On the twin Prime Numbers

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Prime numbers = $P_n = 4\times10^n+1$, (n = 2k + 1, and n ≠ 5 + 6k, k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, … , ∞),

when $P_n + 2$,

$P_1=4\times10+1+2=4\times10+3=43$, and 43 is a prime number,

$P_2=4\times10^2+1+2=4\times10^2+3=403=13\times31$, so that 403 is an odd number,

$P_3=4\times10^3+1+2=4\times10^3+3=4003$, and 4003 is a prime number,

$P_4=4\times10^4+1+2=4\times10^4+3=40003$, and 40003 is a prime number,

$P_5=4\times10^5+1+2=4\times10^5+3=400003$, and 400003 is a prime number,

$P_6=4\times10^6+1+2=4\times10^6+3=4000003=7\times571429$, so that 4000003 is an odd number,

…

in the end, when n = 2k +1, (k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, … , ∞),

$4\times10^n+3$ are the prime numbers.

But , when = 2k +1, and n ≠ 5 + 6k, (k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, … , ∞),

$4\times10^n+3$ and $4\times10^n+1$ are the twin prime numbers.

So,

$(4\times10^n+3) - (4\times10^n+1) = 2$, n = 2k + 1, and n ≠ 5 + 6k, (k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, … , ∞).