*Mathematical proof of* ***Stability of varied values in a spiral at value 3****, even cross spiral between prime spiral and regular number spirals. There much needs to be accomplished, but without a doubt the spiral mode is the fit for prime numbers, not the current theory of linear ascension. The calculus itself will be based on this and I will complete it, unless Princeton beats me at it, just fine, anything to get rid of the old theory. I looked at any mathematical vestige of random Prime number, I find none, and I find that prime numbers are related to regular numbers, by collateral spiral placement.*

*Reference to grid below:*

*71-(31\*3) =-22*

*109-(43\*3) =-20*

*199-(73\*3) =-20*

*701-(241\*3) =-22*

*829-(283\*3) =-20*

*3851-(1291\*3) =-22*

*3889-(1303\*3) =-20*

*71-(17\*3) =+20*

*109-(29\*3) =+22*

*199-(59\*3) =+22*

*701-(227\*3) =+20*

*829-(269\*3) =+22*

*3851-(1277\*3) =+20*

*3889-(1289\*3) =+22*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **23--base** | 21+ | 23+ | 25 | 69 | 71 | 17+ | 23+ | 31 |
| **37--** | 35+ | 37+ | 39 | 111 | 109 | 29+ | 37+ | 43 |
| **67--** | 65+ | 67+ | 69 | 201 | 199 | 59+ | 67+ | 73 |
| **233--** | 231+ | 233+ | 235 | 699 | 701 | 227+ | 233+ | 241 |
| **277--** | 275+ | 277+ | 279 | 831 | 829 | 269+ | 277+ | 283 |
| **1283--** | 1281+ | 1283+ | 1285 | 3849 | 3851 | 1277+ | 1283+ | 1291 |
| **1297--** | 1295+ | 1297+ | 1299 | 3891 | 3889 | 1289+ | 1297+ | 1303 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 111+69 | **=180** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 109+71 | **=180** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 201+69 | =270 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 199+71 | =270 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 699+71 | =770 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 701+69 | =770 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 829+71 | =900 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 831+69 | =900 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3849+71 | =3920 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3851+69 | =3920 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3889+71 | =3960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3891+69 | =3960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **19--base** | 17+ | 19+ | 21 | **57** | **61** | 13+ | 19+ | 29 |
| **41--** | 39+ | 41+ | 43 | **123** | **119** | 31+ | 41+ | 47 |
| **43--** | 41+ | 43+ | 45 | **129** | **133** | 37+ | 43 | 53 |
| **73--** | 71+ | 73+ | 75 | **219** | **223** | 67+ | 73+ | 83 |
| **229--** | 227+ | 229+ | 231 | **687** | **691** | 223+ | 229+ | 231 |
| **1093--** | 1091+ | 1093+ | 1095 | **3279** | **3283** | 1087+ | 1093+ | 1103 |
| **1429--** | 1427+ | 1429+ | 1431+ | **4287** | **4291** | 1423+ | 1429+ | 1439 |
| **1481--** | 1479+ | 1481+ | 1483+ | **4443** | **4439** | 1471+ | 1481 | 1487 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 123+57 | =180 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 119+61 | =180 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 129+61 | =190 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 133+57 | =190 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 219+61 | =280 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 223+57 | =280 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 687+61 | =748 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 691+57 | =748 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3279+61 | =3340 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3283+57 | =3340 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4287+61 | =4348 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4291+57 | =4348 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4443+57 | =4500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4439+61 | =4500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

This above is copy righted © to **Princeton University** (Annals of Mathematics), who have been entrusted with a manuscript as submitted, and to the International Journal of applied research (**Dr** **Bella Mohammed Batiha, PHD) .**

**1.4 THE 1/3 AND 2/3 SPIRAL AT CORRECT 360/19 DEGREES:**

 **PYTHAGORAS 1:3 (2013)**

$$\left(\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{9}\right)^{2}=\frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{9}\right)^{2}}$$