A New Method To Instantly Factorize Any Product Of Multiplied

Two Small Or Large Twin Prime Numbers.

Olvin Dsouza

Email: olvind@ymail.com

Abstract

I have found an new method to factorize any certain large numbers p^q = n products of numbers instantly.

This method works for any small or large integers product ‘n’ of any digits million billion or even trillions of digits . It all about instantly reversing (factorizing) and knowing the two factors i.e specially two small or large multiplied **twin prime numbers** or any terms (not divisible by 2 or 3) having constant gap of two.

Introduction

Factorization is a method of finding factor any given products multiplied. Various method are used to factorize Fermat factorization method, factoring out the GCF, the sum-product pattern, the grouping method etc. It is easy to multiply any two numbers p x q =n but it is hard to reverse it back to know what two prime factors integers is multiplied.

In this paper i have introduce a complete new method that show how to reverse any small or large’ n’ product integers and find is factors instantly.

.

Twin numbers-

This can be any two twin prime numbers such as that is either 2 less or 2 more than another prime numbers.

5, 7

11, 13

Or any numbers that is either 2 less or 2 more than another composite numbers or prime numbers.

23 25

65 67

Note - this method works only for any multiplied products ‘n’ of any above example of numbers such as products of two twin prime numbers, products of one composite numbers & one prime numbers.(Those composite numbers not divisible by 2 or 3.

Method.

72 is the constant integer used in the process to find repeated addition in the series.

First Step –
Repeated Addition Series.

Following the steps ask your colleague to add 72 and 36 as show below.

1) 72 + 36 = 108
2) 72 + 72 + 36 = 180
3) 72+ 72 + 72 + 36 = 252
4) 72 + 72 + 72 + 72 + 36 = 324

.

.

Counting can be done as many times by adding 72 and one time adding 36 for each series. Series can go up to infinity.

Here we get sum of series such as 108, 180, 252, **324**.

Last sum of series is **324**.

Second Step -

Ask your colleague to add all the sums together with number 35 to get total sum of series.

Finding ʻr ʻ Total Sum Of Series.

108+ 180 + 252 + 324 + 35 = 899 .... ʻTotal Sums Of Series' as ʻ**r**'.

Here we get **r** = 899

Total sum of series is also a product of some two twin prime numbers or prime number and composite number or may be of two composite numbers.

So 899 is the product of p^q = 899 which we don't know yet.

Third step -

Ask your colleague to show the last sum of series i.e 324 and the total sum of series i.e 899.

That means you should know that,

Last sum of series is 324.

Total sums of series is 899.

Now, ask your colleague that, can they guess what is the multiple factors of given total sum of series without factorizing?

Answer for your colleague must be no, since no one can easily guess or reverse the p x q = n if the n is any large integer.

But wait you can factors in few seconds or minutes no matter what large n integer is. Using my new researched method.

Calculation Process –

Finding ‘s’.
Take last sum of series i.e 324.
324 / 72 = 4.5
Get the right hand side integers before the decimal point i.e 4.
Apply it with 0.83 (constant)
We get **s** = 4.83
Next
Apply the ‘**r**’ and ‘**s**’ in the below formula
Where
‘**r**’ is total sum of series.
‘**s**’ is substitution of 0 with of 0.83 constant

r / s / 6 = n
899 / 4.83 / 6 = 31.02139....

Notice the integer right hand side of decimal point i.e 31. So the answer is 31.
Immediately tell your colleague that the answer is 31.
Check it dividing 899 by 31.

899 / 31 = 29.

Another example.
.
Repeated Addition Series.

1) 72 + 36 = 108
2) 72 + 72 + 36 = 180
3) 72+ 72 + 72 + 36 = 252
4) 72 + 72 + 72 + 72 + 36 = 324
5) 72 + 72 + 72 + 72 + 72 + 36= 396
6)72 + 72 + 72 + 72 + 72+ 72 + 36 = 468
7) 72 + 72 + 72 + 72+ 72+ 72+ 72 + 36 = 540
8) 72 + 72 + 72 + 72 + 72 + 72 +72 + 72+ 36 = 612

9)72 + 72 + 72 + 72 + 72 + 72 +72 + 72+ 72+ 36 = 684

10) 72 + 72 + 72 + 72 + 72+ 72+ 72 + 72+ 72+ 72 + 36 = 756

Last sum of series is **756**.

Calculation Process –

First Step -

Finding' r', Total Sum Of Series.

108+ 180 + 252 + 324 + 396 + 468 + 540 + 612 + 684 + 756

35 = 4355 **.......** 'Total Sums Of Series' as '**r**'. ......35 is the constant to be added at last in total sum of series

Here we get **r** = 4355

Second Step -

.Finding 's'.

Take last sum of series i.e **756** .

756 / 72 = 10.5

Get the right hand side integers before the decimal point i.e 10.

Apply it with 0.83 (constant)

We get **s** = 10.83

Next

Apply the '**r**' and '**s**' in the below formula

Where ,

'**r**' is total sum of series.

'**s**' is substitution of 0 with of 0.83 constant.

r / s / 6 = n

4355 / 10.83 / 6 = 67.02062.... .... 67 is the answer.

Taking integer right hand side of decimal point i.e. 67.

Divide 4355 / 67 = 65.

Conclusion -

This method works only for terms like twin prime numbers or any terms (not divisible by 2 and 3) having constant gap of two.

This new method explained above sheds the light that it possible to reverse any large multiplied prime numbers of any given product integer 'n'.

I have reversed many other product integers of two multiplied prime factor in an instant. Eg 113 * 127 with different process but similar to above explain process. It works for some numbers but doesn't work for others. Once i find the right solution i will publish the another new method that can reverse any n (largest multiplied p * q =n) in an instant or at least in polynomial time.