



If the ∞ is the sum of infinite 0's : How come 0 is not a prime number?

Let's see the explanation of the Cabalist Leon.

You will probably ask, how many types of 0, how many types of 1, how many types of infinity exist?

The answer is:

Zero: there are only two types of zero, the *mathematical* one meaning nothing and the *physical* one which means a dimensionless point of space-time endowed with existence that I call *logon*. The two types of zero have equal weight 0.

One: there are infinite types of One, which can be obtained in various ways or by dividing each of the infinite numbers by themselves, but all have equal weight = 1.

Infinite: there are infinite types of infinity, but each has a different weight. There are infinities almost empty, others limited in extension and others very dense. The most dense infinity is that which represents the sum of infinite *logons* in contact with each other and without leaving empty spaces and therefore it has density 1, weight 1 and probability 1, that is certainty.

This infinite is represented by the frightening sphere of Pascal, that is by the infinite circle, in which center, diameter and circumference coincide, and represents the Existence, that is the image of God, which is at the same time within everything, penetrates everything and embraces everything.

All other infinities leave gaps in mathematics and space-time, which are filled with nothingness.

To avoid the nothingness the mathematics of God are therefore based on the physical zero, the *logon* that in addition to explaining the laws of physics, such as the principle of inertia, helps to understand the mystery of the prime numbers.

We will see that making the *logon* a prime number solves many problems.

The second question is: How come 1 is not a prime number?

Given that the prime numbers form the backbone of mathematics, 1 does not belong to the prime numbers. Why?

Short answer

A prime number is such only if it is divisible only by itself or by 1.

1 is divisible only by itself (because in this case "itself" and "1" coincide).

Therefore 1 is not a prime number.

Long answer

1 is not a prime number because if we were to admit that it was, the *Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic* would be violated as the latter states:

Each natural number greater than 1 is either a prime number or is a number expressed in a unique way as a product of prime numbers.

2, 5, 13 are prime numbers, and as such can only be expressed as themselves.

6 is a non-prime number, and in fact can be expressed as 2×3 , i.e. with the product of two prime numbers.

And 1? What is the problem of number 1?

The problem lies in the fact that any number x multiplied by 1 has always the same result x :

$$x \times 1 = x$$

Let's go back to the case of the number 6 again. What would happen if we admitted that 1 is a prime number? It would happen that there would be endless ways to express 6 as a product of prime numbers!

$$2 \times 3 = 6,$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6,$$

$$2 \times 3 \times 1 = 6,$$

$$3 \times 2 \times 1 = 6,$$

$$2 \times 3 \times 1 \times 1 = 6, \text{ etc...}$$

You can add infinite 1's to the original product and it doesn't change. But this violates the previously presented theorem.

Therefore 1 can not be a prime number.

One is not a natural number, because there are no two smaller prime numbers that multiplied together give 1 as a result?

It is not even a composite number, since there is no product of two integers that results in 1? It is a number that, like 0, makes a category of its own?

Not at all!

We will see that the Cabalist, in addition to saving the 0 from the nothingness in which it had relegated mathematics, had managed to save even 1 from that infamous discrimination.

Comments of Cabalist Leon

I had defined 1 a *divine number*, to be precise one of three divine numbers that help to understand God, who are 0, 1 and ∞ . For the mathematics of God, 1 was the result of the product of infinite zeros, which according to my calculations were all prime numbers:

$$\infty \times 0 = 1 \text{ (equation 2)}$$

This was the result of the fact that 1, divided by infinity, became 0.

$$1 / \infty = 0 \text{ (equation 1)}$$

And for the commutative properties of equations, from equation 1 we could obtain equation 2.

Zero, as I will show, was for me a prime number (see demonstration below). For me, the series of prime numbers that for classical mathematics started from 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, ∞ , had to start from 0, because I had shown that 0 was a prime number. The series of prime numbers had to be modified like this:

$$0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, \dots \infty$$

Unfortunately, there were serious objections to the validity of equation 1, because classical mathematicians said that every number divided infinite times became zero,

and therefore that equation was diabolically undetermined, according to the authoritative opinion of the famous Norwegian mathematician Abel.

But the mathematicians referred to classical mathematics, not to the Kabbalistic mathematics, in which the zero did not represent a "nothing", but a point without dimensions of the Substance of God, and therefore a point endowed with existence. Multiplying any number by a *logon* did not mean turning it into nothing, it meant confirming its existence. To divide any number by an infinite number, meant to dig out its roots of existence. The zero, that is the *logon*, was not a "nothing" but the beginning of an event in space-time!

If we take the equation: $2 / \infty = 0$, or the equation $78 / \infty = 0$, where the zeros represented logons, the commutative property of the equations was no longer valid, precisely because from the physical (and not mathematical) point of view those values $2 / \infty$ and $78 / \infty$, were dimensionless *logons* that had zero dimension, but that zero was not a nothing, but the smallest part of the Substance of God. In fact, unlike the mathematical operation, $0 / 0$ was not equal to 0, but being *logons*:

$0 / 0 = 1$, as also $2 / \infty$, divided by itself, became: $2 / \infty : 2 / \infty = 1$,

and $78 / \infty : 78 / \infty = 1$.

That 1 represented the Unity of God, which was all in all and also included all the numbers, including all the prime numbers between 0 and ∞ .

The discovery that 0 is a prime number.

Logically 1 is not a prime number even though it is a divine number.

The number 1 can be obtained by multiplying two smaller negative numbers:

$(-1) \times (-1) = 1$ therefore it is not prime, for the definition of prime numbers.

It must however be noted that if 1 is not prime, not even - 1 is prime and as strictly speaking in mathematical terms, a non prime number must be the result of the product of two prime numbers (fundamental mathematical truth) then in the case of 1 it is necessary to admit that there are no two or more smaller prime numbers that multiplied among them give 1 as a result. But Leon had shown (see above) that 1 was also the result of the product of infinite zeros, which were prime numbers for him, and this guaranteed that it was a natural number not prime. We will therefore

see that 1 is a special number only because it is one of the three divine numbers, but only for that reason.

The 0 understood as a *logon*, instead is a divine prime number, for these reasons. To be prime, a number must be divisible by itself or by 1. And 0 cannot be obtained by multiplying two smaller prime numbers, which is one of the requirements to be prime and can satisfy the criterion of being divisible by itself, because $0 / 0 = 1$ as all the prime numbers divided by themselves and can also be divisible by 1, i.e. $0 / 1 = 0$ remaining equal to itself as all the prime numbers divided by 1.

But then 0 is also a prime number.

As far as ∞ is concerned it too is a prime number because it cannot be divided by any number except itself and 1, and there are no prime numbers that multiplied by each other produce ∞ , in fact if you divide or multiply ∞ by any number, for Cantor's math, it always remains ∞ .

What is the conclusion? God, being mathematically the sum of the infinite atoms of space-time, the famous *logons*, is unity 1, that is the sum of all that exists and He is all in all, included between the two prime numbers 0 and ∞ .