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 $\delta_1$ as $\delta_1 = b_2 + \delta_2$ where $b_2$ is the Prime nearest to $\delta_1$ and less than $\delta_1$.
   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 $29 = 31 - 2 = 29 + 2$.
   Considering the number 27, we can write it as $(23+4)$, its One Step Evolution being $29+5 = 34$.
   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.

References