

Theory Of Universal Evolution Along Prime Basis (Time Like) ISSN 1751-3030.

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Abstract

In this research investigation, the author has detailed the Theory Of Evolution.

Theory

Considering any Positive Number a we can define the Evolution of a as follows:

1. If a is prime and is specifically some k^{th} Primes, then the One Step Evolution of a is the $(k+1)^{th}$ Prime. That is, $E^1\{(k)^{th} \text{ Prime}\} = (k+1)^{th} \text{ Prime}$

2. If a is not Prime, we write a as

$a = b_1 + \delta_1$ where b_1 is the Prime nearest to a and less than a .

Furthermore, we write δ_1 as

$\delta_1 = b_2 + \delta_2$ where b_2 is the Prime nearest to δ_1 and less than δ_1

and so on so forth, till we can express any number in terms of Primes and possibly 1 as well as the additive terms.

For example, considering the number 24 we can write it as $(23+1)$, considering the number 27, we can write it as $(23+4)$ which can be further written as $(23+3+1)$, considering the number 34, we can write it as $(31+3)$.

Then, One Step Evolution of a is the Sum of the One Step Evolution of the terms (as detailed above) that sum to it, with Evolution of 1 taken as 2.

For Example, taking the number 24 we can write it as $(23+1)$, hence its One Step Evolution is $(29+2) = 31$. Considering the number 27, we can write it as $(23+4)$ which can be further written as $(23+3+1)$, its One Step Evolution being $(29+5+2) = 36$. Considering the number 34, we can write it as $(31+3)$, its One Step Evolution being $(37+5) = 42$.

3. $E^1\{l+m\} = E^1\{l\} + E^1\{m\}$ where l and m are some Positive Numbers and E^1 represents the One Step Evolution Operator.

4. $E^1\left\{\frac{c}{d}\right\} = \frac{E^1(c)}{E^1(d)}$ where c and d are some Positive Numbers and E^1 represents the One Step Evolution Operator.

5. $E^1\{p-q\} = E^1\{p\} - E^1\{q\}$ with $p > q$, where p and q are some Positive Numbers and E^1 represents the One Step Evolution Operator.

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