Fixed Points of the Mathematical Configuration of Mass and Energy.

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Abstract:

Prime numbers modulate empty space, mass, energy and the curvature of space. In this manuscript, we have shown the linkage of the mathematical curvature with direct continuous infinite Prime number sieve and the direct prime number formula (non-linear), as it is tied to the fundamental curvature of empty space. We find it ludicrous to address mega Prime numbers and such .Consequently this manuscript is not written for the benefit of the elite in mathematics or the mega mathematics, it is written for those that can understand the abstract dimension of mathematics.

This manuscript clearly states the mathematical curved function of 1:3 divergence of 0.3 in a right angled Pythagorean triangulation and defines the subtended angle as 360/19 degrees and the divergence is defined by the formula $(\sqrt{9}*0.3)=(\sqrt{10}*0.3)^2$; 0.3 being the value k constant divergence at 1:3 .This is not a numbers mathematics of Ramanujan ,or Hardy ,and nor Riemann , it is the mathematics of space and sent only to a select journal, and is not written in the prevalent mathematical style, in fact the prime numbers are written by a dairy farmer.

As a mathematical fixed rule, curvature in empty space is associated with a 90 degree reference, and non- symmetric angles. This paper delineates this at the Pythagoras 1:3 and prime numbers assignment by the division of value 6 for space. This is a complex mathematics based on the Vedic Zero, delineating the curvature of the universe and the curvature between absolute motion and absolute inertia. This is herein defined in the context of 1:3 curves but with a divergence of 0.3 rather than 0.33333333333 $\left(\frac{3}{10}*\frac{1}{3}=\frac{1}{10}\right)$. the complex equation for the curve is as follows followed by the prime number sieve. The continuous Prime number sieve is based on the Vedic zero (-1).The prime number sieve has been published and is a novel sieve, but no one reads it, it seems. Likewise this work has not been submitted to any elite mathematical journal because of the null zero mathematics, and the fact that very few would understand its abstract solutions (Space is after all abstract).

Keywords: Divergence constants in space; constants of mass; Prime number formulas; mathematics of energy, Vedic Zero.

1. PYTHAGORIAN 1:3

For the value of the Pythagorean 1:3 angle at $\frac{360}{19}$ (18.94736842105) degrees, note the stable infinite digits at specific value *5, and the +18 and *10 (2*10=18+2)

$$\frac{360}{19} = 18.9473684210526315789473684210053$$

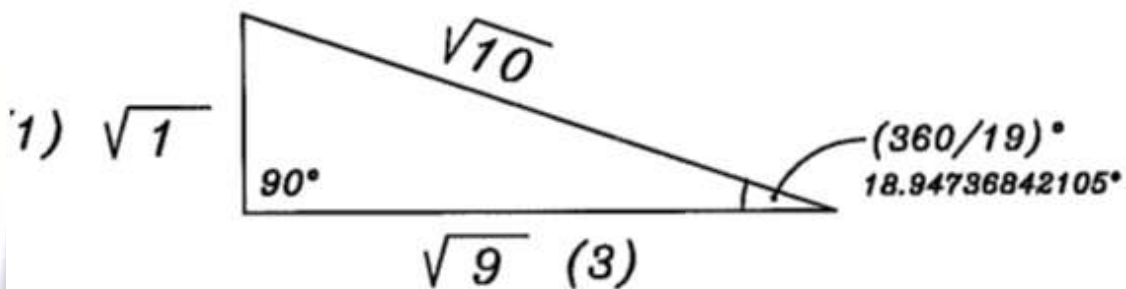$$\left(\frac{360}{19}\right) * 5 = 94.7368421052631578947368421053$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} = \mathbf{0.3}$$

$\left(\sqrt{10} * 0.3\right)^2 = \sqrt{9} * 0.3 \ (0.9 = 0.9)$ For 1:3 Pythagoras. $[(\sqrt{2}*\sqrt{0.5})\ \hat{}\,2=1=\sqrt{2}*\sqrt{(0.5)}]$ at 90 degrees 1:1

Parity of Mathematics, at Pythagorean 1:3 at angles $90, 360/19, 71.05263157895, 80.5, 80.5$ proportionate degrees (90-80.5=9.5(1:6)

$$\frac{360}{19} = 18.94736842105$$

$$\left[\frac{(18.94736842105 * 5)}{100}\right] + 18 = \left[\frac{(18.94736842105 * 10)}{100}\right] * 10$$

Thus the 0.3 divergence is curved between the value 3 and √10, by the angle $\frac{360}{19}$

This complex understanding of the mathematical physics is made very simple here in this short paper (10) published Mathematics papers are preceded for the simple reason that the burden of understanding presented in this context, can become too much. This is asserted by the authors as follows in this paper on pure abstract physics of mass and energy, which can easily lead to the understanding of much of physics as we know it, much of which is not discussed here, but the authors are quite succinct about the new frontier in their minds (Prime numbers sieve is the main understanding of author Theo denOtter)

1. There is a 1:3 curved fixed relationship between mass and energy, between absolute inertia and absolute motion.

2. That 1:3 is directly related to 1:6 and 5:6 in the context of prime numbers which define expansion of space.

3. The correct angles of 19 degrees and 360/19 degrees in Pythagorean terms define the divergence (based on the correct finite value π).

4. The authors have proved a continuous sieve of prime numbers at 1:3, 5/6, and 1/6 that is infinite and is based on the divergence of 1:3, 5/6 and 1 /6. No one has understood it, but it is a perfect sieve, and the value six (6) is quintessential to the values of space for a number of reasons discussed in the published papers. An understanding of 19 is best expressed, in the Vedic zero configuration, where the 0.5(0.5/60) offset is fully compensated in the following manner by -1 numeral

-1:1:2:3:4:5:6:7:8:9(10):11:12:13:14:15:16:17:18:19:20

(In the absence of -1 the mid numerical value is 10.5)

$(9\hat{}\,2)/ (9+9) = 4.5$

$(10\hat{}\,2)/ (10+10) = \mathbf{5}$

(19^2)/ (19+19) =*9.5*

*(20^2)/ (20+20) =***10**

5. The authors maintain that the fixed points of a unit of all spherical space are *1, 1.05, 0.1*, and *95/5=19*. Before one can consider fixed points theory of any nature, one has to define the fixed points of unit space. The humble Pythagoras theorem defines the coordinates well for unit confined space and the fixed coordinates of the angular proportion (Pythagoras 1:3), these are

For 1:3 at 19 =80.5 degrees*2 (80.5/80.5=1)

For 1:3(0.3) at 360/19 degrees =90 degrees/71.05263157895.

120/ (360/19) =6.3333333333 (19/3=6.33333333333)

6. *See Figure below*: *The theorem by the author associated with this paper simply states that prime numbers configuration (1/6, 5/6) with the circle at a diameter of 10, and that the √ (10) at a Pythagoras 1:3, for a diameter of 10 is precisely accommodated by a divergence of exact 1:3 at the fixed points of a circle/sphere (See Figure below). Moreover precisely 10 X √10 values, fixed tangents complete a circle.*

It is possible to have a configuration of mass and energy mathematically, and that mathematically can yield vast benefits for mankind, that which would have a compromised configuration based on this mathematic, if one understands the non-collapsing curve at certain prime numbers. Thus in the future there is a possibility that mathematics could advance the world to a next frontier.

7. at respective value 1=360/19: the value is 90/19 precise ……. proportionate that with precise mathematical degrees

$$\left(\frac{90}{19}\right) * 3 * 4 = 56.84210526$$
$$56.84210526 * 6.33333333333 = 360$$
$$\frac{120}{\frac{360}{19}} = 6.3333333333$$
$$\frac{19}{6.33333333333} = 3$$

$$\frac{\frac{360}{19}}{120} * 6 + 18 = \left(\frac{360}{19}\right)$$
$$\left(\frac{360}{19}\right) * 0.3 = \left(\frac{90}{19} * 3 * 4\right) = 56.84210526$$
$$57 - 56.84210526 = 1/6.33333333333$$

Figure 1. Diameter at 10(1), radius at 5(0.5), the Pythagoras divergence is precise 1:3, and the angle is precise 360/19.Note that the diameter is 10, and the 1:3 Pythagorean triangulation is

Representation

$$\frac{5}{6} = \frac{1}{6} - Curve\ constant\ at\ -1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3^2}\right) / \left(\frac{1}{19}\right) = 2.111111111$$

For value $n=1$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{10-1}}{\frac{1}{19-1}} = 2$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{10}}{\frac{1}{19}} = 1.9$$

2-1.9=0.1. That is a fixed point by numbers, relevant to unit space.

111. CONTINUOUS PRIME NUMBER SIEVE at 1/6, 5/6

This is a precise continuous Prime sieve that has been done till *10 million prime numbers*, and needs no confirmation. Herein is the hand sieve , a very difficult understanding, but the program has been written and produced for infinite continuous prime number sieve, but the science world has been strongly captivated by larger and larger prime numbers, without understanding the expansion of space which prime numbers represent as shown in the figure. The author, Theo denotter is more than willing to explain this on a chalk board or by c0mputer program, as this cannot be expressed fully here, but here it is as a mathematical proof and reality. This is followed by the *direct Prime formula* written by Vinoo (Srivastava) Cameron.

Known fact:

Prime numbers are one plus or one minus a divisible number, but when studied further

They are all placed **before** or **after** a whole number that is divisible by the **number 6**.

In the case of the numbers one less than the whole number, it always has a residue of 5/6

Whereas the number greater than the whole number it is always 1/6 greater than the whole

Number.

Therefore:

There are two distinct sets of prime numbers

Example: **Negative prime numbers**

5/6 =.83333 or 5/6

11/6 = 1.83333 or 1 plus 5/6

Positive prime numbers

7/6 = 1.16666 or 1 plus 1/6

13/6 = 2.16666 or 2 plus 1/6

Therefore the setting as follows allows us a method of calculating if they are a prime or not.

From the outer, edges of the tangent setting a multiple of 5 and 6 is used.

	-1
1	5
7	11
13	17
19	23
25	29
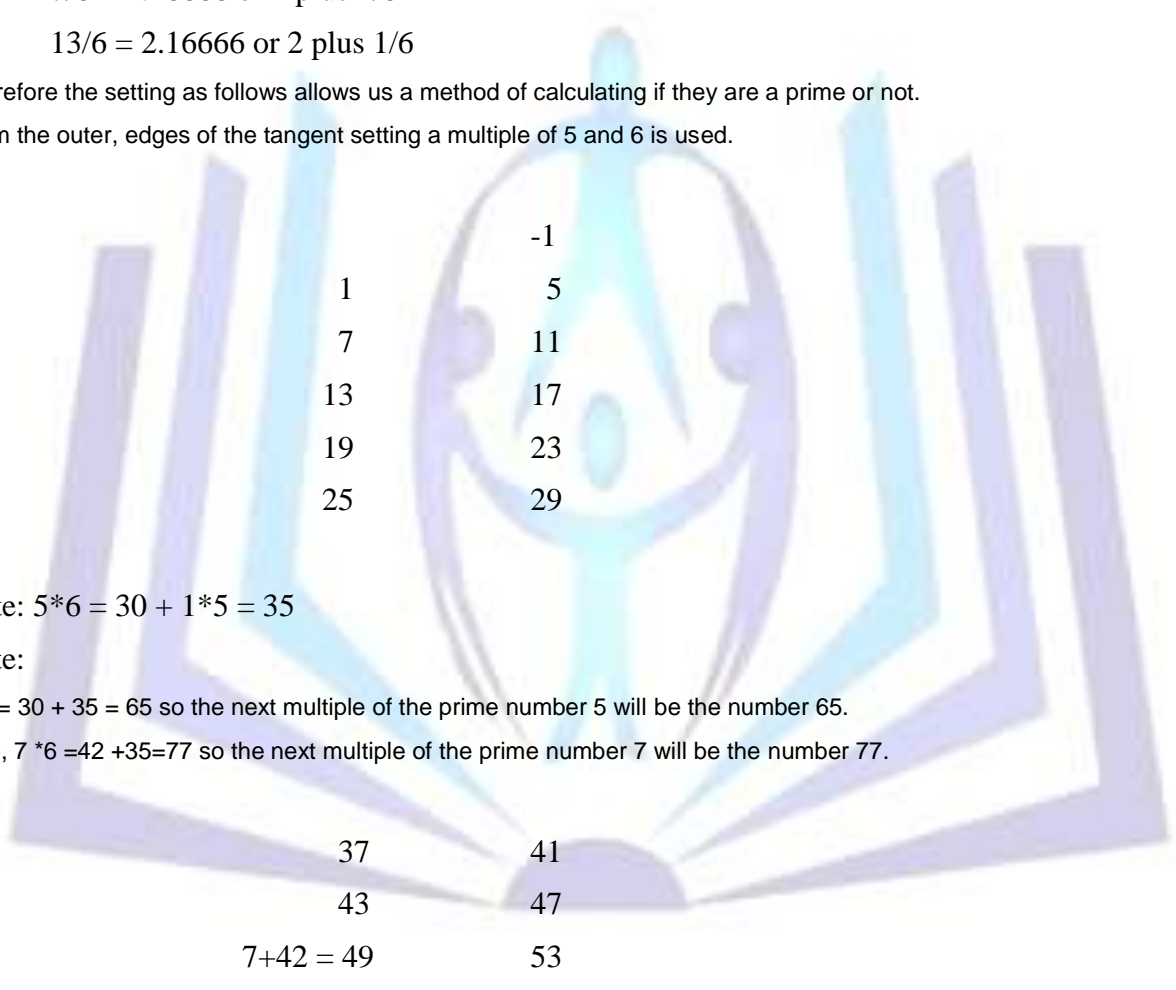
Note: 5*6 = 30 + 1*5 = 35

Note:

5*6 = 30 + 35 = 65 so the next multiple of the prime number 5 will be the number 65.

Also, 7 *6 =42 +35=77 so the next multiple of the prime number 7 will be the number 77.

37	41
43	47
7+42 = 49	53

Note:

7 * 6=42+49=91,   91/7= 13

13*6 =78, 91-78=13

Note:

55 - 30 = 25 but also 55 - 66 = -11 which is the prime number on the -1 column.

55 + 30 = 85 and 55 + 66 = 121 multiples of 5 and 11

As the program runs all numbers that are left are prime numbers and will be multiplied by 6 and the rhythm of that number will then move forward to eliminate any multiples of itself.

When given a large number it can be divided by 6 and is absent the residue of 5/6 or 1/6.

It will never be a prime number.

(Midline numbers are all divisible by 3)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

6

(7*6=42+1*7=49)

| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |

12

(13*6=78+13=91)

| **13** | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |

18

| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |

24

(5*5 =25) + (5*6=30) = 55

| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |

30

| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 **(5*6) + (1*5) =35) also** |

(35+ (5*6) =65) also

(35+7*6=77)

36

| 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 |

42

| 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 |

48

(7*6=42+1*7=49)

49	50	51	52	53

(49+42=91)

54

(25+5*6=55)

55	56	57	58	59

(55+5*6=85)

60

(35+5*6=65), (65+5*6=95)

61	62	63	64	65

(13*5=65), (65+13*6=143)

66

67	68	69	70	71

72

(35+7*6=77), (77+7*6=119)

73	74	75	76	**77**

78

79	80	81	82	83

84

(55+5*6=85), (85+ (5*6) =115)

85	86	87	88	89

90

(49+7*6=91), (91+ (7*6) =133) (5*6) +125)   **(35+ (5*6) =65), (65+ (5*6) =95) (95+ (5*6) +125)**

91 92 93 94 95

(13*6=78+13=91+ (13*6) =169)

96

97 98 99 100 101

102

103 104 105 106 107

109 110 111 112 113

114

(85+ (5*6) =115+ (5*6) =145)   **(77+ (7*6) =119+ (7*6) =161**

115 116 117 118 **119**

120

(95+ (5*6) =125+ (5*6) =155)

121 122 123 124 125

126

127 128 129 130 131

132

(91+ (7*6) =133+ (7*6) =175)

133 134 135 136 137

138

(65+ (13*6) =143+ (13*6) =221)

139   140   141   142   143

144

(85+ (5*6) =115*(5*6) =145) (145+ (5*6) =175)

145   146   147   148   149

150

(125+ (5*6) =155+ (5*6) =185)

151   152   153   154   155

156

(119+ (7*6) =161)

157   158   159   160   161

162

163   164   165   166   167

(91+ (13*6) =169

169   170   171   172   173

174

(145+ (5*6) =175)

175   176   177   178   179

(133+ (7*6) =175

181   182   183   184   185

186

187   188   189   190   191

192

193   194   195   196   197

198

199   200   201   202   203

204

205   206   207   208   209

210

211   212   213   214   215

216

(143+ (13*6) =221+ (13*6) =299)

217	218	219	220	221
		222		
223	224	225	226	227
		228		
229	230	231	232	233
		234		

I have done only the **5, 7, 13** prime numbers .The basic Prime numbers are already known by this method, but by an advancement of 6 gaps on each side, the next prime number is automatically put into place. This method has been tried by Computer program to 10 million numbers and we do not have any inclination to land big numbers, our prime numbers do not need any proof

111. DIRECT CONTINUOUS PRIME NUMBERS FORMULA (SPIRAL):

This is simple in the sense that mathematically, these are two spiral prime number sets, and has been published, although not understood by any. The author will make it simple. These half line numbers in red run by sets of 2 value, and are mathematically predictable by calculus (n+18=n*10, n=2). These prime numbers are assigned by simple mathematics. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30>>>>>>>>>each number is in the half line, and incorporates with a set of prime numbers as follows

12[11, 13, 17,103,107>>>]

14= [23, 37, 67, 233, 277, 1283, 1297>>>>]

16[19, 41, 43, 73, 229, 1093>>>>]

18[29,31,47,53,61,71,79,157,173,193,271,461>>>>]

Prime numbers Spiral set A:
(5*11)+(11*12)=(11*17)=(17*12)=(17*23)+(23*14)=(23*31)+(31*18)=(31*41)>>>>>>>>∞(55+132=187+204=391+322=713 +558=1271…….so on.

Prime numbers Spiral set B
(7*13)+(13*12)=(13*19)=(19*16)=(19*29)+(29*18)=(29*37)=(37*14)=(37*43)>>>>>>>∞.[91+156=247+304=551+522=1073+518=1591]………so on

The Half-line values calculus, very basic: This is pure mathematics, and perhaps more complex than the current calculus. The author has a handle on it, and is waiting for an Indian Mathematician to work with him, but clearly these numbers are in two sets that are wrapped as spirals and can be best described as a coiled cone. Here for the sake of this manuscript and for pacification of Mathematicians they are the sets of prime numbers that are concordant with the sets of the prime numbers that are mathematically assigned to the specific prime number sets.

19 (half line value 16, numbers19, 41, 43,73,229,1093…All numbers in this set , when divided by the *half line value* 16 as shown ,number out at (+-6, +-2)..)19*2=38(32+6); 41*2=82(80+2); 43*2=86(80+6); 73*2=146(144+2); 229*2=458(464-6); 1093*2=2186(2192-6). [2192/16=137; 464/16=29, 144/16=9, 80/16=5, 32/16=2]…..

23(half line value of 14, for 23, 37, 67,233,277, 1283. All numbers in this set number out when divided by the corresponding *half line value of 14,*number out as(+-4,+-6;...)=23*2=46(42+4);37*2=74(70+4);67*2=134(140-6);233*2 = 466(462+4); 277*2 = 554(560-6)1283*2 = 2566(25624);1297*2=2594(2590+4)

[42, 70, 140, 462, 560, 2562 are all divisible by 14]

Note: The formal short calculus for the *half line numbers* is being developed with an Indian Mathematician, but the parity of prime numbers, which is infinite. The +18 factor is as follows, and is throughout the Prime series, and vertically these number gaps are mathematically concordant

5+13=18

7+11=18

37-19=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……….infinite, please note the reverse parity of prime numbers series above.

 Vertical parity of above in left and right numbers:

7+5=12   (13+11=24)

37-7=30 (19+11=30)

59-37=22 (41-19=22)

61-59=2   (43-41=2)

71-61=10 (53-43=10)

89-71=18 (71-53=18)

107-89=18 (9-71=18)

167-107=60 (149-89=60) … So on in infinite series

1V.CONCLUSION:

 These above are fixed mathematics coordinates, not theory. There is no place for theory in mathematics**,** and the authors challenge any university or mathematician in the world in regards to these fixed points , the continuous Prime sieve and the Prime formula. Each mathematical equation must have a defined function, for there are infinite headless snakes in mathematics, going nowhere with their twirling .There is much more to explain but the authors do not wish to lose the readers into the complex understanding of space expansion, the curve between mass and energy. Space has to be finite and curved, the π value has to yield to the curvature of space itself and the curvature between mass and energy has to be a 0.3 (1:3) curvature

It is clear to the author that the basic definitions of the fixed points for unit space and the mathematical configuration have been lacking in the annals of science, and as long as that status quo lasts, science will not cross its last frontier. The author has at present no inclination of explaining his work further as there is sufficient information in this paper for those who would understand the basics of mathematics(not just numbers), because the mathematics resolution of 19 proportion, and 1:3 would run into hundreds of pages and involve prime numbers. The author has neither the confidence, nor the respect for current science, to offer much more explanation, unless a challenge is thrown in the ring openly, we would show why the angle at hypotenuse √10 is 360/19 degrees

The Prime numbers area mesh of very rational well placed numbers as is shown above and the algebraic points are +18 and 0.3, it is very obvious mathematically that prime numbers in sequence are segregated in two sets that are spiral to each other in concordant variation

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