

Estimating the number of primes within a limited boundary

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Abstract

Within n^2 , n boundaries were generated from the 1st to the n^{th} , each containing n numbers. Primes less than $\frac{n^2}{2}$ were multiplied, intersected, and formed composites. At least one prime less than n or in the 1st boundary was used as a factor for the composites between n and n^2 , or 2nd and n^{th} boundaries, limiting the number of composites to $\frac{2n^2}{\lambda}$, where λ represented the wavelength of primes in the 1st boundary. Under these conditions, passively remaining numbers that were not connected to the wave of primes in the 1st boundary were all new primes between the 2nd and n^{th} boundaries. Considering the cause-and-effect relationship among the primes less than n and the composites and new primes between 2nd and n^{th} boundaries, the characteristics of composites could represent the characteristics of primes, and both were defined within a limited n^2 boundary. In this paper, these boundary characteristics were utilized to obtain the average number count per boundary, which led to obtaining the average number of primes per boundary. The average number of primes was multiplied by n boundaries with a coefficient of either β_1 or $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$, denoting the ratio of the number of primes. Using either β_1 or $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$, the number of primes was estimated between 10^6 and 10^{28} and compared to the actual number of primes. Considering the relative error between β_1 (Average 1.42%: maximum 2.92%, minimum 0.16%) or $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$ (Ave. 0.37%: max. 0.96,

min. 0.04%), it was concluded that the number of primes could be estimated with $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$, allowing for a relative average error of 0.37%, in an equation of

$$\pi(n^2) = \frac{\pi(n)}{\beta_{\sqrt{2}}} \cdot n$$

, where $10^3 \leq n \leq 10^{14}$, $\pi(n)$ was the known number of primes within n , and $\beta_{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\ln(2\sqrt{2} \cdot n)}{\ln(n)} + 1$.

1. Introduction

Historically, Gauss conjectured the distribution of primes after counting all the primes up to 3 million, forming an equation involving $\pi(x) \approx \frac{x}{\ln(x)}$, where $\pi(x)$ and $\frac{x}{\ln(x)}$ represent the actual and estimated number of primes less than integer x , respectively (Zagier 1977). In an ideal circumstance, the ratio of the actual to the estimated number of primes converges to 1, aiming to accurately estimate the distribution of primes (Stein 2000). Although Gauss's prime-counting function behaves similar to $\pi(x)$, the estimated number of primes allows for a consistent margin of error, resulting in the ratio deviating from 1. As expected, increasing of x affects the increasing the gap difference between the actual and estimated number of primes. As the number gap difference increases, the actual number of primes also increases correspondingly, resulting in a decrease of relative error. Including Riemann zeta function, it has been studied to minimize the gap different between the actual and estimated number of primes (Stein 2000). Therefore, it is more reasonable to approach prime-counting problems by focusing on improving accuracy rather than questioning the feasibility of prime-counting estimation.

In this paper, Gauss's prime-counting function was used to provide a ratio between two different prime boundaries, but the fundamental estimation of prime distribution heavily relied on the prime wave analysis described by Eom (2024a). Prior to estimating the number of primes, the boundary was initially characterized and it was used to derive the average number count per boundary. Similarly, the average number of primes per boundary was characterized using the characteristics of average number count per boundary. The average number of primes per boundary was multiplied by the total number of boundaries with a formulated coefficient β , the prime-counting equation was formulated, and it was tested against a known number of primes up to 10^{28} .

2. Materials and methods

The general calculations and trends analysis were performed using Excel (version 2016, Microsoft, Redmond, WA, USA). The calculations of large numbers were performed in the online calculators: MathisFun (<http://www.mathsisfun.com>) and dCode (<http://www.dcode.fr/en>). The list of known primes between 10 and 10^{29} was obtained from Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime-counting_function) and cited references in the main text were also referenced in this paper.

A key point in this section was to use the similar method to obtain the average number of primes after obtaining the average number count within a characterized boundary. By multiplication of total boundary numbers to the average number of primes per boundary, the total number of primes was estimated. Meanwhile, a coefficient β was considered to improve the accuracy of estimation.

2.1. Characterize the boundary within n^2

The primes less than integer n in the 1st boundary were used to determine the new primes from the 2nd to n^{th} boundaries (Eom 2024a and c). Within n^2 , therefore, it was possible to generate n boundaries, each containing n numbers (Figure 1).

$$1^{\text{st}}, 2^{\text{nd}}, 3^{\text{rd}}, \dots, (n-2)^{\text{th}}, (n-1)^{\text{th}}, n^{\text{th}}$$

Using the midpoint of the n boundaries, $\frac{1^{\text{st}} + n^{\text{th}}}{2}$, the array could be written as

$$\left(\frac{1^{\text{st}} + n^{\text{th}}}{2} - m\alpha\right), \left(\frac{1^{\text{st}} + n^{\text{th}}}{2} - (m-1)\alpha\right), \left(\frac{1^{\text{st}} + n^{\text{th}}}{2} - (m-2)\alpha\right), \dots, \frac{1^{\text{st}} + n^{\text{th}}}{2}, \dots, \\ \left(\frac{1^{\text{st}} + n^{\text{th}}}{2} + (m-2)\alpha\right), \left(\frac{1^{\text{st}} + n^{\text{th}}}{2} + (m-1)\alpha\right), \left(\frac{1^{\text{st}} + n^{\text{th}}}{2} + m\alpha\right)$$

, where m and α were integers. The paired boundaries, which had the same distance from $\frac{1^{\text{st}} + n^{\text{th}}}{2}$, could be replaced with boundaries between the 1st and n^{th} . For example, the minimum and maximum boundaries shown by $\left(\frac{1^{\text{st}} + n^{\text{th}}}{2} - m\alpha\right)$ and $\left(\frac{1^{\text{st}} + n^{\text{th}}}{2} + m\alpha\right)$ could be replaced with the 1st and n^{th} boundaries, respectively. The average value of the 1st and n^{th} boundaries was

$$x_{ave}^{\text{th}} = \frac{\left(\frac{1^{\text{st}} + n^{\text{th}}}{2} - m\alpha\right) + \left(\frac{1^{\text{st}} + n^{\text{th}}}{2} + m\alpha\right)}{2} \\ = \frac{1^{\text{st}} + n^{\text{th}}}{2}$$

, where x_{ave}^{th} represented the average of the 1st and n^{th} boundaries. Considering the same distance from the midpoint, x_{ave}^{th} could represent the average value of each paired boundaries, including the paired 1st and n^{th} . Therefore, x_{ave}^{th} could be written as

$$x^{th} = \frac{1^{st} + n^{th}}{2}$$

, where $1 \leq x \leq n$.

2.2. Characterize the number count per boundary using the boundary characteristics within n^2

Supposing that the number count in each boundary was $C(x^{th})$, where C represented the number count. The average number count in the paired left and right boundaries from $\frac{1^{st} + n^{th}}{2}$ could be written as

$$C(x^{th}) = \frac{C(1^{st}) + C(n^{th})}{2}$$

As each boundary contained n numbers, $C(n^{th})$ could be replaced with $C(1^{st})$.

$$\begin{aligned} C(x^{th}) &= \frac{C(1^{st}) + C(1^{st})}{2} \\ &= C(1^{st}) \end{aligned}$$

The limited n^2 was evenly divided into n boundaries, thus the total number count could be calculated by multiplication of n boundaries to $C(x^{th})$ as

$$C(x^{th}) \cdot n \cdot B = C(1^{st}) \cdot n \cdot B$$

, where B represented the unit of boundary. Each boundary contained n numbers, so the value of $C(x^{th})$ was equal to $C(n)/B$ and the above equation could be written as follows.

$$C(n)/B \cdot n \cdot B = C(1^{st}) \cdot n \cdot B$$

$$C(n) \cdot n = C(1^{st}) \cdot n \cdot B$$

Also, there were n numbers in the 1st boundary, so $C(1^{st})$ could be replaced with n/B .

$$C(n) \cdot n = n/B \cdot n \cdot B$$

$$C(n) \cdot n = n \cdot n$$

$C(n) \cdot n$ represented the total number count within n^2 , so it could be replaced with $C(n^2)$.

$$C(n^2) = n^2$$

$$n^2 = n^2$$

Using the characteristics of the boundary in section 2.1, it was explained that the total number count within n^2 could be calculated using the number count in the 1st boundary.

2.3. Characterize the number of primes per boundary using the characteristics of number count per boundary within n^2

Following the characteristics of number count per boundary in section 2.2,

$$C(x^{th}) = \frac{C(1^{st}) + C(n^{th})}{2}$$

, the average number of primes per boundary could be derived as

$$\pi(x^{th}) = \frac{\pi(1^{st}) + \pi(n^{th})}{2}$$

, where $\pi(x^{th})$ represented the number of primes in each boundary ($1 \leq x \leq n$). Unlike $C(1^{st})$ and $C(n^{th})$, $\pi(1^{st})$ and $\pi(n^{th})$ were not the same. As primes in the 1st boundary were used to generate the new primes from the 2nd to n^{th} boundaries (Eom 2024c), $\pi(1^{st})$ should be higher than others. Also, the number count in each boundary was limited by n , therefore, $\pi(x^{th})$ could not exceed n . Thus, the relationship between $\pi(1^{st})$ and $\pi(n^{th})$ could be expressed as

$$\pi(1^{st}) = \frac{1}{\gamma} \cdot \pi(n^{th})$$

, where $\frac{1}{\gamma}$ was a ratio of $\pi(1^{st})$ over $\pi(n^{th})$. After replacing $\pi(n^{th})$ with $\gamma \cdot \pi(1^{st})$, $\pi(x^{th})$ could be written as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(x^{th}) &= \frac{\pi(1^{st}) + \pi(n^{th})}{2} \\ &= \frac{\pi(1^{st}) + \gamma \cdot \pi(1^{st})}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{(1 + \gamma)}{2} \cdot \pi(1^{st})$$

Similar to section 2.2, each boundary contained n numbers and assumed to have the same number of primes within n^2 . Thus, $\pi(x^{th})$ could be replaced with $\pi(n)/B$.

$$\pi(n)/B = \frac{(1 + \gamma)}{2} \cdot \pi(1^{st})$$

By multiplication of n boundaries, the total number of primes could be estimated within n^2 and could be written as follows.

$$\pi(n)/B \cdot n \cdot B = \frac{(1 + \gamma)}{2} \cdot \pi(1^{st}) \cdot n \cdot B$$

$$\pi(n) \cdot n = \frac{(1 + \gamma)}{2} \cdot \pi(1^{st}) \cdot n \cdot B$$

The left side represented the total number of primes within n^2 , so it could be replaced with $\pi(n^2)$. Also, $\pi(1^{st})$ was limited by n in the 1st boundary, so it could be written as $\pi(n)/B$.

$$\pi(n^2) = \frac{(1 + \gamma)}{2} \cdot \pi(n)/B \cdot n \cdot B$$

$$\pi(n^2) = \frac{(1 + \gamma)}{2} \cdot \pi(n) \cdot n$$

Overall, it could explain that the total number of primes within n^2 could be estimated using the known number of primes in the 1st boundary. Meanwhile, the accuracy of estimation relied on the equation $\frac{1+\gamma}{2}$, which represented the ratio between $\pi(n) \cdot n$ and $\pi(n^2)$. For the convenience of calculation, β was used to represent $\frac{2}{1+\gamma}$, which denoted the ratio of $\pi(n) \cdot n$ over $\pi(n^2)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{1 + \gamma} &= \frac{\pi(n) \cdot n}{\pi(n^2)} \\ &= \beta \end{aligned}$$

2.4. Practical approach to formulate β

As n increased, β also changed. Thus, β should be formulated with a variable n . Prior to formulating β , the actual β (β_{actual}) was calculated and visualized using the primes between 2 (1st prime)

and 1009 (168th prime) to understand the behavioral pattern of β_{actual} (Figure 2). In general, β_{actual} initiated from 1 (1st prime or 2), reached a maximum of 2.2257 (30th prime or 113), and decreased with fluctuation. Theoretically, β converged to 2, indicating that β_{actual} would also converge to 2. For example, β could be calculated using the prime-counting function (Stein 2000) as

$$\begin{aligned}\beta &= \frac{\pi(n) \cdot n}{\pi(n^2)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{n}{\ln(n)} \cdot n}{\frac{n^2}{\ln(n^2)}} \\ &= \frac{2n^2 \cdot \ln(n)}{n^2 \cdot \ln(n)} \\ &= 2\end{aligned}$$

, where $\pi(n)$ and $\pi(n^2)$ were $\frac{n}{\ln(n)}$ and $\frac{n^2}{\ln(n^2)}$, respectively. Based on the results, it was reasonable to hypothesize that β_{actual} would converge to 2 as n increased infinitely. Overall, it was thought that β_{actual} behaved in two different regions, before and after a maximum of 2.2257: $1 \leq \beta_{\text{actual}} \leq 2.2257$ or $2 < \beta_{\text{actual}} \leq 2.2257$. Considering the asymmetrical decreasing patterns from maximum 2.2257, the most practical approach for β would follow β_{actual} after 2.2257 by covering the increasing n , while allowing an error in a range of $1 \leq \beta_{\text{actual}} \leq 2.2257$ by disregarding the decreasing n (shaded area in Figure 2).

Logically, β , which followed β_{actual} and ranged between 2.2257 and 2, should be formulated from $\frac{2}{1+\gamma}$.

$$\beta = \frac{2}{1 + \gamma}$$

Although β was assumed to converge closely to 2 as n increased, formulating β to converge to 1 was preferred because convergence to 1 was easier than to 2. Subsequently, 1 was added to achieve convergence to 2. Prior to formulating β , both the numerator and denominator were multiplied by $\sqrt{2}$, which was known as a balance constant in the increasing boundaries from n^x to n^{2x} (Eom 2024a), without changing the value of β .

$$\beta = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{(1 + \gamma) \cdot \sqrt{2}}$$

Assuming that n increased infinitely and β converged closely to 2, then γ should converge to 0.

$$\begin{aligned}\beta &= \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{(1 + \gamma) \cdot \sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{(1) \cdot \sqrt{2}}\end{aligned}$$

By applying the logarithmic function with variable x to each numerator and denominator, β could be formulated in a function that converges to 1. Considering the original value of β , the left side should be subtracted by 1 to balance the equation.

$$\beta - 1 = \frac{\ln(2\sqrt{2} \cdot x)}{\ln(\sqrt{2} \cdot x)}$$

The variable x could be replaced with n , then β was formulated as

$$\beta_1 = \frac{\ln(2\sqrt{2} \cdot n)}{\ln(\sqrt{2} \cdot n)} + 1$$

, where β_1 was the formulated β to follow β_{actual} .

2.5. Formulate $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$ as an alternative to β_1

β was formulated through the balance of the numerator and denominator, and formed β_1 . If β was formulated while maintaining the balance between left and right sides instead of the numerator and denominator, it could be possible to formulate another β as an alternative to β_1 .

$$\beta = \frac{2}{1 + \gamma}$$

For example, a balance constant $\sqrt{2}$ could be multiplied on both the left and right sides.

$$\sqrt{2} \cdot \beta = \sqrt{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{1 + \gamma} \right)$$

The method used to formulate β to β_1 could also be applied as follows.

$$\sqrt{2} \cdot \beta = \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{1 + \gamma} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{2} \cdot \beta = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \cdot \beta = \frac{2\sqrt{2} \cdot x}{x}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \cdot \beta - 1 = \frac{\ln(2\sqrt{2} \cdot x)}{\ln(x)}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \cdot \beta = \frac{\ln(2\sqrt{2} \cdot n)}{\ln(n)} + 1$$

$$\beta_{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\ln(2\sqrt{2} \cdot n)}{\ln(n)} + 1$$

, where $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$ represented $\sqrt{2} \cdot \beta$.

Overall, it was proposed that there could be two different formulated β , which followed β_{actual} and ranged between 2.2257 and 2, for estimating $\pi(n^2)$ using the known $\pi(n)$ within a limited n^2 :

$$\pi(n^2) = \frac{\pi(n)}{\beta_1} \cdot n$$

, where $\beta_1 = \frac{\ln(2\sqrt{2} \cdot n)}{\ln(\sqrt{2} \cdot n)} + 1$,

or

$$\pi(n^2) = \frac{\pi(n)}{\beta_{\sqrt{2}}} \cdot n$$

, where $\beta_{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\ln(2\sqrt{2} \cdot n)}{\ln(n)} + 1$.

3. Results

Using the known number of primes between 10^3 and 10^{14} , the number of primes between 10^6 and 10^{28} was estimated with β_1 (Table 1) and $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$ (Table 2), respectively. Compared to the actual number of primes between 10^6 and 10^{28} , the estimated number of primes generated by $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$ ($0.37 \pm 0.29\%$ relative average error \pm S.D.: maximum 0.95% \sim minimum 0.07%) was 3.8 times more accurate than β_1 ($1.42 \pm 0.75\%$: 2.92% \sim 0.61%). It was tested between $\pi(2^{17})$ and $\pi(2^{43})$ with $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$, and the results were consistent

($0.31 \pm 0.20\%$: $0.78\% \sim 0.09\%$) (*see* Appendix A). These results indicated that $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$ was more accurate for estimating the number of primes than β_1 within a limited boundary between 10^6 and 10^{28} .

Using the known number of primes between 10^{15} and 10^{29} , the number of primes between 10^{30} and 10^{58} was estimated with β_1 (Table 1) and $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$ (Table 2), respectively. Also, the known number of primes less than 2^{86} or 2^{80} was used to estimate the number of primes either from 2^{43} to $2^{10.75}$ or 2^{160} to 2^{81920} (*see* Appendix B and C). If the actual number of primes within the above range could be found using an appropriate computational technology, the functionality of $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$ could be confirmed over 10^{30} .

4. Discussions

In the previous sections, the average number of primes per boundary was logically derived based on the characteristics of the boundary and used for estimating the total number of primes with a coefficient β_1 or $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$. Using either β_1 or $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$, the number of primes was estimated, compared with the actual number of primes, and concluded that $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$ was more accurate than β_1 for estimating the number of primes within 10^6 and 10^{28} .

The number of primes showed dual characteristics: irregularity per boundary and regularity within n^2 . These characteristics were thought to derive from the dual characteristics of composites within a limited n^2 boundary, which was divided by n , with each boundary containing n numbers from the 1st to n^{th} . The dual characteristics could be explained using prime wave analysis: the wave of primes less than integer n , or the 1st boundary, oscillated and connected (or eliminated) the composites; passively remaining numbers, without being connected (or eliminated), became new primes between n and n^2 , or the 2nd and n^{th} boundaries (Eom 2024a). Here, two types of composites were considered: composites consisting either of multiples of a single prime (Type I) or of two or more primes (Type II) as factors. Type I oscillated independently, intersected with other Type I, and formed hypothetical oscillation, representing Type II. In general, the role of Type I was to evenly distribute the number of composites, while Type II regulated the increasing number of composites to 1, regardless of number of Type I intersections. Due to the different roles of Type I and II, only selected boundaries were regulated based on the wavelength (λ) of primes, causing irregularities in the number of composites per boundary. When extending the boundary to n^2 , it was observed that prime factors of Type I and II originated from the primes less than $\frac{n^2}{2}$, and at least one primes in the 1st boundary was used as a factor for both Type I and II (Eom 2024c). Thus, total number of Type I and II was constrained by $\frac{2n^2}{\lambda}$, where λ represented the

wavelength of primes in the 1st boundary, limiting the total number of composites within n^2 . As a result, the constrained number of composites ranged within certain minimum and maximum limits, showing regularity within n^2 . Considering the cause-and-effect relationship among the primes in the 1st boundary and the composites and passively remaining new primes between the 2nd and n^{th} boundaries (Eom 2024b), the dual characteristics of composites could represent the characteristics of new primes between the 2nd and n^{th} boundaries, with changes in numbers increasing or decreasing.

Instead of following in the same direction, $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$ followed β_{actual} in the opposite direction (Figure 2). This might have two advantages: minimizing errors by reducing of the crossing phenomenon and enabling the estimation of a large number of primes. If $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$ followed β_{actual} from the same direction, $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$ would converge to 2 from below 2, whereas β_{actual} converged to 2 from above 2. The relative error between $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$ and β_{actual} spread around 2 and did not converge absolutely to 0, indicating that the estimated number could not equal the actual number. If $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$ exceeded 2 and followed β_{actual} , it would eventually reach a relative error of 0. Thereafter, the crossing phenomenon would occur, indicated by the \pm sign of the relative error value switching, resulting in an increase in error. Therefore, the ideal approach would follow the hypothetical trend line through the center of the minimum and maximum ranges in β_{actual} within a limited n^2 boundary. If both $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$ and β_{actual} could maintain parallel convergence towards 2, the relative error would decrease as the estimation number increased, eventually converging to 0 and preventing the crossing phenomenon. This advantage might provide stability in relative errors as the estimation number of primes increased, enabling the estimation of a large number of primes. Also, $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$ was expected to self-adjust as the boundary increased from n^x and n^{2x} , because the boundary increasing rate was adjusted by $\sqrt{2}$ in advance. The functionality of the self-adjustment could be confirmed later by comparing the estimated large number of primes (Table 1 and 2, also *see* Appendix B and C) to the actual numbers discovered later.

5. Conclusions

Considering the cause-and-effect relationship among the primes in the 1st boundary and the composites and new primes between the 2nd and n^{th} boundaries, the characteristics of composites could apply to the characteristics of primes, with only the increase or decrease in numbers changing; both were defined within the limited characteristics of the n^2 boundary. Therefore, the number of primes could be estimated using the characteristics of boundary, allowing for a relative average error of 0.37%, in an equation of

$$\pi(n^2) = \frac{\pi(n)}{\beta_{\sqrt{2}}} \cdot n$$

, where $10^3 \leq n \leq 10^{14}$, $\pi(n)$ was the known number of primes within n , and $\beta_{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\ln(2\sqrt{2} \cdot n)}{\ln(n)} + 1$.

5. References

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Table 1. List of the estimated number of primes with β_1 . Using the known number of primes between 10^3 and 10^{14} , $\pi(n^2)$ was estimated ($\pi(n^2)_{\text{estimate}}$) between 10^6 and 10^{28} and compared with actual $\pi(n^2)$. The relative error was calculated in an equation of $\frac{\pi(n^2_{\text{estimate}}) - \pi(n^2)}{\pi(n^2)} \cdot 100(\%)$. The known number of primes higher than 10^{24} was supported by Baugh (2020), Buethe (2015), Caldwell et al. (2010), David (2020), Platt (2012), and Walisch (2015 and 2022).

n	$\pi(n)$	β_1	$\pi(n^2)_{\text{estimate}}$	$\pi(n^2)$	% error
10^3	168	2.0955	80169	78498	2.12
10^4	1229	2.0725	5929955	5761455	2.92
10^5	9592	2.0584	465982459	455052511	2.40
10^6	78498	2.0489	38311444845	37607912018	1.87
10^7	664579	2.0420	3254391578699	3204941750802	1.54
10^8	5761455	2.0369	282849389842964	279238341033925	1.29
10^9	50847534	2.0328	25012343938611103	24739954287740860	1.10
10^{10}	455052511	2.0296	2242017225292467184	2220819602560918840	0.95
10^{11}	4118054813	2.0269	203160384371463744394	201467286689315906290	0.84
10^{12}	37607912018	2.0247	18573871422674697755935	18435599767349200867866	0.75
10^{13}	346065536839	2.0228	171074722555983077075 2900	169924675087243714132 7603	0.67
10^{14}	3204941750802	2.0212	1585605244015712416874 12154	1575892692759734104127 39598	0.61
10^{15}	29844570422669	2.0198	147754958953950607035349 93314	n.a.	n.a.
10^{16}	279238341033925	2.0186	138330001724974828277599 7792619	n.a.	n.a.
10^{17}	2623557157654233	2.0175	130036640567917683718134 953482365	n.a.	n.a.
10^{18}	24739954287740860	2.0165	122682414992956405655176 71765352214	n.a.	n.a.
10^{19}	234057667276344607	2.0157	116116209045324820750170 5577266251562	n.a.	n.a.
10^{20}	2220819602560918840	2.0149	110217705009157654933354 125900305243024	n.a.	n.a.
10^{21}	211272694860187319 28	2.0142	104889911478045495159575 64917876998181801	n.a.	n.a.
10^{22}	2014672866893159062 90	2.0135	100053767836101726867599 4291326831203550511	n.a.	n.a.
10^{23}	1925320391606803968 923	2.0130	956441809864614912291478 57585239669380936587	n.a.	n.a.
10^{24}	1843559976734920086 7866	2.0124	916070694852927689383864 3835669906918472104855	n.a.	n.a.
10^{25}	1768463093991437694 11680	2.0119	878971282516294613334058 105026384415602146356013	n.a.	n.a.
10^{26}	1699246750872437141 327603	2.0115	844761168118373087270653 062528686061073732858869 16	n.a.	n.a.
10^{27}	1635246042684168044 6427399	2.0110	813115333269354356115133 402836278868030088232817 9974	n.a.	n.a.
10^{28}	1575892692759734104 12739598	2.0106	783755765943916097720984 879062462404658810637453 580325	n.a.	n.a.
10^{29}	1520698109714272166 094258063	2.0103	756443255765421097061372 535398781474926812124419 22056971	n.a.	n.a.

Not available (n.a.)

Table 2. List of the estimated number of primes with $\beta_{\sqrt{n}}$. Using the known number of primes between 10^3 and 10^{14} , $\pi(n^2)$ was estimated ($\pi(n^2)_{\text{estimate}}$) between 10^6 and 10^{28} and compared with actual $\pi(n^2)$. The relative error was calculated in an equation of $\frac{\pi(n^2_{\text{estimate}}) - \pi(n^2)}{\pi(n^2)} \cdot 100(\%)$. The known number of primes higher than 10^{24} was supported by Baugh (2020), Buethe (2015), Caldwell et al. (2010), David (2020), Platt (2012), and Walisch (2015 and 2022).

n	$\pi(n)$	$\beta_{\sqrt{n}}$	$\pi(n^2)_{\text{estimate}}$	$\pi(n^2)$	% error
10^3	168	2.1505	78121	78498	-0.4803
10^4	1229	2.1128	5816688	5761455	0.9587
10^5	9592	2.0903	458879524	455052511	0.8410
10^6	78498	2.0752	37825667436	37607912018	0.5790
10^7	664579	2.0645	3219069658014	3204941750802	0.4408
10^8	5761455	2.0564	280166027070540	279238341033925	0.3322
10^9	50847534	2.0501	24801598248889743	24739954287740860	0.2492
10^{10}	455052511	2.0451	2225027552415802422	2220819602560918840	0.1895
10^{11}	4118054813	2.0410	201761629126737751320	201467286689315906290	0.1461
10^{12}	37607912018	2.0376	18456704651425622702551	18435599767349200867866	0.1145
10^{13}	346065536839	2.0347	170078987069118213297 0321	169924675087243714132 7603	0.0908
10^{14}	3204941750802	2.0322	1577038593914147843241 13659	1575892692759734104127 39598	0.0727
10^{15}	29844570422669	2.0301	147010129185777208577278 46973	n.a.	n.a.
10^{16}	279238341033925	2.0282	137676448299711200289711 8409294	n.a.	n.a.
10^{17}	2623557157654233	2.0265	129458553131773863297848 882519258	n.a.	n.a.
10^{18}	24739954287740860	2.0250	122167435497944881252012 84107412579	n.a.	n.a.
10^{19}	234057667276344607	2.0237	115654538172725384937424 7927110845990	n.a.	n.a.
10^{20}	2220819602560918840	2.0225	109801472498417292944423 712477729151275	n.a.	n.a.
10^{21}	211272694860187319 28	2.0215	104512723688706439489080 84453828636907897	n.a.	n.a.
10^{22}	2014672866893159062 90	2.0205	997103769467061053241201 459836506483759489	n.a.	n.a.
10^{23}	1925320391606803968 923	2.0196	953302393131526560421791 48845855536148357950	n.a.	n.a.
10^{24}	1843559976734920086 7866	2.0188	913189444166898949997123 5376473126472359391959	n.a.	n.a.
10^{25}	1768463093991437694 11680	2.0180	876317610401931929129667 009074585692393652703991	n.a.	n.a.
10^{26}	1699246750872437141 327603	2.0173	842309135568108967074612 366972373481864495852897 91	n.a.	n.a.
10^{27}	1635246042684168044 6427399	2.0167	810842799001319092812643 728362178906406325249945 8929	n.a.	n.a.
10^{28}	1575892692759734104 12739598	2.0161	781643715904611427229763 065761451110805475356748 390394	n.a.	n.a.
10^{29}	1520698109714272166 094258063	2.0155	754475269843098608486948 979883992352602602157396 70216543	n.a.	n.a.

Not available (n.a.)

Figure 1. The boundary structure for estimating the number of primes within n^2 involved generating a total of n boundaries from the 1st and n^{th} , with each containing n numbers. From the midpoint, $\frac{1^{\text{st}}+n^{\text{th}}}{2}$, the boundaries were paired between 1st and n^{th} for further analysis.

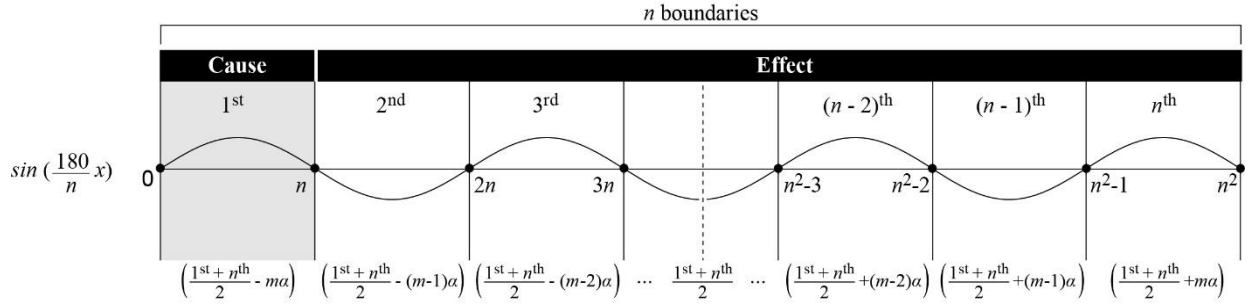
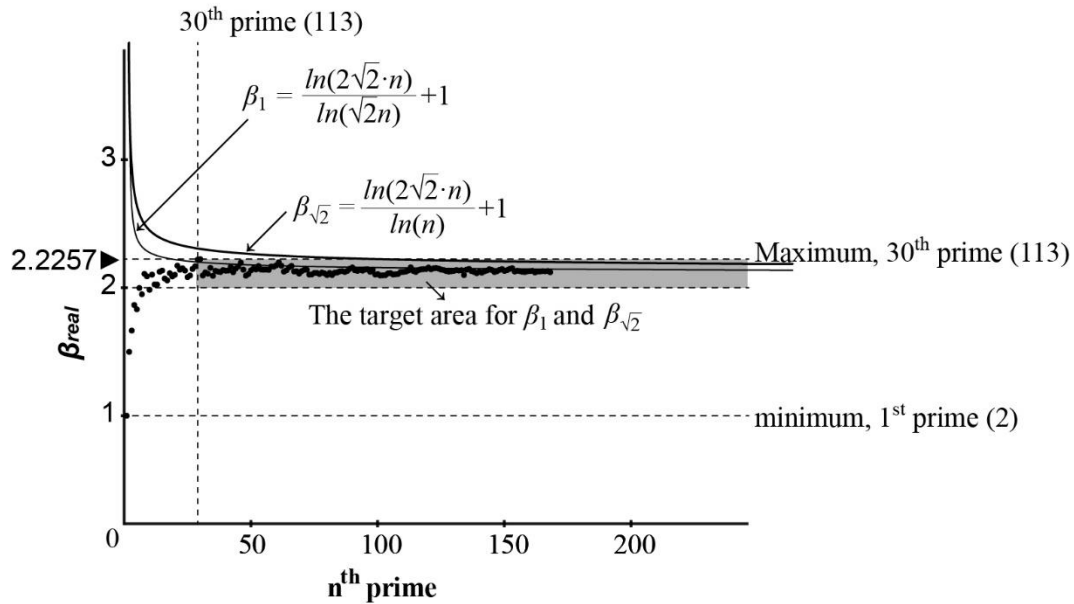


Figure 2. The actual β (β_{real}), which denotes the ratio of actual $\pi(n) \cdot n$ over actual $\pi(n^2)$, was visualized between 2 (1st prime) and 1009 (168th prime). β_{actual} initiated from 1 (1st prime or 2), reached a maximum of 2.2257 (30th prime or 113), and decreased and converged closely to 2 with oscillation. Two different formulated β were suggested: β_1 and $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$ that followed β_{real} after a maximum of 2.2257.



Appendix A. List of the estimated number of primes with $\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$. Using the known number of primes between 2^{17} and 2^{43} (Staple 2015), the $\pi(n^2)$ was estimated ($\pi(n^2)_{\text{estimate}}$) between 2^{34} and 2^{86} and compared with actual $\pi(n^2)$. The relative error (%) was calculated in an equation of $\frac{\pi(n^2_{\text{estimate}}) - \pi(n^2)}{\pi(n^2)} \cdot 100(\%)$.

n	$\pi(n)$	$\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$	$\pi(n^2)_{\text{estimate}}$	$\pi(n^2)$	% error
2^{17}	12251	2.0882	768956964	762939111	0.78
2^{18}	23000	2.0833	2894069760	2874398515	0.68
2^{19}	43390	2.0789	10942487850	10866266172	0.70
2^{20}	82025	2.0750	41450335614	41203088796	0.60
2^{21}	155611	2.0714	157543409593	156661034233	0.56
2^{22}	295947	2.0681	600184990978	597116381732	0.51
2^{23}	564163	2.0652	2291546776155	2280998753949	0.46
2^{24}	1077871	2.0625	8767842224065	8731188863470	0.41
2^{25}	2063689	2.0600	33614520494974	33483379603407	0.39
2^{26}	3957809	2.0576	129078611474642	128625503610475	0.35
2^{27}	7603553	2.0555	496474836512878	494890204904784	0.32
2^{28}	14630843	2.0535	1912491066892929	1906879381028850	0.29
2^{29}	28192750	2.0517	7377145457552134	7357400267843990	0.26
2^{30}	54400028	2.0500	28493456239205400	28423094496953330	0.24
2^{31}	105097565	2.0483	110181958594419381	109932807585469973	0.22
2^{32}	203280221	2.0468	426543829554150798	425656284035217743	0.20
2^{33}	393615806	2.0454	1652998858092932118	1649819700464785589	0.19
2^{34}	762939111	2.0441	6412152520280096178	6400771597544937806	0.17
2^{35}	1480206279	2.0428	24896258974809488720	24855455363362685793	0.16
2^{36}	2874398515	2.0416	96747997656262259774	96601075195075186855	0.15
2^{37}	5586502348	2.0405	376274335659412686536	375744164937699609596	0.14
2^{38}	10866266172	2.0394	1464542800811852151457	1462626667154509638735	0.13
2^{39}	21151907950	2.0384	5704490445825358449992	5697549648954257752872	0.12
2^{40}	41203088796	2.0375	22234736309933265274942	22209558889635384205844	0.11
2^{41}	80316571436	2.0365	86722614900031941989455	86631124695994360074872	0.10
2^{42}	156661034233	2.0357	338457375806366997218429	338124238545210097236684	0.09
2^{43}	305761713237	2.0348	1321701306368920962838785	1320486952377516565496055	0.09

Appendix B. Using the known primes within either 2^{86} or 2^{80} (Staple 2015), the number of primes was sequentially estimated either from 2^{43} to $2^{10.75}$ or from 2^{160} to 2^{81920} . As the number of primes was estimated, the relative errors were expected to increase due to accumulated errors. Using the trends of accumulated errors from $\pi(2^{20})$ to $\pi(2^{80})$ ($y = 0.4246 \cdot \ln(x) + 0.1412$, $R^2 = 0.9827$), the accumulated error was estimated.

n	$\pi(n)_{\text{estimate}}$	$\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$	$\pi(n^2)$	$\pi(n)$	Estimated % error
2^{86}				132048695237751 6565496055	n.a.
2^{43}	305480785197	2.0348		305761713237	0.09
$2^{21.5}$	213186	2.0697		214516	0.62
$2^{10.75}$	264.85	2.1395		268	1.17

n	$\pi(n)$	$\beta_{\sqrt{2}}$	$\pi(n^2)_{\text{estimate}}$	$\pi(n^2)$	Estimated % error
2^{80}	22209558889635 384205844	2.0187	$1.33001655400281512 \times 10^{46}$	n.a.	0.12
2^{160}		2.0093	$9.67376110159785786 \times 10^{93}$	n.a.	0.47
2^{320}		2.0046	$1.03073562845126765 \times 10^{190}$	n.a.	0.58
2^{640}		2.0023	$2.34858280316574171 \times 10^{382}$	n.a.	0.72
2^{1280}		2.0011	$2.44295763640031015 \times 10^{767}$	n.a.	0.82
2^{2560}		2.0005	$5.29112015486709132 \times 10^{1537}$	n.a.	0.90
2^{5120}		2.0002	$4.96628701706807671 \times 10^{3078}$	n.a.	0.96
2^{10240}		2.0001	$8.75236883710555649 \times 10^{6160}$	n.a.	1.02
2^{20480}		2.00007	$5.43739532892201376 \times 10^{12325}$	n.a.	1.07
2^{40960}		2.00003	$4.19735168078446281 \times 10^{24655}$	n.a.	1.11

Not available (n.a.)

