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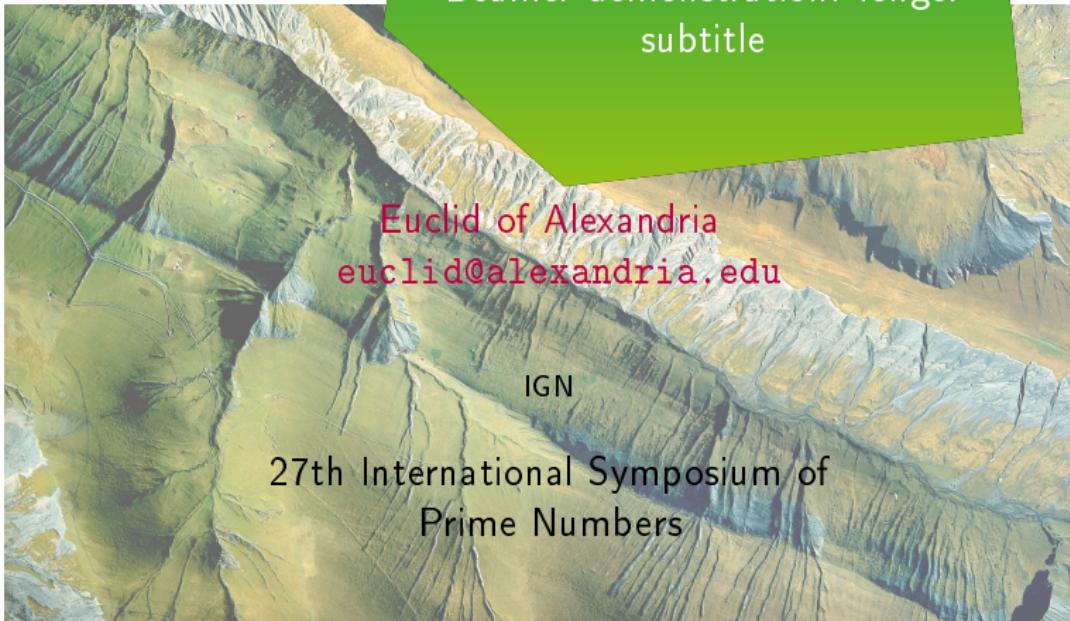
There Is No Largest Prime Number

Beamer demonstration: longer
subtitle

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IGN

27th International Symposium of
Prime Numbers





1

Introduction

Introduction

Volupti



1

Introduction

subsection name

There Is No Largest Prime Number

The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*.

Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.
4. But $q + 1$ is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.

There Is No Largest Prime Number

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There Is No Largest Prime Number

The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*.

Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.
2. Let q be the product of the first p numbers.
3. Then $q + 1$ is not divisible by any of them.
4. But $q + 1$ is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.



1

Introduction

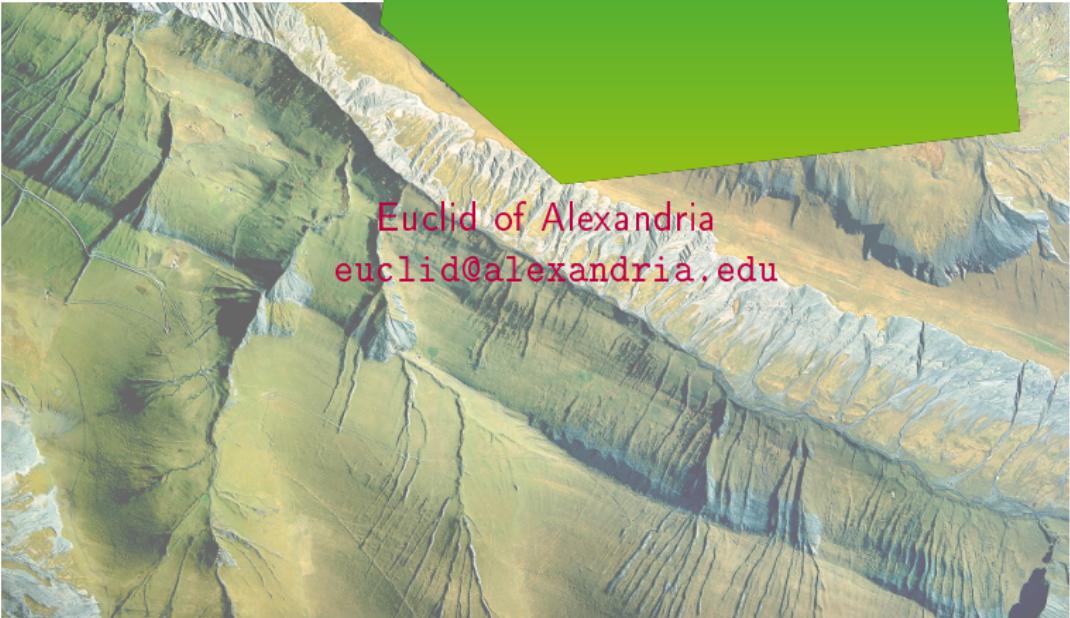
subsection 2

Text qui volupti



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Thank you for your
attention!



A large, semi-transparent green rectangular overlay covers the right side of the slide. Below it, a detailed aerial photograph shows a rugged mountain range with deep valleys. The terrain is a mix of green grassy fields and patches of blue, likely representing lakes or snow-capped peaks. The lighting suggests a bright day with shadows cast by the mountains.

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