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**PRESENTATION :  
BUZZING WITH PRIME-NUMBERS**

**THIS ENABLES:  
TO SEND ANY MESSAGE  
IN A FRACTION OF A SECOND**

## **INTRO:**

### **FOR ANY SIZE MESSAGE**

**JUST 1 PAGE OR MORE PAGES  
OR A MILLION PAGES.**

**with: INSTANTLY SWITCHING AND OPENING**

### **EXAMPLES:**

- 1 VIDEO-SWITCHING**
- 2 ACCESS TO BOOKS**
- 3 DATA TRANSFER OF MILLIONS OF BOOKS**
- 4 AND INTER-SWITCHING BETWEEN ALL THESE IN THE  
BEGINNING OR AT ANY PLACE INSTANTLY**

### **SO FOR INSTANCE:**

**ALL INFORMATION OF THE NEW YORK LIBRARIES  
TO BOMBAY IN A SECOND.  
AND VICA VERSA, THE OTHER WAY AROUND.**

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## **CH.1 PRIME-NUMBERS**

- 1.1 general**
- 1.2 how, what and why**
- 1.3 generating primes**
- 1.4 handling primes**
- 1.5 patterns per prime**
- 1.6 predict next prime**

## CH.1 PRIME-NUMBERS

### 1.1 GENERAL

Prime-numbers are whole numbers, with a speciality

That is that each of them is unique.

A prime-number can not be divided, by any other whole number.

#### EXAMPLE OF A PRIME-NUMBER :

**the number 71:**

**this can not be divided by 2, 3, or any other whole number.**

A list of thousands of these numbers, are easily available, and can also be generated by anyone themselves easily.

These numbers can be used for buzzing.

In a similar way as number 166 on a menu list, can be understood be a waiter and a cook.

## CH.1.2 HOW, WHAT AND WHY

### HOW

#### HOW TO FIND PRIME-NUMBERS

So the definition of prime-numbers is now known.

Now it is that easy to find prime-numbers.

Starting at the lowest gives:

0	=	prime		
1	=	prime		
2	=	prime		
3	=	prime		
4	=	not	(can be devided by a previous number)	(numbers 0 and 1 excepted)
5	=	prime		
6	=	not	(can be devided by a previous number)	
7	=	prime		
8	=	not	(can be devided by a previous number)	
9	=	not	(can be devided by a previous number)	
10	=	not	(can be devided by a previous number)	
11	=	prime		
12	=	not	(can be devided by a previous number)	
13	=	prime		
14	=	not	(can be devided by a previous number)	

and so further and so on.

## **CH.1.2 HOW, WHAT AND WHY (CONTINUED)**

### **WHAT**

#### **WHAT IS A PRIME-NUMBER**

#### **Definition of prime-numbers:**

**PRIME NUMBERS are whole-numbers.**

**Which can not be divided.**

**By another whole number: except for the numbers 0 and 1.**

**Now come the specialities of PRIME NUMBERS :**

- 1. there are: VERY VERY MANY Really, literally up to infinity !**
- 2. they can be: extremely LONG.**

**There is no limit to their length either.**

**They can reach up to the furthest galaxy !**

## CH.1.2 HOW, WHAT AND WHY (CONTINUED)

### WHY

Why should anyone consider prime-numbers.

All numbers are special.

But prime-numbers even more.

The fact that they can not be devided, makes each of them unique.

### ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF A PRIME-NUMBER :

$$270 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$271 = \text{prime}$$

$$272 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 17$$

$$273 = 3 \times 7 \times 13$$

$$274 = 2 \times 137$$

**so the number 271:  
is more special, than the other numbers.**

And there are more possibilities by having also this prime-number,  
than there were up to this number.

These prime numbers can be used for coding.

Suppose you have enough numbers.

And you want a number which corresponds with a particular message.

The more different numbers you have,  
the greater is the chance to find a quick match.



### CH.1.3 Generating of prime-numbers

This can be done by hand as well as by computer.

- STEP 1 ONCE** A First of all make a table like a chess-board.  
And indicate on the top line the last digit of the numbers.  
1,3,7,9 and again 1,3,7,9 and again 1,3,7,9 etc.  
The reason is:  
we are looking for primes.  
And than 2,4,6 and 8 are not interesting (always a multitude of 2)  
And also 0 and 5 are not interesting (always a multitude of 5)
- STEP 2 ONCE** START Indicate all multiples of the first PRIME-NUMBERS 3,7,9,11,13,17,19 etc
- STEP 3 MULTIPLE** A Find next open number in the list of numbers, from 1 up to 99  
B This will be the next PRIME-NUMBER  
C Indicate all multiples for this number  
REPEAT THIS OVER AND OVER AGAIN
- STEP 3 REPEAT** A Find next open number in the list of numbers, from 1 up to whatever  
B This will be the next PRIME-NUMBER  
C Indicate all multiples for this number  
and so further and so on.

**STEP 3 REPEAT**  
etc.etc.etc

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## **CH.1.4 HANDLING OF PRIME-NUMBERS**

**A list of millions of primes can easily be stored.  
(the size of a file for this is comparable to the size of a music number)**

**Also a list of millions of primes can be easily generated,  
by a small program.  
(also comparable to the size of a music number)**

**And even by hand, a lot of number can be worked out.**

### **So conclusion:**

**A list of millions of primes can be readily available.  
For anyone, every-where at any time.**

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## **CH.1.5 PATTERN**

**NOW COMES THE BEAUTY:**

**THE MULTIPLES OF EACH PRIME, WILL SHOW A REPEATING PATTERN.  
EACH OF THEM IN A NICE DIFFERENT WAY.  
THEY CAN BE PUT ON TOP OF EACH OTHER.**

**ALL THESE PATTERNS TOGETHER, GIVE AN ARRAY OF  
REPEATING ELEMENTS UP TO INFINITY.**

**BY ALLOCATING THE NEXT PRIME-MULTIPLES THIS  
REPEATS AND REPEATS AND REPEATS...**

**SO EVENTUALLY MORE AND MORE PRIMES CAN BE FORSEEN  
AND WORKED OUT.**

**AND ALL PRIMES CAN BE GET TO BE KNOWN.**

## CH.1.5 PATTERNS PER PRIME-NUMBER ( CONTINUED )

EXAMPLE 1 :

TO SHOW HOW PATTERNS CAN BE FOUND WITH PRIME-NUMBERS

IN THIS CASE:

THE MULTIPLES OF THE PRIME 11

IN DETAIL ( just a part is shown of the bigger picture on next sheet 13 )

TO MAKE THE ACTUAL NUMBERS BETTER READABLE

1	3	7	9	1	3	7	9	1	3	7	9	1	3
numbers →													
1	3	7	9	11	13	17	19	21	23	27	29	31	33
101	103	107	109	111	113	117	119	121	123	127	129	131	133
201	203	207	209	211	213	217	219	221	223	227	229	231	233
301	303	307	309	311	313	317	319	321	323	327	329	331	333
401	403	407	409	411	413	417	419	421	423	427	429	431	433
501	503	507	509	511	513	517	519	521	523	527	529	531	533
601	603	607	609	611	613	617	619	621	623	627	629	631	633
701	703	707	709	711	713	717	719	721	723	727	729	731	733
801	803	807	809	811	813	817	819	821	823	827	829	831	833
901	903	907	909	911	913	917	919	921	923	927	929	931	933
1001	1003	1007	1009	1011	1013	1017	1019	1021	1023	1027	1029	1031	1033
1101	1103	1107	1109	1111	1113	1117	1119	1121	1123	1127	1129	1131	1133
1201	1203	1207	1209	1211	1213	1217	1219	1221	1223	1227	1229	1231	1233
1301	1303	1307	1309	1311	1313	1317	1319	1321	1323	1327	1329	/11	1333
1401	1403	1407	1409	1411	1413	1417	1419	1421	1423	1427	1429	1431	1433
1501	1503	1507	1509	1511	1513	1517	1519	1521	1523	1527	1529	1531	1533
1601	1603	1607	1609	1611	1613	1617	1619	1621	1623	1627	1629	1631	1633
1701	1703	1707	1709	1711	1713	1717	1719	1721	1723	1727	1729	1731	1733



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## **CH.1.6      ARRAY OF PATTERNS OF MULTIPLES OF PRIME-NUMBERS**

**ALL THESE PATTERNS TOGETHER, GIVE AN ARRAY OF REPEATING ELEMENTS UP TO INFINITY.**

**BY ALLOCATING THE NEXT PRIME-MULTIPLES THIS REPEATS AND REPEATS AND REPEATS...**

**SO EVENTUALLY MORE AND MORE PRIMES CAN BE FORSEEN AND WORKED OUT.  
AND ALL PRIMES CAN BE GET TO BE KNOWN.**



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## **CH.2 BUZZING**

**2.1 general**

**2.2 how**

**2.3 actual use of prime-numbers**



## CH.2 BUZZING

### 2.1 general

For the first telegraph (= a graph, a writer on a distance):  
a special coding was used: long and short intervals.

For the telephone, this was later finer tuned.  
And for computers now the binary-coding is used.

So every time a message is : coded and on the other side decoded.  
For telegraph, phone, computer, and even on a menu list (like number 166).

## **So conclusion:**

**Electronic communication is always done via coding.**

**And the communication is easier, the more flexible the coding is.  
And also easier, the more stronger the coding is.**

## CH.2.1 BUZZING general (continued)

### a line

So consider one line in a book, with different characters, capital characters, with extra small, and extra large writing, different make-up, and so on.

In the end it comes down to lists.  
Long lists with data, lots of data.  
But still a computer can handle the individual data in nano-seconds.

### a book

This is a multitude of just one line.  
And will have different make-up, even with illustrations, and photo's.

In the end it comes down to millions of these lists.  
But still a computer can handle the individual data in nano-seconds.  
And these long lists in milli-seconds.

### a library

This is a millionfold of just one book.

Again, In the end it comes down to even more lists.  
And still a computer can handle this very quick: in seconds.

### all

### libraries

Again a millionfold of just one library

Again, even more lists.  
And still a computer can handle this very quick.  
With the present technique it will takes a few hundred hours.  
And with the improved prime number possibilities much faster.

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## **CH.2.2 HOW:**

### **HOW TO HANDLE MESSAGES WITH PRIME-NUMBERS**

**Computers are good in handling numbers.**

**( In com-puting which is com=together plus putting)**

**( so in together-putting )**

**This is the one and only thing,  
where computers are good in.**

**So comparing one set of data,  
with one other set of data,  
is what it comes down to.**

**This is a task,  
what a computer can do,  
in a fraction of a second.**

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### CH.2.3 ACTUAL USE OF PRIME-NUMBERS

Take as example:

milk = 001101 000111 110100 011101

Check now a list of primes.

Suppose that the 283th prime contains this string, starting at the 2863th digit.

(note that the used numbers are not actual, and for illustration only)

Now a modus is found, to bypass this "0 and 1 string way of doing".

Which is so much better.

Even more when the size of the messages, becomes more and more.

#### **So conclusion:**

**Any message can be reduced to the format:**

- 1. a prime number is involved**
- 2. so many digits long**
- 3. and starting as that particular digit**

so: message = 283 prime / 2863 digit / 86241 bites long

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### CH.2.3 ACTUAL USE OF PRIME-NUMBERS (CONTINUED)

The same approach can be used in a million-fold for a book.

Then the message is:

List of primes with the following data:

prime-number X1 / starting at digit Y1 / and Z1 bites long  
next: prime-number X2 / starting at digit Y2 / and Z2 bites long  
next: prime-number X3 / starting at digit Y3 / and Z3 bites long  
etc. etc.

And these lists can be long.

And even when it gets to thousands of lists like this, it is handled fast.

Any computer handles this information in split-seconds.

**So conclusion:**

**Prime number coding has great advantages**

- \* The data-transfer is better managable.
- \* The size, and the speed of the data-transfer is better managable.
- \* The speed of the data-transfer can be much faster.

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## CH.2 EXTRA 1: SPLITTING

THIS IS A WAY OUT.

TO FACILITATE THE SAME APPROACH,

AT A EARLY STATE, WHERE NOT YET MANY PRIME-NUMBERS ARE AVAILABLE.

THIS IS ACHIEVED BY SPLITTING THE ORIGINAL MESSAGE.

Suppose there is not a direct match.

Than take just a part of the original code.

And do the other part seperately.

**And the beauty is, that this never can fail.**

Because you can keep going on.

You can break up the original code.

Again and again.

Until for each part a match is found.

After so many attemps,

there will allways be a solution.

## CH.2 EXTRA 2: SPECIAL NUMBERS

**PI:** THE NUMBER PI , STANDS FOR THE NUMBER OF TIMES, THE CIRCLE DIAMETER CAN BE LAYED OUT ON THE CIRCLE SIDE ITSELF.  
AND THAT IS THREE TIMES AND A BIT.  
THE EXACT NUMBER IS A NEVER ENDING NATURAL NUMBER.  
AND THE MORE REFINED, YOU WANT IT, THE MORE DIGITS THERE ARE.  
AND THERE IS REALLY NO END TO IT.

**Others:** THERE ARE MORE SPECIAL NUMBERS AND SEQUENCES  
THESE CAN BE PERFECTLY USED FOR CODING A MESSAGE.

**Trics:** ALSO TRICS CAN BE USED, TO IDENTIFY SPECIFIC NUMBERS EASILY.

LIKE: \* MULTIPLES OF PRIMES:  
PRIME 110 TO THE POWER 4 =  $110^4$   
which is the number : 12. 365. 719. 201

LIKE: \* STAGGERED PRIMES:  
 $1094 = \text{PRIME } 182 + 35$

LIKE: \* EXPONENT OF PRIMES:  
PRIME 76 TO THE POWER OF PRIME 32  
GIVES  
 $4, 009.571. 796. 036. 607. 991. 3 \text{ E} + 290$  (rounded off at some point) .

**Notation:**

BY THE WAY:  
about special E-notation:  
E2 MEANS NOTHING MORE, THAN SHIFT THE COMMA 2 PLACES.  
SO:  $1, 115 \text{ E} 2$  means just :  $111, 5$

## CH.2 EXTRA 3: QUICK REFERENCE (The marbles in football-fields method)

For extreme long prime-numbers there is an easy way.

To refer to these ones.

To identify each one seperately.

COMPARE THIS TO MARBLES, POSITIONED ON FOOTBALL-FIELDS.

ALL NICELY ARRANGED IN COLOMNS AND ROWS.

NOW IF ONE PARTICULAR MARBLE, STANDS FOR ONE PARTICULAR PRIME-NUMBER,  
THE REFERENCE CAN FULSTAND WITH THE FOLLOWING:

IN CITY :	CHICAGO	A
FOOTBALL-FIELD:	2863	B
COLOMN :	234.456	C
ROW	692.827	D

IN THIS WAY, CAN A TRILLION DIGIT NUMBER, BE REDUCED TO 4 SETS OF DATA

THIS WORKS OF COURSE ONLY IF BOTH PARTIES, WHICH COMMUNICATE,  
HAVE A REFERENCE LIST FOR THESE FOOTBALL-FIELDS WITH THEIR NUMBERS.  
BUT THIS CAN ALL BE PRE-ARRANGED.

AND THESE LISTS CAN BE EASILY HANDLED BY COMPUTERS.  
AND ARE NOT NEEDED FOR THE COMMUNICATION AS SUCH.

**So conclusion:**

**A TRILLION DIGIT LONG PRIME-NUMBER CAN BE REDUCED TO JUST 4 PIECES OF DATA.**



## CH.3 about us:

We are Annelies and John Toet,  
Together lived and worked in The Hague, born in 1948 and 1949.  
Raised our four children and via a 30-year investigation, still further looking  
for the real roots of the bible.

We lived in a christian community for 6 months.  
John is self-learning and is 25 years busy with hebrew and aramaic and other languages.  
And started a website for the basic-principles of the gospel ([www.1inC.nl](http://www.1inC.nl)).  
And another website for the basic-principles of the language of the bible ([www.aramaicwords.nl](http://www.aramaicwords.nl))  
On these sites are mentioned our phone-number and email-adress.

Together we have composed a book-marker.  
Here the words of Jesus are compressed (a bit cryptic, but in any case, all is retrievable) .  
And it shows on one side in 1 or 2 words the subject,  
and on the other side the most direct speaking gospel-text.

The information we give is free.  
So please use it, if you want, and spread the information.  
If you want to support in any-way (non-material as well as otherwise), you are most welcome.

The initial idea was to spread this book-marker every where (especially we thought of young people in china).  
But we realize that, round the corner, the need is not less than anywhere else.

So if anybody is willing to translate or cooperate: that is highly appreciated.

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30 SEPT 2014 JOHN TOET THE HAGUE

FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND BACK-UP , PLEASE SEE

[www.aramaicwords.nl](http://www.aramaicwords.nl)

HERE ARE ALL THE INS AND OUTS OF THE ROOTS OF THE LANGUAGE LAYED OUT.