INTRODUCTION

TO

THEORY OF NUMBERS

$$N = (6N + \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}) \cup \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$$

ANY NATURAL NUMBER WITHOUT NUMBERS: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, CAN BE PRESENTED IN FOLLOWING FORM (BELONGS TO THE SETS):

$(6N + \{2\})$; $(6N + \{3\})$; $(6N + \{4\})$; $(6N + \{5\})$; $(6N + \{6\})$; $(6N + \{7\})$

ANY NATURAL NUMBER CAN BE PRESENTED IN FOLLOWING ALGEBRAIC FORM:

$$N = \{(2^n * 3^m * 5^s * 7^t * p_u * p_i)\}$$

$n, m, s, t \in (N \cup \{0\})$, $p_u \in Pu$, $p_i \in (Pu \times Pu)$,

$Pu = (P \cup \{1\}) \backslash \{2,3,5,7\}$

$6N + \{2, 4, 6\} = 2N \backslash \{2,4,6\} = N2 \backslash \{4\}$

$$N2 = \{(2 * 2^n * 3^m * 5^s * 7^t * p_u * p_i)$$

$n, m, s, t \in (N \cup \{0\})$, $p_u \in Pu$, $p_i \in (Pu \times Pu)$

$6N + \{3\} = 3N \backslash (3N \cap 2N) \backslash \{3\} = N3$

$$N3 = \{(3^* 3^m * 5^s * 7^t * p_u * p_i)\}$$

$n, m, s, t \in (N \cup \{0\})$, $p_u \in Pu$, $p_i \in (Pu \times Pu)$

$$N5 = \{(5^* 5^s * 7^t * p_u * p_i)\}$$

$n, m, s, t \in (N \cup \{0\})$, $p_u \in Pu$, $p_i \in (Pu \times Pu)$

$$N7 = \{(7 * 7^t * p_u * p_i)\}$$

$n, m, s, t \in (N \cup \{0\})$, $p_u \in Pu$, $p_i \in (Pu \times Pu)$

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURAL NUMBERS

N = {2, 3, 5, 7} ∪ N2 ∪ N3 ∪ N5 ∪ N7 ∪ PU ∪ (PU X PU)

ALL SETS ARE SEPARATE,

WITHOUT:

(PU ∩ (PU X PU)) = {1}

THEN:

((6N + {5}) ∪ (6N + {7})) = (N5 ∪ N7 ∪ PU ∪ (PU X PU))

THE FIRST NATURAL NUMBERS ARE THE REPRESENTATIVE NUMBERS

OF PRIMARY SUBSETS OF NATURAL NUMBERS

12N		(Pu ∪ (Pu x Pu)) 6n + 7	N2		N3
	12	13	2	3	
(Pu ∪ (Pu x Pu)) 6n + 5	11	1		4	N2
10N	10			5	N5 6n + {5,7}
	9	8	7	6	
N3		8N	N7 6n + {5,7}		6N

$\{11\} - (PU \cup (PU \times PU))_{11}$, $\{13\} - (PU \cup (PU \times PU))_{13}$