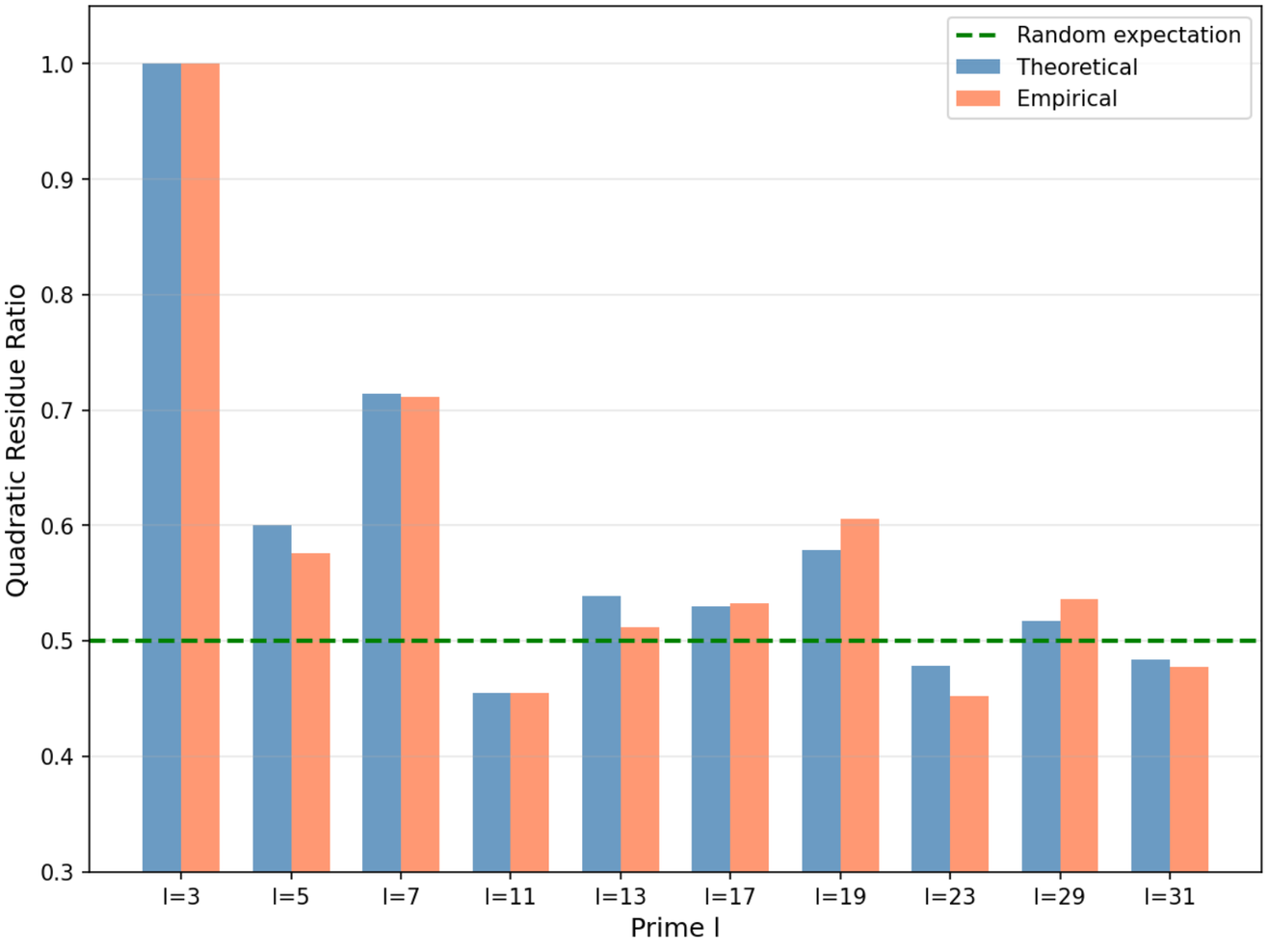
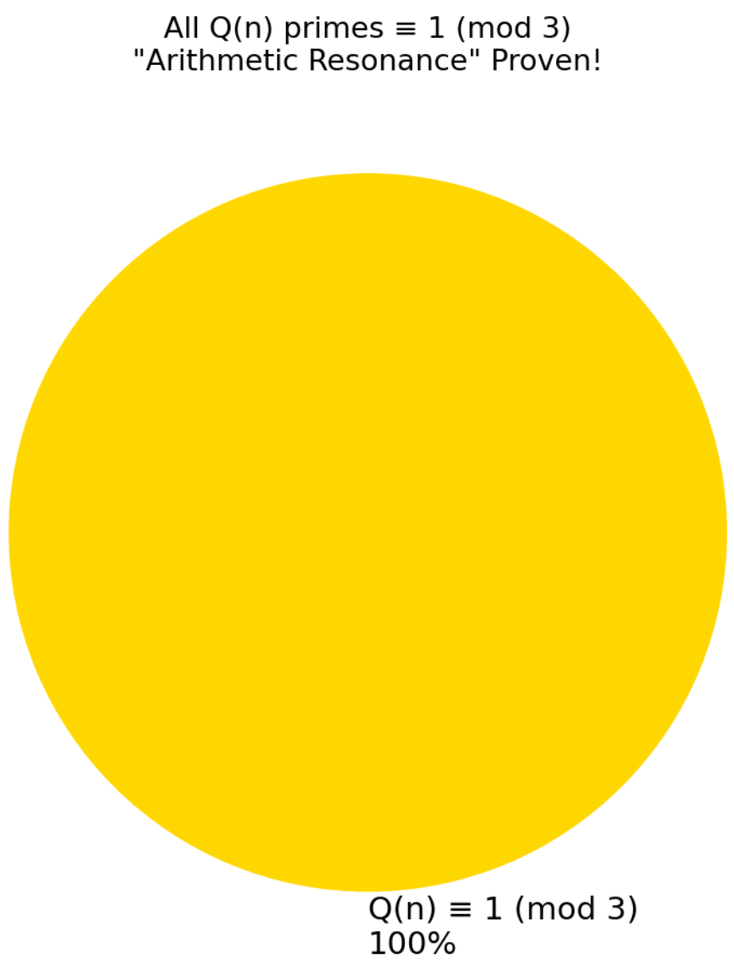
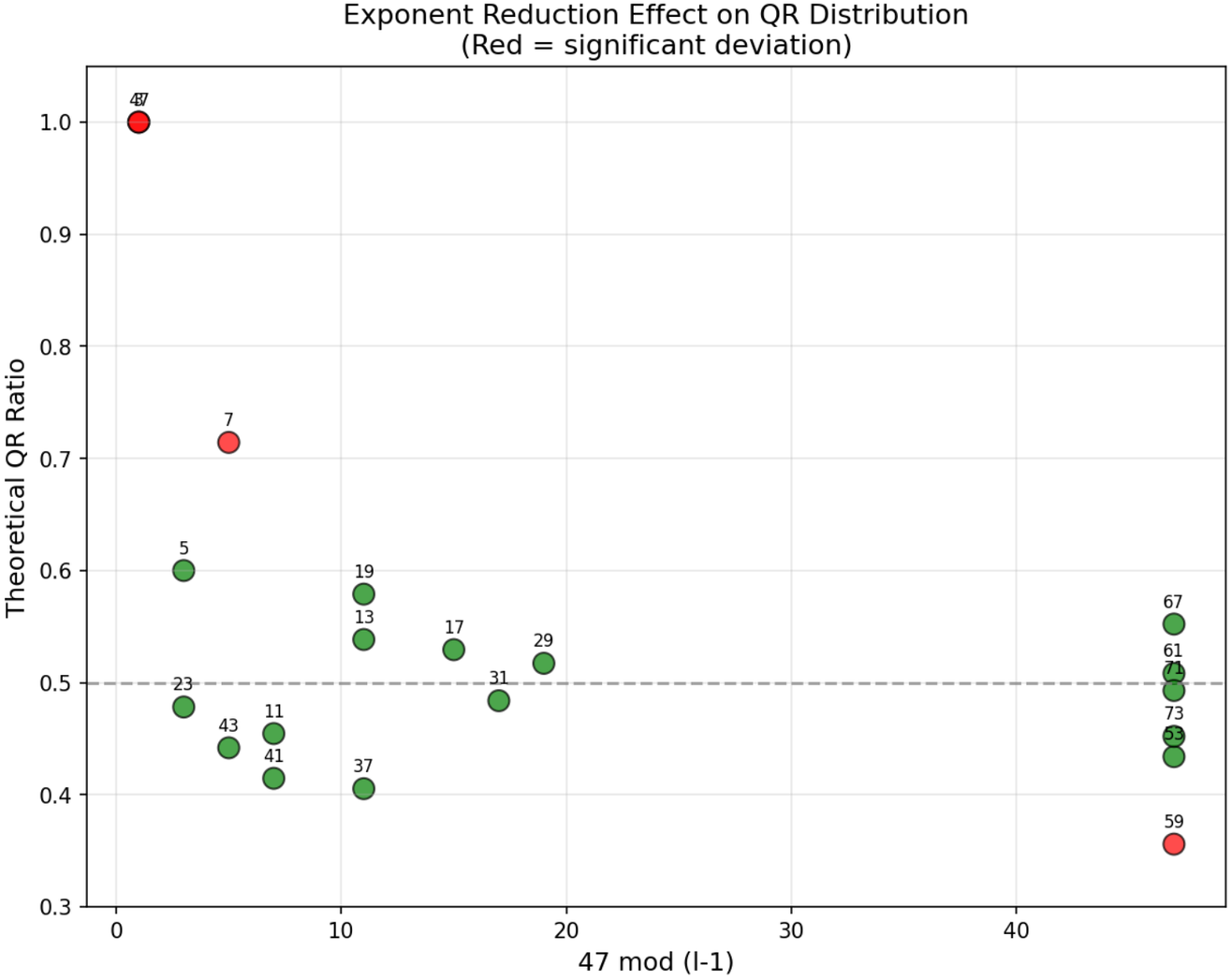




Mathematical proof: $n^{47} - (n-1)^{47} \equiv n - (n-1) \equiv 1 \pmod 3$

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                    ANALYSIS SUMMARY

POLYNOMIAL: Q(n) = n⁴⁷ - (n-1)⁴⁷
SAMPLE SIZE: 1,127 primes

KEY FINDINGS:

1. DETERMINISTIC STRUCTURE
   • Q(n) ≡ 1 (mod 3) for ALL n
   • This is ALGEBRAICALLY NECESSARY

2. PREDICTABLE DEVIATIONS
   • l=5: QR ratio = 60% (theory: 60%)
   • l=7: QR ratio = 71% (theory: 71%)
   • l=19: QR ratio = 61% (theory: 58%)

3. NEAR-RANDOM BEHAVIOR
   • l=11, 13, 29, 31: close to 50%

INTERPRETATION:

The Q(n) primes exhibit "arithmetic resonance" -
their modular behavior is DETERMINISTIC, not random.

However, this does NOT contradict Bateman-Horn conjecture
(which concerns asymptotic density, not local structure).

★ This is a MATHEMATICALLY PROVABLE phenomenon! ★
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