$$\boxed{2m_1+1 = \bar{n}_1^{o} = (2x_1+1)(2k_1+1) - 2\Delta_1^{o}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 2m_1+1 = (2x_1+1)(2k_1+1) - 2\Delta_1^{o}$$

$$2m_1 = (2x_1+1)(2k_1+1) - 2\Delta_1^{o} - 1$$

$$m_1 = \frac{1}{2}\left\{(2x_1+1)(2k_1) + (2x_1+1) - 2\Delta_1^{o} - 1\right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left\{(2x_1+1)\,2k_1 + 2x_1 - 2\Delta_1^{o}\right\}$$

$$\boxed{m_1 = (2x_1+1)k_1 + x_1 - \Delta_1^{o}} \quad \text{(eq.17)}$$

'$\Delta x_{1,2}$ for our $\bar{n}_1^{o}$' version

⇒ That's the equation which we already know from my work „The recursively calculation of prime numbers"

Available on:

[1] https://github.com/Samdney/primescalc

For the intersection of an arbitrary number n of equation $\bar{n}_i^{?}$, $(n>1)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have from [1]:

(eq.I1)

(eq.18)

$$m_{\underbrace{1,\dots,n-1}_{i},\underbrace{n}_{j}} = \prod_{k=1}^{n}(2x_k+1)\,z_{1\dots n-1,n}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}\left(\prod_{k=1}^{n}(2x_k+1) - 1\right)$$

$$- \left((-1)^{n+1}\,\Delta_1 x_1 \prod_{l\neq 1}^{n}(2x_l+1) \prod_{f=1}^{n-2,\,n>2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\prod_{m=1}^{f+1}(2x_m+1)-1\right)\right)\right)$$

$$- \left(\sum_{k=2}^{n}(-1)^{n+k}\,\Delta_k x_k \prod_{l\neq 1}^{n}(2x_l+1) \prod_{f=1}^{n-k,\,n>2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\prod_{m=1}^{f+1}(2x_m+1)-1\right)\right)\right)$$

With the definition $\prod_{f=1}^{0} A_f := 1$.