THE FUNDAMENTAL PROOF of the NUMBER THEORY

Every number in N can be written like this:

Theorem 1

$(a+n) = 2n +(a-n) = 2n-(n-a)$ is ever true for all n in N

This trivial Theorem proofs directly

Goldbach Conjecture , 1 is prime
Levys = Lemoine's Conjecture with a,n are primes
Polignacs Conjecture

$2n = (n+a)+(n-a)$ Goldbach Conjecture = $(a+n)-(a-n)$ Polignacs Conjecture

Goldbach Conjecture is $2n = (n+a) + (n-a)$, 1 is here prime

$2 = (0+1)+(1-0)$

$4 = (1+2)+(2-1)$

$6 = (2+3)+(3-2)$

$8 = (3+4)+(4-3)$

$10= (2+5)+(5-2)$

$12= (1+6)+(6-1)$

$14 =(4+7)+(7-4)$

$16 =(3+8)+(8-3)$

$18 =(4+9)+(9-4)$

$20=(3+10)+(10-3)$

$22=(6+11)+(11-6)$

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$2n=(a+n)+(n-a)$ is ever true while

$2n=2n$

q.e.d.

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