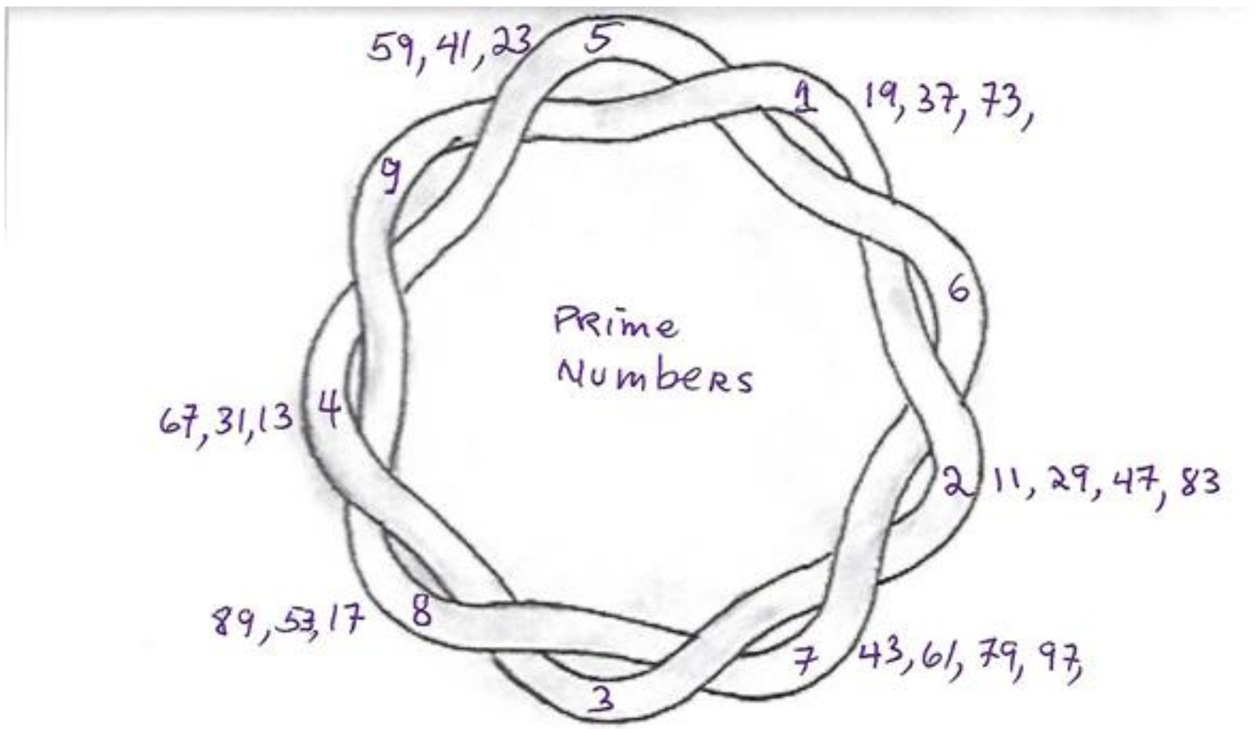
ADDENDUM: THE ORDERING MODULE FOR PRIME NUMBERS

by Pierre Beaudry, 4/13/22

Here is a nice little construction for the ordering of prime numbers in tune with the doubling power of two of the well-tempered musical system.



The ordering of all prime numbers from 1 to 100 following 1, 2, 4, 8, 7, 5, etc.

The fact that no prime number ever falls on 3, 6, and 9, shows that the power of two of the well-tempered octaves of the musical system, which I have published in my report of yesterday, is the basis for the prime number series or *vise versa*. (See my report of yesterday, p. 16)

Take, for instance, the indefinite and natural series of the power of two, which underlies the octaves of the well-tempered musical system, centered on middle **C-256**, and add up the multiple digits of each number such that they correspond to single numbers as in the ordering of the following numbers: **7, 5, 1, 2, 4, 8**. Thus, for instance, **16** is **1+6** = **7** and **32** is **3+2 = 5**, etc:

1, 2, 4, 8,	**16,**	**32,**	**64,**	**128,**	**256,**	**512,**	**1024,**	**etc…**
	1+6	**3+2**	**6+4**	**1+2+8**	**2+5+6**	**5+1+2**	**1+0+2+4**	**etc…**
	7	**5**	**1+0**	**1+1**	**1+3**	**8**	**7**	**etc…**
	7	**5**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**8**	**7**	**etc…**

Note that the series **5, 1, 2, [4], 8, 7, 5** forms the six octaves of your piano keyboard with **256** [**4**] as middle **C**. The ordering of those octaves forms a unique musical range which, when put into a doubly-connected cyclical form, generates a higher transfinite modality of creative thinking. Inscribe those numbers into a modular torus cycle such that they represent an actual infinite cycle which integrates all prime numbers into a shared universal congruence and reciprocity of number **6**.

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