPACE BY PRIME NUMBERS (The new Mathematics of Primordial 1:3 and "Chan" function of prime numbers) Part 1: The Curved "Chan" Function of Prime numbers

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ABSTRACT: The author has written this manuscript exclusively for Dr Sophia Wang of JMR and Dr Hong Ma, editor of JAS for their brilliant humility and creative understanding of science, for understanding function over form. All of this mathematics is due the exclusive grace of my personal *Lord Jesus Christ*. This paragraph is absolute, in that we all perform our best by inspiration and not by intellect, which itself is relative. Mathematics is absolute. The author wishes to make it clear that there is absolute proof by theorem in this manuscript to tie the modulation of Prime numbers exclusively to the proportions 5:6:7, with the proportion 6 being the equalization factor representing the half-line of the variable coordinates of empty space. Without doubt the proportion prime 19 with its1:3 expression in empty space and inverse 19 (for trigonometry at 1:3), is the actual measuring compass of the entire mathematical continuum that unifies mathematics. The published papers are exact in delineating the curved function of Prime numbers and the half line that modulates this function. Likewise we have a superior sieve for prime numbers at 6 that however is not relevant here, as we are here to prove the new discovery of "Chan Point", and Modulation of the prime numbers curved function (© Chan Function. Section 11, will deal with the unification of prime numbers to a corrected new trigonometry and the correct mathematical π value (3.14159292035), which is long overdue due in mathematics. Current mathematics has not yet proven the correct Pi value by mathematics. Caution: since the mathematics is curved, kindly, if you seek to understand it, take the curves very slowly. The proof of the 5:6:7 is absolute here, and is "Ipso Facto".

[Vinoo Cameron. **©THE RATIONAL VARIABILITY OF ALL EMPTY SPACE BY PRIME NUMBERS (The new Mathematics of Primordial 1:3 and "Chan" function of prime numbers) Part 1: The Curved "Chan" Function of Prime numbers.** *J Am Sci* 2013;9(1):129-149]. (ISSN: 1545-1003).
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Introduction:

This manuscript is written in non- orthodox and non-Spartan science and represents the *one and only solution* to the primordial *curved* innate function of all prime numbers. In the mathematics solutions are singular and at the base, even though there are many convoluted solutions that reach the same conclusion, the shortest distance is the simplest. Additionally, along with the section 2 are all unified in one theorem, as prime numbers, trigonometry, π etc, by the primordial 1:3 primordial creation of mathematics. Current mathematics should have discovered some of this over the last 100 years , and their mathematicians over the past 5 years did not, in their own arrogance, give the author any positive help in this new discovery which represents a new unified mathematics of the variable and non-variable non-linear mathematics of all empty space. The fact remains that the equalized value of the modulations of the prime numbers is at the value 6 (5:***6***:7) equalized his new mathematics is written in non- traditional format, but understandable to the rational scientist. All presentation is by fixed theorem including the variability of prime numbers and their so called randomness.

The extrapolative deductions of this new mathematics are very complex, but that is not the onus of the manuscript. The fact remains that the equalization of empty space is at the value 6 and that the values5, 6, 7 modulate the variability of Prime numbers that frame the curved spiral of space

The complex correct mathematics is presented by, non-orthodox, non-Spartan, and non-standard approach to avoid stifling creativity in mathematics. The "file introduction" demonstrates the rationalization of Prime number variability in empty space, and there are no adequate words to describe this patent discovery in mathematics, and hence this file abstract is presented for the readers. This is mathematics of a new discovery in mathematics presented by theorem. The abstract tables are absolute and the mathematical extension is indefinite thereof for prime numbers.

The extrapolative deductions and direct extension of the manuscript are very extensive as they also unify the fixed non-variable mathematics of space including a new trigonometry and mathematical π. The author invites creative mathematicians in the world to complete the extensions of this new mathematics in its

unified form .For one author to complete this in one paper would be akin to *riding a tiger*.

Introductory Abstracts:

Files demonstrates the variability of the primary sets of prime numbers, and give an understanding of the rationality of the apparent placement of divergent prime numbers and their half-line values. That is what this paper is all about. In empty space first there is a half line defined mathematically with half-line numbers, and then there is the spiral expansion of all space in a spiral form around the half line. We have presented pure mathematics proof of the Prime "©Han Point "and the curved sets of prime numbers as we call it. That is what this complex manuscript demonstrates. This is the Section 1 of the Paper, and the second section is extensive and will be delivered to Sophia Wang of JMR, none else

The bases in the table below are fixed at **5, 7(1, 1.25) and 8**, consequently the rest of the values are concordant (=). This table gives a mathematical bird's eye view of the variability. The fact remains that irrespective of frame this is the variability, but that variability is predictable by understanding spiral sets. The residual prime numbers are incorporated under these sets, and a discerning mathematician should understand that:

***1A** (introduction)*

Half-line prime /8	Base spiral Prime no in bold: (each spiral has a set). Note the variability	Set multiplier values, note 1 at 5 , 2 at 19 , 3 at 83, 4 at 113	half-line value of the prime number
		+0.25	(+1/3(/6), +2)
8/8=1	**5**	5/**1**/2/2/2=0.625	5/0.625 =8
10/8=1.25	**7**,(79)	7/**1.25**/2/2/2=0.7	7/0.7 =10
12/8 = 1.5	**11**(13, 17,103,107...)	11/**1.5**/2/2/2=0.916666.	11/0.91666666666=12
14/8=1.75	**23**(37, 67…)	23/**1.75**/2/2/2=1.642857...	23/1.64285714286=14
16/8=2	**19**(41, 43, 73…)	19/**2**/2/2/2=1.1875	19/1.1875 =16
18/8=2.25	**29**,(31,47,53,61,71,101,157,173,191, 193,271,613...)	29/**2.25**/2/2/2=1.6111111...	29/1.61111111111=18
20/8=2.5	**59**,(97,149,163,181,197,263,271,457,5569, 599,601)	59/**2.5**/2/2/2=2.95	59/2.95 =20
22/8=2.75	**89**(137,167,239,281,347,349,379,389,433,449...)	89/**2.75**/2/2/2=4.045454545.	89/4.04545454545=22
24/8=3	**83**(109,151,179,251,311,313,331,359,563,571,577)	83/**3**/2/2/2=3.45833333333	83/3.45833333333=24
26/8=3.25	**317**(367,397,469….)	317/**3.25**/2/2/2=12.19230769.	317/12.192307692 =26
28/8=3.5	**127**(229, 479,)	127/**3.5**/2/2/2 =4.535714285	127/4.5357142857 =28
30/8=3.75	**199-(**223,293,307'401,419,503,557,587)	199/**3.75**/2/2/2=6.6333333333	199/6.6333333333 =30
32/8= 4.00	**113**(211, 229,337'487…..)	113/**4**/2/2/2=3.53125	113/3.53125 =32
34/8=4.25	**331**(331……)	331/**4.25**/2/2/2=9.73529411765	331/9.73529411765=34

***1B**. (introduction)*

The following table demonstrates the inherent rotation when +1/3 value shifts with +1/4 by prime numbers, noting clearly that the midline moves at +2/6(1/3)

Base prime number/spiral set, in two spiral chains, non-segregated values of the specific sets. Base values in bold	**$\frac{1}{4}$ Ascension (note value of 1 at 5). The base values are fixed at 5, 7.+ $\frac{1}{4}$**	**$\frac{1}{3}$ ascension(note © point at 19 and 23) + $\frac{1}{3}$**
5	5/1/2/2/2=0.125	1.33333333333($\frac{8}{6}$)
7(79)	7/1.25/2/2/2=0.7	1.66666666666($\frac{10}{6}$)
11(13,17,103,107)	11/1.5/2/2/2=0.91666666	2.00000000000($\frac{12}{6}$)
23(37, 67...)	23/1.75/2/2/2=1.642857142	2.33333333333($\frac{14}{6}$)
19(41, 43, 73…..)	19/2/2/2/2 =1.1875	2.66666666666($\frac{16}{6}$)
29(31, 47, 53, 61, 71,101….)	29/2.25/2/2/2=1.61111111	3.00000000000($\frac{18}{6}$)
59(97, 149, 181, 197, 263,)	59/2.5/2/2/2=2.95	3.33333333333($\frac{20}{6}$)
89(137,167,239,281,347,349,379...)	89/2.75/2/2/2=4.04545454545	3.66666666666($\frac{22}{6}$)
83(109,151,179,251,311,313,331,359.)	83/3/2/2/2=3.4583333333333	4.00000000000($\frac{24}{6}$)

1C. *(introduction)*
The following table gives a bird's eye view of base prime number variability and their so called curved set values:

5:8												
7:10	*79*											
11:12	*13*	*17*	*103*	*107*								
23:14	*37*	*67*										
19:/16	*41*	*43*	*73*									
29:/18	*31*	*47*	*53*	*61*	*71*	*101*	*157*	*173*	*191*	*193*	*271*	*613*
59:20	*97*	*149*	*163*	*181*	*197*	*263*	*271*	*457*	*569*	*599*	*602*	*599*
89:22	*137*	*167*	*239*	*281*	*347*	*349*	*379*	*389*	*433*	*449*		
83:24	*109*	*151*	*179*	*251*	*311*	*313*	*331*	*359*	*563*	*571*	*577*	
317:26	*367*	*397*	*469*									
127:28	*229*	*479*										
199:30	*223*	*293*	*307*	*401*	*419*	*503*	*557*	*587*				
113:/32	*211*	*229*	*337*	*487*								

Introduction 1.
Prime numbers, "Chan" function of spiral curve

A ~ 5	B ~ 7	C ~ 11	D ~ 13	E ~ 17	F ~ 19

P

$$\frac{[(A*C)+(C*Ch)=(C*E)]}{[(B*D)+(D*Dh)=(D*F)]}$$

(h) Denotes the half-line for that prime number. The half line numbers run at 10,12,14,16,18,20..so on and the modulation is by proportion 6 and 7, ($\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3.5}$) . $\frac{Ph}{6}$ And $\frac{Ph}{7}$ are the critical values of variability.

Since the major section of this paper deals with the total resolution of Prime number spiral (Chan function, ©), the abstract statement is defined by the absolute exclusive relationship that the divisions by proportion 5, 6, 7 have with prime numbers:

$$\left[\frac{\frac{19}{6}}{7}+\frac{\frac{23}{6}}{7}\right]=1\ at\ ©\ point$$

$$\left[\frac{\frac{7}{5}}{6}+\frac{\frac{23}{5}}{6}\right]=1\ at\ ©\ point$$

We have chosen to put in explanations/ definitions /symbols in the introduction to emphasize the fact that this is not a typical, Spartan rendition of the theorems of a new mathematics, and we have chosen new ground and definitions without skirting the basic rules of this research journal. This is a new mathematics presented in its entirety by Theorem, and the basic understanding of it requires the reference at the end of this manuscript, under references. The onus is on Prime numbers, the main coordinate that defines empty space

(1) *Primordial 1:3* is the main unified mathematics,

(2) *"Chan equation"* of curved function (referenced in this text as ©) of Prime numbers at © point represents the proportions 19, 23; **14**, **16** as corresponding half line values for 19, 23 at the base, named as the © *point.* The so called half-line values of Prime numbers originate at 10 and advance +2, as 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30

(3)The values 5**, 6,** *7* are the base values of the spiral of prime numbers.

(4) The so called spiral sets that form the structure in empty space are predictable at the values$\left(\frac{halfline}{6}\right)*2$. 3.3333333333, 4, 5.3333333333333, 6, .and so on

(5) The precise calculus of the Prime number curves and © function is a complex variable constant.

(6) The revision of the trigonometric valuation in mathematics and the correct valuation of mathematical π are included in part 2 of the paper.

Introduction 2.

Everything in this new mathematics is by the personal grace of my lord Jesus Christ and as such this is finished work in as much the zenith of authors intellect allows.

("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)

The further discussions including the revision of Trigonometry and the mathematical Pi value planned for section 2, are extensive and will far exceed the limits of this research paper, and with the Editors permission and or no permission, Section 2 will be added. The author is not a trained dancer in current mathematics and we cannot be expected to follow the precise Spartan steps, but we welcome mathematicians to this new brave dance

The above quote by Omar Khayyam represents the theorems presented here in this manuscript, and purpose here in this manuscript is to state the theorems and calculus's, rather than to explain by further simplification as the theorems stand for themselves. This is because this mathematics is precise and infallible by its calculus's. It has been hard to write and to formulate, so I beg patience and harmony of the readers and not attack this as if it was a meal, but that this is the wine of mathematical continuum that unwinds the prime numbers and the inherent curvature of the universe, it needs to be sipped slow sans rancor that is so much part of current mathematics.

This new mathematics was discovered by the author about 6 years ago, and it was quickly realized that 1:3 divergence resulted from a precise angle separation of exact 19 degrees, with exact 1:3 divergence and 1/6th convergence , both functions modulated by the midline. The sides of the divergence in a triangle were √ (9), and √ (9), with the third side being exactly √1. Likewise for a right angled triangle the sides of the triangle were √ (9) and √ (10), √ 1 respectively. Five years ago a 10 ton, basalt rock monument was build to record this and the discovery of a new plane of mathematics that was subsequently verified by a PHD mathematician, who was remembered by a bronze plaque . A dairy farmer, a Theo denOtter worked with the author and that work that led to the discovery a new perfect sieve of prime numbers at 6 and 1:3 which is referenced here and also in a private book of mathematics that detailed the limits of the mathematical advancement. The sieve remains unpublished because of its complexity, but two papers were published by the author referencing this. This discovery of a sieve for some reasons ignored by mathematicians it was sent to, that sieved all the prime numbers as residua $+\frac{5}{6}$ and $-\frac{1}{6}$ .Since the sieve program produced only two flat lines of Prime numbers, it was deemed inadequate to understand the prime number continuum. The author then privately opened a new vein of research and discovered the *"Chan Function*" of Prime numbers; this is based on a new concept which then led to the complex equation of the spiral code of prime numbers. This has further led to a continuum of Prime number values with a specific value for each prime number, placing every single prime number at its individual spiral code. All private work of the author has been privately recorded and also published by him and information shared with the Editors at JMR and JAS for this manuscript, who have known of this new mathematics as it was developed. T*wo full manuscripts were published just a few months ago*. These latter are referenced here...

Symbol **(=)** denotes a fixed relationship between coordinates .

symbol ~denotes variable constant relationship.

Symbol © for "Chan" equation/function is referenced as © and the following equation is stated as a composite equation of prime numbers, applicable to all prime numbers , each by its specific code. "Chan "is the authors designating of the curved function of prime numbers, symbolizing his great respect for Chinese scientists that he came across

Half line Prime number value, Ph (=) $\frac{Ph}{6}(=)\frac{Ph}{7}.\frac{Ph}{7}$ Is the conversion value, and $\frac{Ph}{6}$ is the mid value, as referenced in the text

Definition of Theorem: "That which is mathematically constant, and cannot be mathematically dislodged from its position in the mathematical continuum".

Definition of Continuum: "A deductive harmony in empty space, without the intervention of space, as a rule resulting from a base constant" 1/3+2/3+1/3+2/3+1/3+2/3 is a harmony since (2/3+1/3=1base constant).

Definition of Spiral Curve: Mathematical curved/spiral progression around a half line from a rational base offset .Most of the logic is deductive from these published papers.

Introduction 3.

General basics of Mathematics:

The following is the basic layout of mathematics by proportions and by numerations and note the trivia $\frac{2}{3}(=)7, and \frac{1}{3}(=)3.$ *the paradox of -1, as in the figure below.*

$$\frac{0}{1}\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\frac{1}{3}\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\frac{1}{2}\ldots\ldots\ldots\frac{2}{3}\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\frac{1}{1}.$$
$$\frac{0}{1}\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\frac{3}{1}\ldots\ldots\ldots\frac{5}{1}\ldots\ldots\ldots\frac{7}{1}\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\frac{10}{1}$$

Introduction 4.

Basic mathematical relationships (+ - * ÷) re: the base of mathematics continuum at 5:6:7

$$1-\left(\frac{1}{0.5}\right)=-1$$
$$1+\left(\frac{1}{0.5}\right)=3$$
$$1-\frac{1}{0.05}=-19$$
$$1+\frac{1}{0.05}=21$$

Note that a hypotenuse √10 at 1:3, these exact sides √9 +√9 (=) √10, with an exact angle of 360/19 revised Mathematical degrees 3 ^2+1=10, and the correct prime inverse 19 (=) 1:3. Then the following simplicity, all for section 2 of the manuscript

$$\frac{\sqrt{\mathbf{10}}}{\mathbf{3}}=\frac{\mathbf{1}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{0.9}}}$$

Introduction 4.

X=1 (non- variable.)

Y-Z=-1 (non- variable).
Y+Z=2+ ~variable whole number.

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right)-\left(\frac{X}{Z}\right)=\frac{\frac{X}{Y}}{Z}$$

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right)+\left(\frac{X}{Z}\right)=\frac{X}{Y}*\left(X*\frac{Y}{Z}\right)$$

Examples at 5, 6 and 6, 7 (critical base of mathematics) 6 and $\frac{1}{3}$: are the critical equivalent values of non-linear space as expounded in section 2 of the paper on trigonometry

$$\frac{1}{5}-\frac{1}{6}=\frac{\frac{1}{5}}{6}=0.03333333333$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)+\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)=\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)*\left(1+\frac{5}{6}\right)=0.36666666666$$

$$0.366666666666-0.033333333333=\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{6}-\frac{1}{7}=\frac{\frac{1}{6}}{7}=0.02380952381$$

$$\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{7}=\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)*\left(1+\frac{6}{7}\right)=0.30952380952$$

$$0.30952380952-0.02380952381=\frac{1}{3.5}$$

$$\left[\frac{\frac{5}{6}}{10}\right]=0.0833333333$$

$$\left[\frac{\frac{6}{7}}{10}\right]=0.0857142857$$

$$\frac{1}{.0833333333333}=12$$

$$\frac{1}{.0857142857142}=11.66666666666$$

$$12-11.66666666666.=\frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\frac{[(6*5)+(7*6)]}{[(7*6)-(5*6)]}=6$$

$$\frac{\left[\left(\frac{1}{5}*\frac{1}{6}\right)-\left(\frac{1}{6}*\frac{1}{7}\right)\right]}{\left[\left(\frac{1}{5}*\frac{1}{6}\right)+\left(\frac{1}{6}*\frac{1}{7}\right)\right]}=6$$

Methods:

All of the prime number understanding is based on the published and referenced manuscripts that are pristine discoveries of the author. We have focused on the method rather than short cut equation, since this is a new mathematics. The keel of the equations are derived from the value 18(5+6+7), at 1:3, modulation by 5, 6, 7, and prime diversion 1:3 by trigonometry

A.

SECTION A, THE MATHEMATICS OF © FUNCTION:

Conversion of Prime numbers to half line value and variability:

The basic formula for the conversion of a prime number to its half line number value is done, by the only one method of understanding that proves the basic tenets of this paper and its format is complex yet simple and the ***author has left the equation twisting in the wind*** for mathematicians to find out, but the basic premise is clear as under. The reason the author has done it in this manner is to pay back the mathematics professors for all the blank stares he got from American Mathematicians etc , all these years when he proposed the 1:3 mathematics five years ago. Mathematics is first function, and form is second, papers must show function as they say in the Jamaican nursery game (*"show me your motion, trr, err, rah. You look like a sugar in the plum")*

The calculus to convert Prime numbers to their half-line value (tangent distance from the half-line, see diagram). We have presented the full general method and understanding of the conversion of prime numbers . A lot needs to be done including the extrapolative equations which have been developed, but these are the "cart behind the horse" as mathematics is not just equations, but an understanding thereof. Here it is.

A1.

FORMAL SOLUTION TO HALF- LINE PRIME NUMBER CALCULUS

Supplementary file attachment to Manuscript: The rational variability of all empty space, by prime numbers a formal Solution to half- line values of Prime numbers: ©JMR/Cameron

The formal solution at least to the author has been a humbling experience and a path way has been confirmed. It is the author's responsibility to lay out a mathematical pathway to a very simple but tenuous calculus, which may be hard. Basically the calculus involves segregation of values from one common half-line tangent of 18. The segregation is done by a single value we call ©~ half line-value. Each Prime number must be segregate for it's ©~ value. Please play attention and do not prejudge this author, as he is an imperfect as much as the best in mathematics today. I have shown some examples and the final calculus, is probably a quadratic deduction, but that is academic, because the mathematical pathway has been found, and the author will bring forth the final quadratic equation to provide a specific sieve. The author can decrease his pain, if other astute mathematicians can polish this very vital equation (can *a mathematician and brother/sister please help this leper with this Prime number completion of sets and variability, please help me, I am not that self assured*). As for mapping the universe of mathematics (universe itself), this will be

possible both by numbers and trigonometric placement all values, which for the random prime number 6491 is

$$\boldsymbol{P6491}: H56: s9.333333333\left(\frac{56}{6}\right): s8\left(\frac{56}{7}\right): ©38(18+38=56)$$

A1.

Generic half-line value = 18 for all numbers, the segregated value of prime numbers with the value 18 as segregated out as sub category are

(29, 31, 47,53,61,71, 101,157, 173, 191, 193,271,617…)

$$\frac{[(X*5)+(X*6)+(X*7)]}{X*1} = 18\ half-line\ value\ for\ all\ numbers$$

A2.

Segregating equation (variability equation has to be worked out, see examples below)

[(X*5) +(X*6) +(X*7)]=Y+- (X*©~)

Note: That 18 is a Constant. , the value at half line 14= minus 4 (18-4=14), whilst the value at 22 is plus +4(18+4=22). The value at 56 is 56-18=38.

A3.

©~ value 2 segregating (Prime numbers (19), 41, 43, 73, with half line value specific to **16**

$$[(41*5)+41*6).+(43*7)]=738$$
$$738-(41*2)=656$$
$$\frac{656}{41}=16$$

$$[(73*5)+(73*6)+(73*7)]=1314$$
$$1314-(73*2)=1168$$
$$\frac{1168}{73}=16$$

A4.

© ~ value 4 , segregating (Prime numbers (23), 37, 67 with half lines value specific 14, shared with value 22, each prime number has specific ©~

$$[(23*5)+(23*6)+(23*7)]=414$$
$$414-(23*4)=322$$
$$\frac{322}{23}=14$$

$$[(67*5)+(67*6)+(67*7)]=1206$$
$$1206-(67*4)=938$$
$$\frac{938}{67}=14$$

Prime 89, half-line value 22, share the 4 value, specific to these numbers:

$$[(89*5+89*6+89*7)]=1602$$
$$1602-(89*4)=1958$$
$$\frac{1958}{89}=22$$

A5.

Other sample value prime number 6491, please note the conversion to +

$$[(6491*5)+(6491*6)+(6491*7)]=116{,}838$$
$$116{,}838+(6491*38)=363496$$
$$\frac{363496}{6491}=56$$

WARNING: Here is a classical phenomena in mathematics that a prime number can have two calculable half line values; 73 can have a value 16(*4), or value 14 (*2) in the equation and it looks like perfect mathematics, but value 14 is wrong. This is a common phenomenon.

The above equation is not specific to the prime numbers and needs to be paired specific values in a future quadratic equation. As an example, the equation in bold is specific to the prime number/half-line value

$$[(23*18)-(23*4)]=322=[\mathbf{23^2-23*(23-14)}]and\frac{322}{23}=16$$

$$[(59*18)+(59*2)] = 1180 = [(\mathbf{59^2}) - \mathbf{59}*(\mathbf{59}-\mathbf{20})] and \frac{1180}{59} = 20$$

B.

THE BASIS OF THE QUADRATIC EQUATION FOR PRIME NUMBER VARIABILITY

©JMR. (Supplement record to the submitted manuscript: The variability of all empty space by prime numbers)

The Quadratic equation for prime numbers has been done by the author, but to foster an understanding, the author is presenting the basic coordinates and principles that guide in this variability equation, half line versus the divergence which is curved spiral/

1. The non-specific (quadratic) to the specific
2. The divisible is (quadratic) to the non – divisible
3. The linear is (quadratic) to the curved.

The author is determined not to extrapolate this understanding for the mathematicians, as the mathematical language for the entire unraveling of prime numbers as written in the submitted manuscript as well as this quadratic equation, and the published papers is "ipso facto" in the pure mathematical sense. The precedence of the great mathematicians of current mathematic such as Euler/ Fermat/Riemann, will not equate with this prime number variability, as the harmony of this is variability curved. The author has permanently copy righted this work exclusively to JMR for all time, by the grace of his Lord Jesus Christ. So understand it or not, here it is on two legs.

18(5+6+7) is the keel of the equation. These are base values of each set

(19, 23, 29,59,89,83 (=) 16,14,18,20, 22, 24.

Value 23, 89 are a mathematical recessed value of the variability, and that recession has mathematical significance.

The quadratic base of the Prime variability series at 19 and 23 ($\mathbf{2^2 = 4}$; $\mathbf{3^2 = 9}$)

$$(19*18)-(19*2) = 304 (19*16) = (19^2) - (19*3)$$
$$(23*18)-(23*4) = 322 (23*14) = (23^2) - (23*9)$$

The Prime distributive series that defies Riemann's hypothesis:

$$(5*18)-(5*\mathbf{10}) = 40\left(\frac{40}{5}=8\right) 40 = (5^2)+(5*3)$$
$$(7*18)-(7*\mathbf{8}) = 70\left(\frac{70}{7}=10\right) 70 = (7^2)+(7*3)$$
$$(11*18)-(11*\mathbf{6}) = 132\left(\frac{132}{11}=12\right) 132 = (11^2)+(11*1)$$
$$(23*18)-(23*\mathbf{4}) = 322\left(\frac{322}{23}=14\right) 322 = (23^2)-(23*9)$$
$$(19*18)-(19*\mathbf{2}) = 304\left(\frac{304}{19}=16\right) 304 = (19^2)-(19*3)$$
$$(29*18)-(29*\mathbf{0}) = 522\left(\frac{522}{29}=18\right) 522 = (29^2)-(29*11)$$
$$(59*18)+(59*\mathbf{2})\ 1180\left(\frac{1180}{59}=20\right) 1180 = (59^2)-(59*39)$$
$$(89*18)+(89*\mathbf{4}) = 1958\left(\frac{1958}{89}=22\right) 1958 = 89^2-(89*67)$$
$$(83*18)+(83*\mathbf{6}) = 1992\left(\frac{1992}{83}=24\right) 1992 = (83^2)-(83*59)$$
$$(317*18)+(317*\mathbf{8}) = 8242\left(\frac{8242}{317}=26\right) 8242 = (317^2)-(317*291)$$
$$(127*18)+(127*\mathbf{10}) = 3556\left(\frac{3556}{127}=28\right) 3556 = (127^2)-(127*99)$$
$$(199*18)+(199*\mathbf{12}) = 5970\left(\frac{5970}{199}=30\right) 5970 = (199^2)-(199*169)$$

So on indefinitely….

Note (non-specific coordinates)	*Note (specific coordinates)*
16+2=18(19)	19-16=3(19)
18+4=22(23)	23-14=9 (23)
18+0=18(29)	29-18=11(29)

18+2=20(59) 59-20=39(59)
18+4=22(89) 89-22=67(89)
18+6=24(83) 83-24=59(83)
18+8=26(317) 317-26=291(317)

Respectfully mathematicians, this leads to the complete solution of variability of prime numbers in empty space. The writing is on the wall and the author will record the actual quadratic equation for the above with his second paper of trigonometry which will be an exclusive copy right to JMR for all time, by the grace of my Lord Christ who has stood with the author in all temperance. There is no other expectation that the author has

Vinoo Cameron M.D December 12th 2012

C.

The following are some caveats of half-line values:

The demonstration is for the Prime numbers 19 (16), 23(14), 83(24), 103(12)

No 19 is displayed as a standard

$$\mathbf{19^2 - (19 * 3) = 304}$$
$$\mathbf{304 = 19 * 16}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{19}}{3} = 6.33333333333$$
$$\frac{304}{48} = 6.333333333$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{23}}{3} = 7.66666666666$$
$$\frac{322}{42} = 7.666666666$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{29}}{3} = 9.66666666666$$
$$\frac{522}{54} = 9.6666666666$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{83}}{3} = 27.66666666666$$
$$\frac{1992}{72} = 27.666666666$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{101}}{3} = 34.666666666666$$
$$\frac{1236}{36} = 34.66666666666$$

C1.

Secondary considerations: proof of 5, 6, 7

$$\frac{[(19 * 5) - (16 * 5)]}{\mathbf{3}} = 5$$
$$\frac{[(19 * 6) - (16 * 6)]}{\mathbf{3}} = 6$$
$$\frac{[(19 * 7) - (16 * 7)]}{\mathbf{3}} = 7$$

*Prime23 (Chan curved value **9**, 23-9=14)*

$$\frac{[(23 * 5) - (14 * 6)]}{\mathbf{9}} = 5$$

$$\frac{[(23*6)-(14*5)]}{\mathbf{9}}=6$$
$$\frac{[(23*6)-(14*6)]}{\mathbf{9}}=7$$

*Prime 29 (Chan curved value is **11,** 29-11=18)*

$$\frac{[(29*5)-(18*5)]}{\mathbf{11}}=5$$
$$\frac{[(29*6)-(18*6)]}{\mathbf{11}}=6$$
$$\frac{[(29*5)-(18*7)]}{\mathbf{11}}=7$$

*Prime 83 (Chan curved value is **59,** 83-59=24)*

$$\frac{[(83*5)-(24*5)]}{\mathbf{59}}=5$$
$$\frac{[(83*6)-(24*6)]}{\mathbf{59}}=6$$
$$\frac{[(83*7)-(24*7)]}{\mathbf{59}}=7$$

*Prime 6491(Chan curved value is **6435,** 6491-6435=56)*

$$\frac{[(6491*5)-(56*5)]}{\mathbf{6435}}=5$$
$$\frac{[(6491*6)-(56*6)]}{\mathbf{6435}}=6$$
$$\frac{[(6491*7)-(56*7)]}{\mathbf{6435}}=7$$

Vinoo Cameron M.D, Nov 2012, thanksgiving Day.

D.

Basic understanding of ©point

$$\left[\left(\frac{19}{6}\right)+\left(\frac{23}{6}\right)\right]=1$$
$$\left[\left(\frac{7}{\frac{5}{6}}\right)+\left(\frac{\frac{23}{5}}{6}\right)\right]=1$$
$$\frac{\left[\frac{19}{6}\right]}{7}=0.45238095238$$
$$\frac{\left[\frac{23}{6}\right]}{7}=0.54761904762$$
$$[\mathbf{0.45238095238}+\mathbf{0.547\ 619047\ 62}]=\mathbf{1}$$

$$19(=)16\ [\sim 6:7\sim]14(=)23$$
$$7(=)10[\sim 5:6\sim]14(=)23$$

Prime23 19 is ©

$$\left[\frac{16}{7}-\frac{14}{7}=\frac{1}{3.5}\right]$$
$$\left[\frac{16}{6}-\frac{14}{6}=\frac{1}{3}\right]$$

$$\left[\frac{23}{6}-\frac{19}{6}=\frac{2}{3}\right]$$
$$\left[\frac{23}{7}-\frac{19}{7}=\frac{1}{1.175}\right]$$

D1.

© function. *All Prime numbers have mathematical codes of the © function, as a primordial value. As an example:*

$Prime\ 19(=)[16][2.66666666666][2.285714285714][5.33333333333]$]

$Prime\ 6491\ (=)[56\ ][9.333333333][8][18.66666666666]$

16, 56 represent the half-line value of the prime number 19 and 6491

$(2.666666666666) and (9.3333333333)$ Represent the respective values at /6 $(half\ line/6)$

$(2.285714285714) and (8)$ Represent value (half line/7)

(5.333333333333) and (18.66666666666) represent the curved set value for the 19, 6491

The mathematical relationship of the values to each other, as an example for prime 6491

$$\frac{6491}{8}=811.375$$

Fractionate the value 811.375 at 1:6,

$$\frac{811.375}{7}=115.91071428571$$
$$\frac{6491}{115.91071428571}=56$$
$$115.91071428571*6=695.4642857142$$
$$\frac{6491}{695.4642857142}=9.33333333333$$

D2

.Prime Numbers Theorem, 2012:

Complex equations (re submitted papers): To research, editors JMR

Whilst much conjecture is written about Riemann's Zeta function etc, the following palpable equation based on the half-line value of prime numbers as delineated in the authors published papers, confirms that Prime numbers are divergent at 1:3 and convergent at 1:6, a condition satisfied by a correct trigonometric 19 degrees

The author is aware of other published papers with a bonanza of complex equation, with no simplified base of understanding .The author has avoided these for now though the equation for half line numbers will have to be somewhat complex, but at least it will lead to function and resolution. I am working on that equation, I can see it but it's not palpable. Here is one of those complex equations that some of you like and I hate these, but it confirms the divergence of 1:3

(+): (-) = (1) :(6) and (2): (6) (at 1:3, 3, 3.5 tangent) A, B are Prime number 19, 23 respectively, and a, b are their reversed half- line numbers (16, 14)

$$(A-a)*8=a*(1+3)$$
$$(B-b)*8=b*(1-3.5)$$
$$[B*(1-3.5)]-[a*(3+1)]=b$$
$$[B*(1-3.5)+[a*(3+1)]=6b$$

By reversal of the half-line values, we get:

$$b=2b,\frac{2b}{6b}=\frac{1}{3}$$

Conclusion is the prime numbers are convergent and divergent at 1:3 and 1: 6 at the half line, with a tangent value of $3/3.5(6,7)$ for prime numbers

$$23-9=14$$
$$19-3=16$$
$$\frac{9}{3}=3$$

V. Cameron .MD Thanksgiving Day, 2012

D4

$$\frac{[(A*C)+(C*Ch)=(C*E)]}{[(B*D)+(D*Dh)=(D*F)]}$$

(h) Denotes half-line value for that Prime number and the above describes a curve that alternates as two mathematical chains
"The prime number theorem states that":

1. Prime numbers function in empty space is predictable and that prime numbers are unchanged since primordial creation of a finite universe at -1. The creation of empty space (void) is such that the universe of mathematics will match the model for the finite universe based on what is demonstrated here.

2. the 1:3 divergence and the constant 6, 7 offset at equalization value 6, at the base defined by the constant mathematical relationship at the © Chan point is fixed mathematics from primordial creation.

3. All Prime numbers distribution is predictable in its variability. It is divergent, and governed by specific predictable prime numbers that are fixed at the half-line that modulates its spiral progression.

4. Proportions5, 6, 7 modulate the spiral sets at a base divergence of 1:3. These half-line numbers are defined by the "Chan function"

5. This theorem is further expounded by our previously published papers that are referenced here, and additionally the new material presented here.

6. the theorem further establishes that:,
7. The values of all prime numbers reflect a curved spiral orientation by innate function of prime numbers named Chan ©function" of prime numbers
8. the curved / Spiral function of Prime numbers has a ©point" at the base, which value dictates the entire continuum of Prime number expansion in empty space.
9 All and each prime numbers have their individual code in the curved / spiral orientation that is well defined for each number
10 .The extrapolated values and functions, allow for counting, mapping of space, Spiral sets.
11. The half-line numbers and their divisions by 6 and 7. Demonstration of example of 19 follows

$$\left(\frac{10}{6},\frac{10}{7};\frac{12}{6},\frac{12}{7};\frac{14}{6},\frac{14}{7};\frac{16}{6},\frac{16}{7},\frac{18}{6},\frac{18}{7}.\right)$$

E.
Summary of Published Papers on prime numbers:

Basic Prime number continuum (Please see the authors published references)
It is very clear that we can write an indefinite progression of prime numbers in a mathematical continuum, by these two demonstrations.
For pure obvious mathematical reasons reasons the prime number continuum starts at Prime value **5** and **7,** it is not in our objective to quibble with this mathematical point , which has been proven under the discussion of Chan point. The numbers 1, 2, 3, do not have any curved "Chan function". Please see reference for details.
Basically $(5 * 11) + (11 * 12) = (11 * 17)$, which is true of all prime numbers, the following is a numbers variation of *creating* new prime numbers in one continuous mode from preceding value(continuum), using our discovered half-line values which are in red.

$$1 + 4 = 5$$
$$3 + 4 = 7$$
$$5 + (5 * 10) = 55(new\ number)$$
$$7 + (7 * 12) = 91(new\ number)$$
$$\frac{55}{5} = 11\ (new\ prime\ number)$$
$$\frac{91}{7} = 13(new\ prime\ number)$$
$$(11 * 5) + (11 * 12) = 187(new\ numbers)$$
$$(13 * 7) + (13 * 12) = 247(new\ number)$$
$$\frac{187}{11} = 17(new\ prime\ number)$$

$$\frac{247}{13} = 19(new\ prime\ number)$$

Prime number curved spiral predictive chains appear to be infinite. Please see reference for details
Chain A.
(P5*P11)+(P11*12)=(P11*P17)>>(P11*P17)+(P17*12)=(P17*P23)>>(P17*P23)+(P23*14)=(P23*P31)>>(P23*P31)+(P31*18)=(P31*P41)>>(P31*P41)+(P41*16)=(P41*P47)>>>>>
Chain B.
(P7*P13)+(P13*12)=(P13*P19)>>(P13*P19)+(P19*16)=(P19*P29)>>(P19*P29)+((P29*18)=(P29*P37)>>(P29*P37)+(P37*14)=(P37*P43)+(P43*16)=(P43*P53)>>(P53*P61)+(P61*18)=(P61*P71)>>>>>>

F.

"Chan" Point of "Chan" Function: ©Point.

This is difficult but it is absolute basis for the © function of Prime number and the reason why the half values of any Prime number is a curved function. © Function is the half line coordinate and the spiral function of any prime number. For any spiral function to take place the following mathematical conditions must take place as follows

1. Spiral curves of prime numbers are initiated at the base by two cardinal points (Chan Points) that are of different ascension value (you cannot initiate a curve or spiral ascension from two equivalent points that have the same ascension). Mathematically there must be an offset, but also neutralization between the values -and÷ as shown

3. We have clearly shown that the equation for Chan function accommodates the exact coordinates of 5, 6, 7 and 23, 19 and 7 in the Chan equation that modulates Prime half-line numbers.

4. $23 - 19 = 4$ and the half-line numbers$16 - 14 = 2$. More over this ©point is equidistant from the base 5, 7 by the half line value$19 - 5 = 14\ and\ 23 - 7 = 16$. To reiterate again:

$$\left[\left(\frac{19}{\frac{6}{7}}\right) + \left(\frac{23}{\frac{6}{7}}\right)\right] = 1$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{7}{\frac{5}{6}}\right) + \left(\frac{23}{\frac{5}{6}}\right)\right] = 1$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{14}{\frac{5}{6}}\right) + \left(\frac{16}{\frac{5}{6}}\right)\right] = 1$$

Note: 14 and 16 are half line value to 19, 23.

The equations of the Chan Point are self explanatory, note reversal between half-line values 14 and 16(this is a periodic phenomenon, it happens also between prime 83 and 89)

F1:

$$Prime\ number\ 13(=)1.71428571429(half - line\ value\ 12)$$
$$Prime\ number\ 17(=)1.71428571429(half - line\ value\ 12)$$
$$Prime\ number\ 19(=)2.28571428571(half - \ line\ value16)$$
$$Prime\ number\ 23(=)\mathbf{2.0000000000}(half - line\ value\ 14)$$
$$Prime\ number\ 29(=)2.57142857142(half - line\ value\ 18)$$

Note: The middle values are $= \frac{Ph}{7}$

Pure Mathematics proof of Chan Point:

(The base prime number values are **5, 7** nil else barring 1 and the prime numbers 19 and 23 at the "Chan point" is the proof by 5 ~ 6~7 for prime number basis at the first 8 prime numbers:
(1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23)

$$A.\left(\frac{5}{\frac{6}{7}}\right) + \left(\frac{7}{\frac{6}{7}}\right) = 0.28571428571$$

$$B.\left(\frac{\frac{7}{6}}{7}\right)+\left(\frac{\frac{11}{6}}{7}\right)=0.42857142857$$
$$C.\left(\frac{\frac{11}{6}}{7}\right)+\left(\frac{\frac{13}{6}}{7}\right)=0.57142857143$$
$$D.\left(\frac{\frac{13}{6}}{7}\right)+\left(\frac{\frac{17}{6}}{7}\right)=0.71428571429$$
$$E.\left(\frac{\frac{17}{6}}{7}\right)+\left(\frac{\frac{19}{6}}{7}\right)=0.85714285714$$

$$B-A=\frac{1}{7}$$
$$C-B=\frac{1}{7}$$
$$D-C=\frac{1}{7}$$
$$E-D=\frac{1}{7}$$

Base Prime number reversal in sequence (1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23)… 6~7

$$\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)+\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)=1$$
$$\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)+\left(\frac{7}{6}\right)=2$$
$$\left(\frac{7}{6}\right)+\left(\frac{11}{6}\right)=3$$
$$\left(\frac{11}{6}\right)+\left(\frac{13}{6}\right)=4$$
$$\left(\frac{13}{6}\right)+\left(\frac{17}{6}\right)=5$$
$$\left(\frac{17}{6}\right)+\left(\frac{19}{6}\right)=6$$
$$\left(\frac{19}{6}\right)+\left(\frac{23}{6}\right)=7$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)+\left(\frac{5}{7}\right)=0.85714285714$$
$$\left(\frac{5}{7}\right)+\left(\frac{7}{7}\right)=1.71428571429$$
$$\left(\frac{7}{7}\right)+\left(\frac{11}{7}\right)=2.57142857143$$
$$\left(\frac{11}{7}\right)+\left(\frac{13}{7}\right)=3.42857142857$$
$$\left(\frac{13}{7}\right)+\left(\frac{17}{7}\right)=4.28571428571$$
$$\left(\frac{17}{7}\right)+\left(\frac{19}{7}\right)=5.14285714286$$
$$\left(\frac{19}{7}\right)+\left(\frac{23}{7}\right)=6$$

Thus, Prime 19, 23 are equalized at position 1

$$\left(\frac{19}{6}\right)+\left(\frac{23}{6}\right)=7$$
$$\left(\frac{19}{7}\right)+\left(\frac{23}{7}\right)=6$$
$$\left(\frac{\frac{19}{6}}{7}\right)+\left(\frac{\frac{23}{6}}{7}\right)=1$$

Vinoo Cameron MD October 2012

F2.

In the following equation the mathematical values below and above the ©point, basically $\left[\frac{C}{halfprime}\right]$ *is equivalent to* $[C-half\ prime\ value]$

$Prime\ 23, Chan\ point$:

$$\frac{23}{7}=3.28571428571$$
$$\frac{23}{6}=3.83333333333$$
$$[3.28571428571*3.833333333333=12.59523809522]$$
$$Half\ value\ of\ 23=11.5$$
$$[12.59523809522-11.5]=1.09523809522$$
$$\left[\frac{12.59523809522}{11.5}\right]=1.09523809522$$

$Prime\ 19, Chan\ point$:

$$\frac{19}{7}=2.71428571429$$
$$\frac{19}{6}=3.16666666666$$
$$Half\ value\ of\ Prime\ 19\ =\ 9.5$$
$$[8.59523809523-9.5=-0.90476190476]$$
$$\left[\frac{8.59523809523}{9.5}=0.90476190476\right]$$
$$(Value\ 23)1.09523809522\ +(\ Value\ 19)\ 0.90476190476=2$$

$Satisfied\ by\ the\ condition$:

$$\left[\frac{23-19}{11.5-9.5}\right]=[(23-19)-(11.5-9.5\ )]$$
$$\left[\frac{23-19}{16-14}\right]=[(23-19)-(16-14\ )]$$
$$(16,14\ are\ the\ half-line\ values\ and\ 11.5\ and\ 9.5\ are\ half\ prime\ values)$$

$Comparative\ values, above\ and\ below\ the\ Chan\ point, Prime\ numbers\ 13, 29$:

$$\frac{13}{7}=1.85714285714$$
$$\frac{13}{6}=2.16666666666$$
$$[1.85714285714*2.166666666666]=4.0238095238$$
$$Half-value\ prime\ 13=6.5$$
$$[4.0238095238-6.5=-2.47610904762]$$
$$\left[\frac{4.0238095238}{6.5}\right]=0.01906014652$$

$$\frac{29}{7}=4.14285714286$$
$$\frac{29}{6}=4.83333333333$$
$$[4.14285714286*4.83333333333=4.14285714286]$$

$$Half prime\ value\ of\ 29 = 14.5$$
$$[20.02380952382 - 14.5 = 5.52380952382]$$
$$\left[\frac{20.02380952382}{14.5}\right] = 1.38095238097$$

F3.
Thus © Chan Point value is defined by:

$$\overset{\copyright}{\left[\frac{\frac{19}{6}}{7} + \frac{\frac{23}{6}}{7}\right]} = 1$$
$$\left[\frac{\frac{7}{5}}{6} + \frac{\frac{23}{5}}{6}\right] = 1$$
$$\left[\left(\frac{\frac{14}{5}}{6}\right) + \left(\frac{\frac{16}{5}}{6}\right)\right] = 1$$

$$\left[\frac{\frac{17}{5}}{6} + \frac{\frac{23}{5}}{6}\right] = 1.33333333333$$
$$\left[\frac{\frac{17}{5}}{6} - \frac{\frac{7}{5}}{6}\right] = 0.33333333333$$

Thus in summary the solution to the prime numbers/ half –line numbers is based on the follows:

$$\frac{[P19 - HL16\ at\ (6:7)]}{[P23 - HL14\ at\ 6:7]} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{[P7 - HL10\ at\ (5:6)]}{[P23 - HL14\ at\ (5:6)]} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{[19:23 \sim 7:23]}{[16:14 \sim 10:14]} (=) \frac{1}{3}$$

There are no two consecutive prime numbers like $23 - 19 = 4$ *where the gap between the prime numbers is 4 and the gap between the half line numbers is* $= 2(16 - 14)$
The gap at 5, 6, 19-7=16 and half-line gap14-10=4, which is ^2 of the above values of 4 and 2

G.
The Equations of the Chan Function:
(See also previously stated conversion method for the half-line values of prime numbers)
G1.
$Basic\ coordinates\ of\ "Chan\ function"\ for\ all\ prime\ numbers\ (Ph\ is\ half - line\ value\ of\ P\ prime).$

$$Ph \sim \frac{Ph}{6} \sim \frac{Ph}{7} \sim P$$
$$16 \sim \frac{16}{6} \sim \frac{16}{7} \sim 19$$
$$20 \sim \frac{20}{6} \sim \frac{20}{7} \sim 59$$

G2.
$The\ \frac{1}{3.5}\ value\ is\ a\ half\ line\ constant\ between\ the\ spirals\ of\ \copyright\ function,\ for\ consecutive\ half\ line\ values\ as\ shown\ below$

$\frac{12}{7}+\frac{1}{3.5}=\frac{14}{7}+\frac{1}{3.5}=\frac{16}{7}+\frac{1}{3.5}=\frac{18}{7}+\frac{1}{3.5}=\frac{20}{7}$….so on, but not in all cases as there are gaps

Half –Line Numbers

These are for the 10 numbers shown, and are infinite at +2 values:

10h	12h	14h	16h	18h	20h	22h	24h	26h	28h
10/7	12/7	14/7	16/7	18/7	20/7	22/7	24/6	26/7	28/7
10/6	12/6	14/6	16/6	18/6	20/6	22/6	24/6	26/6	28/6

P Value	*P half line Value*	*Mid curve Value Ph/6*	*Conversion Value Ph/7*	*Division value P/7*
23	*14*	*2.333333333333*	*2.0000000000*	*11.5*
19	*16*	*2.666666666666*	*2+1/3.5*	*8.3125*
29	*18*	*3*	*(2+1/3.5)+1/3.5*	*11.27777777777*
31	*18*	*3*	*(2+1/3.5)+1/3.5*	*12.05555555555*
37	*14*	*2.333333333333*	*2.000000000*	*18.5*
41	*16*	*2.666666666666*	*2+(1/3.5)*	*17.9375*
43	*16*	*2.666666666666*	*2+(1/3.5)*	*18.125*

3.333333	4	4.666666	5.33333	6.	6.66666	7.33333	8	8.66666	9.3333

G3.

Chan function, basic equations:

The prime numbers can be written by hand in one continuous roll, but prime numbers are created using existing values, as is shown and referenced. *Half-line numbers* are the fixed"ligand" that is specific to a prime number in as much as the values are alternate (5*11) + (11*12) = (11*17). 187=187.Consider this single chain in linear values, Prime numbers equalizations not only alternate in the chain itself, but also cross chain.

(1*2)+(2*3)=(2*4)+(4*4)=(4*6)+(6*4)=(6*8)+(8*4)=(8*10)+(10*4)=(10*12)+(12*4)=(12*14)

It is readily deduced that prime numbers are not a single chain but are divergent.

Half-line associated values have many mathematical relationships, all secondary to the interaction of 6, 7 with Prime numbers. Two self explanatory examples are presented here to complete the understanding. *The deduction of these values is stated below under extrapolative deductions for curved values. The following are general examples*

(Based on indirect values derived from the published Prime number chains)

Prime number 19(half-line value 16, $\frac{16}{6}=2.66666666660$*)*

$$\left[\frac{19}{3.5}+\frac{19}{7}\right]=8.14285714286$$

$$\frac{19}{5.33333333}=3.5625$$

$$\left[\frac{8.14285714286}{3.5625}\right]=2.28571428572$$

$$2.2857142857142*7=16\ Half\ line\ value$$

Prime number 6491:

$$\left[\frac{6491}{3.5}+\frac{6491}{7}\right]=2781.85714285714$$

$$\left[\frac{6491}{18.66666666666}\right]=347.73214285716$$

$$\left[\frac{2781.85714285714}{347.73214285716}\right]=8$$

$$8*7=56, Half\ line\ value$$

Alternate method, example prime 23:

$$\frac{23}{6}=3.83333333333$$

$$\left[\frac{3.83333333333}{2.333333333333}\right]=1.64285714285$$

$$\frac{23}{1.64285714285}=14, Half\ line\ value$$

Proof of Prime set assignment equations for sample numbers19, 41=16 and 31=18, as assigned by prime number theorem:

$$P19 - \left(2 * \frac{16}{6}\right) = 13.66666666667$$
$$13.666666666667 * 3 = 41$$
$$19 * 3 = 57$$
$$57 - 41 = 16$$
$$\frac{19}{2} - \frac{41}{6} = 2.66666666666$$

$$P41 - \left(2 * \frac{16}{6}\right) = 35.6666666667$$
$$35.66666666667 * 3 = 107$$
$$41 * 3 = 123$$
$$123 - 107 = 16$$
$$\frac{41}{2} - \frac{107}{6} = 2.66666666666 \left(\frac{16}{6}\right)$$

$$P31 - \left(2 * \frac{18}{6}\right) = 25$$
$$31 * 3 = 93$$
$$25 * 3 = 75$$
$$93 - 75 = 18$$
$$\left(\frac{31}{2}\right) - \frac{75}{6} = \frac{18}{6}$$

H

Extrapolative deductions for the prime number curved function:

The extrapolative deductions of the curved- spiral of divergence/ascension prime numbers, is extensive, and the equations are complex though simple. These are new to current mathematic, and redefine the current numbers theory. It is obvious that mathematically these findings are deductible. The author has chosen for lack of time and space and his own sanity to introduce the main frames in this current manuscript including calculation of half line values .In summary these values are:

1. Simple conversion of any prime number to its half-line value (see below)
2. Method for calculation of all base values of the spirals (see below)
3. Method for calculation of all spiral set values for each base
4. Calculation of all variable counts for prime numbers
5. Mapping of all prime number values in the spiral expansion of the continuum of mathematics
6 .Calculation of the nadir value of mathematics, and the inverse curve at 1:3
7 Prime number sieve by proportion 6

In all the above areas, there will be no vacating of mathematics to any aspect of current mathematics theory as prime numbers are uniquely related to each other and other numbers.

This table explains the spiral ascension of prime numbers around the half-line which results from the -1 constriction of space, 3 over 4, and the rotation is due to the mathematical ascension at $+\frac{1}{4}$ and$+\frac{1}{3}$ as shown .Please note that the base of the values are fixed at 5, 7. The final calculus for these infinite arrangements of Prime number and proof is presented in this text and places the prime number sets infinitely. Note that by function Prime numbers start at value 5. Mathematically numbers 1, 2, 3 cannot be prime numbers by functionality

Base prime number/spiral set, in two spiral chains, non-segregated values	**$\frac{1}{4}$ ascension(note value of 1 at 5)**	**$\frac{1}{3}$ ascension(note © point at 19 and 23)**
5	5/1/2/2/2=0.125	1.33333333333($\frac{8}{6}$)
7(79)	7/1.25/2/2/2	1.66666666666($\frac{10}{6}$)

11(13,17,103,107)	11/1.5/2/2/2	2.00000000000($\frac{12}{6}$)
23(37, 67...)	23/1.75/2/2/2	2.33333333333($\frac{14}{6}$)
19(41, 43, 73…..)	19/2/2/2/2	2.66666666666($\frac{16}{6}$)
29(31, 47, 53, 61, 71,101….)	29/2.25/2/2/2	3.00000000000($\frac{18}{6}$)
59(97,149,197,263,181…)	59/2.5/2/2/2	3.33333333333($\frac{20}{3}$)
89(137,167,239,281,347,349,379...)	89/2.75/2/2/2	3.66666666666($\frac{22}{6}$)
83(109,151,179,251,311,313,331,359.)	83/3/2/2/2	4.00000000000($\frac{24}{6}$)

Critical numbers switch (numbers theorem) the 3:4 equalization of -1(1+3=4, 1+4=5), (5+3=8, 5+4=9), see table. There is" Relativity of numbers expansion", in non-linear numbers theorem that is obvious by the following table and the diagram that number valuations expand in empty space.

This is a signature of the mathematical continuum, that there are these predicted number switches, between cardinal divisors at +0.25 at specific values, these are referenced below at

2:1.75 (8, 7)

3:2.75 (11, 12).

These are predictable at +1 as in 3-2=1 2.75-1.75=1

Base prime numbers are sequential values, and the switches are as the author surmises for now are predictable and constant. *These cross switches are borne out in the simple arithmetic's of Prime number chains as referenced in this manuscript.*

The following are the base prime number values in sequence,

1	*5(5/8/1)=8*
2	*7/(7/8/1.25)=10*
3	*11/(11/8/1.5)=12*
4*	***23**/(23/8/**1.75**)=14><*
5*	***19**/(19/8/**2**)=16>>*
6	*29/(29/8/2.25=18*
7	*59/(50/8/2.5)=20*
8*	***89**/(89/8/**2.75**)=22 >>*
9*	***83**/(83/8/**3**)=24 >>*
10	*317/(8/3.25)=26*
	Alternate:
1	*5/(5/8)=8*
2	*7/(7/10)=10*
3	*11/(11/12)=12*
4	*23/(23/14)=14*
5	*19/(19/16)=16*
6	*29/(29/18=18*
7	*59/(59/20)=20*
	The above are the sequence of base values by numbers and their half line values, as they are borne out clearly in the arithmetic of the Spiral chains in the published reference papers.

H1.

The following demonstrates the parallel relationship of prime number half- values by gap, in this case gap 4. P is prime number, and Hl is its half-line value

$$P23 - P19 = 4(H14 - H16 = -2)$$

$$\frac{19}{4} = 4.75 \left(\frac{Hl16}{4} = 4\right)$$

$$\frac{23}{4} = 5.75 \left(\frac{14}{4} = 3.5\right)$$

$$P41 - P37 = 4\ (\ Hl16 - H14 = 2)$$

$$\frac{41}{4} = 10.25 \left(\frac{Hl16}{4} = 4\right)$$
$$\frac{37}{4} = 9.25 \left(\frac{H14}{4} = 3.5\right)$$

$$P71 - P67 = 4(Hl18 - H14 = 4)$$
$$\frac{71}{4} = 17.75 \left(\frac{Hl18}{4} = 4.5\right)$$
$$\frac{67}{4} = 16.75 \left(\frac{Hl14}{4} = 3.5\right)$$

$$P101 - P97 = 4(Hl18 - H20 = -2)$$
$$\frac{101}{4} = 25.25 \left(\frac{Hl18}{4} = 3.5\right)$$
$$\frac{97}{4} = 24.25 \left(\frac{Hl20}{4} = 5\right)$$

H2:

Note and discussion re: extrapolative findings:

Above is demonstrated the half line deduction for the base prime numbers and the sets. It is clear that we have not yet done the direct determination of these values, which we will hopefully include in section 2. The sets for base set value are as follows: 19 (41, 43.73 with a half-line value of 16), and for set 23 (37, 67 half-line value of 14). These are for specific base values, set values and half-line values. Half-line value 16 is specific for only the sets, 19, 41, 43, 73. Half-line value 14 is specific only for set 23, 37, and 67.

The remainder of the extrapolative deductions is labor intensive, especially the set segregation, counting etc, that can be worked out but the variability is rock solid. This new mathematics is extensive and mind boggling, but it is obvious that all variable prime numbers can be placed and mapped in the continuum. The intent of the author is to proceed to Part 2 of the manuscript on the unified revision of the non variable aspects of empty space, revision of Trigonometry, mathematical Pi... After that paper is delivered to Dr Sophia Wang at JMR, the author may at a slower pace complete the total deduction and mapping of Prime numbers, and any mathematician/ mathematicians that have relied on the larger and larger Prime numbers (Big Bertha Prime numbers), do not have basic understanding of the mathematical continuum. Astute Mathematicians are invited to join and complete the extrapolative deductions as long as they understand the one layout of prime numbers. Riemann's hypothesis is passé for all intents and because it is imprecise, it is in great error, but the author does not need to qualify the statement made, which is his view.

I.

Numbers theorem, basics of unification with trigonometry:

Basic mathematical relationships (+ - * ÷) re: the base of mathematics continuum at 5:6:7

$$1 - \left(\frac{1}{0.5}\right) = -1$$
$$1 + \left(\frac{1}{0.5}\right) = 3$$
$$1 - \frac{1}{0.05} = -19$$
$$1 + \frac{1}{0.05} = 21$$

Note that at hypotenuse √10 at 1:3, these exact sides √9 +√9 (=) √10, with an exact angle of 360/19 revised mathematical degrees .3 ^2+1=10, and the correct prime inverse 19 (=) 1:3. Then the following simplicity, all for section 2 of the manuscript

$$\frac{\sqrt{\mathbf{10}}}{\mathbf{3}} = \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{0.9}}}$$

"All prime numbers (numbers) are segregated by their unique relationship to the half-line of a curved / spiral divergence and ascension of the mathematical continuum in empty space. This is modulated by the proportions 5, 6 and 6, 7 at a divergence of 1:3, by two spiral chains"

Fundamental fixed numbers Theorem:

*These are very obvious and a no brainer in the mathematical sense. 0.5 is the basic offset of 1, and the number 2 is 0.5*4=2. Numbers are set at value 10, so 1 and 10 are the basis of numbers*

Division: N =20 at 10:5

$$\frac{20}{10} = 2\ and\ \frac{20}{5} = 4$$
$$(4+2) * 10 = 20 * 3$$
$$3\text{^}2 + 1 = 10$$
$$\frac{10}{3} = 3 + \frac{1}{3}$$

Multiplication: N=20 at 10:5

$$20 * 10 = 200 and 20 * 5 = 100$$
$$200 + 100 = 300 * \frac{1}{15} = 20$$

Division N=1 at 1 and 0.5:

$$\frac{20}{1} = 20\ and \frac{20}{0.5} = 40$$
$$40 + 20 = 60 = 3 * 20$$

Multiplication N=1 at 1 and 0.5

$$20 * 1 = 20\ and\ 20 * 0.5 = 10$$
$$20 + 10 = 30 = 20 * 1.5$$

Numbers theorem and trigonometry are to be discussed in section 2.

It is very evident that numbers are divergent at a factor of 1:3, and that √ (3^2+1) is the hypotenuse of the divergence sqrt9+sqrt9 at a constant angle defined by a new trigonometry at 360/19 degrees

Conclusion for numbers theorem:

The divergence by numbers is based on a divergence of 1:3, and the hypotenuse at 1:3 19 degrees, which by pure trigonometry unifies numbers with trigonometry , by the proportion 19(9+10) and by the Proportions 3 and 1 These values as set below are all distinctively calculable indirectly and directly, and are described in the text section 2 of this formal manuscript. The placement of these numbers is by *two separate chains (spiral) chains. This is referenced in our published papers. The resolution is* obtuse with relation to current mathematics theory

Base Prime number/ half-line Value by ascension	*Spiral segregated sets by prime base prime number*	*Equivalent/ 6/7 value(+1/3+1/3.5)*
11(12)	*11,13,17,103,107..*	*2 , (1.71428571429)*
19(16)	*19,41,43..*	*2.6666666666, (2.28571428571)*
23(14)	*23,37,67..*	*2.3333333333, (2)*
29(18)	*29,31,47,53,61,71,101..*	*3, (2.57142857143)*
59(20)	*59,163,181,197,149,197,263*	*3.3333333333, (2.8571428571)*
89 (22)	*89,137,167,239,281,347,349,379,433,449,463…*	*3.66666666666, (3.14285714286)*

Consider the half line numbers and their fixed relationships at 6, 7 loci:

10/6/2.5=2/3	*12/6/3=2/3*	*14/6/3.5=2/3*	*16/6/4=2/3*	*18/6/4.5=2/3*	*20/6/5=2/3*
10/7/2.5=2/3.5	*12/7/3=2/3.5*	*14/7/3.5=2/3.5*	*16/7/4=2/3.5*	*18/7/4.5=2/3.5*	*20/7/5=2/3.5*

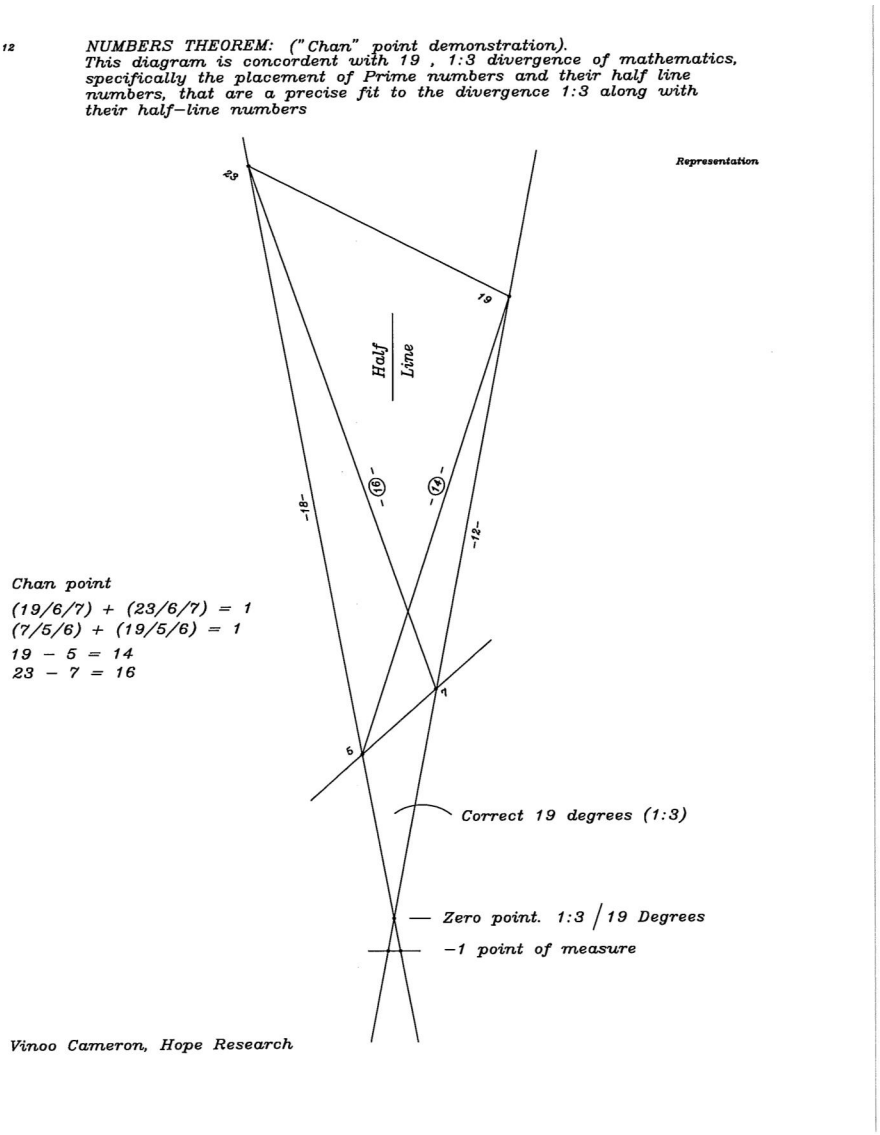
10/6/5=1/3	*12/6/6=1/3*	*14/6/7=1/3*	*16/6/8=1/3*	*18/6/9=1/3*	*20/6/10=1/3*
10/7/5=1/3.5	*12/7/6=1/3.5*	*14/7/7=1/3.5*	*16/6/8=1/3.5*	*18/7/9=1/3.5*	*20/7/10=1/3.5*

To be continued in section 2:

This is mind boggling, but there is bound to be revision of the numbers theorem by the author some sun shiny day based on these results. The rest needs to be completed by the author and or other mathematicians as the challenge of this new mathematics has great ramifications for the future of all mankind, in my personal *Christ Jesus* , I extend a hope of a new mathematics and a new frontier, beyond theories, beyond the hyperbola of the sciences. In the sciences there is observational deduction, and then there is the deduction of discovery of the reality

Diagram:

This is a perfect rendition of -1 at 1:3, with Prime number key Chan point that holds the base of the mathematics continuum together. Please note the exact 1:2 at exact Prime 19 degrees.



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End of section 1

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