



A first ever precise predictive prime number spiral placement (The basics for mathematical symmetrical chaos)

Vinoo Cameron

Hope research, Athens, Wisconsin, USA
E-mail: hope 9900@frontier.Com

Abstract

This mathematical rhythm of the reality of prime numbers is foreign to current mathematics because prime numbers and generally all numbers function as placement in empty space, rather than counting beans. This final paper on the -1 mathematics, clearly demonstrates the method and the rationality of the random variability of prime numbers, and confirms the central-spiral mathematical arrangement of prime numbers around a half-line. This is purely a numbers phenomenon as arranged in a spiral cone. If current mathematics cannot decipher the very simple entrée presented here in open numbers, it is too bad, for the author is just beginning to grasp at it.

The 8 referenced published manuscripts that precede this manuscript specifically qualify the segregated infinite series of prime numbers with the half-line value $18(6*3,-6)$, and other half-line values starting at 12, as infinitely calculable. The solution and the entered proof of a precise symmetrical Prime number placement has come after much pain and ridicule (what is not understood is ridiculed by the meager in knowledge). The latter is the focus of the mathematical entrée here, as much sophistication needs to be done, but that will come at the authors discretion. Current mathematics is not set up to solve this final solution to prime numbers; it may observe it, as it observes its large pumpkin Prime numbers.

Keywords: *Spiral Prime numbers; predictability of Prime numbers; 1:3 cones –metric; spiral code. Prime numbers; International journal of applied mathematics.*

1 Introduction

It is author's clear statement not that of the publishing journal's that current mathematics and its entourage of mathematicians has been mathematically totally inadequate over the centuries, having failed to see the lay of the forest, but paying detailed attention of the myriads of weed equations and larger and larger pumpkins of the forest. This manuscript and its predecessors is a very obvious blow to the learned mathematician in mathematics and its pied pipers, as the entire natural prime number series is conformed and prime numbers follow a precise spiral course around the half-line.

Numbers Equation: Given the fact that the half-line spirals as a rule run at divisible of 2 (10,12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22,24,26,28,30..), it is mathematically possible by a numbers equation to **predict** all the spirals of prime numbers as delineated below, given the two spiral cords as demonstrated below, and given the precise **Den Otter prime sieve** published before. This possibility of this mathematics is a no-brainer, even though the numbers theorem is a challenge. The two cords of prime number *have a precise form and manner* and these follow an ascension order as follows:

Cord A:

5,11,17,23,31,41,47,59,67,73,83,97,103,109,127,137,149,157,167,179,191,197,211,227,233,241,257,269,277,283,307,313;331;347,353,369,379, 389,401,419,433,449,461,467,487, 499,509, 523,541,557,569,577,593,601,613,619, 631,641,647,659,673,,683,701,719.....

Cord B:

7,13,19,29,37,43,53,61,67,71,79,89,102,107,113,131,139,151,163,173,181,193,199,223,229,239,251,263,271,281,293,311,317,337,349,359,373,383,397,409,431,443,457,463,479,491,503,521,547,563,571,587,599,607,617,631,643,653,661,677,691,709,727...

Clearly prime numbers are arranged precisely in spirals around a half- line and it is clearly the numbers match that definition prime numbers placement, each with a specific locus in an expanding cone, which is at 1:3. All this is detailed in over 300 pages of published reference. The half-line values spread is as below and the main spiral cord at $18(6*3)$ lends itself to the following exclusive prime number calculus which is for the spiral cord $18(6*3)$ with the following sample numbers,

29, 31, 47, 53, 61, 71, 79, 157, 191, 193, 271, 461, 479, ... so on forever. The condition of the calculus is specifically a spiral series as is demonstrated below.

The middle list of numbers in bold are the spiral prime numbers with value central 18 as described, and note the symmetry from top to bottom and side to side. As the numbers are symmetrical, and note simple arithmetic $(1091-19) = (1009-37)$, and all down the line the symmetry is the same. 29 is the first number in the spiral 18. The variability is predictable and symmetrical, $(449-71) = (467-89)$. For counting the addition product is also symmetrical, *cross wise the difference is 18 for at all levels. This is absolutely precise and clearly points to a precise placement of prime number.*

2 Prime number spirals

12 spiral prime numbers

5	11	17
7	13	19
11	17	23
97	103	109
101	107	113

14 spiral prime numbers.

17	23	31
29	37	43
59	67	73
227	233	241
269	277	283
1277	1283	1291
1289	1297	1303

16 spiral prime numbers.

13	19	29
37	41	53
67	73	83
223	229	239
1087	1093	1103

18 spiral prime numbers:

19	29	37
23	31	41
41	47	59
43	53	61
53	61	71
61	71	79
71	79	89
89	101	107
149	157	167
163	173	181
179	191	197
181	193	199
263	271	281
449	461	467
641	647	659
643	653	661
809	821	827
811	823	829
821	827	839
1091	1097	1109
1279	1289	1297
1283	1291	1301

20 spiral prime numbers.

47	59	67
83	97	103
137	149	157
153	163	173
191	197	211
257	269	277
369	379	389
443	457	463
557	567	577
587	599	607
593	601	613
1013	1021	1033
1019	1031	1039
1031	1039	1051
1049	1061	1069
1217	1229	1237

Spiral 22 numbers:

79	89	101
127	137	149
157	167	179
211	227	233
271	281	293
337	349	359
379	389	401
457	463	479
487	499	509
631	643	653
739	751	761
751	761	773
991	1009	1013
997	1013	1019
1009	1019	1031

For the spiral 30 the first value is “deducible” and the first value is: 199 (193- **199**- 223)

This is a good exercise in mathematical humility to predict these values, if current mathematics knows it all as it does claim to , it should be easy to solve (this is obviously deducible).

Break down of the simple mathematics of 18 spiral numbers above (using the preceding or succeeding alternate prime number, to segregate the two cords.)

$$\frac{[(29 * 37) - (29 * 19)]}{29} = 18$$

$$\frac{[(31 * 41) - (31 * 23)]}{31} = 18$$

$$\frac{[(47 * 59) - (47 * 41)]}{47} = 18$$

$$\frac{[(53 * 61) - (53 * 43)]}{53} = 18$$

$$\frac{[(71 * 61) - (53 * 61)]}{61} = 18$$

$$\frac{[(79 * 89) - (79 * 71)]}{79} = 18$$

$$\frac{[(101 * 107) - (101 * 89)]}{101} = 18$$

$$\frac{[(157 * 167) - (157 * 149)]}{157} = 18$$

$$\frac{[(173 * 181) - (173 * 163)]}{173} = 18$$

$$\frac{[(191 * 197) - (191 * 179)]}{191} = 18$$

$$\frac{[(193 * 199) - (193 * 181)]}{193} = 18$$

$$\frac{[(271 * 263) - (271 * 281)]}{271} = 18$$

$$\frac{[(461 * 449) - (461 * 467)]}{461} = 18$$

$$37 - 19 = 18$$

$$41 - 23 = 18$$

$$59 - 41 = 18$$

$$61 - 43 = 18$$

$$71 - 53 = 18$$

$$89 - 71 = 18$$

$$107 - 89 = 18$$

$$167 - 149 = 18$$

$$181 - 163 = 18$$

$$197 - 179 = 18$$

$$199 - 181 = 18$$

$$281 - 263 = 18$$

$$467 - 447 = 18$$

$$(29 * 19) + (29 * 18) = (29 * 37).$$

$$(31 * 23) + (23 * 18) = (31 * 41)$$

$$(47 * 43) + (47 * 18) = (41 * 59)$$

The breakdown for the rest of the spiral series above is the same. Remember the critical “base values” by spirals is variable 12(11),14(23),16(19),20(59),22(89) , 24(83) , 26(317) , 28(127) , 30(199).

This spiral arrangement is infinite, the precision is infinite, and there is no mathematician in the world that can dispute this work of the author who **in his own time and pace** will produce the spiral placement of all the spirals by a new numbers equation, from top to bottom the differential will be precise, 18 for 18 spirals, and 20 for 20 spirals. The mathematics is evident. The actual format is above, but the formal calculus is being developed by the author, this has been difficult mathematics, and the author will do it on his own time, or else current mathematicians should be able to solve this very easy, since they have pretty well mastered mathematics Over 10 centuries, and have landed a man on the moon and have the space center a few miles into the universe, a not too easy accomplishment considering the size of the created universe. Prime numbers/numbers though represent the universe, not just man.

An example of the world's first inverse central- spiral isometric prime numbers series ever, for the spiral 18 as mentioned above: 107-89=18, 89-71=18.(significance is diffuse at the moment , but a lily does not crop up in a valley without reason, or does it, if it does , its creation)

18 spiral prime numbers

19	29	37
23	31	41
41	47	59
43	53	61
53	61	71
61	71	79
71	79	89
89	101	107

149	157	167
163	173	181
179	191	197
181	193	199
263	271	281
449	461	467
641	647	659
643	653	661
809	821	827
811	823	829
821	827	839
1091	1097	1109
1279	1289	1297
1283	1291	1301
xxxx?	xxxx?	xxxxx?

449-19=430
467-37=430

449-23=426
467-41=426

449-41=408
467-59=408

449-43=406
467-61=406

449-53=396
467-71=396

449-89=360
467-107=360

449-149=300
467-167=300

449-163=286
467-181=286

449-179=270
467-197=270

449-181=268
467-199=268

449-263=186
467-281=186

Centric series for Spiral 18(these centric Locus spots will be repeated throughout the series?)

263-23=240
281-41=240

181-41=140
199-59=140

179-43=136
197-61=136

$$163-53=110$$

$$181-71=110$$

$$149-61=88$$

$$167-79=88$$

$$89-71=18$$

$$107-89=18$$

$$(101+79=180, \text{ in the mid value})$$

3 Mathematics

The simple task here for readers to complete a continuous series of Prime numbers by the above format and based on the mathematics of prime numbers as expressed above, about 1000 unique prime number at least. All prime numbers must have a half-line value of 18(-6) as demonstrated for the first number in the series 29, 31 as follows,

$$\frac{[(29 * 37) - (29 * 19)]}{29} = 18$$

$$\frac{[(31 * 41) - (31 * 23)]}{31} = 18$$

$$\frac{[(47 * 59) - (47 * 41)]}{47} = 18$$

And so on, as published extensively.

It is possible to find the calculus above. The author has published 8 referenced manuscripts and is stymied by health condition. Without exception all prime numbers in this spiral set will fall into the -18 category. The calculus is complex and has been discovered but the onus now is to demonstrate the precise symmetrical arrangement prime numbers around an advancing spiral of the cord of 18 calculi.

The definition of all these referenced values is referenced in the published references.

4 The unique calculus of prime all numbers

This is applicable to all prime numbers specifically, but here is 19, and 23 with their spirals at 16 and 14.

$$(19 + 29) - (19 + 13) = 16$$

$$(19 * 13) + (19 * 16) = 19 * 29$$

$$(23 + 31) - (23 + 17) = 14$$

$$(23 * 17) + (23 * 14) = 23 * 31$$

5 Conclusion

This is an end to a long journey by the grace of my lord Jesus Christ given to the author and it has yielded result and precision that will in time establish itself. As usual it takes brilliant mathematicians such as those at IJAMR to scour the slate, plus the author has suffered the ridicule of many, but the fact is that the author has discovered a sense of order in prime numbers and in mathematics, in the mathematical π , whilst current mathematics has managed to discover the *unpredictability* of prime numbers and of course the “big pumpkin prime numbers”, as though they matter. Prime numbers will never be the same again, *Chaos* will have a more defined understanding

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