The recursively calculation of prime numbers.

Draft/(Working) paper

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Abstract.

Roadmap

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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 caculating 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

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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

$$y_i(x_i) := 2x_i + 1, \tag{2.1}$$

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

$$y(0) = 1 \tag{2.2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the case of two negative factors, we have

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

2.3 Odd-Divisible Numbers: Different perspectives

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
y_{i,j}\left(x_i, x_j\right) &= 2\left(2x_i x_j + x_i + x_j\right) + 1 \\
&= 2\left(\left(2x_i + 1\right) x_j + x_i\right) + 1 \tag{2.10}
\end{aligned}
$$
$$
\text{respectively} \quad = 2\left(\left(2x_j + 1\right) x_i + x_j\right) + 1 \tag{2.11}
$$

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.

From previous sections, we know, we get an index shift by one and a negative sign for each negative value of x_i respectively x_j.

3 Odd-Not-Divisible Numbers

Contents

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 $x_1 = 1$:

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

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 $x_2 = 2$:

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

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 $x_3 = 3$:
$$y_{3,j}(3, x_j) = 2(7x_j + 3) + 1, \quad x_{3,j} = 7x_j + 3 \tag{3.3}$$

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 $x_i = \ldots : \ldots$.

Now, let us also have a look at the extension to $\mathbb{Z}$. At first, we do the change $x_i \to -x_i$.

$$y_{i,j}(x_i, x_j) = -(2((2(x_i - 1) + 1)x_j + (x_i - 1)) + 1) \tag{3.4}$$

To have attention on this case will still play an role in the next sections. Now, we do the change $x_j \to -x_j$.

$$y_{i,j}(x_i, x_j) = -(2((2x_i + 1)(x_j - 1) + x_i) + 1) \tag{3.5}$$

That's a simple case. We don't have to do anymore.

3.2 Representation: Odd-Not-Divisible Numbers

Now, we take again $y_{i,j}(x_i, x_j) = 2((2x_i + 1)x_j + x_i) + 1$ and rephrase it into an equation which descripes all odd numbers which are not divisible by $2x_i + 1$.
That's not very hard. We can write

$$y_{i,j}(x_i, x_j) = 2((2x_i + 1)x_j + x_i - \mu(x_i)) + 1, \tag{3.6}$$

with

$$\mu(x_i) = 1, \ldots, 2x_i, \quad \mu(x_i) \in \mathbb{N}. \tag{3.7}$$

Let's have a short look at the first values for $x_i = 1, 2, 3$.

- Be $x_1 = 1$:
$$y_{1,j}(1, x_j) = 2(3x_j + 1 - \mu(1)) + 1, \quad \mu(1) = 1, 2, \quad x_{1,j} = 3x_j + 1 \tag{3.8}$$

Table 3.4: The first values for (3.8).

x_j	1		2		3		4		5	
$\mu(1)$	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
$x_{1,j}$	2	3	5	6	8	9	11	12	14	15
$y_{1,j}$	5	7	11	13	17	19	23	25	29	31

- Be $x_2 = 2$:

$$y_{2,j}(2, x_j) = 2(5x_j + 2 - \mu(2)) + 1, \quad \mu(2) = 1, \ldots, 4 \quad x_{2,j} = 5x_j + 1 \qquad (3.9)$$

Table 3.5: The first values for (3.9).

x_j	1				2				3	
$\mu(1)$	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
$x_{2,j}$	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	13	14
$y_{2,j}$	7	9	11	13	17	19	21	23	27	29

- Be $x_3 = 3$:

$$y_{3,j}(3, x_j) = 2(7x_j + 1 - \mu(3)) + 1, \quad \mu(3) = 1, \ldots, 6 \quad x_{3,j} = 7x_j + 1 \qquad (3.10)$$

Table 3.6: The first values for (3.10).

x_j	1						1			
$\mu(1)$	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4
$x_{3,j}$	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14
$y_{3,j}$	9	11	13	15	17	19	23	25	17	29

- Be $x_i = \ldots : \ldots$

Remark 3.2.1 (Value set) *You can see, the valid value set start not till $x_{i,j} = x_i + 1$.*

3.3 Odd-Not-Divisible Numbers: Intersection

Now we look at the intersection of two equations of the type (3.6) with (3.7). Hence, we start with

$$y_{i,j}^{(1)}\left(x_i^{(1)}, x_j^{(1)}\right) = 2\left(\left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right) x_j^{(1)} + x_i^{(1)} - \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right)\right) + 1$$
$$\mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) = 1, \ldots, 2x_i^{(1)} \qquad (3.11)$$
$$\text{and} \quad y_{i,j}^{(2)}\left(x_i^{(2)}, x_j^{(2)}\right) = 2\left(\left(2x_i^{(2)} + 1\right) x_j^{(2)} + x_i^{(2)} - \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)\right) + 1$$
$$\mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right) = 1, \ldots, 2x_i^{(2)}. \qquad (3.12)$$

We do the intersection:

$$0 = \left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right) x_j^{(1)} - \left(2x_i^{(2)} + 1\right) x_j^{(2)} + x_i^{(1)} - x_i^{(2)} - \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) + \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right) \qquad (3.13)$$

$$= \left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right)\left(x_j^{(1)} - x_j^{(2)}\right) - 2\Delta x_i^{(1,2)} x_j^{(2)} - \Delta x_i^{(1,2)} - \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) + \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right) \qquad (3.14)$$

$$= \left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right)\left(x_j^{(1)} - x_j^{(2)}\right) - \left(2x_j^{(2)} + 1\right)\Delta x_i^{(1,2)} - \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) + \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right) \qquad (3.15)$$

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For the second one, we used $x_i^{(2)} = x_i^{(1)} + \Delta x_i^{(1,2)}$, $x_i^{(2)} > x_i^{(1)}$ and $\Delta x_i^{(1,2)} \in \mathbb{N}$.
To solve (3.13) respectively (3.14), we recognize that we have the boundary constraint, that $\left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right)$ and $\left(2x_i^{(2)} + 1\right)$ must not have any common factors.

Let's look at the case $\Delta x_i^{(1,2)} = 1$.

$$0 = \left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right)\left(x_j^{(1)} - x_j^{(2)}\right) - 2x_j^{(2)} - 1 - \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) + \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right) \tag{3.16}$$

$$= \left(x_j^{(1)} - x_j^{(2)}\right) - \left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right)^{-1}\left(2x_j^{(2)} + 1 + \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) - \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)\right) \tag{3.17}$$

Now, let be

$$x_j^{(2)} = \left(1 + \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) - \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)\right)x_i^{(1)}. \tag{3.18}$$

$$0 = x_j^{(1)} - \left(1 + \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) - \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)\right)x_i^{(1)} - \left(1 + \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) - \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)\right) \tag{3.19}$$

$$= x_j^{(1)} - \left(1 + \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) - \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)\right)\left(x_i^{(1)} + 1\right). \tag{3.20}$$

It follows

$$x_j^{(1)} = \left(1 + \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) - \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)\right)\left(x_i^{(1)} + 1\right). \tag{3.21}$$

The equations (3.18) and (3.21) give us one particular solution. It's trivial to see, that we receive all solutions on $\mathbb{Z}$ for

$$x_j^{(1)} = \left(2\left(x_i^{(1)} + 1\right) + 1\right)z^{(1,2)} + \left(1 + \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) - \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)\right)\left(x_i^{(1)} + 1\right) \tag{3.22}$$

$$x_j^{(2)} = \left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right)z^{(1,2)} + \left(1 + \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) - \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)\right)x_i^{(1)}, \tag{3.23}$$

with $z^{(1,2)} \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Now, we switch to the general case for $\Delta x_i^{(1,2)}$. We start again with

$$0 = \left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right)\left(x_j^{(1)} - x_j^{(2)}\right) - 2\Delta x_i^{(1,2)}x_j^{(2)} - \Delta x_i^{(1,2)} - \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) + \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)$$
$$= \left(x_j^{(1)} - x_j^{(2)}\right) - \left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right)^{-1}\left(2\Delta x_i^{(1,2)}x_j^{(2)} + \Delta x_i^{(1,2)} + \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) - \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)\right). \tag{3.24}$$

We can see that our Ansatz from the case $\Delta x_i^{(1,2)} = 1$ not works anymore, since we find $\Delta x_i^{(1,2)}$ only in two of our four terms in the second part of equation (3.24), and hence it is not possible to factor out it.
But we will see, that it only seems to be not possible. In fact, it is possible!

Let's look at $\mu(x_i)$ for our considerations. We know our belonging equation

$$x_{i,j} = (2x_i + 1)x_j + x_i - \mu(x_i), \quad \mu(x_i) = 1, \ldots, 2x_i, \quad \mu(x_i) \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Now, we will assume, we have $\mu(x_i) \rightarrow \Delta x_i^{(1,2)}\mu(x_i)$ instead. With this transition, we get two questions, which are important to be answered.

1. For which values of $\Delta x_i^{(1,2)}$ we receive divisible solutions for $y_{i,j}(x_{i,j})$ and hence, which values for $\Delta x_i^{(1,2)}$ are prohibited?

We have the following two equations

$$x_{i,j}\prime = (2x_i + 1)\,x_j\prime + x_i \tag{3.25}$$

$$x_{i,j} = (2x_i + 1)\,x_j + x_i - \Delta x_i^{(1,2)}\mu(x_i). \tag{3.26}$$

$x_{i,j}\prime$ gives us all divisible numbers and $x_{i,j}$ all not-divisible numbers for one particular multiplication table given by x_i. We make the intersection and receive

$$0 = (2x_i + 1)\,(x_j - x_j\prime) - \Delta x_i^{(1,2)}\mu(x_i). \tag{3.27}$$

Later, in our recursive calculation steps, we will see, that $(2x_i + 1)$ is always a prime. Since also $\mu(x_i) = 1,\ldots,2x_i$, it follows from this two conditions and the uniqueness of prime factorization, that (3.27) is only be fulfilled for $\Delta x_i^{(1,2)} = n(2x_i + 1)$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Thankfully, this case can never happen during our recursive prime number calculation! If we would choose $\Delta x_i^{(1,2)} = n(2x_i + 1)$, we would land on our divisible numbers for this multiplication table, and that is exactly NOT, what we want. Hence, we don't have this case.

2. Is the result of the transition $\mu(x_i) \to \Delta x_i^{(1,2)}\mu(x_i)$ still surjective?

We take

$$x_{i,j} = (2x_i + 1)\,x_j + x_i - \mu(x_i) \tag{3.28}$$

$$x_{i,j}\prime = (2x_i + 1)\,x_j\prime + x_i - \Delta x_i^{(1,2)}\mu(x_i). \tag{3.29}$$

$x_{i,j}$ is the equation before and $x_{i,j}$ after the transition. For the intersection, we receive

$$0 = (2x_i + 1)\,(x_j - x_j\prime) - \mu(x_i)\left(1 - \Delta x_i^{(1,2)}\right) \tag{3.30}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \mu(x_i) = (2x_i + 1)\,(x_j - x_j\prime)\left(1 - \Delta x_i^{(1,2)}\right)^{-1}. \tag{3.31}$$

We know $(2x_i + 1)$ is prime, hence $(x_j - x_j\prime)$ has to be divisible. x_j and $\Delta x_i^{(1,2)}$ are fixed. Because $x_j\prime$ is variable we have a valid solution for every combination of x_j and $\Delta x_i^{(1,2)}$.

After getting our answers to this two questions, let's go back to our original problem.

The results of our questions show that it isn't a problem, to apply the transition $\mu(x_i) \rightarrow \Delta x_i^{(1,2)} \mu(x_i)$ on our equation (3.24)

$$0 = \left(x_j^{(1)} - x_j^{(2)}\right) - \left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right)^{-1} \Delta x_i^{(1,2)} \left(2x_j^{(2)} + 1 + \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) - \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)\right). \quad (3.32)$$

Because we know that $\Delta x_i^{(1,2)} \neq 2x_i^{(1)} + 1$, we can do this without concerns. If we compare (3.32) with (3.17) from our $\Delta x_i^{(1,2)} = 1$ case, we see that our new equation differs from the old one, only by the factor $\Delta x_i^{(1,2)}$ in front of the second term.

Now, let be again

$$x_j^{(2)} = \left(1 + \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) - \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)\right) x_i^{(1)}. \quad (3.33)$$

After analog calculation of our prior case, we receive

$$x_j^{(1)} = \left(1 + \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) - \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)\right) \left(x_i^{(1)} + \Delta x_i^{(1,2)}\right). \quad (3.34)$$

For all solutions on $\mathbb{Z}$ we have

$$x_j^{(1)} = \left(2\left(x_i^{(1)} + \Delta x_i^{(1,2)}\right) + 1\right) z^{(1,2)} + \left(1 + \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) - \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)\right)\left(x_i^{(1)} + \Delta x_i^{(1,2)}\right) \quad (3.35)$$

$$x_j^{(2)} = \left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right) z^{(1,2)} + \left(1 + \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) - \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)\right) x_i^{(1)}, \quad (3.36)$$

with $z^{(1,2)} \in \mathbb{Z}$.

But have attention, that this is the solution for

$$x_{i,j}^{(1)}\left(x_i^{(1)}, x_j^{(1)}\right) = \left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right) x_j^{(1)} + x_i^{(1)} - \Delta x_i^{(1,2)} \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) \quad (3.37)$$

$$x_{i,j}^{(2)}\left(x_i^{(2)}, x_j^{(2)}\right) = \left(2x_i^{(2)} + 1\right) x_j^{(2)} + x_i^{(2)} - \Delta x_i^{(1,2)} \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right) \quad (3.38)$$

now! $\mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right)$ and $\mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)$ are the same like before!

3.4 Intersection of an arbitrary number of equations

Until now, we only had the intersection of two equations. Now we will switch to the case of an arbitrary number of equations. So, now, we have

$$x_{i,j}^{(k)}\left(x_i^{(k)}, x_j^{(k)}\right) = \left(2x_i^{(k)} + 1\right) x_j^{(k)} + x_i^{(k)} - \Delta x_i^{(k,k\prime)} \mu\left(x_i^{(k)}\right), \quad (3.39)$$

with $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $k \neq k\prime$. Ok. What is the general solution of the intersection of n equations? Let's start again with two equation. We receive

$$x_j^{(1)} = \left(2x_i^{(2)} + 1\right) z^{(1,2)} + \left(1 + \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) - \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)\right) x_i^{(2)} \tag{3.40}$$

$$x_j^{(2)} = \left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right) z^{(1,2)} + \left(1 + \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) - \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)\right) x_i^{(1)} \tag{3.41}$$

and finally

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{i,j}^{(1,2)} &= x_{i,j}^{(1)}\left(x_i^{(1)}, x_j^{(1)}\right) \\
&= \left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right)\left(2x_i^{(2)} + 1\right) z^{(1,2)} + \left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right)\left(1 + \mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) - \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)\right) x_i^{(2)} \\
&\quad + x_i^{(1)} - \left(x_i^{(2)} - x_i^{(1)}\right)\mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) \\
&= \underbrace{\left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right)\left(2x_i^{(2)} + 1\right)}_{=:\, 2x_i^{(1,2)} + 1} z^{(1,2)} + \underbrace{2x_i^{(1)}x_i^{(2)} + x_i^{(1)} + x_i^{(2)}}_{=:\, x_i^{(1,2)}} \\
&\quad - \left(\underbrace{-\mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right) x_i^{(1)}\left(2x_i^{(2)} + 1\right) + \mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right) x_i^{(2)}\left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right)}_{=:\, \mu\left(x_i^{(1,2)}\right)}\right) \\
&= \left(2x_i^{(1,2)} + 1\right) z^{(1,2)} + x_i^{(1,2)} - \mu\left(x_i^{(1,2)}\right). \tag{3.42}
\end{aligned}$$

In (3.42), we make the transition $\mu\left(x_i^{(1,2)}\right) \to \Delta x_i^{((1,2),3)} \mu\left(x_i^{(1,2)}\right)$ for the intersection with the third equation. We have

$$z^{(1,2)} = \left(2x_i^{(3)} + 1\right) z^{((1,2),3)} + \left(1 + \mu\left(x_i^{(1,2)}\right) - \mu\left(x_i^{(3)}\right)\right) x_i^{(3)} \tag{3.43}$$

$$x_j^{(3)} = \left(2x_i^{(1,2)} + 1\right) z^{((1,2),3)} + \left(1 + \mu\left(x_i^{(1,2)}\right) - \mu\left(x_i^{(3)}\right)\right) x_i^{(1,2)} \tag{3.44}$$

15

and finally

$$
\begin{aligned}
x_{i,j}^{((1,2),3)} =\ & x_{i,j}^{(1,2)}\left(x_i^{(1,2)}, z^{(1,2)}\right)\\
=\ & \left(2x_i^{(1,2)}+1\right)\left(2x_i^{(3)}+1\right)z^{((1,2),3)} + \left(2x_i^{(1,2)}+1\right)\left(1+\mu\left(x_i^{(1,2)}\right)-\mu\left(x_i^{(3)}\right)\right)x_i^{(3)}\\
& + x_i^{(1,2)} - \left(x_i^{(3)}-x_i^{(1,2)}\right)\mu\left(x_i^{(1,2)}\right)\\
=\ & \left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\left(2x_i^{(2)}+1\right)\left(2x_i^{(3)}+1\right)z^{((1,2),3)} + 2x_i^{(1,2)}x_i^{(3)} + x_i^{(1,2)} + x_i^{(3)}\\
& - \left(-\mu\left(x_i^{(1,2)}\right)x_i^{(1,2)}\left(2x_i^{(3)}+1\right) + \mu\left(x_i^{(3)}\right)x_i^{(3)}\left(2x_i^{(1,2)}+1\right)\right)\\
=\ & \left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\left(2x_i^{(2)}+1\right)\left(2x_i^{(3)}+1\right)z^{((1,2),3)}\\
& + 2^2 x_i^{(1)}x_i^{(2)}x_i^{(3)} + 2^1\left(x_i^{(1)}x_i^{(3)}+x_i^{(2)}x_i^{(3)}+x_i^{(1)}x_i^{(2)}\right) + 2^0\left(x_i^{(1)}+x_i^{(2)}+x_i^{(3)}\right)\\
& - \left(\mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right)x_i^{(1)}\left(2x_i^{(2)}+1\right)-\mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)x_i^{(2)}\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\right)\\
& \cdot\left(2x_i^{(1)}x_i^{(2)}+x_i^{(1)}+x_i^{(2)}\right)\left(2x_i^{(3)}+1\right)\\
& - \left(\mu\left(x_i^{(3)}\right)x_i^{(3)}\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\left(2x_i^{(2)}+1\right)\right)\\
=\ & \left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\left(2x_i^{(2)}+1\right)\left(2x_i^{(3)}+1\right)z^{((1,2),3)}\\
& + \frac{1}{2}\left(\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\left(2x_i^{(2)}+1\right)\left(2x_i^{(3)}+1\right)-1\right)\\
& - \left(\mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right)x_i^{(1)}\left(2x_i^{(2)}+1\right)\frac{1}{2}\left(\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\left(2x_i^{(2)}+1\right)-1\right)\left(2x_i^{(3)}+1\right)\right)\\
& - \left(-\mu\left(x_i^{(2)}\right)x_i^{(2)}\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\frac{1}{2}\left(\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\left(2x_i^{(2)}+1\right)-1\right)\left(2x_i^{(3)}+1\right)\right)\\
& - \left(\mu\left(x_i^{(3)}\right)x_i^{(3)}\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\left(2x_i^{(2)}+1\right)\right).
\end{aligned}
\tag{3.45}
$$

For the case of the intersection of n $(n > 1)$ equations, we can write

$$
\begin{aligned}
x_{i,j}^{(1\dots n)} =\ & \prod_{k=1}^{n}\left(2x_i^{(k)}+1\right)z^{(1\dots n)}\\
& + \frac{1}{2}\left(\prod_{k=1}^{n}\left(2x_i^{(k)}+1\right)-1\right)\\
& - \left((-1)^{n+1}\mu\left(x_i^{(1)}\right)x_i^{(1)}\prod_{l\neq 1}^{n}\left(2x_i^{(l)}+1\right)\prod_{f=1}^{n-2,n>2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\prod_{m=1}^{f+1}\left(2x_i^{(m)}+1\right)-1\right)\right)\right)\\
& - \left(\sum_{k=2}^{n}(-1)^{n+k}\mu\left(x_i^{(k)}\right)x_i^{(k)}\prod_{l\neq k}^{n}\left(2x_i^{(l)}+1\right)\prod_{f=1}^{n-k,n>2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\prod_{m=1}^{f+1}\left(2x_i^{(m)}+1\right)-1\right)\right)\right).
\end{aligned}
\tag{3.46}
$$

Here we used the definition

$$\prod_{f=1}^{0} A_f := 1. \tag{3.47}$$

Like in the section before, we have to take a look at the $\Delta x_i^{((1,2),\dots)}$ values from our transition. Now, for the intersection of an arbitrary number of equations, we have the case of pre-factors of z which are the product of the already calculated primes. Given be

$$x_{i,j}^{(1\dots n)} = \left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right)\left(2x_i^{(2\dots n)} + 1\right) z^{(1\dots n)} + x_i^{(1,\dots n)} - \Delta x_i^{((1\dots n),n+1)} \mu\left(x_i^{(1\dots n)}\right) \tag{3.48}$$

with

$$\Delta x_i^{((1\dots n),n+1)} = \left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \mu\left(x_i^{(1\dots n)}\right) = 1, \dots, 2x_i^{(1\dots n)}. \tag{3.49}$$

It's easy to see that this could lead to problems, since now, also the case $\mu\left(x_i^{1\dots n}\right) = \left(2x_i^{(2\dots n)} + 1\right)$ is possible and we would receive again the equation for divisible, instead of not-divisible numbers again.

But thankfully, during our recursion for prime number generation, we will never have this case!

Assume we would have given (3.49)

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{i,j}^{(1\dots n)} = {} & \left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right)\left(2x_i^{(2\dots n)} + 1\right) z^{(1\dots n)} \\
& + \left(\left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right)\left(2x_i^{(2\dots n)} + 1\right) - 1\right)\frac{1}{2} \\
& - \left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right)\mu\left(x_i^{(1\dots n)}\right).
\end{aligned} \tag{3.50}$$

Now, assume we would have $x_i^{(n+1)} = x_i^{(1\dots n)} \pm \left(2x_i^{(1)} + 1\right)$. With this, we would

receive

$$
\begin{aligned}
x_{i,j}^{(n+1)} =\ & \left(2\left(\left(\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\left(2x_i^{(2\ldots n)}+1\right)-1\right)\frac{1}{2}\pm\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\right)+1\right)x_j^{(n+1)} \\
& +\left(\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\left(2x_i^{(2\ldots n)}+1\right)-1\right)\frac{1}{2}\pm\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right) \\
& \pm\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\mu\left(x_i^{(1\ldots n)}\pm\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\right) \\
=\ & \left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\left(\left(2x_i^{(2\ldots n)}+1\right)\pm2\right)x_j^{(n+1)} \\
& +\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\left(\left(2x_i^{(2\ldots n)}+1\right)\frac{1}{2}\pm1\right)-\frac{1}{2} \\
& \pm\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\mu\left(x_i^{(1\ldots n)}\pm\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\right) \\
=\ & \left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\left(\left(2x_i^{(2\ldots n)}+1\right)\pm2\right)x_j^{(n+1)} \\
& +\ x_i^{(1)}+\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\left(x^{(2\ldots n)}\pm1\right) \\
& \pm\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\mu\left(x_i^{(1\ldots n)}\pm\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)\right).
\end{aligned}
\tag{3.51}
$$

We can see that we get an equation for a multiplication table for which we have already done our recursion before. Since, the case $\Delta x_i^{((1\ldots n),n+1)}=\left(2x_i^{(1)}+1\right)$ would make no sense for our recursion.

3.5 Modification: Shifting of x_j

We will repeat the steps of the last two section but with a small modification, now. We will introduce a shifting of x_j. So at first, let's look at

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