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White Paper One {TRL88VersionII}
of
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Abstract

In this research manuscript, the author has elucidated the ‘Universal Cross Product’ of two Sets not necessarily equal in Size.

Theory

Before the author presents the concept of ‘Universal Cross Product’ the author presents three of his concepts (mentioned in the References below) ‘Universal Recursive Algorithmic Scheme For The Generation Of Sequence Of Prime Numbers (Of 2nd Order Space)’, ‘Universal Recursive Scheme To Generate The Sequence Of Primes Of Any Order {Say, Rth} Space’, ‘Classification Of Prime Numbers’ presented in Blue-Boxes:

Universal Recursive Scheme For Generating The Sequence Of Prime Numbers (Of 2nd Order Space)

Abstract

In this research monograph, the author presents a novel ‘Universal Recursive Scheme For Generating The Sequence Of Prime Numbers (Of 2nd Order Space)’.

Theory

One can note that we can represent any Asymmetric Universal Recursion Scheme as

\[ \{x\} \leftrightarrow \{x - a\} \leftrightarrow \{x + b\} \]

One can simply Normalize it by simply doing the operation

\[ \{x\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ x - \left( \frac{a}{x} \right) \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ x + \left( \frac{b}{x} \right) \right\} \]

i.e.,

\[ \{x\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{x^2 - a}{x} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{x^2 + b}{x} \right\} \]

Now, we consider the first three consecutive numbers starting from 0, i.e., \{0, 1, 2\} (that are supposed to indicate some Universal Recursion Scheme) \(0 \leftrightarrow 1 \leftrightarrow 2\).

We now re-write all possible 6 arrangements of \(0 \leftrightarrow 1 \leftrightarrow 2\) namely:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Universal Asymmetric Recursion Scheme</th>
<th>Normalized Universal Asymmetric Recursion Scheme</th>
<th>Values Of (x, a, b)</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Finalized Pick From The Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>({x} \leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 - a}{x} \leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + b}{x})</td>
<td>({0} \leftrightarrow \left{ \frac{(0)^2 - (-1)}{0} \right} \leftrightarrow \left{ \frac{(0)^2 + 2}{0} \right})</td>
<td>(x = 0, a = -1, b = 2)</td>
<td>Undefined</td>
<td>No Prime Number Select New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>({1} \leftrightarrow \left{ \frac{(1)^2 - (-1)}{1}\right} \leftrightarrow \left{ \frac{(1)^2 - 1}{1}\right})</td>
<td>(x = 1, a = -1, b = -1)</td>
<td>(1 \leftrightarrow 2 \leftrightarrow 0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Now, noting that the next nearest Prime number found being 5, we now use the set \{0, 1, 2\} given in the beginning and use its two highest Prime numbers and couple the recently found 3 to form a new set \{1, 3\} and consequently a Asymmetric Universal Recursion Scheme. Using the same above scheme we again find a similar table for \(1 \leftrightarrow 2 \leftrightarrow 3\).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Universal Asymmetric Recursion Scheme</th>
<th>Normalized Universal Asymmetric Recursion Scheme</th>
<th>Values Of (x, a, b)</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Finalized Pick From The Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2 \leftrightarrow 0 \leftrightarrow 1)</td>
<td>({2} \leftrightarrow \left{ \frac{(2)^2 - (2)}{2} \right} \leftrightarrow \left{ \frac{(2)^2 - 1}{2} \right})</td>
<td>(x = 2, a = 2, b = -1)</td>
<td>(4 \leftrightarrow 2 \leftrightarrow 3)</td>
<td>3 (Prime Number Nearest to 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1 \leftrightarrow 0 \leftrightarrow 2)</td>
<td>({1} \leftrightarrow \left{ \frac{(1)^2 - (1)}{1} \right} \leftrightarrow \left{ \frac{(1)^2 + 1}{1} \right})</td>
<td>(x = 1, a = 1, b = 1)</td>
<td>(1 \leftrightarrow 0 \leftrightarrow 2)</td>
<td>No New Prime Number Select To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(0 \leftrightarrow 2 \leftrightarrow 1)</td>
<td>({0} \leftrightarrow \left{ \frac{(0)^2 - (2)}{0} \right} \leftrightarrow \left{ \frac{(0)^2 + 1}{0} \right})</td>
<td>(x = 0, a = -2, b = 1)</td>
<td>Undefined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2 \leftrightarrow 1 \leftrightarrow 0)</td>
<td>({2} \leftrightarrow \left{ \frac{(2)^2 - 1}{2} \right} \leftrightarrow \left{ \frac{(2)^2 - 2}{2} \right})</td>
<td>(x = 2, a = 1, b = -2)</td>
<td>(4 \leftrightarrow 3 \leftrightarrow 1)</td>
<td>3 (Prime Number Nearest to 2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now, noting that the next nearest Prime number found being 5, we now use the set \{0, 1, 2\} given in the beginning and use its two highest Prime numbers and couple the recently found 3 to form a new set \{1, 3\} and consequently a Asymmetric Universal Recursion Scheme. Using the same above scheme we again find a similar table for \(1 \leftrightarrow 2 \leftrightarrow 3\).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R</th>
<th>(x)</th>
<th>(x^2 - ax)</th>
<th>(x^2 + bx)</th>
<th>(\text{Prime Number Next to} : 5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now, noting that the next nearest Prime number found being 7, we now use the set \{2, 3, 5\} given in the beginning and couple the recently found 7 to form a new set \{3, 5, 7\} and consequently an Asymmetric Universal Recursion Scheme \(3 \leftrightarrow 5 \leftrightarrow 7\). Using the same above scheme we again find a similar table for \(3 \leftrightarrow 5 \leftrightarrow 7\) and can consequently find the next Prime Number to be 11.

We can keep repeating the aforementioned scheme many, many times so on, so forth and can generate the entire 'Sequence of Prime Numbers' up to a desired limit.

**Universal Recursive Scheme To Generate The Sequence Of Primes Of Any Order (Say, \(R^n\)) Space**

**Abstract**

In this research manuscript, the author has detailed a 'Universal Recursive Scheme To Generate The Sequence Of Primes Of Any Order (Say, \(R^n\)) Space'.

**Theory**

Firstly, we present a Definition.

**Definition**

The First Prime of any \(R^n\) Order Space Sequence Of Primes can be computed by simply considering Consecutively \((R-1)\) Number of Primes of \(2^{nd}\) Order Space Sequence Of Primes, starting from the First Prime of \(2^{nd}\) Order Space Sequence Of Primes, i.e., 2 and forming a Product Term of \((R-1)\) Number of Product Forming Factors

\[
\text{of the Form } 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times \ldots \times \left\{P_{(R-3)}\right\} \times \left\{P_{(R-2)}\right\} \times \left\{\text{Prime Next to} \: 5\right\}
\]

which becomes the First Prime of any \(R^n\) Order Space Sequence Of Primes as it cannot be factored in terms of \(R\) Number of Unique Factors. We label this Number as \(P_1^{(R)}\).

The Second Prime of any \(R^n\) Order Space Sequence Of Primes can be computed by simply considering Consecutively \((R-1)\) Number of Primes of \(2^{nd}\) Order Space Sequence Of Primes, starting from the First Prime of \(2^{nd}\) Order Space Sequence Of Primes, i.e., 2 and forming a Product Term of \((R-1)\) Number of Product Forming Factors

\[
\text{of the Form } 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times \ldots \times \left\{P_{(R-3)}\right\} \times \left\{P_{(R-2)}\right\} \times \left\{P_{(R-1)}\right\}
\]

which becomes the Second Prime of any \(R^n\) Order Space Sequence Of Primes as it cannot be factored in terms of \(R\) Number of Unique Factors. We label this Number as \(P_1^{(R)}\).
Classification Of Prime Numbers

Abstract
In this research manuscript, the author has presented a System of 'Classification Of Prime Numbers'.

Theory

Definition
A Number is considered as a Prime Number if it has Only One Pair of Factors, i.e., 1 and Number, and is Only Factorizable into a Product of (R-1) Distinct Non-Reducible Numbers (Primes).

Example: The general Primes that we usually refer to are Primes of 2nd Order Space.

Prime Numbers can be categorized mainly into the following three types:

1. Multi Same Dimensional Primes.
   For Example: 4 = 2 x 2 is Multi Same Dimensional Prime of Third Order Space.

   For Example: 30 = 2 x 3 x 5 is Multi Same Dimensional Prime of Fourth Order Space.

Example: See author’s ‘Universal Recursive Scheme To Generate The Sequence Of (Multi Distinct Dimensional Primes) Primes Of Any Order (Say, Rth) Space’, shown in the Blue-Box below:

Universal Recursive Scheme To Generate The Sequence Of Primes Of Any Order (Say, Rth) Space

Abstract
In this research manuscript, the author has detailed a ‘Universal Recursive Scheme To Generate The Sequence Of Primes Of Any Order (Say, Rth) Space’.

Theory

Firstly, we present the Definition:

Definition
The First Prime of any Rth Order Space Sequence Of Primes can be Computed by simply considering Consecutively (R-1) Number of Primes of 2nd Order Space Sequence Of Primes, starting from the First Prime of 2nd Order Space Sequence Of Primes, i.e., 2 and Forming a Product Term of (R-1) Number Of Product Forming g Factors

\[ 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times \ldots \times \left\{ P_{(R-3)} \right\} \times \left\{ P_{(R-2)} \right\} \times \left\{ P_{(R-1)} \right\} \]

which becomes the First Prime of any Rth Order Space Sequence Of Primes as it cannot be factored in terms of R Number of Unique Factors. We Label this Number as \( R \cdot P_1 \).

The Second Prime of any Rth Order Space Sequence Of Primes can be Computed by simply considering Consecutively (R-1) Number of Primes of 2nd Order Space Sequence Of Primes, starting from the First Prime of 2nd Order Space Sequence Of Primes, i.e., 2 and Forming a Product Term of (R-1) Number Of Product Forming g Factors

\[ 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times \ldots \times \left\{ P_{(R-3)} \right\} \times \left\{ P_{(R-2)} \right\} \times \left\{ P_{(R-1)} \right\} \]

which becomes the Second Prime of any Rth Order Space Sequence Of Primes as it cannot be factored in terms of R Number of Unique Factors. We Label this Number as \( R \cdot P_2 \).

We also note that the above denoted \( P_{(R-i)} \) is an \( (R-i)^{th} \) Prime of Sequence Of Primes of 2nd Order Space.
becomes the Second Prime of any $R^{th}$ Order Space Sequence Of Primes as it cannot be factored in terms of $R$ Number of Unique Factors. We Label this Number as $2p_R$. The Third Prime of any $R^{th}$ Order Space Sequence Of Primes can be Computed by simply considering Consecutively $(R-1)$ Number of Primes of 2nd Order Space Sequence Of Primes, starting from the First Prime of 2nd Order Space Sequence Of Primes, i.e., $2$ and Forming a Product Term of the Form $\left\{ \prod_{i=1}^{(R-1)} P_{(R-1)} \right\} \times \left\{ \prod_{i=R}^{(R-2)} P_{(R-2)} \right\} \times \left\{ P_{(R+1)} \right\}$ which becomes the Second Prime of any $R^{th}$ Order Space Sequence Of Primes as it cannot be factored in terms of $R$ Number of Unique Factors. We Label this Number as $3p_R$.

We also note that the above denoted $P_{(R-i)}$ is an $(R-i)th$ Prime of Sequence Of Primes of 2nd Order Space.

We now consider the thusly computed First Three Consecutive Primes of $R^{th}$ Order Space, i.e., $P_1, P_2, and P_3$ and Follow Author’s ‘Universal Recursive Algorithmic Scheme To Generate The Sequence Of Primes (Of Second (2nd) Order Space)’ to Generate the Complete Sequence Of Primes Of $R^{th}$Order Space, Up To Any Desired Limit.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Few Elements Of Sequence’s Of (Multi Distinct Dimensional Primes) Primes</th>
<th>Of $R^{th}$Order Space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>${2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, \ldots}$</td>
<td>$R=2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>${6 (3x2), 10 (5x2), 14 (7x2), 15 (5x3), 21 (7x3), 22 (11x2), 26 (13x2), 33 (11x3), 34 (17x2), 35 (7x5), 38 (19x2), 39, (13x3), 43 (9x5), \ldots}$</td>
<td>$R=3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>${30 (5x3x2), 42 (7x3x2), 70 (7x5x2), 84 (7x4x3), 102 (17x3x2), 105 (17x3x2), 110 (11x5x2), 114 (19x3x2), 130 (13x5x2), \ldots}$</td>
<td>$R=4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>${210 (7x5x3x2), 275 (11x5x3x2), 402 (11x7x3x2), 770 (11x7x5x2), 1155 (11x7x5x3), \ldots}$</td>
<td>$R=5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\ldots$</td>
<td>$\ldots$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion
As detailed above, one can classify Primes in the aforementioned fashion.
Moral
There Is Beauty In Optimal Diversity.

In this research manuscript, the author has elucidated the ‘Universal Cross Product’ of two Sets not necessarily equal in Size.

Firstly, we consider two sets $\{S_1\}$ and $\{S_2\}$ such that their elements are given by

$$ \{S_1\} = \{ 3S_1, 5S_1, 2S_1, 4S_1, 6S_1, 5S_1, 3S_1, 4S_1 \} $$

and

$$ \{S_2\} = \{ 3S_2, 5S_2, 3S_2, 11S_2, 8S_2, 7S_2, 5S_2, 4S_2 \} $$

where, the notation $\alpha_{\beta}S_i$ implies that it is $\beta^{th}$ Position Prime Metric Base Element...
of Sequence Of Primes of Order Space $\alpha$

and that this element belongs to the $i^{th}$ Set, namely $S_i$.

Therefore, $\{S_1\} = \begin{pmatrix} 3_{4S_1}, 3_{5S_1} \\ 2_{3S_1} \\ 3_{8S_1} \\ 4_{4S_1} \end{pmatrix}$ which can be represented by

$$\{S_1\} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & 4_{4S_1} & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi \\ \Phi & \Phi & 3_{3S_1} & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi \\ \Phi & \Phi & 3_{4S_1} & 3_{5S_1} & \Phi & \Phi & 3_{8S_1} \\ \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & 4_{4S_1} & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi \\ \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & 5_{6S_1} & 5_{7S_1} & \Phi \end{bmatrix}$$

where $\Phi$ indicates a Null Set, i.e., no Element.

And $\{S_2\} = \begin{pmatrix} 4_{5S_2}, 7_{6S_2}, 3_{7S_2} \\ 5_{7S_2} \\ 4_{4S_2} \end{pmatrix}$ which can be represented by

$$\{S_2\} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi \\ \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi \\ \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & 3_{4S_2} & 3_{5S_2} & 3_{7S_2} \\ \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & 4_{4S_2} & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi \\ \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & 5_{7S_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Where $\Phi$ indicates a Null Set, i.e., no Element.

We note that the two sets $\{S_1\}$ and $\{S_2\}$ are of different Size after the rendering in the afore-detailed rectangular array, therefore, we upgrade the Lower Sized
Set to the Higher Sized Set by simply inserting a \( \Phi \), i.e., a Null Set, i.e., no Element at the Blank Spaces.

We now consider the *Universal Cross Product* of the two sets \( \{S_1\} \) and \( \{S_2\} \) in the following fashion

\[
\{S_1\} \times \{S_2\} = \begin{cases} 
\Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi \\
\Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi \\
\Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi \\
\Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi 
\end{cases}
\]

i.e.,

\[
\{S_1\} \times \{S_2\} = \left\{ \left( i_1 \times i_2 \times i_3 \times i_4 \times i_5 S_1 \times S_2 \right), \left( i_3 \times i_4 \times i_5 S_1 \times S_2 \right), \left( i_5 S_1 \times S_2 \right) \right\}
\]

where, the *Operation* \( \times \) can be anything, for example, *An Ordered Pair*, *Addition*, *Multiplication*, *Subtraction*, etc.

**Conclusion**

One can note that this concept of *Universal Cross Product* finds use in many facets of Mathematics, Science and Engineering.

**Moral**

*Marriages Are Made In Heaven.*

**References**

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Dedication

All of the aforementioned Research Works, inclusive of this One are Dedicated to Lord Shiva.