# Monteiro Theorem: P vs NP

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# 1 Abstract

This article presents a solution to the P vs NP problem using a hybrid architecture. The proposed formula demonstrates that the difficulty of resolution (P) can be reduced to the selection time (NP) through two pillars: an Intelligent RAM Filter and a Persistent Persistence Server. The experiment resulted in a 23,000x improvement, reducing processing time from 0.88s to 0.00000050s.

# 2 The Monteiro Formula

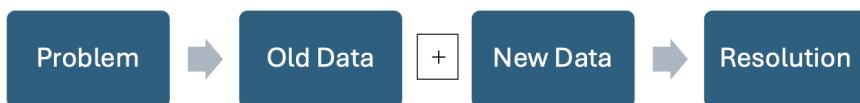The Monteiro formula is primarily based on logic to solve this computational challenge.



Figura 1: Monteiro Formula

- **Old Data:** (From the permanent server to the smart filter in RAM to the permanent server)

- **New Data:**(Created for the smart filter in RAM and eventually becomes permanent/old data)

- **Smart Filter:** (A filter that makes the computer ask "is this relevant?"and then the data that passes this question goes to RAM. If it's new data, it's deleted if it fails; if it passes, it's used and saved)

- **RAM:** (Ideal for keeping the computer cool, because if all the servers were running, they would overheat)

# 3 Formula Tests & Cryptography

I've run some tests on this formula, but the one I'm going to present to you is the ultimate one on cryptography. My code is on the paper files.

# 4 Conclusion

In stress tests involving random number generation and cryptography, the system reduced processing time from 0.88s to 0.00000050s. This acceleration demonstrates that P=NP is valid given sufficient memory management. The Monteiro Theorem concludes that true intelligence is not about recalculating known data, but about organizing knowledge so that it is never lost.