

PRIVATE RESEARCH PROJECT

# The recursively calculation of prime numbers.

Draft/(Working) paper

*Carolin Zöbelein*<sup>1</sup>

Available at

<https://github.com/Samdney/primescalc>

License: CC BY-ND 3.0 DE (see also LICENSE)

State: April 21, 2017

**Keywords:** Prime numbers, Primes, Recursive, Number Theory

**Subjclass:** 2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary XX.

---

<sup>1</sup>*E-mail address:* [contact@carolin-zoebelein.de](mailto:contact@carolin-zoebelein.de), *PGP Fingerprint:* D4A7 35E8 D47F 801F 2CF6  
2BA7 927A FD3C DE47 E13B; *URL:* <http://www.carolin-zoebelein.de>

Abstract.

## Roadmap

- ...

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Odd-Divisible Numbers</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1	Basic description: Odd-Numbers . . . . .	6
2.2	Basic description: Odd-Divisible Numbers . . . . .	7
2.3	Odd-Divisible Numbers: Different perspectives . . . . .	8
<b>3</b>	<b>Odd-Not-Divisible Numbers</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1	Representation: Odd-Divisible Numbers . . . . .	9

# 1 Introduction

In the following paper, I will show that prime numbers can be calculated recursively. I will start with the suggestion of descriptions itself, over different perspectives on this problem, until the final explanation of calculating prime numbers in the most efficient way, as a result from this considerations.

Let's start with the definition of prime numbers itself.

**Definition 1.0.1 (Prime numbers)** *Every natural number greater than one which has no positive integer divisors apart from one and itself is called Prime Number or just only Prime.*

Be  $\mathcal{P}$  the set of all prime numbers  $p$ . So we can write

$$\mathcal{P} := \{p \in \mathbb{N}_{>1} \mid \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_{>1} \setminus \{p\} : n \nmid p\}.$$

Hence, the first prime numbers are  $\mathcal{P} := \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, \dots\}$ .

## 2 Odd-Divisible Numbers

### Contents

---

<b>2.1</b>	<b>Basic description: Odd-Numbers . . . . .</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Basic description: Odd-Divisible Numbers . . . . .</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Odd-Divisible Numbers: Different perspectives . . . . .</b>	<b>8</b>

---

At first, for the description of prime numbers, we have to look at the set of divisible numbers. Since, apart from 2, all prime numbers are odd, we will only analyze this numbers. In the whole paper, we will ignore the prime number 2, because we will see, this makes a lot easier.

### 2.1 Basic description: Odd-Numbers

Be given the set of all odd natural numbers  $y \in \mathbb{N}_{>1}$  through

$$y_i(x_i) := 2x_i + 1, \quad (2.1)$$

with  $x, i \in \mathbb{N}$ . If we expand the definition set of  $x$  to  $\mathbb{Z}$ , we also know

$$y(0) = 1 \quad (2.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and } y(-x) &= 2(-x) + 1 \\ &= -(2x - 1) \\ &= -(2(x - 1) + 1) \\ &= -y(x - 1). \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

Later, we will see that this properties can be very useful.

## 2.2 Basic description: Odd-Divisible Numbers

Next, we look at all odd-divisible numbers. We know, they can't have a factor which is a multiple of 2. Hence, we get an equation which describes all odd-divisible numbers by

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_{i,j}(x_i, x_j) &= y_i(x_i) \cdot y_j(x_j) \\
 &= (2x_i + 1)(2x_j + 1) \\
 &= 2^2 x_i x_j + 2x_i + 2x_j + 1 \\
 &= 2 \left( \underbrace{2x_i x_j + x_i + x_j}_{=: x_{i,j}} \right) + 1 \\
 &= y_{i,j}(x_{i,j}).
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

If we expand again our sets to  $\mathbb{Z}$ , we receive additional cases. At first, assume at one factor is  $y(0) = 1$ . We see directly

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_{0,j}(0, x_j) &= y_0(0) \cdot y_j(x_j) \\
 &= 1 \cdot (2x_j + 1) \\
 &= 2x_j + 1 \\
 &= y_j(x_j)
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

$$\text{respectively } y_{i,0}(x_i, 0) = y_i(x_i). \tag{2.6}$$

Next, assume we have one factor with  $y(-x)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_{i,j}(-x_i, x_j) &= y_i(-x_i) \cdot y_j(x_j) \\
 &= (2(-x_i) + 1)(2x_j + 1) \\
 &= -2^2 x_i x_j - 2x_i + 2x_j + 1 \\
 &= -(2(2x_i x_j + x_i - x_j - 1) + 1) \\
 &= -(2(2x_i x_j + x_i - 2x_j + x_j - 1) + 1) \\
 &= -(2(2(x_i - 1)x_j + (x_i - 1) + x_j) + 1) \\
 &= -y_i(x_i - 1) \cdot y_j(x_j)
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.7}$$

$$\text{respectively } y_{i,j}(x_i, -x_j) = -y_i(x_i) \cdot y_j(x_j - 1) \tag{2.8}$$

In the case of two negative factors, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
y_{i,j}(-x_i, -x_j) &= y_i(-x_i) \cdot y_j(-x_j) \\
&= (2(-x_i) + 1)(2(-x_j) + 1) \\
&= (2x_i - 1)(2x_j - 1) \\
&= 2^2 x_i x_j - 2x_i - 2x_j + 1 \\
&= 2(2x_i x_j - x_i - x_j) + 1 \\
&= (2x_i - 2 + 1)(2x_j - 2 + 1) \\
&= (2(x_i - 1) + 1)(2(x_j - 1) + 1) \\
&= (-1)y_i(x_i - 1)(-1)y_j(x_j - 1) \\
&= (-1)^2 y_{i,j}(x_i - 1, x_j - 1). \tag{2.9}
\end{aligned}$$

### 2.3 Odd-Divisible Numbers: Different perspectives

Finally, we see the different possible perspectives for odd-divisible numbers.

$$\begin{aligned}
y_{i,j}(x_i, x_j) &= 2(2x_i x_j + x_i + x_j) + 1 \\
&= 2((2x_i + 1)x_j + x_i) + 1 \tag{2.10}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{respectively} \quad = 2((2x_j + 1)x_i + x_j) + 1 \tag{2.11}$$

We will use (2.10) respectively (2.11) in the next step, for the description of odd numbers which are not divisible by a particular other odd number.



# 3 Odd-Not-Divisible Numbers

## Contents

---

3.1 Representation: Odd-Divisible Numbers . . . . .	9
---	---

---

After we spent time with the set of all odd-divisible numbers, now, we switch to the set of all odd numbers which are not divisible by a particular other odd number.

## 3.1 Representation: Odd-Divisible Numbers

Let's look again at (2.10)

$$y_{i,j}(x_i, x_j) = 2((2x_i + 1)x_j + x_i) + 1,$$

and its belonging values.

- Be  $x_i = 1$ :

$$y_{1,j}(1, x_j) = 2(3x_j + 1) + 1, \quad x_{1,j} = 3x_j + 1 \quad (3.1)$$

Table 3.1: The first ten values for (3.1).

$x_j$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$x_{1,j}$	4	7	10	13	16	19	22	25	28	31
$y_{1,j}$	9	15	21	27	33	39	45	51	57	63

- Be  $x_i = 2$ :

$$y_{2,j}(2, x_j) = 2(5x_j + 2) + 1, \quad x_{2,j} = 5x_j + 2 \quad (3.2)$$

Table 3.2: The first ten values for (3.2).

$x_j$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$x_{2,j}$	7	12	17	23	28	33	38	43	48	53
$y_{2,j}$	15	25	35	47	57	67	77	87	97	107

- Be  $x_i = 3$ :

$$y_{3,j}(3, x_j) = 2(7x_j + 3) + 1, \quad x_{3,j} = 7x_j + 3 \quad (3.3)$$

Table 3.3: The first ten values for (3.3).

$x_j$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$x_{3,j}$	10	17	24	31	38	45	52	59	66	73
$y_{3,j}$	21	35	49	63	77	91	105	119	133	147

- Be  $x_i = \dots: \dots$

## List of Figures

## List of Tables

3.1	The first ten values for (3.1). . . . .	9
3.2	The first ten values for (3.2). . . . .	9
3.3	The first ten values for (3.3). . . . .	10

## Listings

## **Bibliography**

## Changelog

