

Fechando o dual $7/5=8/5$, números primos

$$2(2^n)/5(n-1)=2(2^{n-1})/5(n-1)$$

$$(2(2^n)/5(n-1))*(2(2^{n-1})/5(n-1)-1)=$$

$$(2(2^{n-1})/5(n-1))*(2(2^n)/5(n-1)+1)$$

$$5(n-1)/2(2^{n-1})*(2(2^{n-1})/5(n-1)-1)=$$

$$5(n-1)/2(2^n)*(2(2^n)/5(n-1)+1)$$

$$-5(n-1)/2(2^{n-1})=5(n-1)/2(2^n)$$

$$-(2^n)=(2^{n-1})$$

$$-(2^{n-1}-1)=\{2^{n-1}\}$$

$$-2^{n-1}=2^n$$

$$n-1=n$$

Que e o mesmo que

$$n-1/n=1$$

$$n=n-1.$$

$$10^n/10^{n-1}*10^{n-1}/10^{n-3}=10^1*10^2=-(10^{n-1}/10^{n-3}*10^n/10^{n-1})=(10^2*10^1)-$$

$$n/n-1=1=-1=-n/n-1$$

Dual dos números simétricos inteiros fechado

$$2m + 1 = 2m$$

$$m = (2^n - 1)$$

$$2m = 2^n - 1$$

$$2m - 2 = (2^n - 1) - 1$$

$$2m - 1 = 1 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^{n-1}$$

$$2m - 1 = 1 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^{n-1}$$

$$m = 1 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^{n-1}$$

$$m = 2^1 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^n$$

$$2m = 2^n - 1$$

$$2(2^n - 1) = (2^n - 1)$$

$$(2^n - 1) = (2^n - 1)$$

$$. \quad 1 = 1$$