Table Of Periodic Table Of Primes (PTOP) by ebbs

Pre Periodic Table of Primes
A Solution to the Twin Prime and Goldbach Conjectures

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Even # = 2 + 23 Axis # 50+(325-FX) # PP sets (4): • 1+324=325 • 5+45= 48 • 11+294= 46 • 23+230= 46

and only if the Axis # is PRIME will it have # as a PP set.

Here: YES

The 2 PPsets are symmetrical to the 23

Even # = 2 + 35 Axis # 55+(325-FX) # PP sets (5): • 2+323=325 • 5+50=+70 • 7+63=70 • 11+264=275 • 20=+7=+70 • 28=4=+70

and only if the Axis # is PRIME will it have # as a PP set.

Here: NO?

The 5 PPsets are symmetrical to the 35

Manually check any EVEN # for PP sets:
- EVEN # / 2
- Subtract PRIME
- If PRIME < EVEN # / 2
- If 2 is PRIME, then you have a PP set
- Repeat steps subtracting next PRIME... adding back Δ

(EVEN/2) - PRIME□ + [quotient□ + 2]

If 2 = PRIME□ then PRIME□ + PRIME□ = EVEN #

PRIME□ PRIME□ = PP set

Example with EVEN # = 12
EX: [(12/2) - 3] + [0] = 2 = 9 is NOT PRIME
EX: [(12/2) - 5] + [0] = 2 = 7 is PRIME, 5+7=12 & 5,7=PP set

The vertical Gap between the 2nd member of the PP set = the EVEN # Gap

127-113=14 which is the Δ between EVEN 116 and 130 as 130-116=14

Same result if you first add the members of the PP set and then subtract:

(3+127)-(2+113)=14

NPS (Number Pattern Sequence)

"2" Column: The PP sets that START with "2" are found at the PRIME sequences of
3-5-7-11-13-17-19-23-29... in the First Column (1,2,3...las)
- 3,3 – 5,5 – 7,7 – 3,11 – 5,13 – 3,17 – 3,19 – 5,23 –5,29 – ....
- They follow a roughly diagonal line from the upper left to the lower right.
- The sequence continues starting with 3,37 – the number shown in the PP and being the PRIMES sequence at that point down the First Column, continues in the PRIME sequence order
- This **NPS** is the SAME for all such PRIME PAIR sets trails.

"B" Column: The PP sets that START with "3" are found as a continuation of the "2" PP sets, but where there is NO "2" PP set.

"J" Column: The PP sets that START with "7" are found as a continuation of the "3" PP sets, but where there is NO "2" or "3" PP sets.

"11" Column: The PP sets that START with "11" are found as a continuation of the "3" PP sets, but where there is NO "2", "3" or "7" PP sets

Review: Their is one PP set trail NPS that differs only in the START POINT!

Moving horizontally across the table, the PP sets dovetail to the Center Point on the BIM Axis. If the EVEN #x2 is ODD, the LAST PP set will be directly on that Axis Center Point. If EVEN #x2 is EVEN, the LAST PP set will be symmetrically to either side of the Axis Center Point

EX: Even #26=2=12, its LAST PP set 11,13 is found on the Axis symmetrically to either side of 12.

EX: Even #26=2=13, its LAST PP set 13,13 is found on the Axis 13.

The EVEN # (n) is the summing series of 1 + n consecutive PPairs: 10 is 1,3,5,7 and 9,11 then the sum

Goldbach Weak Conjecture: Every odd number n > 5 can be expressed as the sum of three primes. (Primes may be repeated)

PTOP

Every even number is the sum of 2 primes

Periodic Table of Primes (PTOP) - embedded within Brooks (Sieve) Square

The Periodic Table of Primes (PTOP) is present in **sheet hidden** within Brooks (Sieve) Square. The Brooks Square is a table of the odd number. All even numbers are derived from odd or more PP sets. The center of the Brooks Square is the Axis. The Brooks Square has two diagonals, one from the upper left to the lower right (one diagonal) and the other from the upper right to the lower left (one diagonal). Along the lower horizontal or upper left diagonal, consecutive PPairs stack the lower numbers of a PP set in the first column, the higher numbers of the PP set in the second column triangle – i.e.: they reside on the upper axis as the base vertices of their triangles. Consecutive PPairs stack in the same way on the other diagonal; however, adding these number pairs instead results their sum lies at the final apex along the upper even 1st Diagonal. Thus they are hidden in the Brooks Square. Each PPair is also diametrically symmetrical on the 1st Diagonal and lies horizontal at a specified n.

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As the **Goldbach Conjecture** has been proven up to " n ≤ 4 x 10.. ; this table will provide a tool for the search for evidence of any gaps, i.e. there will NOT be any instance where an EVEN # is not defined by a PP set! ...

It is the author's opinion that just like we see here, the PP sets grow diagonally ever further, the sequence increases in the Brooks, the Goldbach to infinity, there will NOT be any gaps, and there will be an EVERY EVEN # providing proof of the Conjecture.

* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goldbach%27s_conjecture

The table extends beyond what is shown here, but naturally not all the numbers of the first Column will be seen here. As the table is expanded, their values ( ) Column fall in place.
Return to 1st Table Header sequence of **EVEN** Numbers
↑ ↑ ↑ (1 of 2) of various PP sets spread all over going horizontally across the Row that will form the **EVEN** Number.

PTOP

The table PTOP is the "other substantiating form of proof", given a reference (X of number P, p ≤ SQRT(N)) ; P%p! = ; designated as "5, 6", or "5 = 5", like so (2, 5 = 5 ; 4,5,6 = 5 ; 4 PPairs" that is formed.

The Prime Table is also **Brooks (Sieve) Sequence (NPS)**.
The Prime Table is also **Brooks (Sieve) Square**, and is also the PRIMES Sequence: 5,7,11,13,17,19,...
The Prime Table is also **Brooks (Sieve) Table**.
The Prime Table is also **Brooks (Sieve) Pairs**.
The Prime Table is also **Brooks (Sieve) Sieve**, and is also the **Brooks (Sieve)** sieve for the PRIME Sequence. – starting in Row 2 and the PRIME Gap of the sequence.
The Prime Table is also known as the **Brooks (Sieve) Sieve**, and is also the **Brooks (Sieve) Sieve** for the PRIME Sequence. – starting in Row 2 and the PRIME Gap of the sequence.
The Prime Table **is also** a **Goldbach Table**, with the sequence, as shown in the **Brooks (Sieve) Sieve**,