ON PRIME NUMBERS⑮(DefinitionⅨ)

October 30, 2019

Yuji Masuda
(y_masuda0208@yahoo.co.jp)

From "ON PRIME NUMBERS⑭(DefinitionⅧ)"

$$p[\infty] = 2 = -\infty = -e = i$$

$$\therefore\ ln\sqrt{\ln p[\infty]} = ln\sqrt{1 + \ln 4} = \frac{1}{2lne} = 1/2$$

Here, from "ON PRIME NUMBERS⑪"

$$\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1} \qquad ①$$

Here, from "ON PRIME NUMBERS⑪"

$$p[\infty] = 2 \qquad ②$$

$$\frac{e}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{p[\infty]}\right)^{p[\infty]}} = -\frac{2}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}} = -\frac{8}{9} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \qquad ③$$

∴③⇔② fulfills ①

That's all.（Proof End）