

Title: The product of the prime numbers.
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Abstract: This paper shows that the product of the prime numbers adding and subtracting one is always Simple Prime numbers.

Keywords: Golden Pattern, rough number, prime number, simple prime number.

Introduction

The product of the prime numbers adding one is always simple prime numbers, in all cases to infinity. Also the product of the prime numbers subtracting one is always a simple prime number, in all cases to infinity.

The simple prime numbers are known as the rough numbers.

1) **Demonstration** (The product of the prime numbers adding one is always simple prime numbers)

A) Example 3-Golden Pattern

$$(2*3)+1=7$$

The 7 is not divisible by 2 or 3 and is within the sequence of simple prime numbers-3

Reference <https://oeis.org/A007310>

<http://vixra.org/abs/1803.0098>

B) Example 5-Golden Pattern

$$(2*3*5)+1=31$$

The 31 is not divisible by 2, 3 or 5 and is within the sequence of simple prime numbers-5

Reference <https://oeis.org/A007775>

<http://vixra.org/abs/1802.0201>

C) Example 7-Golden Pattern

$$(2*3*5*7)+1=211$$

The 211 is not divisible by 2, 3, 5 or 7 and is within the sequence of simple prime numbers-7

Reference <https://oeis.org/A008364>

<http://vixra.org/abs/1801.0064>

D) Example 11-Golden Pattern

$$(2*3*5*7*11)+1=2.311$$

The 2.311 is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7 or 11 and is within the sequence of simple prime numbers-11

Reference <https://oeis.org/A008365>

<http://vixra.org/abs/1802.0236>

E) Example 13-Golden Pattern

$$(2*3*5*7*11*13)+1=30.031$$

The 30.031 is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11 or 13 and is within the sequence of simple prime numbers-13

Reference <https://oeis.org/A008366>

<http://vixra.org/abs/1802.0363>

F) Example 17-Golden Pattern

$$(2*3*5*7*11*13*17)+1=510.511$$

The 510.511 is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13 or 17 and is within the sequence of simple prime numbers-17

Reference <https://oeis.org/A166061>

G) Example 19-Golden Pattern

$$(2*3*5*7*11*13*17*19)+1=9.699.691$$

The 9.699.691 is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17 or 19 and is within the sequence of simple prime numbers-19

Reference <https://oeis.org/A166063>

2) Demonstration (the product of the prime numbers subtracting one is always a simple prime number)

A) Example 3-Golden Pattern

$$(2*3)-1=5$$

The 7 is not divisible by 2 or 3 and is within the sequence of simple prime numbers-3

Reference <https://oeis.org/A007310>

<http://vixra.org/abs/1803.0098>

B) Example 5-Golden Pattern

$$(2*3*5)-1=29$$

The 31 is not divisible by 2, 3 or 5 and is within the sequence of simple prime numbers-5

Reference <https://oeis.org/A007775>
<http://vixra.org/abs/1802.0201>

C) Example 7-Golden Pattern

$$(2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7) - 1 = 209$$

The 211 is not divisible by 2, 3, 5 or 7 and is within the sequence of simple prime numbers-7

Reference <https://oeis.org/A008364>
<http://vixra.org/abs/1801.0064>

D) Example 11-Golden Pattern

$$(2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11) - 1 = 2.309$$

The 2.311 is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7 or 11 and is within the sequence of simple prime numbers-11

Reference <https://oeis.org/A008365>
<http://vixra.org/abs/1802.0236>

E) Example 13-Golden Pattern

$$(2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13) - 1 = 30.029$$

The 30.031 is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11 or 13 and is within the sequence of simple prime numbers-13

Reference <https://oeis.org/A008366>
<http://vixra.org/abs/1802.0363>

F) Example 17-Golden Pattern

$$(2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17) - 1 = 510.509$$

The 510.511 is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13 or 17 and is within the sequence of simple prime numbers-17

Reference <https://oeis.org/A166061>

G) Example 19-Golden Pattern

$$(2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 19) - 1 = 9.699.689$$

The 9.699.691 is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17 or 19 and is within the sequence of simple prime numbers-19

Reference <https://oeis.org/A166063>

We could continue adding examples infinitely with the following prime numbers.

Final conclusion

The product of the prime numbers adding 1 always results in a simple prime number, also if we subtract one. This happens in all cases to infinity.

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