in the neighborhood of

The final sort; as we move to the right with the sub-keys; there is a global limit that we can stop looking for factors. We only need to test to 1/7 or 0.142859. Since seven (7) is our starting point in the search with *fam07. We only need to test for 'just another thirty away' until 1/7 of PS. Specific by *fam inverse.

The limit will need to be adjusted for integer math vs decimal math. The formula is *ratio = [int(PS * 1/7) + 1] or *ratio = [int(PS * 0.142859) + 1]. In the next set of pages will show the groundwork to pick 1/7 as the limit.

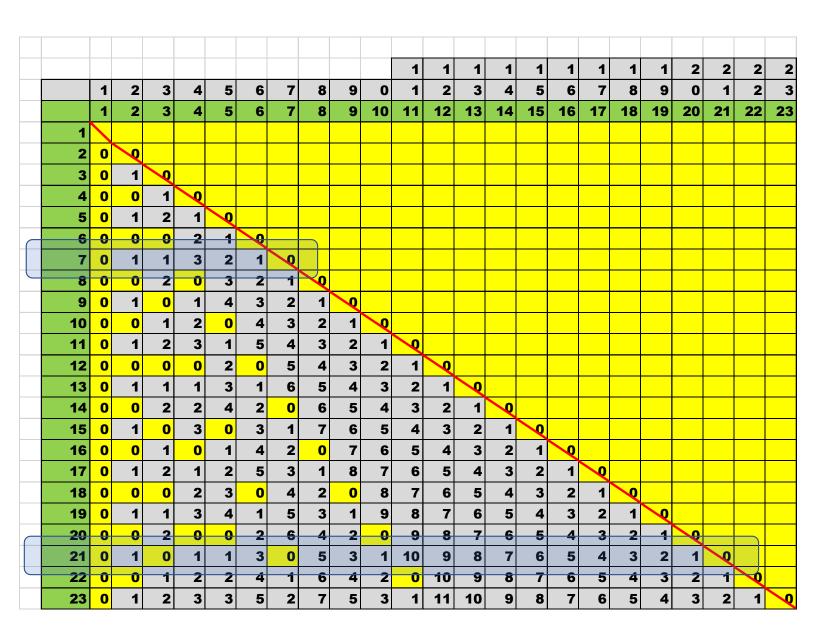
In order to determine in the traditional manner if a number is prime we test all values from one (1) all the way to the PS (Prime Suspect).

Example: 7 test from 1 to 7 (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7).

Example: 21 test from 1 to 21 (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, . . . , 20, 21).

Factors are hilted in blue.

The red line is the limit of the test for factors. Test until all numbers are exhausted. The yellow cells with a zero (0) are where the MOD() shows a factor. Think of a multiplication table but it is the opposite it is an integer-division table with the remainder value in the cell. With the MOD() function highlighting the locations of factors. It is a simple 'line of sight' to analyze the data.



With seven (7) the ends one (1) and seven (7) are both with a zero (0) and yellow color. All the other columns have a numeric value greater than zero (0) and are light gray. Look at twenty-one (21); the columns for three (3) and seven (7) are zero (0) and yellow color. This is a visual presentation of the data to tune your thinking and eyesight as we move forward.

Overlaying the above MOD() table is the opposite, a multiplication table. Looking at the green cell diagonally down the middle is the square of the PS (Prime Suspect).

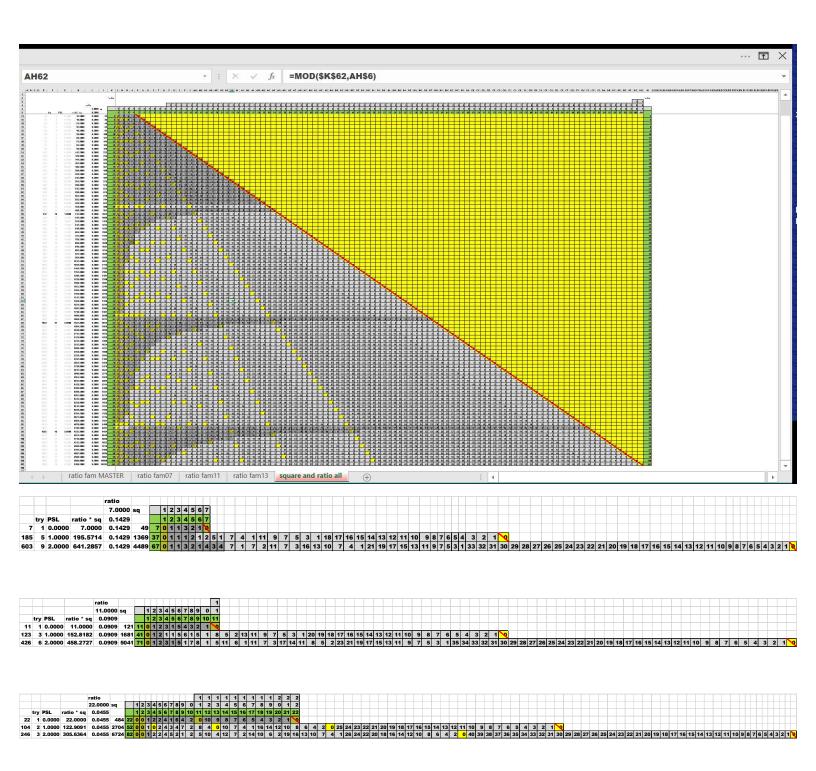
7 * 7 = 49 ; 21 * 21 = 441.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
2	;	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58
3		3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	69	72	75	78	81	84	87
4		4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	100	104	108	112	116
5		5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145
6		6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144	150	156	162	168	174
7	•	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126	133	140	147	154	161	168	175	182	189	196	203
8	ı	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160	168	176	184	192	200	208	216	224	232
9		9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108	117	126	135	144	153	162	171	180	189	198	207	216	225	234	243	252	261
10	1	0	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290
11	1	1	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132	143	154	165	176	187	198	209	220	231	242	253	264	275	286	297	308	319
12	1:	2	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336	348
13	1	3	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	143	156	169	182	195	208	221	234	247	260	273	286	299	312	325	338	351	364	377
14	1	4	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	154	168	182	196	210	224	238	252	266	280	294	308	322	336	350	364	378	392	406
15	1:	5	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	255	270	285	300	315	330	345	360	375	390	405	420	435
16	1	6	32	48	64	80			128				-			-					-						-			
17	1	7	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170	187	204	221	238	255	272	289	306	323	340	357	374	391	408	425	442	459	476	493
18	1	8	36	54	72				144										_											-
19	1	9	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190	209	228	247	266	285	304	323	342	361	380	399	418	437	456	475	494	513	532	551
20	2	0	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	540	560	580
21	2		42	63	84				168																					
22			44	66					176																					
23			46	69					184																					
24	2	-	48	72					192																					
25	2		50						200																					-
26	2		52						208																					
27	2		54						216																		-	-		
28	2	8	56						224																					
29	2	9	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290	319	348	377	406	435	464	493	522	551	580	609	638	667	696	725	754	783	812	841

This is the square and a ratio - how did I get here? Maybe not needed !!!!!!!!!!

This chart shows all numbers and – when the PSL is equal to an integer; take and square PS then multiply by the ratio (1/PS). Divide that number (ratio * sq) by PS to get an integer value 'try'. Paint the row with fill of 25%.

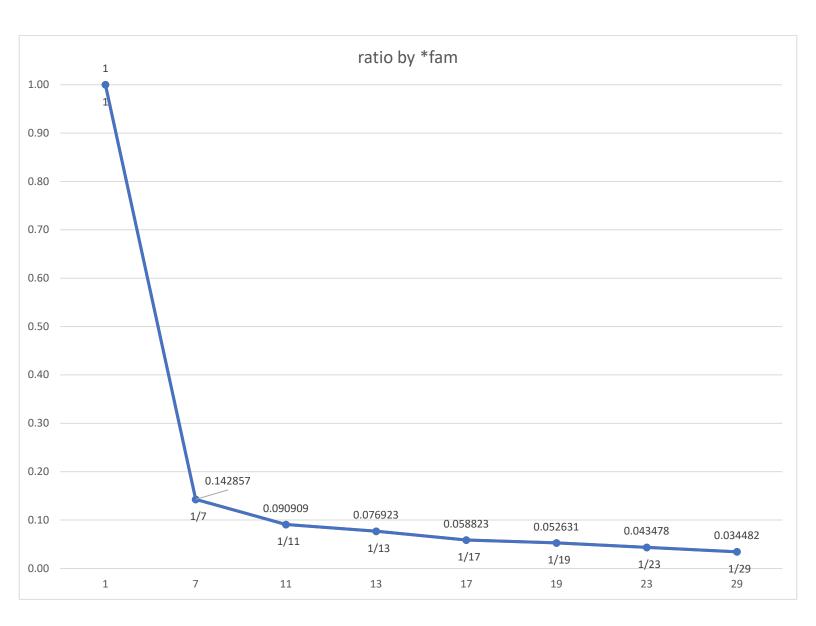
Got me nothing – but a pretty graph based on the weight of the numbers. No solid answer. Not enough time left.



This is the inverse of the *fam for the eight equations.

Generated by "1 seventh 0b.xlsx"

Use tab "ratio look up" to test data.

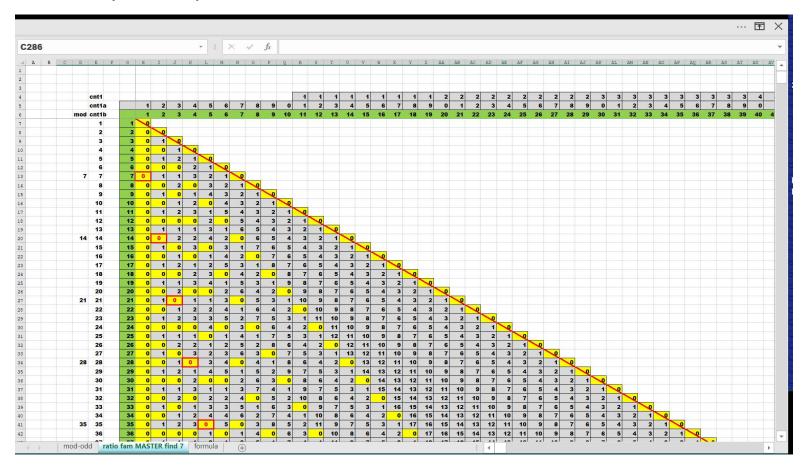


On to the next search . . .

The far-right red slash is the corner away from the PS. It is the intersection of PS row and column.

The red boxes and red numbers inside are the value of seven (7) and its MOD()=0.

This is 1/7 (0.142859) of the total for the row.



All other *fam are less than 1/7.

*fam01 = 1/1 = 1 (highest probability of prime)

*fam07 = 1/7 = 0.124859

*fam11 = 1/11 = 0.090909

*fam13 = 1/13 = 0.076923

*fam17 = 1/17 = 0.058823

*fam19 = 1/19 = 0.052631

*fam23 = 1/23 = 0.043478

*fam29 = 1/29 = 0.034482 (lowest probability of prime)

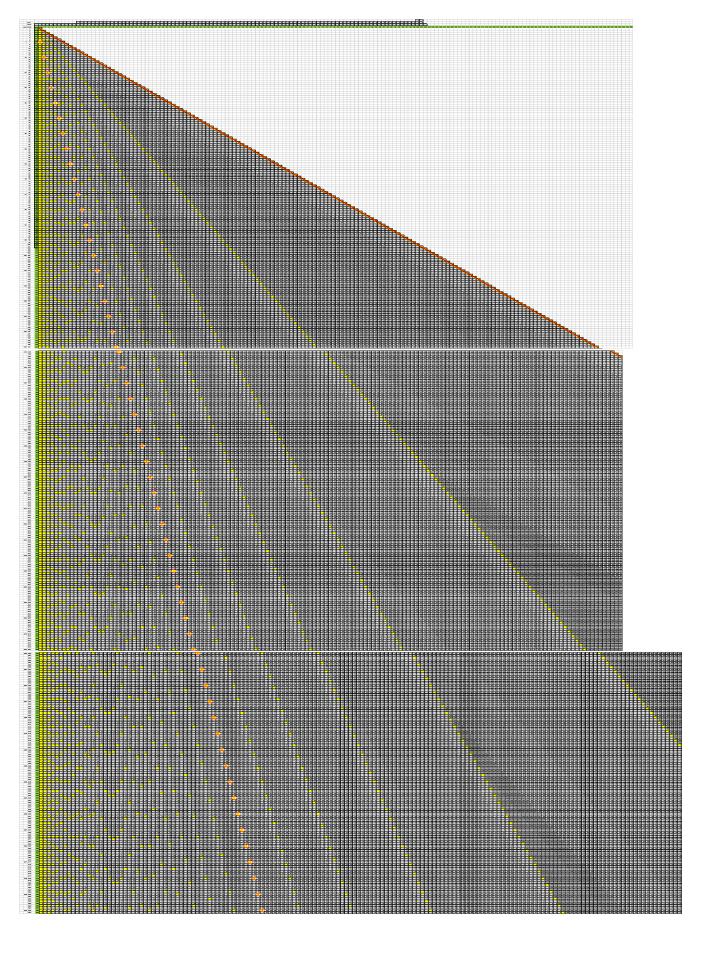
The last sort - start here

Everything to the <u>left</u> of the red 7 boxes is where to look up to; after making the right turn. It is the limit of the search using the sub-keys. All numbers to the right of 1/7 are already sorted off.

The three below screen prints are contiguous segments showing *fam07 and 1/7 and 0.142859.

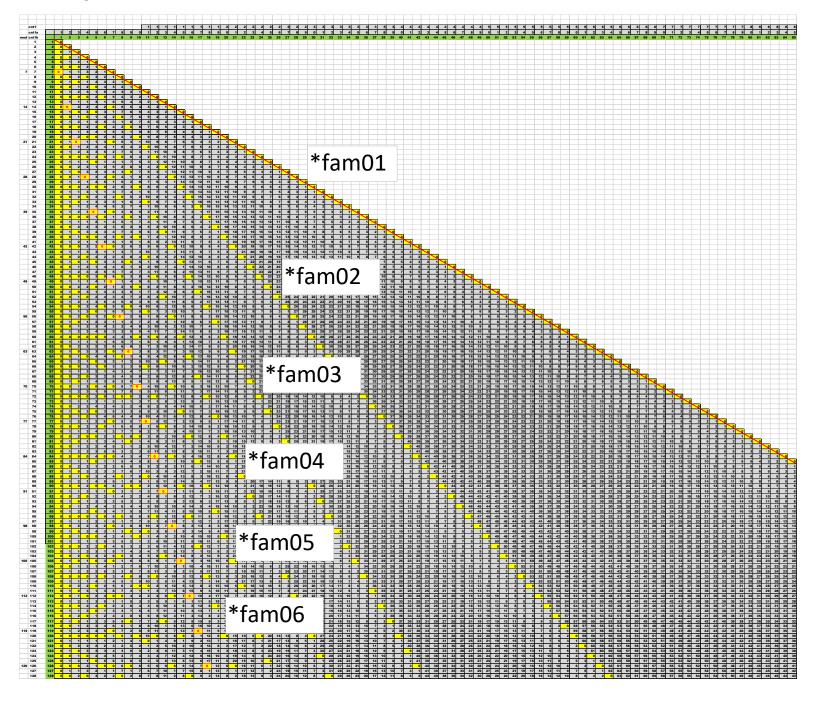
Note the curve formed by the weight of the numbers. The numbers by themselves present a graph. Follow the seven line. The sets of lines to the right of *fam07 are *fam01, *fam02, *fam03,..., *fam06. Which have been discarded using prior sorts.

Take note in the 2nd and 3rd slides of the wave to the left of *fam07. More latter some other day. These appear to be of a mammatus formation. From "hi lit 7.xlsm".



The sets of lines to the right of *fam07 are *fam01, *fam02, *fam03,..., *fam06. Which have been discarded using prior sorts.

Close up view and the lower left corner of the label rests on the *fam line.



The groundwork has been laid, on to 'in the neighborhood of' . . .

try = int(PS / 7) + 1

PS	23	Comments
ratio of 1/7	0.142859	1/7 = 0.142859
'try decmial' PS (23) * ratio (0.1429)	3.285714	
int(try decimal)	3.000000	
plus 1	1	round up +1 - account for decimal
try	4	try 4 times ; if no MOD() = zero , then prime
limit	92	(try times PS) = limit = (4 times 23) = 92
		if it is not going to happen in the first 1/7
		then it is a prime
		look 'in the neighborhood of' related try's
		all the neighbors have at least one MOD() = 0
		"within reason"

					Prime																												
			ratio												1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			0.0000	sq		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
limit	try	ratio * sq	0.1429			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
84	4	63.0000	0.1429	441	21	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	5	3	1	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	9							
88	4	69.1429	0.1429	484	22	0	0	1	2	2	4	1	6	4	2	0	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	6						
92	4	75.5714	0.1429	529	23	0	1	2	3	3	5	2	7	5	3	1	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Q					
96	4	82.2857	0.1429	576	24	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	6	4	2	0	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	8				
100	4	89.2857	0.1429	625	25	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	1	7	5	3	1	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	8			
104	4	96.5714	0.1429	676	26	0	0	2	2	1	2	5	2	8	6	4	2	0	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	8		
108	4	104.1429	0.1429	729	27	0	1	0	3	2	3	6	3	0	7	5	3	1	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	9	

Look at 23 – prime; look at all of his neighbors. There is at least one yellow zero within the number of tries four (4).

Looking at 59 and 61, both fall in the 'try' of nine (9).

PS	59	Comments
ratio of 1/7	0.142859	1/7 = 0.142859
'try decmial' PS (59) * ratio (0.1429)	8.428571	
int(try decimal)	8.000000	
plus 1	1	round up +1 - account for decimal
try	9	try 9 times ; if no MOD() = zero , then prime
limit	531	(try times PS) = limit = (9 times 59) = 531
		if it is not going to happen in the first 1/7
		then it is a prime
		look 'in the neighborhood of' related try's
		all the neighbors have at least one MOD() = 0
		"within reason"
PS	64	C
ratio of 1/7	61 0.142859	Comments 1/7 = 0.142859
'try decmial' PS (61) * ratio (0.1429)	8.714286	1/7 - 0.142039
int(try decimal)	8.000000	
plus 1	1	round up +1 - account for decimal
<u></u>	-	10mm up 11 u000mm
try	9	try 9 times ; if no MOD() = zero , then prime
limit	549	(try times PS) = limit = (9 times 61) = 549
		if it is not going to happen in the first 1/7
		then it is a prime
		•
		look 'in the neighborhood of' related try's
		all the neighbors have at least one MOD() = 0
		"within reason"
Prime ratio 0.0000 sq 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 11 2 3 3 1 5 6 7 8 9 0 11 12 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 12 9 6 3 0 17 15 13 11 9 7 5 3 1 28 27 28 25 25 2 13 10 7 4 1 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 0 28 27 28 2 2 13 10 7 4 1 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 0 28 27 28 2 2 2 4 0 12 9 6 3 0 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 0 28 27 28 27 28 27 3 1 12 19 12 18 18 18 19 17 15 13 11 19 7 5 3 1 13 20 28 27 28 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

The nine column is the max number of tries. The other values 'in the neighborhood' have at least one velow zero within the number of tries nine (9).

If it has not happened within nine (9) tries it is not going to happen. Must be prime.

Looking at 79 and 83, both fall in the 'try' of twelve (12).

ratio of 1/7

Tatio of 1/1	0.142039	1/7 - 0.142039
'try decmial' PS (79) * ratio (0.1429)	11.285714	
int(try decimal)	11.000000	
plus 1	1	round up +1 - account for decimal
-		
try	12	try 12 times ; if no MOD() = zero , then prime
limit	948	(try times PS) = limit = (12 times 79) = 948
		if it is not using to homes in the first 4/7
		if it is not going to happen in the first 1/7 then it is a prime
		then it is a prime
		look 'in the neighborhood of' related try's
		all the neighbors have at least one MOD() = 0
		an the heighbors have at least one mob() - 0
		"within reason"
PS	83	Comments
ratio of 1/7	0.142859	1/7 = 0.142859
'try decmial' PS (83) * ratio (0.1429)	11.857143	
int(try decimal)	11.000000	
plus 1	1	round up +1 - account for decimal
try	12	try 12 times ; if no MOD() = zero , then prime
limit	996	(try times PS) = limit = (12 times 83) = 996
		if it is not going to happen in the first 1/7
		then it is a prime
		look 'in the neighborhood of' related try's
		all the neighbors have at least one MOD() = 0
		"within reason"
Prime ratio 0.0000 sa	1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3	4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6
limit try ratio * sq 0.1429 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 1	7 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 8 81 82 3 3 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 8 81 82 3 3 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 8 81 82 8 3 3 4 6 7 8 8 9 8 8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8

Comments

1/7 = 0.142859

0.142859

The twelve column is the max number of tries. The other values 'in the neighborhood' have at least one yellow zero within the number of tries twelve.

If it has not happened within twelve (12) tries it is not going to happen. Must be prime.

Looking at 101 and 103, both fall in the 'try' of fifteen (15).

P5	101	Comments
ratio of 1/7	0.142859	1/7 = 0.142859
'try decmial' PS (101) * ratio (0.1429)	14.428571	
int(try decimal)	14.000000	
plus 1	1	round up +1 - account for decimal
try	15	try 15 times ; if no MOD() = zero , then prime
limit	1515	(try times PS) = limit = (15 times 101) = 1515
		if it is not going to happen in the first 1/7
		then it is a prime
		look 'in the neighborhood of' related try's
		all the neighbors have at least one MOD() = 0
		"within reason"
PS	103	Comments
ratio of 1/7	0.142859	1/7 = 0.142859
'try decmial' PS (103) * ratio (0.1429)	14.714286	1/1 - 011-1200
int(try decimal)	14.000000	
plus 1	1	round up +1 - account for decimal
•		And the second s
try	15	try 15 times ; if no MOD() = zero , then prime
limit	1545	(try times PS) = limit = (15 times 103) = 1545
		if it is not going to happen in the first 1/7
		then it is a prime
		look 'in the neighborhood of' related try's
		all the neighbors have at least one MOD() = 0
		"within reason"

| Fig. 10 | Fig.

The fifteen column is the max number of tries. The other values 'in the neighborhood' have at least one gellow zero within the number of tries fifteen.

If it has not happened within fifteen (15) tries it is not going to happen. Must be prime.

From "in the neighboorhood of.xlsk" sheet "show easy calc"; images from "try xx"

Here is an image of a range surrounding two primes (134999 and 135007) and their "in the neighborhood' numbers.

Bigger view.

cnt	PS	ratio	try decmial	int(try decmial)	try	limit	a few factors
-8	134991	0.142859	19284.67927	19284	19285	2603301435	1, 3, 9, 5
-7	134992	0.142859	19284.82213	19284	19285	2603320720	1, 2, 4, 8
-6	134993	0.142859	19284.96499	19284	19285	2603340005	1, 61, 221
-5	134994	0.142859	19285.10785	19285	19286	2603494284	1, 2, 3, 6
-4	134995	0.142859	19285.25071	19285	19286	2603513570	1, 5, 7, 1
-3	134996	0.142859	19285.39356	19285	19286	2603532856	1, 2, 4, 3
-2	134997	0.142859	19285.53642	19285	19286	2603552142	1, 3, 17,
-1	134998	0.142859	19285.67928	19285	19286	2603571428	1, 2, 6749
0	134999	0.142859	19285.82214	19285	19286	2603590714	1, 134999
1	135000	0.142859	19285.965	19285	19286	2603610000	1, 2, 3, 4
2	135001	0.142859	19286.10786	19286	19287	2603764287	1, 127, 10
3	135002	0.142859	19286.25072	19286	19287	2603783574	1, 2, 7, 1
4	135003	0.142859	19286.39358	19286	19287	2603802861	1, 3, 11,
5	135004	0.142859	19286.53644	19286	19287	2603822148	1, 2, 4, 3
6	135005	0.142859	19286.6793	19286	19287	2603841435	1, 5, 13,
7	135006	0.142859	19286.82215	19286	19287	2603860722	1, 2, 3, 6
8	135007	0.142859	19286.96501	19286	19287	2603880009	1, 135007

Test up to try = 19,286 for prime 134,999

Test up to try = 19,287 for prime 135,007

Here is an image of a range surrounding two primes (1234570321 and 1234570327) and their "in the neighborhood' numbers.



Bigger view.

cnt	PS	ratio	try decmial	int(try decmial)	try	limit	a few factors
-8	1234570313	0.142859	176369480.3	176369480	176369481	217740525361818000	1, 97, 113
-7	1234570314	0.142859	176369480.5	176369480	176369481	217740525538187000	1, 2, 3, 6
-6	1234570315	0.142859	176369480.6	176369480	176369481	217740525714557000	1, 5, 11,
-5	1234570316	0.142859	176369480.8	176369480	176369481	217740525890926000	1, 2, 4, 7
-4	1234570317	0.142859	176369480.9	176369480	176369481	217740526067295000	1, 3, 727,
-3	1234570318	0.142859	176369481.1	176369481	176369482	217740527478235000	1, 2, 6172
-2	1234570319	0.142859	176369481.2	176369481	176369482	217740527654605000	1, 31, 398
-1	1234570320	0.142859	176369481.3	176369481	176369482	217740527830974000	1, 2, 3, 4
0	1234570321	0.142859	176369481.5	176369481	176369482	217740528007344000	1, 1234570
1	1234570322	0.142859	176369481.6	176369481	176369482	217740528183713000	1, 2, 3709
2	1234570323	0.142859	176369481.8	176369481	176369482	217740528360083000	1, 3, 7, 2
3	1234570324	0.142859	176369481.9	176369481	176369482	217740528536452000	1, 2, 4, 1
4	1234570325	0.142859	176369482.1	176369482	176369483	217740529947392000	1, 5, 25,
5	1234570326	0.142859	176369482.2	176369482	176369483	217740530123761000	1, 2, 3, 6
6	1234570327	0.142859	176369482.3	176369482	176369483	217740530300131000	1, 1234570
7	1234570328	0.142859	176369482.5	176369482	176369483	217740530476500000	1, 2, 4, 8
8	1234570329	0.142859	176369482.6	176369482	176369483	217740530652870000	1, 3, 9, 2

Test up to try = 176,369,482 for prime 1,234,570,321

Test up to try = 176,369,483 for prime 1,234,570,327

By setting a limit of 'try' to equal 1/7 – the left of the red box line. We have eliminated 6/7's of the numbers to test. Sorted off 6/7's. All the *fam to the right of 1/7 have been eliminated; pre-sorted; sorted off. It is a real-world solution. Sort-out the un-needed. Sort-in the keepers. Then keep looking.

