

Function for Prime Numbers

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Abstract:

The function $[5*(1+1/x) + 1]$

for each value of x determined by Sequence A

$$x = (5^2) + 5*2*(n(n+1)/2)$$

where $n \geq 0$

determines an infinite series of fractional numbers N/d :

$$5*(1+1/x) + 1 = N/d$$

such that N and d are prime numbers.

This function, when applied to specific subsets of Sequence A , quickly identifies a significant quantity of prime numbers, including those with thousands of digits.

Algorithms developed based on this function have demonstrated extraordinary efficiency, finding numerous prime numbers with hundreds or thousands of digits in minutes or even seconds.

All results were obtained using a 2020 MacBook Pro, equipped with a 2 GHz quad-core Intel Core i5 processor, Intel Iris Plus Graphics 1536 MB, and 16 GB of 3733 MHz LPDDR4X memory, fully utilizing the available computational resources.

The use of much more powerful supercomputers would enable the algorithm, based on this function and specific subsets of Sequence A or fractional subsets, to find prime numbers with hundreds of millions or even billions of digits.

This work has the potential to revolutionize the field of number theory, offering practical applications of great relevance, such as advanced cryptography.

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CHAPTER 1: THE FUNCTION

Given the Function:

$$5*(1+1/x) + 1$$

where x is determined by the following Sequence A.

1.1 Definition of Sequence A

Let:

$$b \geq 1$$

$$a_n = 2b \text{ (all even numbers)}$$

The values of x in Sequence A are defined as follows:

$$x = \{ [25], [25+(5*a_1)], [25+(5*a_1)+(5*a_2)], [25+(5*a_1)+(5*a_2)+(5*a_3)], \\ [25+(5*a_1)+(5*a_2)+(5*a_3)+(5*a_4)], [25+(5*a_1)+(5*a_2)+(5*a_3)+(5*a_4)+(5*a_5)], \text{etc.} \}$$

or:

$$x = \{ [(5^2)], \\ [(5^2)+(5*2)], \\ [(5^2)+(5*2)+(5*4)], \\ [(5^2)+(5*2)+(5*4)+(5*6)], \\ [(5^2)+(5*2)+(5*4)+(5*6)+(5*8)], \\ [(5^2)+(5*2)+(5*4)+(5*6)+(5*8)+(5*10)], \\ \text{etc.} \}$$

Simplifying:

$$x = \{ 25, 35, 55, 85, 125, 175, 235, 305, 385, \text{etc.} \}$$

Sequence A can be further simplified by factoring out 5:

$$x = \{ [(5^2)], \\ [(5^2)+5*(2)], \\ [(5^2)+5*(2+4)], \\ [(5^2)+5*(2+4+6)], \\ [(5^2)+5*(2+4+6+8)], \\ [(5^2)+5*(2+4+6+8+10)], \\ \text{Etc.} \}$$

And further, by factoring out 2:

$$x = \{ [(5^2)], \\ [(5^2)+5*2*(1)], \\ [(5^2)+5*2*(1+2)], \\ [(5^2)+5*2*(1+2+3)], \\ [(5^2)+5*2*(1+2+3+4)], \\ [(5^2)+5*2*(1+2+3+4+5)], \\ \text{Etc.} \}$$

Using Gauss's formula for the sum of the first n natural numbers, we get:

$$x = \{ [(5^2)], \\ [(5^2)+5*2*(n(n+1)/2)], \}$$

1.2 Application of the Function

Consider the function:

$$5*(1+1/x) + 1$$

for each value of x determined by Sequence A

$$x = (5^2)+5*2*(n(n+1)/2)$$

where $n \geq 0$ (any natural number), we obtain a fractional result N/d :

$$5*(1+1/x) + 1 = N/d.$$

The values of N and d can yield four outcomes:

1. Both N e d are prime numbers

Using Sequence A, the consecutive prime numbers determined by the function are 42, 2 more than Euler's function

2. N is a prime number, but d is not

3. N is not a prime number, but d is

4. Neither N nor d are prime numbers

In this case, by changing the value of n or increasing the number of iterations, the function can find prime numbers. For certain subsets of Sequence A or for fractional values of n , the function, even finding few primes relative to the number of iterations, can find large prime numbers (hundreds or thousands of digits) in a short time (minutes or seconds). **Additionally, with a particular sequence of fractional n values, the**

function can find large prime numbers in increasing quantities as the iterations increase, suggesting a direct relationship between the increasing iterations and the number of primes found. This discovery contrasts with the current hypotheses, which suggest that increasing iterations in any prime number function results in fewer primes (see Chapter 6 - section 6.2).

1.3 Conclusions

The function $[5*(1+1/x)+1]$ and Sequence A represent an innovative method for generating prime numbers. The four possible combinations of N and d offer a comprehensive view of the function's potential. In particular, the ability to find large prime numbers with a relatively low number of iterations makes this function particularly promising for future applications, which we will explore in the subsequent chapters.

CHAPTER 2: RESULTS ANALYSIS

In this chapter, we analyze some significant results obtained by applying the function $[5*(1+1/x)+1]$.

2.1 Introduction

The function has demonstrated a remarkable ability to generate consecutive prime numbers. In this section, we will examine the results obtained for various ranges of n values, highlighting the success rate and comparing it with other known functions.

2.2 Values of n : $0 \geq n \leq 28$

For n values ranging from 0 to 28, the function generates a series of 42 consecutive prime numbers. The success rate of the function, in relation to the calculations performed to find the prime numbers, is 144.83% (42 prime numbers out of 29 calculations)

- 1) $5*[1+1/25] + 1 = \mathbf{31/5}$
- 2) $5*[1+1/35] + 1 = \mathbf{43/7}$
- 3) $5*[1+1/55] + 1 = \mathbf{67/11}$
- 4) $5*[1+1/85] + 1 = \mathbf{103/17}$
- 5) $5*[1+1/125] + 1 = \mathbf{151/25}$
- 6) $5*[1+1/175] + 1 = \mathbf{211/35}$
- 7) $5*[1+1/235] + 1 = \mathbf{283/47}$
- 8) $5*[1+1/305] + 1 = \mathbf{367/61}$
- 9) $5*[1+1/385] + 1 = \mathbf{463/77}$
- 10) $5*[1+1/475] + 1 = \mathbf{571/95}$
- 11) $5*[1+1/575] + 1 = \mathbf{691/115}$
- 12) $5*[1+1/685] + 1 = \mathbf{823/137}$
- 13) $5*[1+1/805] + 1 = \mathbf{967/161}$
- 14) $5*[1+1/935] + 1 = \mathbf{1123/187}$
- 15) $5*[1+1/1075] + 1 = \mathbf{1291/215}$
- 16) $5*[1+1/1225] + 1 = \mathbf{1471/245}$
- 17) $5*[1+1/1385] + 1 = \mathbf{1663/277}$
- 18) $5*[1+1/1555] + 1 = \mathbf{1867/311}$
- 19) $5*[1+1/1735] + 1 = \mathbf{2083/347}$
- 20) $5*[1+1/1925] + 1 = \mathbf{2311/385}$
- 21) $5*[1+1/2125] + 1 = \mathbf{2551/425}$
- 22) $5*[1+1/2335] + 1 = \mathbf{2803/467}$
- 23) $5*[1+1/2555] + 1 = \mathbf{3067/511}$
- 24) $5*[1+1/2785] + 1 = \mathbf{3343/557}$
- 25) $5*[1+1/3025] + 1 = \mathbf{3631/605}$
- 26) $5*[1+1/3275] + 1 = \mathbf{3931/655}$
- 27) $5*[1+1/3535] + 1 = \mathbf{4243/707}$
- 28) $5*[1+1/3805] + 1 = \mathbf{4567/761}$
- 29) $5*[1+1/4085] + 1 = \mathbf{4903/817}$

Comparison with Euler's Function

The function discovered by the mathematician Leonard Euler in the 18th century:

$$f(n) = n^2 + n + 41$$

determines 40 consecutive prime numbers for the first 40 iterations achieving a 100% success rate. In comparison, the function $[5*(1+1/x)+1]$ achieves a success rate of 144.83%, determining 42 consecutive prime numbers in 29 iterations, which is two more than Euler's function.

2.3 Values of n : $0 \geq n \leq 40$

For n values ranging from 0 to 40, the function determines 52 prime numbers, achieving a success rate of 127% (52 prime numbers out of 41 calculations).

2.4 Sequence -A

The function also determines prime numbers by assigning x opposite values from Sequence A, that is:

$$x = -[(5^2) + 5*2*(n(n+1)/2)]$$

$$x = \{-25, -35, -55, -85, -125, -175, -235, -305, -385, \text{etc.}\}$$

In this case as well the function determines prime numbers N and d . The percentage of prime numbers obtained is high, although lower than that determined with x values belonging to Sequence A. For the first 29 values of n (from 0 to 28), 28 prime numbers are determined, corresponding to a success rate of 97% (lower than the 144.83% for x values belonging to Sequence A).

2.5 Millions of Iterations

For 1 million iterations with n values belonging to Sequence A, the function determines 32.80% prime numbers.

For 300 million iterations, the function determines 22.98% prime numbers, of which 22.84% have 15 or 16 digits.

2.6 Specific Sequences

Starting from a random initial value of n , one of the algorithms created and tested generates specific successive values of n , with which the corresponding values of x belonging to particular subsets of Sequence A are calculated. Using these subsets, it was observed that the function can determine prime numbers, even those with thousands of digits, in a few minutes or hours.

With a particular subset (Subset 1 - Chapter 3), the percentage of prime numbers found, including those with thousands of digits, decreases much more slowly as the number of iterations increases compared to Sequence A .

With another subset (Fractional Subset - Chapter 6), contrary to what was hypothesized by previous mathematical studies, the percentage of prime numbers found increases with the number of iterations.

In the following chapters, three subsets of Sequence A and two fractional subsets are examined in detail, indicating the prime numbers found, including those with hundreds or thousands of digits.

CHAPTER 3: SUBSET 1

Subset 1 is the most performant among those analyzed, capable of finding a high percentage of prime numbers over a large number of iterations. Starting with an initial value of $n = 0$, the function identifies 23.24% prime numbers in about 4 minutes over 10 million iterations. With larger values of n , the function maintains a success rate that decreases much more slowly compared to Sequence *A*.

3.1 Results Analysis

Below are the results obtained with different iterations and values of n :

- Values of n with 14 digits:

- 10,000 iterations: 26.53% prime numbers found

- Values of n with 33 digits:

- 10,000 iterations: 20.86% prime numbers found.

- Values of n with 52 digits:

- 10,000 iterations: 19.13% prime numbers found, including primes with up to 105 digits

- Values of n with 81 digits:

- 1,000 iterations: 20% prime numbers found, including primes with up to 162 digits

- Values of n with 188 digits:

- 1,000 iterations: 18.5% prime numbers found, including primes with up to 377 digits

- Values of n with 704 digits:

- 1,000 iterations: 14.7% prime numbers found, including primes with up to 1409 digits

These results demonstrate the robustness of Subset 1, as it consistently finds prime numbers, even as the values of n increase significantly. The performance, in terms of the percentage of prime numbers found, remains relatively high across various digit lengths, showcasing the efficiency and potential of the function for large-scale prime number generation.

3.2 Practical Examples

Here are some examples:

Example 1:

- Initial value of $n = 0$
- Iterations: 1.000.000
- Percentage of prime numbers: 26.74%
- Processing time: approximately 20 seconds
- Prime numbers with 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 digits

Example 2:

- Initial value of $n = 0$
- Iterations: 10.000.000
- Percentage of prime numbers: 23.24%
- Processing time: approximately 4 minutes
- Prime numbers with 15,16, 17 digits

Some examples of 17-digit prime numbers::

- 48299073295366183
- 48232602204398503
- 48268130991210967
- 48279286473660943
- 48298115080570363

Example 3

- Initial value of $n = 0$
- Iterations: 300.000.000
- Percentage of prime numbers: 19.54%
- Processing time: approximately 1 hour and 30 minutes
- Prime numbers with 19 and 20 digits

Some examples of 20-digit prime numbers:

- 62623329306715300243
- 10437210928682571311

Example 4

- Initial value of $n = 783924789234$
- Iterations: 100.000
- Percentage of prime numbers: 24.02%
- Processing time: approximately 30 seconds
- Prime numbers with 24 and 25 digits

Some examples of 25-digit prime numbers:

- 3687241366750870493691883
- 3687241373749763273192731
- 3687241298944393479210043
- 3687241232925268705370311
- 3687241360372847240737903

Example 5

- Initial value of $n =$
- 33075591624466537725989290707797116239821076645563946070240417728695739
03432423443156723632532523523 (100 digits)
- Iterations: 20.000
- Percentage of prime numbers: 16.12%
- Processing time: approximately 60 seconds
- Prime numbers with 200 digits

Example 6

- Initial value of $n =$
- 33075591624466537725989290707587901179711623982107664556394607024041772
869573903432423443156723632532523523 (107 digits)
- Iterations: 10.000
- Percentage of prime numbers: 16.61%
- Processing time: approximately 60 seconds
- Prime numbers with 214 digits

Some examples of 214-digit prime numbers:

N=

10939947613084809799802404391329620935049611132480103159495019013886034198
64415902470770309806396877779285683361274136268909377653480971924596497885
180065818402910627619968428964713161512025604923199463523677896511

N=

65639685678508858798814426347977725610297666794880618956970114083316205191
86495414824621858838381266676234048467981431586508817570809113354124054040
079127397243986988137747243297980731029850155962892284569620400367

N=

65639685678508858798814426347977725610297666794880618956970114083316205191
86495414824621858838381266678859192024032091752745135595688949894955406212
291048517755914158421894672410322298654433992425733551493473545603

N=

65639685678508858798814426347977725610297666794880618956970114083316205191
86495414824621858838381266683768139030568917415885562165346315836443486597
219539660557776154502078434621002750480991731974028197596215046691

Example 7

- Initial value of $n =$
- 78932478923478923748923743892743892748392748932748329748397482397432897
4382974823974832974832748932743289 (105 digits)
- Iterations: 100.000
- Percentage of prime numbers: 14.70%
- Processing time: approximately 5 minutes
- Prime numbers with 210 and 211 digits

Some examples of 211-digit prime numbers:

N=

37382017374032667104187146912722786483670578365228592546063687022876994633
98396076464162518966855140641590016533096128201043553852649503540076959497
597883895621705113916292112423449296921949462422878730425188003

N=

37382017374032667104187146912722786483670578365228592546063687022876994633
98396076464162518966855140673661861369284084498706249471149202041603901243
952185238990570161641226999552482344667362895827133851927192367

N=

37382017374032667104187146912722786483670578365228592546063687022876994633
98396076464162518966855141672776550386052544684783171866478557427919574394
851303461446158751163253509931886934827345111523424153042234891

Example 8

- Initial value of $n =$
- 38902348902348902348930248930248932089178391723817326437845637586733981728123792463748637586437583674573817238197321983348902348902384902849032472356473856738456743857464739718329378219378219327834783 (200 digits)
- Iterations: 1000
- Percentage of prime numbers: 20.30%
- Processing time: approximately 40 seconds

Some examples of 400-digit prime numbers \mathcal{N}

908035650072052108455447308124960888521451114630830860705002348489276894818383087136252814717092078934893599499917104016774601627257557527496054844427649117968225454098251928492824031171461906015375204095670291051535653609732727366132442062823507410274063302614377554058760949277432885997071808250051305036491937007663397810391112502079200680309590275441051274409054714120624134945400068092327498263

9080356500720521084554473081249608885214511146308308607050023484892768948183830871362528147170920789348935994999171040167746016272575575274960548444276491179682254540982519284928240311714619060162739417209519163331615797926189102948294769397838681433250913880452008948816831979422498135766228139084792858673790050888860214063215682297874078573991606554586282067335988742807950408699033810105234622591

9080356500720521084554473081249608885214511146308308607050023484892768948183830871362528147170920789348935994999171040167746016272575575274960548444276491179682254540982519284928240311714619060166702788515690469502924811687202864149540263946661190650738627437788467007278083955629209333072489163850373358901333214552446385369390656200133506857669163079100255131534496425311347461689286795234924419931

9080356500720521084554473081249608885214511146308308607050023484892768948183830871362528147170920789348935994999171040167746016272575575274960548444276491179682254540982519284928240311714619060193724671282053235865710554036145214370140288265158496133077710070634584587486695191288722989712726284878743403091098642762460748135778428798294254416254755760486217068880364351580680207895152966194014565171

Some examples of 400-digit prime numbers d

1513392750120086847425745513541601480869085191051384767841670580815461491363971811893754691195153464891489332499861840027957669378762595879160091407379415196613709090163753214154706718619103176694591446865037190672599991836657032821481226482717312432800523830245735117662401283160159951458664663878384406821449297293064153007320685587947144822764721770003543094995201620957783576948574466050264176411

Example 9

- Initial value of $n =$
- 65639685678508858798814426347977725610297666794880618956970114083316205
19186495414824621858838381266683768139030568917415885562165346315836443
48659721953966055777615450207843462100275048099173197402819759621504669
16563968567850885879881442634797772561029766679488061895697011408331620
51918649541482462185883838126668376813903056891741588556216534631583644
34865972195396605577761545020784346210027504809917319740281975962150466
91 (428 digits)
- Iterations: 3.000
- Percentage of prime numbers: 17.33%
- Processing time: approximately 8 minutes

Some examples of prime numbers N with 856 and 857 digits:

$N=$

43085683359734409829015861063434095808401853775114231654383900160390208638
97992499901869304928067218056906254966853261015140033441693228121926598080
34008141278862127577588039433164561331293054400712045882182157160890770368
04822542487885289239741223716218069178138327624643188680474735019441829133
42950865762981472606686830736094465672949768372818336459216745359296292938
55724101162213313076000501514570285908977150723949536198707512797440492100
67171090702886834844662409286210317693254057840649198623060821740868981353
64280665940113768586142500274991490420334386646929802844630236106251336640
40229096261480135235179558267714641421133602900178274432897164299916672720
38954705343112462090614762724733357797420562720750643807751621741837263190
86001414806220158631784791391746948528222739428950400762652349875199783645
348211730697035460220824046807666351130977

$N=$

25851410015840645897409516638060457485041112265068538992630340096234125183
38795499941121582956840330834143752980111956609084020065015936873155958848
20404884767317276546552823659898736798775832640427227529309294296534462220
82893525492731173543844734229730841506882996574785913208284841011665097480
05770519457788883564012098441656679403769861023691001875530047215577775763
13434460697327987845600300908742171545386290434369723195802364953656775711
49331012724585415783604853991576146699363467405859422377888148607355027753
33995430034172373197076605547884696442045032384509851884076998881679417059
75685482620698807341159825982219890516447345121596750387257546625059031990
53658154693548218096353853243181117948599327952855551840934336939217784944
98611260088271205717359855054032609156568840675100126179384271432671418212
0727377646182733671540855337484612763570383

N=

25851410015840645897409516638060457485041112265068538992630340096234125183
38795499941121582956840330834143752980111956609084020065015936873155958848
20404884767317276546552823659898736798775832640427227529309294296534462220
82893525492731173543844734229730841506882996574785913208284841011665097480
05770519457788883564012098441656679403769861023691001875530047215577775763
13434460697327987845600300908742171545386290434369723996270455040790887699
97938170967246064834285938346952397296933950640971859394897352943839641664
33889575689212703307504567211337130335893039137304435354138980455960744161
18748090530439025197524350136589753537756831113064359395970957823907639148
77924219598616326531891478302938166272110571654556472274582798330317679090
64115293099314001883705098443417409831848299022106324336812404142814480819
9824779824746378913084553967698395004778367

N=

25851410015840645897409516638060457485041112265068538992630340096234125183
38795499941121582956840330834143752980111956609084020065015936873155958848
20404884767317276546552823659898736798775832640427227529309294296534462220
82893525492731173543844734229730841506882996574785913208284841011665097480
05770519457788883564012098441656679403769861023691001875530047215577775763
13434460697327987845600300908742171545386290434369727805299405565825718125
54930144995717206952587298364311844981259888823578350654946918151158352065
94723740527962336800975920880637699861981673805324775876905580134460071062
86050399116760711713948067580519038156732649982444854448474440866464631122
80771333810446462533627423071370760090371220780561428795314669370478513255
47990256448661137250635155396026273298650333074382984304662336832981783128
5687996689910616087523846813893122043558651

Example 4

- Initial value of $n = 13432$
- Iterations: 5.000
- Percentage of prime numbers: 0.34%
- Processing time: approximately 1 hour and a half

Some examples of prime numbers of 367, 577, 631, 737, 1961, 3669, 3165 and 3923 digits:
[\(go to this bookmark to see the number - Chapter 11\)](#).

These values of N differ only in the number of digits and a few specific values.

These values of d differ only in the number of digits.

It looks really amazing!

Example 3

- Initial value of $n = 50000$
- Iterations: 1000
- Percentage of prime numbers: 0,01%
- Processing time: 10 minutes

Some examples of prime numbers:

N with 1223 digits ([go to this bookmark to see the number - Chapter 11](#))

N with 2642 digits ([go to this bookmark to see the number - Chapter 11](#))

N with 6354 digits ([go to this bookmark to see the number - Chapter 11](#))

CHAPTER 6: FRACTIONAL SUBSETS

Fractional subsets are the most interesting among those analyzed. By assigning fractional values a/b to n , the function, and thus the algorithm, find prime numbers N and d with unique characteristics. In detail:

- Assigning the numerator of the fraction a/b the value 5, the function determines significant results
- **Assigning any value greater than 0 to the numerator of the fraction a/b the function continues to produce interesting results. Remarkably, the number of primes found increases with the number of iterations. This behavior is contrary to the previously formulated hypotheses, which suggested that as the number of iterations increases, any prime number function produces an increasingly smaller quantity of prime numbers**

Analyzing These Results:

6.1 FRACTION 5/b

$$n = 5/b$$

Number of iterations:

- 100 iterations: 27% prime numbers
- 1.000 iterations: 15,6% prime numbers
- 100.000 iterations: 9,06% prime numbers in a few seconds, with N having up to 26 digits
- 1.000.000 iterations: 7,69% prime numbers in 30 seconds, with N having up to 31 digits
- 10.000.000 iterations: 6,69% prime numbers in 2 minutes, with N having up to 33 digits
- 100.000.000 iterations: 5,92% prime numbers in 30 minutes, with N having up to 39 digits, and **6 consecutive prime numbers found**

All prime numbers end in 1. Additionally, an even more fascinating aspect is that, out of 100 million iterations, very few prime numbers with few digits (29 in total) were found. In contrast, there are more than 5.7 million prime numbers, approximately 97% of all primes found, that have between 33 and 39 digits, with the latter being the absolute majority:

- 1 prime number N with 2 digits
- 2 prime numbers N with 4 digits
- 1 prime number N with 5 digits
- 1 prime numbers N with 6 digits
- 1 prime number N with 7 digits
- 2 prime numbers N with 8 digits
- 5 prime numbers N with 9 digits

- 4 prime numbers N with 10 digits
- 4 prime numbers N with 11 digits
- 3 prime numbers N with 12 digits
- 5 prime numbers N with 13 digits
- 23 prime numbers N with 14 digits
- 22 prime numbers N with 15 digits
- 33 prime numbers N with 16 digits
- 44 prime numbers N with 17 digits
- 89 prime numbers N with 18 digits
- 128 prime numbers N with 19 digits
- 183 prime numbers N with 20 digits
- 325 prime numbers N with 21 digits
- 498 prime numbers N with 22 digits
- 849 prime numbers N with 23 digits
- 1.354 prime numbers N with 24 digits
- 2.195 prime numbers N with 25 digits
- 3.618 prime numbers N with 26 digits
- 5.965 prime numbers N with 27 digits
- 9.752 prime numbers N with 28 digits
- 16.168 prime numbers N with 29 digits
- 26.962 prime numbers N with 30 digits
- 44.806 prime numbers N with 31 digits
- 74.525 prime numbers N with 32 digits
- 124.173 prime numbers N with 33 digits
- 207.634 prime numbers N with 34 digits
- 347.938 prime numbers N with 35 digits
- 585.596 prime numbers N with 36 digits
- 981.939 prime numbers N with 37 digits
- 1.652.154 prime numbers N with 38 digits
- 1.833.597 prime numbers N with 39 digits

Some of the prime numbers found with 39 digits:

N = 482133906589228227861354548248723144591
 N = 487824909225574472011021033520108088271
 N = 517391532925192214364272200358297808211
 N = 516177424489737659873679828269928064951
 N = 517606667770604123053731334585336931671
 N = 517369188976784263064974735447538796151
 N = 517606803897845272213620586040838689611
 N = 517572555536765729185297333830267773071
 N = 517608358188397731364918822705546445911
 N = 516870147531920575324278469526945414851
 N = 517608752348911232708076846720161266351

In practice, unlike and contrary to all other algorithms, this particular sequence of x values allows the algorithm to find many more increasingly larger prime numbers as the number of iterations increases.

6.2 FRACTION a/b

$$n = a/b$$

a = any number greater than 0

Assigning any given value greater than 0 to the numerator of the fraction a/b , the prime numbers found have only large digits.

Moreover, an even more fascinating and important aspect is that, unlike all other algorithms, with this particular sequence of x values, **as the initial value of a increases, the algorithm determines a percentage of prime numbers that either increases or remains constant as the iterations increase. This discovery could be absolutely revolutionary, as it contradicts every hypothesis formulated so far, which suggests that as the number of iterations increases, any prime number function yields an increasingly smaller quantity of prime numbers.**

6.2.1 Example 1

$a = 324789234782934783297482397483297483974839274839274893274892342$ (63 digits)

5.000 iterations

- Processing time: 15 seconds
- Percentage of prime numbers: 0,84% (i.e., 42), **all with 252 digits**

10.000 iterations

- Processing time: 20 seconds
- Percentage of prime numbers: 0,91% (i.e., 91), **all with 252 digits**

20.000 iterations

- Processing time: 30 seconds
- Percentage of prime numbers: 0,86% (i.e., 172), **all with 252 digits**

50.000 iterations

- Processing time: 40 seconds
- Percentage of prime numbers: 0,92% (i.e., 458), **all with 252 digits**

100.000 iterations

- Processing time: 70 seconds
- Percentage of prime numbers: 0,93% (i.e., 930), **all with 252 digits**

6.2.3 Example 3

$a =$

348904839204893048902384902324789234782934783297482397483297483927483
927489327489234232478923478293478329748239748329748392748392748392748
92342 (153 digits)

1.000 iterations

- Processing time: 20 seconds
- Percentage of prime numbers: 0,20% (i.e., 2), **all with 612 digits**

5.000 iterations

- Processing time: 30 seconds
- Percentage of prime numbers: 0,22% (i.e., 11), **all with 612 digits**

10.000 iterations

- Processing time: 60 seconds
- Percentage of prime numbers: 0,24% (i.e., 24), **all with 612 digits**

20.000 iterations

- Processing time: 120 seconds
- Percentage of prime numbers: 0,32% (i.e., 62), **all with 612 digits**

50.000 iterations

- Processing time: approximately 5 minutes
- Percentage of prime numbers: 0,34% (i.e., 169), **all with 612 digits**

100.000 iterations

- Processing time: approximately 10 minutes
- Percentage of prime numbers: 0,32% (i.e., 321), **all with 612 digits**

200.000 iterations

- Processing time: approximately 20 minutes
- Percentage of prime numbers: 0,34% (i.e., 670), **all with 612 digits**

Even in this case, the percentage of prime numbers increased with the number of iterations compared to the initial number of iterations.

Here you can see some of the 612-digit prime numbers found: ([go to this bookmark to see the numbers - Chapter 11](#))

6.2.4 Example 4

$a =$

34890483920489304890238490232478923478293478329748239748329748397483927483
92748932748923423247892347829347832974823974832974839748392748392748932748
92342348904839204893048902384902324789234782934783297482397483297483974839
27483927489327489234232478923478293478329748239748329748397483927489
3274892342 (306 digits)

1.000 iterations

- Processing time: approximately 2 minutes
- Percentage of prime numbers: 0,10% (i.e., 1), **all with 1224 digits**

5.000 iterations

- Processing time: approximately 5 minutes
- Percentage of prime numbers: 0,10% (i.e., 5), **all with 1224 digits**

10.000 iterations

- Processing time: approximately 8 minutes
- Percentage of prime numbers: 0,10% (i.e., 10), **all with 1224 digits**

20.000 iterations

- Processing time: approximately 10 minutes
- Percentage of prime numbers: 0,09% (i.e., 18), **all with 1224 digits**

100.000 iterations

- Processing time: approximately 1 hour
- Percentage of prime numbers: 0,10% (i.e., 100), **all with 1224 digits**

As the number of iterations increases, the percentage of prime numbers found remains constant.

Here you can see some of the 1224-digit prime numbers found: [\(go to this bookmark to see the numbers - Chapter 11\)](#).

CHAPTER 7: INFINITE SUBSETS

I have analyzed numerous other subsets of Sequence A, finding significant percentages of prime numbers.

The function determines prime numbers even when considering subsets with values opposite to those indicated in the previous chapters or subsets that change during their "development" in the sequence.

Depending on the pattern followed by the subsets, the prime numbers found are always different from those of any other subset. The potential of this function is practically infinite. The only limit is the creativity of the human mind.

Therefore, it is possible to state that there are infinite subsets that can be analyzed to find large quantities of prime numbers, even those with billions of digits. To achieve incredible results, significant creativity and computational power are necessary. With these resources, time will be the only limiting factor in discovering prime numbers of enormous sizes.

CHAPTER 8: SUBSETS AND ALGORITHMS

I have created an algorithm for each analyzed subset of Sequence A and the fractional subsets, obtaining significant results described in the previous chapters. For reasons related to the protection of intellectual property and to avoid delving too deeply into specific technical aspects, which would have significantly increased the length of the document, the details of the subsets and algorithms are not discussed in this work.

However, I am available to provide all the details to companies and institutions interested in collaborative development upon signing a non-disclosure agreement (NDA). My goal is to ensure that these algorithms can be used safely and responsibly, contributing to both scientific research and practical applications. I am open to discussions and collaborations to further explore the potential of these discoveries. You can contact me through my LinkedIn profile: [LinkedIn](https://www.linkedin.com/in/massimo-russo-ab866a2b5/) (https://www.linkedin.com/in/massimo-russo-ab866a2b5/).

CHAPTER 9: POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS

The discovery of new functions for generating prime numbers has a significant impact not only in the field of number theory but also in many practical applications.

The function $[5*(1+1/x)+1]$ presents remarkable potential for solving complex problems in various technological and scientific sectors. Some of the primary applications of this function involve advanced cryptography and cybersecurity, but there are other potential areas of use as well.

Advanced Cryptography

Cryptography heavily relies on the use of large prime numbers. Modern cryptographic algorithms, such as RSA, depend on the difficulty of factoring large composite numbers into products of their prime factors. The ability of my function to generate prime numbers with 300, 1000, 5000, and even 10000 digits in relatively short times represents a significant advantage for cryptography.

1. Secure Key Generation

The RSA algorithm uses two large prime numbers to generate a pair of public and private keys. My function can be employed to efficiently generate these prime numbers, enhancing the security of the generated keys. With the use of supercomputers, it would be possible to generate extremely robust security keys that are difficult to crack even with advanced cryptanalysis techniques.

2. Symmetric Key Cryptography

In symmetric key cryptography systems, the generation of prime numbers can also be used to create secure pseudo-random sequences, which are the foundation of many encryption algorithms. My function offers a reliable source for such numbers, improving the security of encrypted data.

3. Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity greatly benefits from the generation of secure prime numbers. The protection of networks, data, and communications can be enhanced using prime numbers generated by my function.

4. Network Protection

Computer networks utilize security protocols that often rely on cryptography. By implementing my function in security protocols, it is possible to increase the difficulty of attacks based on prime factorization, making networks more resistant to intrusions.

5. Authentication and Verification

My function can be used to create prime numbers that serve as unique keys for authentication and verification systems. These systems can include two-factor authentication, digital signatures, and other forms of identity verification, which become more secure thanks to the robustness of the generated prime numbers.

Other Applications

Beyond cryptography and cybersecurity, there are other potential applications for my function.

1. Scientific Simulations

Many scientific simulations require prime numbers for various mathematical operations. My function can provide a reliable and fast source of prime numbers for simulations in physics, chemistry, computational biology, and other sciences.

2. Number Theory

From a theoretical perspective, the function can be used to explore new aspects of number theory. Scholars can employ this function to test conjectures and theorems, opening new avenues in mathematical research.

3. Optimization Algorithms

In some optimization algorithms, prime numbers play a crucial role. My function can be integrated into such algorithms to improve performance and efficiency in fields such as operations research, artificial intelligence, and machine learning.

4. Future Prospects

The implementation of the function $[5*(1+1/x)+1]$ in practical contexts offers numerous development opportunities. As technology advances and increasingly powerful computational resources become available, the potential applications of this function will continue to expand.

CHAPTER 10: CONCLUSIONS

The function

$$5*(1+1/x) + 1$$

for each value of x determined by Sequence A

$$x = (5^2) + 5*2*(n(n+1)/2)$$

where $n \geq 0$,

determines an infinite series of fractional numbers N/d :

$$5*(1+1/x) + 1 = N/d$$

such that N and d are prime numbers in a very significant percentage of cases.

Algorithm Efficiency

This function, when applied to specific subsets of Sequence A, quickly determines a significant quantity of prime numbers, including large primes with thousands of digits.

With particular subsets of n values, the function determines an increasing number of prime numbers as the iterations increase, all having the same exact number of digits (hundreds or thousands).

The algorithms developed based on this function have demonstrated extraordinary efficiency, finding numerous prime numbers with 300, 2000, 4000, or more digits in a few minutes or even in a few seconds.

Future Potential

The use of much more powerful supercomputers would enable the algorithm, based on this function and specific subsets of Sequence A or fractional subsets, to find prime numbers with hundreds of millions or even billions of digits..

It is conceivable that with fractional $n = a/b$ values having a numerator of any value up to 7 million digits, the function and its associated algorithm could find, with one million or 10 million iterations, several prime numbers of approximately 30 million digits (or even more), thereby surpassing the current record of the Mersenne prime with 24,862,048 digits.

Practical Implications

By assigning a numerator with any value up to 300 million digits, the function and its algorithm could find prime numbers with billions of digits. This would require only a supercomputer and some time, but the results reported in the previous chapters demonstrate that this is not mere speculation.

This work has the potential to revolutionize the field of number theory, offering highly relevant practical applications, such as advanced cryptography.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the function $[5*(1+1/x)+1]$ not only represents a significant advancement in the generation of prime numbers but also offers a wide range of practical applications that can revolutionize crucial sectors such as cryptography and cybersecurity.

The future prospects are promising, and with further research and development, the potential of this function can be fully realized, leading to significant discoveries and innovations.

Sincerely,

Massimo Russo

Varese, June 22, 2024

EXAMPLES FROM CHAPTER 5

N with 7762 digits ([return to Example 2 - Chapter 5](#))

43549923035563613695446697920158835733452036633728976780007281161440376616
75773327637078129777994394077085927761375439748093613315406316646530722911
41041226005019611117717372972335481071869751003165410706993103184555123897
32114119870521602007068144369452332655149301652364135061689531005771204747
32513535667745085202509163928152916228275400492263367544035753851980932519
39893374558321342298369558942379271096943460500804218616506304992023831033
14236777255159142091414503656874072238647293527929513309446352877432116431
57613432044968917238125349114582672965974013589755904791744248322377474273
92445272419453857456853161344222725960880288079811087779600282207473980004
49558502531300544740852866602630661145017115590830140536803315986234052892
90329688709533934043178800096902680755415717846531645993765994165087823676
65555872292533474982842224577044347573772676109802084816074440544208350926
22195405250043742683093450499800182269662979613254447579365628896215278532
19982301997954839075120841316214112460867378245779209674744475983549339234
98573949363159270901319028165588284463686417627605076211779901717125014376
51883790958641931007529315719937657633188385484044496702614297585674297259
06945532825568209264835478807407334154630293192018442327928434306414411030
31925361688199400041875145351485741621329719944661650078213095235451209221
15773422482553179683930612223277975109501713642597690049204066004977206685
79523318064912581101467134223280099217469707892570197463609391983097692007
27182278514966866958591980844914759498293115342745798591067341301688562502
48579804874531887465872792455676809679807407373228871260637173603440901805
67141358622645894695762948279504583071712463877627424175438096317405683822
93292837348869930982298143935324956789502976713834964800581710394555222637
92342552417227423307525552254865999987150662275736129091184732961849969183
08284816646828538457830347827684690579522170849135084417339975191409067044
39287742760988765277609031423796999606458174648933218448065028881810711348
96064991866154342375084472315344686604849725646600990191620041170830267013
15715394493922593557306599384106594015648048159034320172869608541287283692
08618217799913945151981514314984782527070741955015734178481232515268748501
01752942530768461241126431154897148080944711667343426454330723890699735784
73808781125880693293388521085589191062385869813519453232364412540867884814
62825860326951889101831342809607573674877140697944486620965356959446863544
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76174163796510970659156573992985854357118877806231203822783774823128360396
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64888233117655589803217924350310326618666560826460659490692719793940252273
88628926678191147896205285115783293992448591139873362120919194824939971534
90576307833669633081943107062311832363650673301625844317786758949867209010
50866622228457663421869194387535574786384455049264846664675595767605454256
60899605655363723565657571305110593353052108209728293539763912651707474577
59520751092734087704747685520347711790723711757578891200027751090190946787
31913819198991758224826025690389205503891373438717432790262883347690215797
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74916449995120850424355616508667770101571996167278829851179533700493447365
88183482093652103536389197476151667468867352943338099973613861019016170303
58750311118726497742661123475969526158764065700928856976678072847386587413
48233685919384823549495048051327003839457995963442720970908586684406558335
48742132700390007703564668421881645623669672817636280773301113415879882706
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9743644459904222258548429217701223982598360392498241079071822248017931500
49497288826855378004110062389408478073523848646391299255211656810010167103
35751260939837821995631081376776940225023435951787947375838485289793284302
56372675481813016130397707846527747906997635067848835074195764815501057958
37937119548302598847891546361645491176344913153500557106201261289704827774
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71790620515349885888696361564189116666764823148107198617093640161279862702
05513686685648210363147355379192336657205152491408883487735984761186027402
95950681175119206745077720489226834794351608102214587162602031229770552042
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19697347263245767380007307665735275467466096791941973487324105343724981153
64982573702234293473310291564752279362088725262414678572148720440422566716
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22945349395865756044491654485140012170549933818852503154103978766584703874
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35916841568449994530526351092884275446292416264690862619621108451169870467
00961197982768643809153424012337889021600513475376203530891254034971238631
37208811830483580893602705704058962248885526404585825354362364972940013412
58010059393750436346730237428375776014220617331385052201822042982439045919
362229565652168056518858756801171

N =

62241100439197335839926167815180071734014663503071004732061430385825
84066442133507443196090043384222007077677153199375087040230735145813
3959306005069124610640384465862007309810377753482288386910041172022968339
28324364895139715277190984706497645989383796172021293330293694904078210710
92301809046074680288439932718263810090254831652845431837082663919363740153
14438491368865237247140348687891098029704074047609490610053110266596893070
15178004056572966418416011239563261686342864107132924453697733393025388806
44361410689770016762521784345168264048621759127190683314881168571957053174
697326757196366637937932380732283

N =

62241100439197335839926167815180071734014663503071004732061430385825
84066442133507443196090043384222007077677153199375087040230735145813
3959306007813866062724145197895102885894392149705079948369660243896685934
16314099603470446051563431638953376091951011156809805016115637939633532075
32255440124042805675053973427487335112695440251407294343606557550902880086
18249997270504572414622575531307767986725603142859907883838410720949052601
18538964684047247999533614516171429508082153360715272163687099771058914477
78720334610995351544065871296821877951596873909542483673746799072966327435
12121324747727322413210394441107

N =

62241100439197335839926167815180071734014663503071004732061430385825
84066442133507443196090043384222007077677153199375087040230735145813
3959306008215700787265063702608849017179203019551943265077238982574277535
07607896290335093681500346550222295113232844242961684347969810597099474680
70840051145775799889680225070253544066167154640833406526287963007554246504
39375911134077257789807330593016922929382254759670422405680803488513297049
93269081455090636031134952716561915790295557725603675380842453931796991622
18543602735809680297543107241115499441671844598716795481320874563621546661
599352953518707327838030521296203

N =

62241100439197335839926167815180071734014663503071004732061430385825
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N =

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Paragraph 6.2.4 Example 4 ([return to paragraph 6.2.4 - Chapter 6](#))

N =

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N =

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N =

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