Title: Golden Pattern

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Abstract: This paper develops the divisibility of the so-called **Simple Primes numbers** (1 to 9), the discovery of a pattern to infinity, the demonstration of the Inharmonics that are 2,3,5,7 and the harmony of 1. The discovery of infinite harmony represented in fractal numbers and patterns. This is a family before the prime numbers.

Simple Prime Number

In order to understand how simple Primes numbers work in this text, the approach is partial, only use divisible digits from 1 to 9. For a number to be considered Simple Prime by dividing it by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 must give a decimal result.
Prime numbers are those that are only divisible by themselves and by unity. Those that can be divided by other numbers from (2 to 9) are called Simple Compounds

Simple Prime Number $\in \mathbb{Z}$
The simple prime numbers maintain equivalent proportions in the positive numbers and also in the negative numbers.
In this paper the demonstrations are made with numbers $\in \mathbb{N}$

The Golden Pattern

The Pattern discovered is from 1 to 630. It repeats itself to infinity respecting that proportion. The Golden Pattern consists of a rectangle of 6 columns x 105 lockers.
The Prime numbers fall into only two columns in that of 1 (Column A) and 5 (column B) They are yellow. The compounds are red.
The Golden Pattern is divided into three Sectors. From 1 to 210, from 211 to 420 and from 421 to 630 proportional. These are identical, the only variable being their reductions.
Each sector is divided into two separate portions. So there are 6 parts in the pattern.
The Golden Pattern have so many amazing equivalences that dazzle by their order, harmony, beauty and balance. The quantities are divided into two similar columns. Their quantities are the same, their proportions as well. Adding the Primal Simple Numbers from each column we get perfect equality to infinity.

Pattern (1 to 630)	Sector 1 (1 to 210) Sector. 2 (211 to 420) Sector. 3 (421 to 630).	Portion 1 (1 to 105) Portion 2 (106 to 210) Portion 3 (211 to 315) Portion 4 (416 to 420) Portion 5 (421 to 525) Portion 6 (526 to 630)

In each Portion there are 24 simple Prime numbers, in each Sector there are double, 48 prime numbers. And in the Total Pattern there is the triple, Then there are 144 Simple Primes.
Nps= Simple Prime Numbers

Portion 1 $\sum_{Nps\geq 1}^{105} = 24\ Simple\ Prime\ Numbers$	Portion 2 $\sum_{Nps\geq 106}^{210} = 24\ Simple\ Prime\ Numbers$
Portion 3 $\sum_{Nps\geq 211}^{315} = 24\ Simple\ Prime\ Numbers$	Portion 4 $\sum_{Nps\geq 316}^{420} = 24\ Simple\ Prime\ Numbers$
Portion 5 $\sum_{Nps\geq 421}^{525} = 24\ Simple\ Prime\ Numbers$	Portion 6 $\sum_{Nps\geq 526}^{630} = 24\ Simple\ Prime\ Numbers$

$$\text{Golden Pattern} \sum_{Nps\geq 1}^{630} = 144\ Simple\ Prime\ Numbers$$

In each Pattern there are two columns A and B, in each column there are 72 prime numbers per Pattern, there are also 24 by Sector and 12 by Portion.
Columns A and B work as if they were complementary opposites since their total results generate an equilibrium to infinity.
The table on the right shows the reductions of the Simple Primary Numbers in orange, the reductions complement each other between each Sector.

Graph of the two Portions of the Sector 1of the Golden Pattern

A				B	
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66
67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78
79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102
103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112	113	114
115	116	117	118	119	120

121	122	123	124	125	126
127	128	129	130	131	132
133	134	135	136	137	138
139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150
151	152	153	154	155	156
157	158	159	160	161	162
163	164	165	166	167	168
169	170	171	172	173	174
175	176	177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184	185	186
187	188	189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196	197	198
199	200	201	202	203	204
205	206	207	208	209	210

Characteristics of the Pattern

The values in column **(A)** are always reduced to combinations of 1, 4 and 7. The right column **(B)** is always reduced to combinations of 2, 5 and 8.
The yellow ones are the primes, the red ones are Numbers Compounds. **The reduction comes from the sum of their digits**.

The N° 2, 3, 5, 7 Special Simple Primes Numbers

If these numbers were primes would destroy the proportions, the beauty and the harmony found to infinity, in fact the numbers Simple Primes have an exact equivalence between the amount that are distributed in column A and the column B, 72 N° Simple Primes of Each side, adding 144 in the Golden Pattern.
These two opposing but complementary columns have a perfect balance.
In turn the Three Sectors of the Golden Pattern are Triplets, this validates the fact that they are not Primes.
The 2, 3, 5 and 7 are divisible by themselves and by one and the other, but do not meet a fundamental aspect, which is to be in harmony like the rest of the numbers to infinity.
The 7 is not Prime because in the first pattern from 1 to 630 it is reduced to 7 but in the following pattern its place would be 637, which is a multiple of 7 (7x91). The same thing happens to infinity every 630 numbers.
With the 5. In the following pattern his place occupies the 635, which is multiple of 5. (5x127)
The 2 is in another column, the place of 2 is occupied by 632 which is even and multiple of 2.
In 3 it is not within the reduction of values. (1, 4, 7 or 2, 5, 8) and in the following pattern 633 is formed instead, which is a multiple of 3.
This shows that Simple N Primes are Always Odd.

N ° 1 Special Simple Prime Numbers.

The 1 is Simple Prime Number, since the subsequent reductions in the Patterns to infinity in its place always reduce to 1 and maintain a precise equivalence and proportions.
631 = 1 This is the first Number of Pattern 2
1261 = 1 This is the first Number of Pattern 3
1891= 1 This is the first Number of Pattern 4

Golden Pattern complete divided into its three identical Sectors

Each Sector operates every 210 numbers, their positions match in triplicate, the only variable are their reductions,
We can see in the graph that the reductions are combined in the same position and locker on the left in reductions 147 and on the right in 258

Example

1=**1**, 211=**4**, 421=**7** (Left) 11=**2**, 221=**5**, 431=**8** (right)

Red.	Sector 1						Red.	Red.	Sector 2						Red.	Red.	Sector 3						Red.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6		4	211	212	213	214	215	216		7	421	422	423	424	425	426	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	2		217	218	219	220	221	222	5		427	428	429	430	431	432	8
4	13	14	15	16	17	18	8	7	223	224	225	226	227	228	2	1	433	434	435	436	437	438	5
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	5	4	229	230	231	232	233	234	8	7	439	440	441	442	443	444	2
	25	26	27	28	29	30	2		235	236	237	238	239	240	5		445	446	447	448	449	450	8
4	31	32	33	34	35	36		7	241	242	243	244	245	246		1	451	452	453	454	455	456	
1	37	38	39	40	41	42	5	4	247	248	249	250	251	252	8	7	457	458	459	460	461	462	2
7	43	44	45	46	47	48	2	1	253	254	255	256	257	258	5	4	463	464	465	466	467	468	8
	49	50	51	52	53	54	8		259	260	261	262	263	264	2		469	470	471	472	473	474	5
	55	56	57	58	59	60	5		265	266	267	268	269	270	8		475	476	477	478	479	480	2
7	61	62	63	64	65	66		1	271	272	273	274	275	276		4	481	482	483	484	485	486	
4	67	68	69	70	71	72	8	7	277	278	279	280	281	282	2	1	487	488	489	490	491	492	5
1	73	74	75	76	77	78		4	283	284	285	286	287	288		7	493	494	495	496	497	498	
7	79	80	81	82	83	84	2	1	289	290	291	292	293	294	5	4	499	500	501	502	503	504	8
	85	86	87	88	89	90	8		295	296	297	298	299	300	2		505	506	507	508	509	510	5
	91	92	93	94	95	96			301	302	303	304	305	306			511	512	513	514	515	516	
7	97	98	99	100	101	102	2	1	307	308	309	310	311	312	5	4	517	518	519	520	521	522	8
4	103	104	105	106	107	108	8	7	313	314	315	316	317	318	2	1	523	524	525	526	527	528	5
1	109	110	111	112	113	114	5	4	319	320	321	322	323	324	8	7	529	530	531	532	533	534	2
	115	116	117	118	119	120			325	326	327	328	329	330			535	536	537	538	539	540	
4	121	122	123	124	125	126		7	331	332	333	334	335	336		1	541	542	543	544	545	546	
1	127	128	129	130	131	132	5	4	337	338	339	340	341	342	8	7	547	548	549	550	551	552	2
	133	134	135	136	137	138	2		343	344	345	346	347	348	5		553	554	555	556	557	558	8
4	139	140	141	142	143	144	8	7	349	350	351	352	353	354	2	1	559	560	561	562	563	564	5
	145	146	147	148	149	150	5		355	356	357	358	359	360	8		565	566	567	568	569	570	2
7	151	152	153	154	155	156		1	361	362	363	364	365	366		4	571	572	573	574	575	576	
4	157	158	159	160	161	162		7	367	368	369	370	371	372		1	577	578	579	580	581	582	
1	163	164	165	166	167	168	5	4	373	374	375	376	377	378	8	7	583	584	585	586	587	588	2
7	169	170	171	172	173	174	2	1	379	380	381	382	383	384	5	4	589	590	591	592	593	594	8
	175	176	177	178	179	180	8		385	386	387	388	389	390	2		595	596	597	598	599	600	5
1	181	182	183	184	185	186		4	391	392	393	394	395	396		7	601	602	603	604	605	606	
7	187	188	189	190	191	192	2	1	397	398	399	400	401	402	5	4	607	608	609	610	611	612	8
4	193	194	195	196	197	198	8	7	403	404	405	406	407	408	2	1	613	614	615	616	617	618	5
1	199	200	201	202	203	204		4	409	410	411	412	413	414		7	619	620	621	622	623	624	
	205	206	207	208	209	210	2		415	416	417	418	419	420	5		625	626	627	628	629	630	8

The units of each number of the 3 sectors are equal and occupy the same position.

Red.= Sum of digits and reduction of digits

Both patterns are equal to infinity

Golden Pattern

Red.							Red.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	2
4	13	14	15	16	17	18	8
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	5
	25	26	27	28	29	30	2
4	31	32	33	34	35	36	
1	37	38	39	40	41	42	5
7	43	44	45	46	47	48	2
	49	50	51	52	53	54	8
	55	56	57	58	59	60	5
7	61	62	63	64	65	66	
4	67	68	69	70	71	72	8
1	73	74	75	76	77	78	
7	79	80	81	82	83	84	2
	85	86	87	88	89	90	8
	91	92	93	94	95	96	
7	97	98	99	100	101	102	2
4	103	104	105	106	107	108	8
1	109	110	111	112	113	114	5
	115	116	117	118	119	120	
4	121	122	123	124	125	126	
1	127	128	129	130	131	132	5
	133	134	135	136	137	138	2
4	139	140	141	142	143	144	8
	145	146	147	148	149	150	5
7	151	152	153	154	155	156	
4	157	158	159	160	161	162	
1	163	164	165	166	167	168	5
7	169	170	171	172	173	174	2
	175	176	177	178	179	180	8
1	181	182	183	184	185	186	
7	187	188	189	190	191	192	2
4	193	194	195	196	197	198	8
1	199	200	201	202	203	204	
	205	206	207	208	209	210	2
4	211	212	213	214	215	216	
	217	218	219	220	221	222	5
7	223	224	225	226	227	228	2
4	229	230	231	232	233	234	8
	235	236	237	238	239	240	5
7	241	242	243	244	245	246	
4	247	248	249	250	251	252	8
1	253	254	255	256	257	258	5
	259	260	261	262	263	264	2
	265	266	267	268	269	270	8
1	271	272	273	274	275	276	
7	277	278	279	280	281	282	2
4	283	284	285	286	287	288	
1	289	290	291	292	293	294	5
	295	296	297	298	299	300	2
	301	302	303	304	305	306	
1	307	308	309	310	311	312	5
7	313	314	315	316	317	318	2
4	319	320	321	322	323	324	8
	325	326	327	328	329	330	
7	331	332	333	334	335	336	
4	337	338	339	340	341	342	8
	343	344	345	346	347	348	5
7	349	350	351	352	353	354	2
	355	356	357	358	359	360	8
1	361	362	363	364	365	366	
7	367	368	369	370	371	372	
4	373	374	375	376	377	378	8
1	379	380	381	382	383	384	5
	385	386	387	388	389	390	2
4	391	392	393	394	395	396	
1	397	398	399	400	401	402	5
7	403	404	405	406	407	408	2
4	409	410	411	412	413	414	
	415	416	417	418	419	420	5
7	421	422	423	424	425	426	
	427	428	429	430	431	432	8
1	433	434	435	436	437	438	5
7	439	440	441	442	443	444	2
	445	446	447	448	449	450	8
1	451	452	453	454	455	456	
7	457	458	459	460	461	462	2
4	463	464	465	466	467	468	8
	469	470	471	472	473	474	5
	475	476	477	478	479	480	2
4	481	482	483	484	485	486	
1	487	488	489	490	491	492	5
7	493	494	495	496	497	498	
4	499	500	501	502	503	504	8
	505	506	507	508	509	510	5
	511	512	513	514	515	516	
4	517	518	519	520	521	522	8
1	523	524	525	526	527	528	5
7	529	530	531	532	533	534	2
	535	536	537	538	539	540	
1	541	542	543	544	545	546	
7	547	548	549	550	551	552	2
	553	554	555	556	557	558	8
1	559	560	561	562	563	564	5
	565	566	567	568	569	570	2
4	571	572	573	574	575	576	
1	577	578	579	580	581	582	
7	583	584	585	586	587	588	2
4	589	590	591	592	593	594	8
	595	596	597	598	599	600	5
7	601	602	603	604	605	606	
4	607	608	609	610	611	612	8
1	613	614	615	616	617	618	5
7	619	620	621	622	623	624	
	625	626	627	628	629	630	8

Following Pattern

Red.							Red.
1	631	632	633	634	635	636	
	637	638	639	640	641	642	2
4	643	644	645	646	647	648	8
1	649	650	651	652	653	654	5
	655	656	657	658	659	660	2
4	661	662	663	664	665	666	
1	667	668	669	670	671	672	5
7	673	674	675	676	677	678	2
	679	680	681	682	683	684	8
	685	686	687	688	689	690	5
7	691	692	693	694	695	696	
4	697	698	699	700	701	702	8
1	703	704	705	706	707	708	
7	709	710	711	712	713	714	2
	715	716	717	718	719	720	8
	721	722	723	724	725	726	
7	727	728	729	730	731	732	2
4	733	734	735	736	737	738	8
1	739	740	741	742	743	744	5
	745	746	747	748	749	750	
4	751	752	753	754	755	756	
1	757	758	759	760	761	762	5
	763	764	765	766	767	768	2
4	769	770	771	772	773	774	8
	775	776	777	778	779	780	5
7	781	782	783	784	785	786	
4	787	788	789	790	791	792	
1	793	794	795	796	797	798	5
7	799	800	801	802	803	804	2
	805	806	807	808	809	810	8
1	811	812	813	814	815	816	
7	817	818	819	820	821	822	2
4	823	824	825	826	827	828	8
1	829	830	831	832	833	834	
	835	836	837	838	839	840	2
4	841	842	843	844	845	846	
	847	848	849	850	851	852	5
7	853	854	855	856	857	858	2
4	859	860	861	862	863	864	8
	865	866	867	868	869	870	5
7	871	872	873	874	875	876	
4	877	878	879	880	881	882	8
1	883	884	885	886	887	888	5
	889	890	891	892	893	894	2
	895	896	897	898	899	900	8
1	901	902	903	904	905	906	
7	907	908	909	910	911	912	2
4	913	914	915	916	917	918	
1	919	920	921	922	923	924	5
	925	926	927	928	929	930	2
	931	932	933	934	935	936	
1	937	938	939	940	941	942	5
7	943	944	945	946	947	948	2
4	949	950	951	952	953	954	8
	955	956	957	958	959	960	
7	961	962	963	964	965	966	
4	967	968	969	970	971	972	8
	973	974	975	976	977	978	5
7	979	980	981	982	983	984	2
	985	986	987	988	989	990	8
1	991	992	993	994	995	996	
7	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	
4	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	8
1	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	5
	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	2
4	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	
1	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	5
7	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	2
4	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	
	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	5
7	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	
	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	8
1	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	5
7	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	2
	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	8
1	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	
7	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	2
4	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	8
	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	5
	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	2
4	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	
1	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	5
7	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	
4	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	8
	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	5
	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	
4	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	8
1	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	5
7	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	2
	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	
1	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	
7	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	2
	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	8
1	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	5
	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	2
4	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	
1	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	
7	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	2
4	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	8
	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	5
7	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	
4	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	8
1	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	5
7	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	
	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	8

The reductions of the numbers coincide to infinity every 630 numbers. The positions of the simple prime numbers also coincide.

Addition Simple Primes Numbers by Portion in (A + B)

Nps= Simple Prime Numbers

$$\sum_{Nps\geq 1}^{105} = 1248$$

$$\sum_{Nps\geq 106}^{210} = 3792 \qquad \text{Diff. } 2544$$

$$\sum_{Nps\geq 211}^{315} = 6288 \qquad \text{Diff. } 2496$$

$$\sum_{Nps\geq 316}^{420} = 8832 \qquad \text{Diff. } 2544$$

$$\sum_{Nps\geq 421}^{525} = 11328 \qquad \text{Diff. } 2496$$

$$\sum_{Nps\geq 526}^{630} = 13872 \qquad \text{Diff. } 2544$$

$$\text{Golden Pattern} \sum_{Nps\geq 1}^{630} = 45360$$

The reduction of 2544 = 2 + 5 + 4 + 4 = 15 = 1 + 5 = **6**
The reduction of 2596 = 2 + 4 + 9 + 6 = 21 = 2 + 1 = **3**
The reduction of totals always gives **9** in all cases if we add 630 numbers
The differences are repeated to infinity if we add 105 numbers

Addition Simple Primes Number by **Sector** in (A+B):

$$\sum_{Nps\geq 1}^{210} = 5040 \qquad 48 \textit{ Simple Prime numbers}$$

$$\sum_{Nps\geq 211}^{420} = 15120 \qquad \text{Diff. } 10080, \qquad 48 \textit{ Simple Prime numbers}$$

$$\sum_{Nps\geq 421}^{630} = 25200 \qquad \text{Diff. } 10080, \qquad 48 \textit{ Simple Prime numbers}$$

$$\sum_{Nps\geq 1}^{630} = 45360 \qquad 144 \textit{ Simple Prime numbers}$$

Each SECTOR is multiple x3, x5 with respect to the first. Also to infinity if we are adding 210 next numbers (x7, x9, x11, etc.)
Although Prime numbers only increase by 48. (Multiply x2, x3, x4, etc.)
45360= 5040 x9.

Addition Simple Primes Numbers by column (A and B) and Sector

Nps= Simple Prime Numbers

$\textit{Column A} \sum_{Nps\geq 1}^{210} = 2520$ 24 *Simple Prime Numbers*	$\textit{Column B} \sum_{Nps\geq 1}^{210} = 2520$ 24 *Simple Prime Numbers*
$\textit{Column A} \sum_{Nps\geq 211}^{420} = 7560$ 24 *Simple Prime Numbers*	$\textit{Column B} \sum_{Nps\geq 211}^{420} = 7560$ 24 *Simple Prime Numbers*
$\textit{Column A} \sum_{Nps\geq 421}^{630} = 12600$ 24 *Simple Prime Numbers*	$\textit{Column B} \sum_{Nps\geq 421}^{630} = 12600$ 24 *Simple Prime Numbers*

144 Simple Primes **Total= 45360**
Each column is multiple x3, x5. Etc.

Simple Prime Numbers by Pattern

$$\text{Golden Pattern} \sum_{Nps\geq 1}^{630} 144 \textit{ Simple Prime numbers}$$

$$\textit{Pattern 2} \sum_{Nps\geq 1}^{1260} 288 \textit{ Simple Prime numbers}$$

$$Pattern\ 3 \sum_{Nps \geq 1}^{1890} 432\ Simple\ Prime\ Numbers$$

It is repeated to infinity every 630 numbers. The pattern is multiplied by x2, x3, x4, x5, etc.

Addition Simple Primes Numbers by Pattern

$$\text{Golden Pattern} \sum_{Nps \geq 1}^{630} 144\ Simple\ Prime\ numbers = 45360$$

$$Pattern\ 2 \sum_{Nps \geq 631}^{1260} 144\ Simple\ Prime\ numbers = 136080$$ Difference with the Golden Pattern is x3

$$Pattern\ 3 \sum_{Nps \geq 1261}^{1890} 144\ Simple\ Prime\ numbers = 226800$$ Difference with the Golden Pattern is x5

The model continues to multiply and is repeated to infinity every 630 numbers. (Odd Multiples for totals, x3, x5, x7, etc.). **Difference with the previous value in all cases is 90720.**

Addition of Compounds numbers per Pattern

Nc= Compounds Numbers

$$Pattern\ 1 \sum_{Nc \geq 1}^{630} 486\ \text{Compounds}\ numbers = 153405$$

$$Pattern\ 2 \sum_{Nc \geq 631}^{1260} 486\ \text{Compounds}\ numbers = 459585$$ Difference 306180

$$Pattern\ 3 \sum_{Nc \geq 1261}^{1890} 486\ \text{Compounds}\ numbers = 765765$$ Difference 306180

Total sums of Compounds numbers in columns (A and B) separately in the Golden Pattern

$Pattern\ 1, Column\ A \sum_{Nc \geq 1}^{630} 33\ \text{Compounds} = 10185$	$Pattern\ 1, Column\ B \sum_{Nc \geq 1}^{630} 33\ \text{Compounds} = 10605$
$Pattern\ 2, Column\ A \sum_{Nc \geq 631}^{1260} 33\ \text{Compounds} = 30975$	$Pattern\ 2, Column\ B \sum_{Nc \geq 631}^{1260} 33\ \text{Compounds} = 31395$
$Pattern\ 3, Column\ A \sum_{Nc \geq 1261}^{1890} 33\ \text{Compounds} = 51765$	$Pattern\ 3, Column\ B \sum_{Nc \geq 1261}^{1890} 33\ \text{Compounds} = 52185$

1 to 630 Column A 33 compounds = 10185
Column B 33 compounds = 10605
Total 20790
631 to 1260 Column A 33 compounds = 30975 Diff. with the first 20790 in A
Column B 33 compounds = 31395 Diff. with the first 20790 in B
Total 62370
1261 to 1890 Column A 33 compounds = 51765 Diff. with the first 20790 in A
Column B 33 compounds = 52185 Diff. with the first 20790 in B
Total 103950
Odd Multiples for totals, x3, x5, etc.
20790*3=62370
20790*5=103950

Total compounds numbers in columns (A + B) of the Golden Pattern1 up to 630

$$\text{Golden Pattern}, Column\ A + B \sum_{Nc \geq 1}^{630} 66\ \text{Compounds}\ numbers = 20790$$

$$Pattern\ 2, Column\ A + B \sum_{Nc \geq 631}^{1260} 66\ \text{Compounds}\ numbers = 62370$$ Diff. with the first X3

$$Pattern\ 3, Column\ A + B \sum_{Nc \geq 1261}^{1890} 66\ \text{Compounds}\ numbers = 103950$$ Diff. with the first X5

There is also a difference between each Pattern of 41580
We could keep multiplying, x7, x9, x11, etc. To infinity every 630 more numbers.

Sum of compounds numbers and Simple Primes Numbers

We add every 210 numbers all the values.
The sum of each SECTOR gives us a total:

n= numbers

$$\sum_{n\geq1}^{210} = 22155 \qquad (210\ \text{Numbers})$$

$$\sum_{n\geq211}^{420} = 66255 \qquad (210\ \text{Numbers}) \quad \text{Difference with the former of } 44100$$

$$\sum_{n\geq421}^{630} = 110355 \qquad (210\ \text{Numbers}) \quad \text{Difference with the former of } 44100$$

$$\text{Golden Pattern} \sum_{n\geq1}^{630} = 198765$$

The reduction of 22155, 66255 and 110355 in all three cases is reduced to **6**.
210 is reduced to **3**
The difference of 44100 is also reduced to **9** and this is repeated to infinity every 210 subsequent numbers

Lockers in A and B for Simple Primes Numbers

The three sectors are identical only vary their reductions
The pattern, column A, Sector 1 (from 1 to 210) has 24 Primes which are grouped by column of one, of to two, of to three or of four.
Forming the following sequence.
Column A 1,2,3,4,3,2,1,4,4.
The pattern, column B, Sector 1 (from 1 to 210) has 24 Primes which are grouped by column of one, of to two, of to three or of four.
Forming the following sequence
Column B 4,4,1,2,3,4,3,2,1

If we now observe and compare these frequencies we will realize that they are mirrored.
1,2,3,4,3,2,1,4,4 4,4,1,2,3,4,3,2,1
This detail is impressive. This is repeated in the three sectors of the Golden Pattern.

Reductions of the N° Simple Primes

Golden Pattern Reduction Values for Column A (1 to 630)

Presented in three rows (although it is only 1 row of 72 digits)
The funny thing is that each row coincides with the bottom one in the order 1, 4, 7 the values are never repeated per unit, ten, hundred, or unit thousand. These are combined.
The pattern matches the location format every 210 numbers but to be exact it must be up to 630. In this way all reductions coincide to infinity.

Presentation of the reductions in the 3 Sectors of Pattern in column A

1	**41**	**417**	**7417**	**741**	**41**	**4**	**7417**	**1741**
4	74	741	1741	174	74	7	1741	4174
7	17	174	4174	417	17	1	4174	7417

There are 9 combinations. We see how 1, 4 and 7 are combined not only horizontally but also very accurately vertical without repeating. We can also observe that (1, 4, 7) is repeated 9 times, while (4, 7, 1) is repeated 8 times and (7, 1, 4) is repeated 7 times

The same happens in column B.

2852	**5285**	**8**	**28**	**285**	**5285**	**528**	**28**	**2**
5285	8528	2	52	528	8528	852	52	5
8528	2852	5	85	852	2852	285	85	8

Both graphics are mirrored

1	**41**	**417**	**7417**	**741**	**41**	**4**	**7417**	**1741**
4	74	741	1741	174	74	7	1741	4174
7	17	174	4174	417	17	1	4174	7417

2852	**5285**	**8**	**28**	**285**	**5285**	**528**	**28**	**2**
5285	8528	2	52	528	8528	852	52	5
8528	2852	5	85	852	2852	285	85	8

There are 9 combinations. 2 of a digit, 2 of two digits, 2 of three digits and three of four digits. We see how 2, 5 and 8 combine not only horizontally but also very accurately vertical without repeating. We can also observe that (2, 5, 8) is repeated 9 times, while (8, 2, 5) is repeated 8 times and (5, 8, 2) is repeated 7 times.

Adding both reductions (1, 4, 7 and 2, 5, 8) on each side gives us: 147 + 258 = 405 = 9

Formula

Get Simple Primes number

We must add 630 to each simple prime number of the Golden Pattern to obtain others.

Nps=x+630*p
x= (1, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97, 101, 103, 107, 109, 113, 121, 127, 131, 137, 139, 143, 149, 151, 157, 163, 167, 169, 173, 179, 181, 187, 191, 193, 197, 199, 209, 211, 221, 223, 227, 229, 233, 239, 241, 247,….,629.)
p= Pattern Number
Nps= Simple Primes number

Example whit Pattern 1 and simple prime 11
Nps=11+630*1=**641**
Example whit Pattern 2 and simple prime 11

Nps=11+630*2=**1271**

Formula

Calculation of Simple Primes number

The formula for calculating how many prime numbers there is, is very simple. We use a simple three rule since having the Master everything becomes very simple

Example how many prime numbers there are up to 6300?
630 = 144 Simple Primes Numbers
6300 = x
X= (6300 . 144)/630= 1440

Calculate Simple Prime Numbers to determine where the pattern is located

N° or= would be the order number in which it would be located in the Pattern
N° p = would be the Pattern number.
X = would be the number of which we want information

Formula N°or= x +-630*(N°p-1)

Formula $\mathbf{N°p} = \frac{x}{630}$

Example: 1261
N°p = $\frac{1261}{630}$ = 2.0015. (We round up, 3)

N°p = This number is in Pattern 3
N° or = x+ -630*(N°p-1)
N° or = 1261 + -630* (3-1)
N° or = 1261 + - 630*2 =

N° or = 1261+ 1260 = 2522 This out of the values 1 to 630
N° or = 1261-1260 = 1 This would be the location of the pattern

Graphic

Cropped graph of comparison between simple prime numbers and prime numbers.
We note that all prime numbers are always Simple Prime numbers.

Simple Prime numbers

7	421	422	423	424	425	426	
	427	428	429	430	431	432	8
1	433	434	435	436	437	438	5
7	439	440	441	442	443	444	2
	445	446	447	448	449	450	8
1	451	452	453	454	455	456	
7	457	458	459	460	461	462	2
4	463	464	465	466	467	468	8
	469	470	471	472	473	474	5
	475	476	477	478	479	480	2
4	481	482	483	484	485	486	
1	487	488	489	490	491	492	5
7	493	494	495	496	497	498	
4	499	500	501	502	503	504	8
	505	506	507	508	509	510	5
	511	512	513	514	515	516	
4	517	518	519	520	521	522	8
1	523	524	525	526	527	528	5
7	529	530	531	532	533	534	2
	535	536	537	538	539	540	

Prime Numbers

7	421	422	423	424	425	426	
	427	428	429	430	431	432	8
1	433	434	435	436	437	438	
7	439	440	441	442	443	444	2
	445	446	447	448	449	450	8
	451	452	453	454	455	456	
7	457	458	459	460	461	462	2
4	463	464	465	466	467	468	8
	469	470	471	472	473	474	
	475	476	477	478	479	480	2
	481	482	483	484	485	486	
1	487	488	489	490	491	492	5
	493	494	495	496	497	498	
4	499	500	501	502	503	504	8
	505	506	507	508	509	510	5
	511	512	513	514	515	516	
	517	518	519	520	521	522	8
1	523	524	525	526	527	528	
	529	530	531	532	533	534	
	535	536	537	538	539	540	

The product of 7 consecutive integers is divisible by 7.

Conclusion

The Golden Pattern is the confirmation of an order to infinity in equilibrium, each column is in harmony and balance with the other, the demonstration of the inharmony of 2, 3, 5 and 7 is very great. The number 1 is necessary and generates balance. Simple Prime Numbers are a family prior to the Classical Prime Numbers.
All Prime Numbers are in this family of Simple Primal Numbers, although each time with less presence towards infinity. This generates that as the Simple Primes increase towards infinity the Primal Numbers approach 0 towards infinity. Both are infinite but in opposite directions. The simple prime numbers maintain equivalent proportions also in the negative numbers.

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