



PRIME NUMBERS: A NEW APPROACH

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Abstract

It is shown that the transformation of the sequence of integer, prime and non-prime numbers, into a sequence of “primeable” numbers (those ending with 1-3-7-9, which can only be primes), enables easy procedures of analysis of prime numbers and allows us to formulate simple formulae for the calculation of the number of cluster primes and of the prime gaps length. The gap formula is applied for a verification of the Cramer Conjecture. The method presented for the calculation of the number of prime clusters avoids the incongruence that arises using the corresponding Hardy-Littlewood formulae.

Keywords and phrases: prime number, non-prime number.

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