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Prime Numbers & The Universe

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Abstract: *In this paper, we consider prime numbers, the 12th prime number 31, and how we get the gravitational constant from it using Gauss equation. Gauss's equation is the same thing as saying y=y' or the function equals its derivative, which is at the heart of AT Math.*

Keywords: *Gauss's Equation; Prime Numbers; AT Math; Astrotheology.*

1. Introduction

Prime Numbers are at the heart of what makes the universe the way it is. It is the tension between primes and their counterparts in the integers (31 is the 12^{th} prime number) that are significant toward a deeper understanding of why the universe came into existence and functions the way it does. We begin with Gauss' function on primes as follows:

$\text{Lim}_{x\to\infty}\ \pi(x)/[x/\text{Log } x]=1$

$=y'$

$\int y'=y=12/\ [31/\text{Ln } 31]=\int 1\ dt=t$

$=12/9.027$

$=4/3=t$

$E=3/4$

$=s=|E||t|\sin\theta$

$E\sin\theta=1$

$(3/4)\sin\theta=1$

$\theta=1337$

Now

$(1\text{-Ln }\pi)^7=-0.1447$

$\iint d^2E/dt^2=\iint 1\ dt=t^3/3$

$E=t^3/3$

$t^3=3$

$t=1.442\sim -(1\text{-Ln }\pi)^7$

=Economic Multiplier

$1/\text{-}t=\text{-}E=-0.693=\text{Ln }(1/2)$

$e^{-0.693}=5$

SE=SE'

$t^2\text{-}t\text{-}1=2t\text{-}1$

t^2-3t=0

t(t-3)=0

t=0; 3

3^2-3-1=2(3)-1

5=5=E

12/ [31/Ln 31]t=1329t~1330t

3 x 1330t=3.99t~4t

4 x 3=12

31 is the 12th Prime Number π(x)

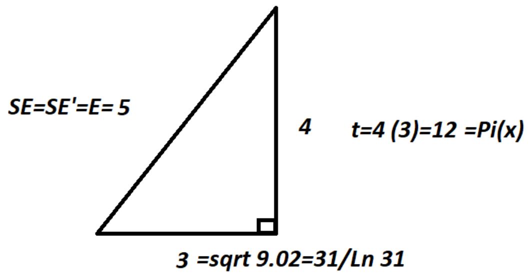

Figure3. *Prime Numbers Gauss Theorem & Pythagoras' 3-4-5 Triangle.*

1±√5/2

(1^2±√5^2)/2^2

6/4=1/G; 1=t=E

12^2/31^2=1.498~1/G

31 is the 12th prime number.

Ln 12× Ln G ×Ln 31=1.619~Golden Mean

$e^{16.19}$=44 =cubit

12+6.67+31=4967~5=E

Ln (0.4967)=6.997~7

Universal Parametric Equation:

sin (t) +1/3 cos (17t+π/3), sin (17+π/3)

t=1

[sin (1)+1/3 cos(17+π/3), sin (17t+π/3)]

[0.8414 +0.3169, 309]

[115.83.09]

[1/sin 60°, c]

[csc 60°, c]

Now,

V=iR

=4/3)(0.4233+1/π)=0.9884

$0.9884+115.8$

$=1.1447$

$=\text{Ln}\ \pi$

$=M$

$1\leq 2$

$t^2-t-1=E=1$

$t=[2; -1]$

$t=\text{Ln}\ 2=0.693=-\text{Ln}\ 1/2$ where $t_{min}=1/2$

$E=1-\text{Ln}\ \pi$

$=1-1.1447$

$=V=t$

$E=s\cdot t=\pi$

$E=4/3(\pi)=4.188$

freq=st

$1/\pi=(4/3)t$

$t=4.188=E$

$E=t$

Theorem 8-2 [1]

$\pi(x)/x\leq\varphi(k)/k+2k/x$

$12/31\leq\varphi(k)/k+2k/31$

$(12-2k)/k\leq\varphi(k)/k$

$387-k/31\leq\varphi(k)/k$

$387\leq\varphi(k)/k-k/31$

$387\leq[31\varphi(k)-k^2]/31k$

$31k(387)\leq 31\varphi(k)-k^2$

$12k\leq 31\varphi(k)-k^2$

$k^2-12k-31\ \varphi(k)=0$

$k^2/k-12-31\ (\varphi)=0$

$-31\varphi=12-k$

$\varphi=[k-12]/31$

$\varphi=k/31-12/31$

$\varphi=k/31-387$

$387=k/31$

$k=12$

$\varphi(12)=[k-12]/31$

$\varphi(k)=0$

$k^2-12k-31\ \varphi(k)=0$

$0-0-0=0$

true!

$\pi(x) \leq \varphi(k)/k + 2k/x$

Aside: $\pi(x) \leq x$ $12 \leq 31$

$12/31 \leq 0/12 + 2(12)/31$

$387 \leq 774$

$387 \leq 2(387)$

$1 \leq 2$

Now for the explanation of Gauss' equation on Primes.

$x/\text{Ln } x = 1/1$

$1/x = 1/\text{Ln } x = \text{Ln } 1 - \text{Ln } x = 0 - \text{Ln } x$

$1/y' = -1/y$

$y = y'$

$\int \text{Lim}_{x\to\infty} \pi(x)/ [y'/y] = 1$

$\pi(x)/[y/y^2/2] = 1$

$\pi(x) = y/(y^2/2] = 1/y^2 = 2/y$

$\pi(x) = 2/y'$

$y = y' \Rightarrow y = 2$

$= y'$

$\pi(x) = 2/2 = 1$

Gauss's equation is essentially the same as y=y'.

$1/[y/-y'] = 1 = \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta$

$y = -y'[\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta]$

$E = -dE/dt[\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta]$

$0 = -1[\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta]$

$\sin^2\theta = -\cos^2\theta$

$\sin\theta = -\cos\theta$

$\theta = \pi/4 = 45°$

$s = v = a$

2. Gauss' Equation

$\text{Lim } x\to\infty\ \pi(x)/[x/\text{Ln } x] = 1$

$\text{Lim } x\to\infty\ x \div y/\text{Ln } y = 1$

$\int x\text{Ln } y/y = \int 1\, dx$

$\text{Ln } y/y = x + \mathbb{C}$

$\text{Ln } y = xy$

$y = e^{xy}$

$y = y' = y'$

$e^{xy} = e^{xy}$

Therefore, the universe functions on Prime Numbers.

Now, for the Clairnaut Equation:

$d^2E/dt^2 - G = 0$

$\iint d^2E/dt^2 \iint G\, dt$

$E=G^3/3 =e^{xy}$

$G=3e^{xy/3}$

$0.666=3e^{xy/3}=2/9=L/c^2$

$L/c^2=e^{xy/3}$

The 12th prime number is 31

xy/3=12(31)/3=4(31)=124

e124=7.12058

$L/c^2=2/(8.9=2222=5644-5444-22.3=V$

$9/2 \times 7.12)=32=2^5=L^E$ where SE=SE' =Primes

$c^2e^{124}/L=32$

$E=t^2-t-1=2t-1$

t=3

E=-5

$L/c^2=V^+=M=\text{Ln } t$

$E=Mc^2$

$E/c^2=V^+=M=\text{Ln } t$

$e^{0.693}=2=L$

$(c^2 \text{ Ln } t)E=\text{Primes}$

Ln 2=1593=Moment=1-sin1

1593/693=23=10th Prime Number.

Gauss'

$\text{Lim } x\rightarrow\infty$ 10/[23/Ln 23=1

$\text{Lim } x\rightarrow\infty$ 1363=1

Ln 1=1/1363

$0=1/1363+\mathbb{C}$

$\mathbb{C}=1/1363=0.0007337$

Ln (1363)=3.0987=31

12/{31/Ln 31} =1329

$0=1/1329+\mathbb{Q}$

$\mathbb{Q}=752.44$

$\mathbb{C}-\mathbb{Q}=1/1363+752.44=752.4=M$

1363-1329=34

34/2=17 =8 th Prime Number

Universal Parametric Equation:

$\sin t+1/3 \cos (17 +\pi/3); \sin 17t+\pi/3$

$\pi/3=1/6 \times 360°$

1/G x=1/c=1/3

$x=2/9=L/c^2$

$\text{Lim } x\to\infty\ 8/[17/\text{Ln } 17]=1.333=4/3=s=i$

$=(1+1/c)$

$s=\text{Etsin } 60°$

$=4/3\ (xy)\ 0.866)$

$2/\sqrt{3}\cdot 4/3=8/3\cdot 1/\sqrt{3}=xy$

SF · Univ. signal=xy=Et

$y=e^{xy}$

$E=e^{st\cdot E}$

Pythagoras:

$(8/3)^2+(1/\sqrt{3})^2=0.888^2$

$0.888+1/c^2=1$

1/9=0.111111111 ⇒ 9 Equations of consciousness.

All we experience is Energy, space, Mass and time (E s t M)

Put in terms of time:

$[(1/t)\ \ (s/\ \text{Esin } \theta)\ \ (\text{Ln } t)\ \ (t)]$

$\Sigma[(1/t)\ +(s/\ \text{Esin } \theta)\ +(\text{Ln } t)\ +(t)]=1/+\ 1/0.866+\text{Ln } 1+1$

$=2+115.47=3.154\sim\pi$

$\Pi[(1/t)\ \ (t/\ \text{Esin } \theta)\ \ (\text{Ln } t)\ \ (t)]=0$

$=1\ x\ \ 1/0.866\ x\ 0\ x\ 1=0$

$=e^{1\ x\ 1/0\ x\ \text{Ln } e}1\ x\ e^1$

$^{=e}2=0.789=1/1353$

Aside:

$s=|E||t|\sin 60°$

$t/\ [\text{Esin } 60°]=s$

Σ Senses=1=t

Π Senses=2.67

$E=(1-\text{Ln } t)^7=0$

t=1

E=0 ⇒Ln t=1

$t=e^1$

$E=[1-\text{Ln } (1353^)]^7$

=(1-(-2)7

$=3^7=218.8$

$\Sigma/\Pi=3.154/2.188=1/0.693=1/\text{Ln }\ 2\sim 1/7$

$\text{Ln } 2\Sigma/\Pi=\pi\text{Ln } 2/\ e^2=295=1/\ 338$

$1/\sqrt{338}=2e^1$

(Ln 2) Σ (E s T M]=Π(E s t M]

M=Ln L

t=2=L

$SE=t^2-t-1$

$=2^2-2-1=1=E$

$M\ \Sigma=\Pi$

$M=\Pi/\Sigma=\text{Ln } L$

So, $e^{0.693}=2=L$

$M=\text{Ln } L$

Ln e0.693=0.693~7

$M=\text{Ln } 2=\text{Ln } t$

$t=2$

$[c^2 \text{ Ln } 2]E=$ Primes

$c^2 M=E$

$E=Mc^2$

3. Conclusion

Gauss's' equation for primes is an explanation of primes. Primes are essentially at the heart of AT Math. The 12^{th} prime number is 31. [31/12]^2 =Gravitational Constant.

References

[1] Andrews, G E., *Number Theory.*, Dover, USA 1971.

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