The Differences of More and Less in Number that Proves 1+1（P+2）

多与少的个数区别直接通证 1+1（P+2）

Introduction

To discuss the Goldbach Conjecture, and the Twin Prime Conjecture such topics that are related to infinite primes, we need to understand that compared with the infinite, our planet earth is but a tiny power from the big bang of the universe; therefore, the human power and computer on earth only have to catch prime numbers from the powder in front of the infinity. However, facing the infinity, our oriental ancestors forever regulate the process of positive integer evolving from finite to infinite by dividing the positive integer into two types: the odd numbers and the even numbers; their intention and value is one of the greatest ancient inventions which should be praised. The odd numbers are the ones which have the arrear number as 1,3,5,7,9. The even numbers are the ones which have the arrear number as 2,4,6,8,0.

引言

要谈哥德巴赫猜想，以及孪生质数猜想这类有关无限质数的命题，
我们先要了解，面对无限，地球只不过是某气层中，两次大爆炸之间的一粒粉末；
所以，面对无限的质数，地球上的人力和地球上的计算机，当然也只好在粉末中来捕捉质数。
然而，就是为了面对无限，华夏的古人，通过把无限的正整数分成两种：即单数与偶数；
永远规范了正整数从有限到无限的过程，其意志和价值是人类应该颂扬的一大古代的发明。
单数是指任一尾数是 1、3、5、7、9 的数字。偶数是指任一尾数是 2、4、6、8、0 的数字。

Likewise, if we divide the odd numbers into two types: the prime numbers and the odd integer numbers; we also need to understand, because the prime numbers are infinite, Euclid proved indirectly that the number of the odd integer is forever less than the number of the odds.
The formula is （the number of odd integer）+（the number of primes）=（the number of the odds）
Vice versa, （the number of the odds）一（the number of primes）=（the number of odd integer）
This explains that in connection to numbers, the law for the odds is subtractor, the law for primes is minuend, the law for the odd integer is difference.

融会贯通，如把每间隔 2 的单数，再分成两种数字：即质数与奇合数; 我们还要了解，
既然质数无限，实际上欧几里德间接又证明：奇合数的个数永远少于每间隔 2 单数的个数。
其公式是，（奇合数的个数）+（质数的个数）=（每间隔 2 单数的个数）
反过来验算，（每间隔 2 单数的个数）一（质数的个数）=（奇合数的个数）
这说明在个数上，每间隔 2 单数的定律是减数。质数的定律是被减数。奇合数的定律是差数。

Abstract

Due to the Law 1: the numbers of the odds (subtractor) are more, and Law 2: the numbers of the odd integer (difference) are less; it is stressed in this article that the odd spaces which are located at the bottom line of the prime-odd pairs will never be filled in by the numbers of the odd integer, they have to be filled in by the primes (minuend) as well. Therefore, The Differences of More and Less in Number that Proves 1+1（P+2）.

摘要

由于定律 1. 每间隔 2 单数的个数多（减数），定律 2. 奇合数的个数少（差数）；
所以本文强调：奇合数在个数上永远填不满的那部分位于（质单对下格）的单数空格，
照常要由质数（被减数）来填满它。因此，多与少的个数区别直接通证 1+1（P+2）。

Please refer to the two diagrams of A and B which are called the odd pairs: $\boxed{1}$ means odd numbers, We just go back to the ancient times, because the positive integer can only be divided into odds and evens, and then here comes two questions:

Question 1. What is even numbers? The concepts of the ancients are, the spaces of two lines with equal numbers could be used for even numbers.
Question 2. How to split the even numbers? The concepts of the ancients are, in the spaces of the odd-odd pairs which are representing the splits of the even numbers, from finite to infinite, this process is all filled in by the odd-odd pairs, the pairs that are corresponding to the upper and lower spaces. That is to say, any even number is the sum of the two odd numbers added in reverse order, and there exists infinite twin odds.

请参照 **A**、**B** 两图统称的单单对：$\boxed{1}$表示单数，
我们再从飛越回到古代说起，既然正整数只分单偶；那么，
问题 1. 什么表示偶数？　古人的概念是，上下两排数量相等的空格，就能够用来表示偶数。
问题 2. 怎样表示分拆偶数？　古人的概念是，就在表示分拆偶数（单单对的空格）里，
从有限递推到无限，其过程都是由上下两格相配对的（单数+单数）即统称的单单对来填满。
也就是说，原本任一偶数都是倒序相加的两个单数之和以及无限存在孪生单单对。

For example, the splits of the even numbers could be referred to Diagram A, from the odd-odd pairs which are added in reverse order, take even number 18 for illustration, it could be filled in by the odd-odd spaces such as （1 + 17）（3 + 15）（5 + 13）（7 + 11）（9 + 9）from upper and lower lines, number 20 could be filled in by （1 + 19）（3 + 17）……，number 22 could be filled in by （1 + 21）…⋯;　Thus it could be recurrences from small numbers to large numbers, even to the infinity.

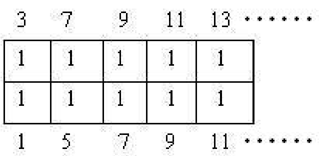
比如：　分拆偶数以（**A** 图）倒序相加的单单对为起点，从小到大逐步递推到无限的过程是，
18 的偶数是凭上下两格相配对的（1 + 17）（3 + 15）（5 + 13）（7 + 11）（9 + 9）
来填满（单单对的空格）。
接着，20 是凭（1 + 19）（3 + 17）……，22 是凭（1 + 21）……；依次递推到无限。

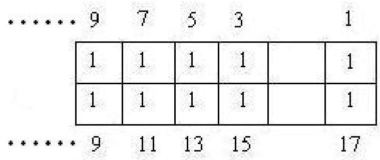
Another example, the splits of the even numbers could be referred to Diagram B, from the odd-odd pairs which are added in reverse order, the infinite twin odds could be filled in by odd-odd spaces such as （1 + 3)(5 + 7)(7 + 9)(9 + 11)(11 + 13)from upper and lower lines……; Thus it could be recurrences from small numbers to large numbers, even to the infinity.

又比如：分拆偶数以（**B** 图）的单单对为起点，从小到大逐步递推到无限的过程是，
原本无限的孪生单数，是从上下两格相配对的（1＋ 3）（5 ＋ 7）（7＋ 9）（9＋ 11）（11＋ 13）开始来填满（单单对的空格）……依次递推到无限。

Figure B: twin odd-odd pairs　　Figure A: odd-odd pairs added in reverse order

B 图：孪生单单对　　A 图：倒序相加的单单对





It is obvious that the same logical results of 1+1（P+2）are to assign the infinite spaces of odd-odd pairs to be leased to prime numbers and odd integer numbers, these two kinds of laws in number can be always filled in by minuends and subtractors.

十分明显，1+1（P+2）其完全相同的逻辑后果，就是分别要把无限（单单对的空格），
全都指定租借给质数与奇合数，这两种在个数上的定律永远是被减数与差数的家伙来填满。

Please continue to refer to the following diagrams, ●■ represent the two types of prime numbers. It is quite clear that the splits of the even numbers could be referred to Diagram C&D, from the prime-odd pairs as the starting point, thus it could be recurrences from small numbers to large numbers, even to the infinity. Because of the law 1 The odd numbers (subtractors) are more and the law 2 the odd integer numbers (minuends) are less, this difference in number tells us: the odd integer numbers will never fill in the odd spaces that are located at the top line of the odd-odd pairs, these spaces have to be filled in by prime numbers (minuends). Therefore, it will naturally form the so-called prime-odd pairs which are coupled from top and bottom lines. Furthermore, the prime numbers that located on the top line of the odd-odd pairs are infinite, likewise the so-called prime-odd pairs are infinite. Therefore, any even number is the sum of the prime and odd in reverse order, it is also the infinite twin prime-odd pair.

请继续参照下列各图：●■分别表示质数

问题很清楚，分拆偶数以 **C**、**D** 两图统称的质单对为起点，分别逐步递推到无限的过程是，
由于定律 1. 每间隔 2 单数的个数多（减数），定律 2. 奇合数的个数少（差数）;
这多与少的个数区别告诉我们：奇合数在个数上当然永远无法填得满全体位于（单单对上格）
的单数空格。所以，奇合数在个数上永远填不满的那部分位于（单单对上格）的单数空格，
必需要由质数（被减数）来填满它。于是，这就自然组成上下两格相配对的统称的质单对。
再说，位于（单单对上格）的质数是无限的，本来就会连带到，统称的质单对也是无限的。
因此，任一偶数也都是倒序相加的（质数+单数）之和以及无限存在孪生质单对。

It is even clearer that the splits of the even numbers could be referred to Diagram E&F, from the prime-prime pairs as the starting point, thus it could be recurrences from small numbers to large numbers, even to the infinity. Remember this, the numbers that are located at the bottom line of the prime-odd pairs, are always parts of the odd numbers. Obviously, regarding the prime-odd pairs, because of law 1 the odd numbers (subtractors) that are located at the bottom line of the prime-odd pairs likewise are more, and law 2 the odd integer numbers (minuends) that are located at the bottom line of the prime-odd pairs likewise are less; this difference in number also tells us: the odd integer numbers will never fill in the odd spaces that are located at the bottom line of the prime-odd pairs. Therefore it is stressed that the odd integer numbers will never fill in the odd spaces that are located at the bottom line of the prime-odd pairs, these spaces have to be filled in by prime numbers (minuends). Thus it will naturally form the so-called prime-prime numbers which are coupled from top and bottom lines. Furthermore, the larger the even number, the more will be the so-called prime-prime pairs along with the prime numbers at the bottom line of the prime-odd pairs. Therefore, any even number must be the sum of the two prime numbers in reverse order, it is also the infinite twin prime-prime pair.

问题更清楚，分拆偶数以**E**、**F**两图统称的质质对为起点，分别逐步递推到无限的过程是，记住这一点最重要：全体位于（质单对下格）的数字，首先永远都是每间隔 2 单数的一部分。显然，对于质单对来说，由于定律 1. 全体位于（质单对下格）的单数个数照样是多（减数），定律 2. 全体位于（质单对下格）的奇合数个数照样是少（差数）； 这多与少的个数区别又告诉我们：奇合数在个数上，同样永远无法填得满全体位于（质单对下格）的单数空格。所以本文强调：奇合数在个数上永远填不满的那部分位于（质单对下格）的单数空格，照常要由质数（被减数）来填满它。于是，这就自然组成上下两格相配对的统称的质质对。何况，偶数越大，统称的质质对，就会随着（质单对下格）的质数个数，整体增多而增多。因此，任一偶数必定都是倒序相加的两个质数之和以及无限存在孪生质质对。

Figure D: twin prime-odd pairs

D 图：孪生质单对

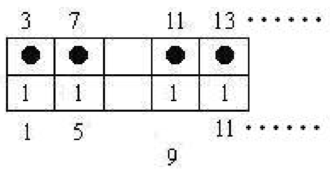


Figure C: prime-odd pairs added in reverse order

C 图：倒序相加的质单对

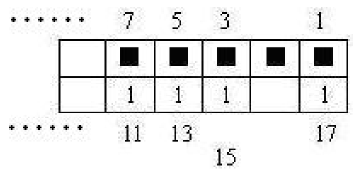


Figure F: twin prime-prime pairs

F 图：孪生质质对

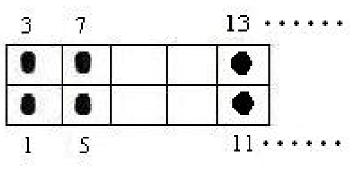
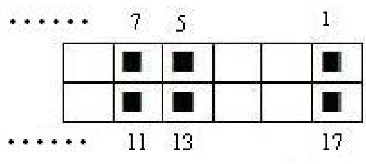


Figure E: Goldbach prime-prime pairs added in reverse order

E 图：倒序相加的哥德巴赫质质对



After all, whether 1+1（P+2）is right or wrong, it depends on whether the odd integer numbers could fill in the odd spaces that are located at the bottom line of the prime-odd pairs.

It can't be denied that in the regulations of ancient oriental 3000 years ago, the odd numbers are more is a law that shines its light of every 2 intervals; and in the indirect proof of the occident Euclid, the odd integer numbers are less is another law that shines its light of the differences.

Also, the numbers that are located at the bottom line of the prime-odd pairs, are parts of the odd numbers, therefore, this type of odd integer that shines its light of the differences, has to be the differences in number, and will never replace the odd numbers to fill in the odd spaces that are located at the bottom line of the prime-odd pairs. This proves that less is not more.

It is quite clear, if the odd integer numbers (the differences) are less, the numbers that could replace odd numbers (subtractors) are more, then the prime numbers that are located at the bottom line of the prime-odd pairs (the minuends) will disappear completely; it will become that less could be more, and more could become less; it is not allowed in mathematics to mix more with less.

Now pause and ponder, shall our mind be taken over by the confusion of more and less? Hence, don't hesitate, as facing infinity, the computing answers that have no conflicts and be compatible with all are, **The Differences of More and Less in Number Proves 1+1（P+2）directly.**

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综上所述，1+1（P+2）究竟正确与否，yes or no 取决于奇合数在个数上，
到底是永远填不满，还是（可以代替单数）永远填得满全体位于（质单对下格）的单数空格。

无可否认，3000 年前在东方古人规范中，(单数的个数多）是一道永放每间隔 2 光芒的定律，
而 2000 年前在西方欧几里德间接证明中，(奇合数的个数少)是另一道永放差数光芒的定律；

也即然，全体位于（质单对下格）的数字，首先永远都是每间隔 2 单数的一部分，
因此，本身纯粹闪耀着差数光芒的这类奇合数，当然没有任何途径能够在个数上不当差数，
例如可以代替单数永远填得满全体位于（质单对下格）的单数空格。这说明：少不等于多。

再明白不过，如果奇合数的个数少（差数），可以代替单数的个数多（减数）；
其结果是，全体位于（质单对下格）的质数个数（被减数），将会彻底消失；那就会变成，
少可以凭兴趣等于多，而多也可以修饰成等于少；在数言数，多少不分，数学毕竟不允许。

静思反省，难道我们的头脑，还要让多少不分来接管？所以，不需要拿不定主意，因为面对无限，永远没有矛盾和永远完备相容的验算答案是，多与少的个数区别直接通证 1+1（P+2）。

Chau201518@sina.com 周武昌 2016 年 2 月 15 日于伦敦