Proof of Riemann Hypothesis Last Version

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Palestine

Al-Quds and

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Flood

Theorem

Al-Aqsa

Flood Number

Theory

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Abstract

This conjecture has been unsolved for over 160 years

Revolutionary Breakthroughs in Number Theory, Complex Analysis, and the Riemann Hypothesis, shattering the Foundations of Mathematics, Breaking the Boundaries of Infinity

In this revolutionary work, we demolish long-standing mathematical barriers and reconstruct the very fabric of number theory, complex analysis, and infinity itself**.**

The old mathematical world is gone. Welcome to the new.

I present an entirely original mathematical framework that overturns conventional understanding of numbers, infinity, and complex analysis. Through groundbreaking definitions and proofs, this work achieves what was previously deemed impossible:

The Collapse of Infinite Products – Demonstrating that any non-unit complex number (S ≠ ±1), when multiplied by itself infinitely, converges to zero

S*S*S*……. = 0 like : 5*5*5*…… =0

This research overturns centuries of mathematical consensus by proving that the Riemann zeta function at $s = 1$ **converges to an exact finite value**

$Z(1) = ∏^2/6 \quad +1/12$

We resolve one of the most counterintuitive problems in analytic number theory by proving the exact evaluation of the infinite product of negative primes:

The Emptiness Paradigm : A Radical Reconstruction of the Complex Plane

This work overturns 200 years of complex analysis by demonstrating the fundamental incompleteness of the Argand plane. We introduce new complex plane with emptiness space that looks like black hole

In this proof that contains 294 pages, I will prove the conjecture of Riemann hypothesis using **theorems and formulas that have never discovered before** , I will also prove that there is and other function that is similar to Riemann Zeta Function and all its non trivial zeros lie exactly on critical strip – 1/2

If mathematician like Ramanujan has found the sum of this infinite series : 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+…… = -1/12 , I will prove the value of this infinite product : (-2)*(-3)*(-5)*(-7)*(-11)*(-13)*(-17)*………… = ?

If the mathematician Euler has prove that $1/1^2 + 1/2^2 + 1/3^2 + 1/4^2 + 1/5^2 + \ldots.. = ∏^2/6$

In this proof , I will generalize this formula for any S , hence S is a complex number

$Z(S) + Z(-S) = ∏^2/6$

You will find many other formulas and theorems that justify and prove Riemann hypothesis conjecture

Notice: **the content is at the bottom of this research**

*Brief story about Riemann zeta function:

The first one who used the zeta function was the famous mathematician EULER. He used the function by using real numbers variables.

After that Riemann came and extended this function of zeta using imaginary numbers variables

Z(s) = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1/n^s = \frac{1}{1^s} + \frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{3^s} + \frac{1}{4^s} + \frac{1}{5^s} + \frac{1}{6^s} + \frac{1}{7^s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots.$

Riemann noticed that zeta function is equal to 0 in non trivial zeros

Z(s) =0 $\Longrightarrow$ **S= 1/2 + iy ,Re(S)= 1/2** ,All non trivial zeros has an real numbers that equal to 1/2

This is what we call Riemann hypothesis

All these non trivial zeros has a relationship with the distribution of prime numbers

*New definition of natural numbers:

Natural numbers are divided in 2 groups: even numbers and odd numbers

And if we excluded the number 1 and the number 2 , then we can divide the natural numbers into 4 groups :

Hence the odd numbers will be divided into 2 groups :

-Prime numbers group, and odd numbers that are not primes

Hence the even numbers will divided into 2 groups:

-Pure even numbers group, and even numbers that are not pure

**Prime numbers :

Prime numbers are numbers that accept to be devided by itselves and by 1, and we give them **P** as a symbol

Example: 3,5,7,11,13,17,19,23

** odd numbers but are not prime numbers:

Odd numbers that are not primes are odd numbers that can be divided by itselves and also can be divided by odd numbers and can be divided by prime numbers, and these numbers are product of prime numbers ,we give them **∏P** as a symbol

Example:

$(\prod P)_1=3*5*17*149*421$

$(\prod P)_2=11*13*13*29*173*173*173$

$(\prod P)_3=131*(199)^{15}*(312)^{2}*439*(180)^{10}$

** even pure numbers :

Even pure numbers are numbers that accept to be devided by itselves and also accept to be devided by an other even pure numbers that is less than them,and they are written like $\mathbf{2^n}$,and we give them **even.p** as a symbol

Example:

$8 = 2^3$, $8/1 = 8$, $8/8 = 1$, $8/2 = 4$, $8/4 = 2$

This means that 8 accept to be devided by itself and to be devided by 1 and by 4 and also by 2

Other examples:

$16 = 2^4$, $32 = 2^5$, $64 = 2^6$

** even numbers but are not pure :

Even numbers that are not pure are even numbers that accept to be devided by itselves, and to be devided by 1, and also accept to be devided by odd number or even number or both of them ,and they accept to be devided by **2** and **2^n**. we give them **∏P** as a symbol.

These numbers are a general form, they can be written like this :

$$(\prod P)_2=2^n.(\pi P)_1$$

$$\prod P = 28 = 4*7 = 2^2 * 7$$

$$\prod P = 1992376 = 2^3 * (37*53*127)$$

1992376 accepts to be devided by itself and by 1 and by 2 , and accept also to be devided by 37 and by 53 and by 127 and by 1961 and by 4699 and by 6731 and by 249047

**Special number : 2

The number 2 is a special number because it is at the same time a even pure number and it is a prime number ,and it is the smallest prime number and the smallest even pure number

** General form of any Natural number:

Any natural number is written like one of these forms:

1) $n = 1$ or $n = 2$ or $n = even.p = 2^n$
2) $n = P$ or $n = (P)^m$ hence P is a prime number and m is a natural number
3) $n = \prod P$ or $n = (\prod P)^m$ hence $\prod P$ is an even number but not pure and m is a natural number
4) $n = \prod P$ or $n = (\prod P)^m$ hence $\prod P$ is an odd number but not a prime and m is a natural number

*brief story about numbers , especially complex numbers :

The first group of numbers that we have studied in primary school is natural numbers , and then we have studied decimal numbers , and then rational numbers ,after that we have studied integers numbers , and in high school we have studied real numbers and complex numbers

Imagine that we have just Natural numbers . What will be the aim and objective behind inventing other groups of numbers?

** Natural numbers Group: N

Natural numbers are numbers that we have first studied in our primary school or before

0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 , 9 , 10 , 11 , ……………………………………………

Let us solve this exercise:

We have 4 apples and we have 2 boys

The question is: how many apples can anyone get?

To resolve this problem, we have to resolve this equation :

$$2x = 4$$

Then $x = 4/2$

As a result we get $x = 2$

Consequently, any boy will get 2 apples, so we do not have a problem to represent a result using natural numbers

Let us resolve another problem or exercise:

We have 3 apples and we have 2 boys

The question is: how many apples can anyone get ?

To resolve this problem , we have to resolve this equation :

$$2x = 3$$

Then $x = 3/2$

It is impossible to resolve this problem using natural numbers Group, because there is no natural number that belongs to N and can resolve this equation .That is why mathematical communities and mathematicians brought   new group that called D decimal numbers to solve the equation.

** Decimal numbers Group: D

Decimal numbers Group is numbers that can represent new values like half and quarter, this let us talk about 1 apple half apple that can be represented by 1,5 and 3 apples and quarter apple that can be represented by 3,25

Example of these decimal numbers :

45,60 , 2,703 , 2,5 , -2,4 , 303,616 , 7,554

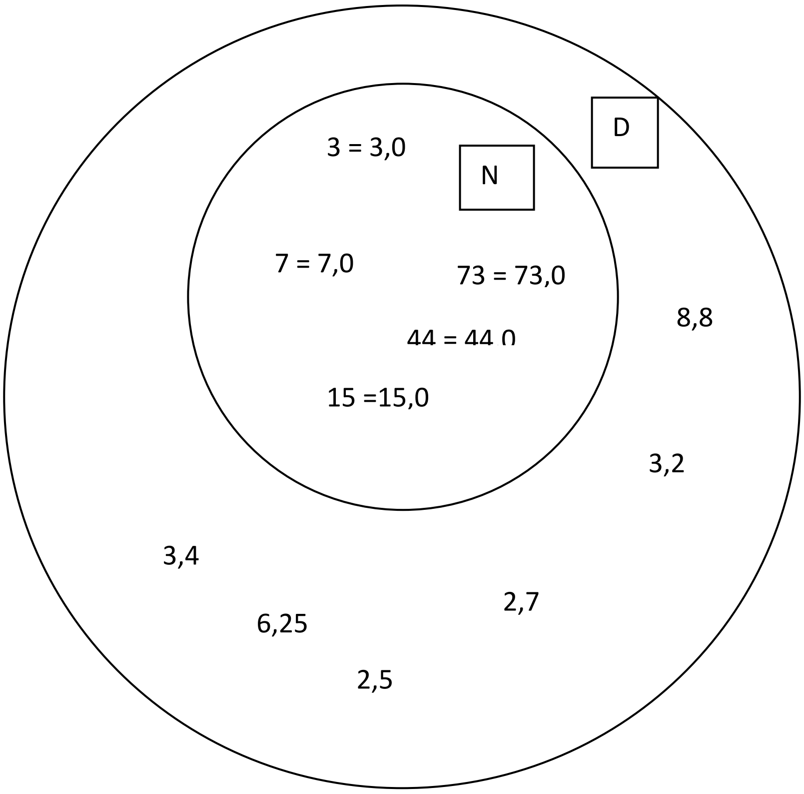
All natural numbers can be written on a form of decimal numbers

Hence   3 = 3,0   435 = 435,0   77 = 77,0

So we can say that $N \subset D$ and we can also say that we have add decimal numbers that are not natural numbers to natural numbers that are in fact decimal numbers .

$3 \in N$ and $3 \in D$

$3,4 \notin N$ and $3,4 \in D$



So the solution for the previous problem is : $x = 3/2$

This means that everyone will get 1 apple and half $x=1,5$

Let us to resolve another problem :

We have 10 apples and we have 3 boys. The question is: how many apples can anyone get ?

To resolve this problem , we have to resolve this equation :

$$3x = 10$$

So: $x = 10/3$

Let us divide 10 over 3

10	3
10	3,3333333333………………
10	
10	
…	
…	

As a conclusion, it is impossible to find the accurate decimal value for this division , we can say that there is no decimal number that can achieve the result . Because we have an infinite division

So that is why mathematical communities and mathematicians have brought new group numbers

** Rational numbers Group: Q

Rational numbers group are numbers that can represent new values such as one- third , we will be enable to represent one-third of apple by 1/3

Example of these rational numbers :

1/3 , 1/7 , 6/7 , 33/25 , 101/30 , -7/9

All natural numbers can be written on a form of rational numbers

Hence 77 = 77/1 , 104 = 104/1 , 22 = 22/1 = 44/2 , 45 = 45/1 = 135/3

And all decimal numbers can be written on a form of rational numbers

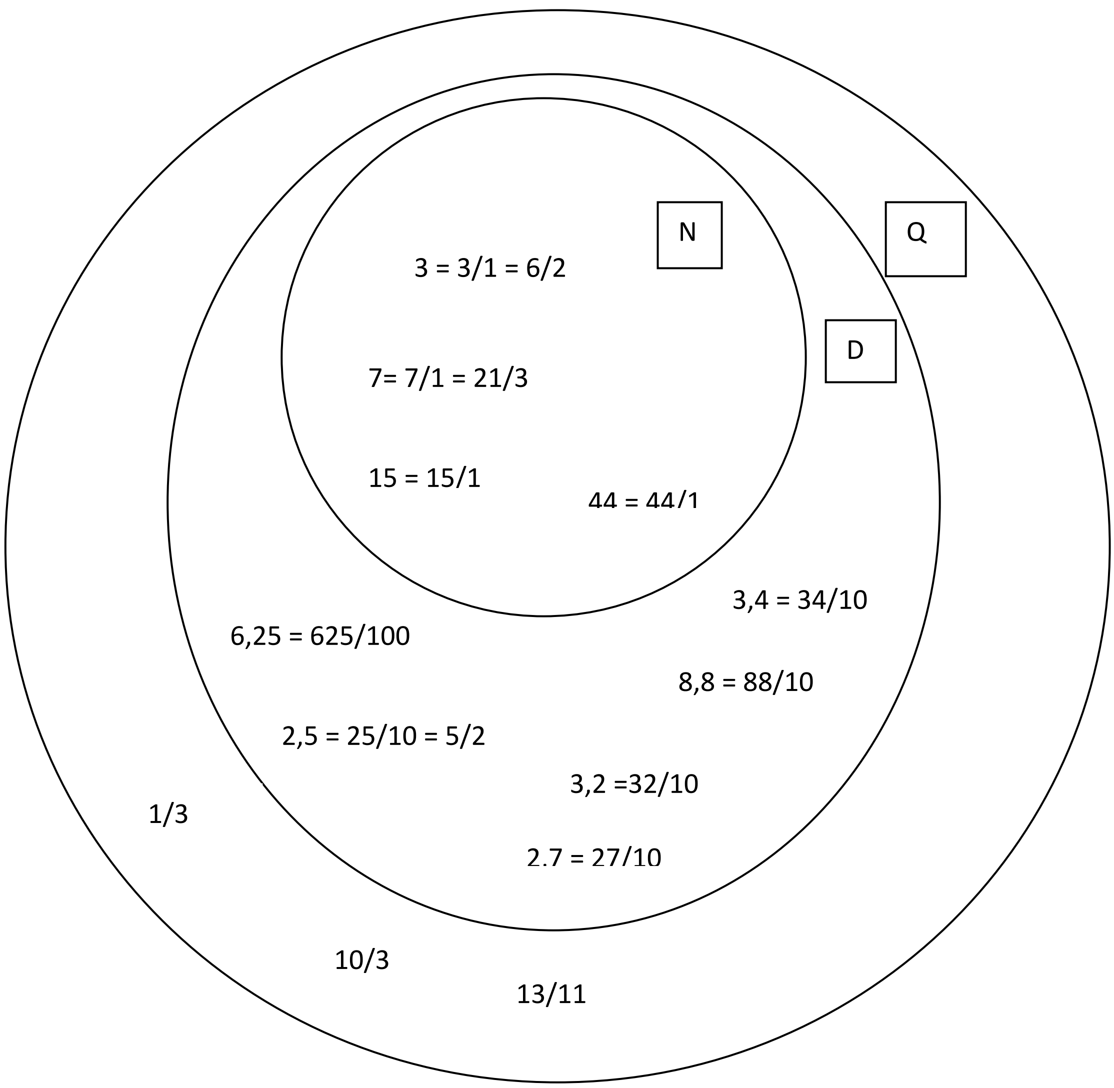
Hence 7,15 =715/100 , 31,12 = 3112/100 , 40,301 = 40301/1000 , 7,5 =75/10 = 15/2

So we can say that $N \subset D \subset Q$ and we can also say that we have add rational numbers that are not decimal numbers to decimal numbers that are in fact rational numbers .

$3 \in N$ and $3 \in D$ and $3 \in Q$

$3,4 \notin N$ and $3,4 \in D$ and $3,4 \in Q$

$10/3 \notin N$ and $10/3 \notin D$ and $10/3 \in Q$



So the solution for the previous problem or exercise is:

$X = 10/3$

$X = 10/3 = 3 + 1/3$

As a result everyone will get 3 apples and one- third apple

Let us resolve another problem or another exercise

I went to the market to buy 1 kilo of apple , I got 1 kilo of apple and when I want to pay with my bank card I found that I have just 2 dollars and the kilo of apple costs 3 dollars , so it was impossible to take 1 kilo of apple with me because

$3 > 2$. To avoid this situation and because I am a client of this market ,the stuff gave me a permission to take 1 kilo of apple and to bring 1 dollar for the next time , so I take 1 kilo of apple on credit of 1 dollar

Mathematically this can be expressed in this manner

$X = 2 - 3$

It is impossible because 3 is greater than 2 , so mathematicians should bring new numbers to solve such problems and add new notions such as credit

** Integers numbers Group: Z

The integers number group are numbers that take negative sign , it can represent negative value such as credit or temperature under 0 or the level of elevator and many other examples

Example:

-1 , -15 , -223

So the solution of the previous problem will be written like this :

$X = 2 - 3$

$X = -1$ that represent the credit of 1 dollar

$3 \in N$ and $3 \in D$ and $3 \in Q$ and $3 \notin Z$

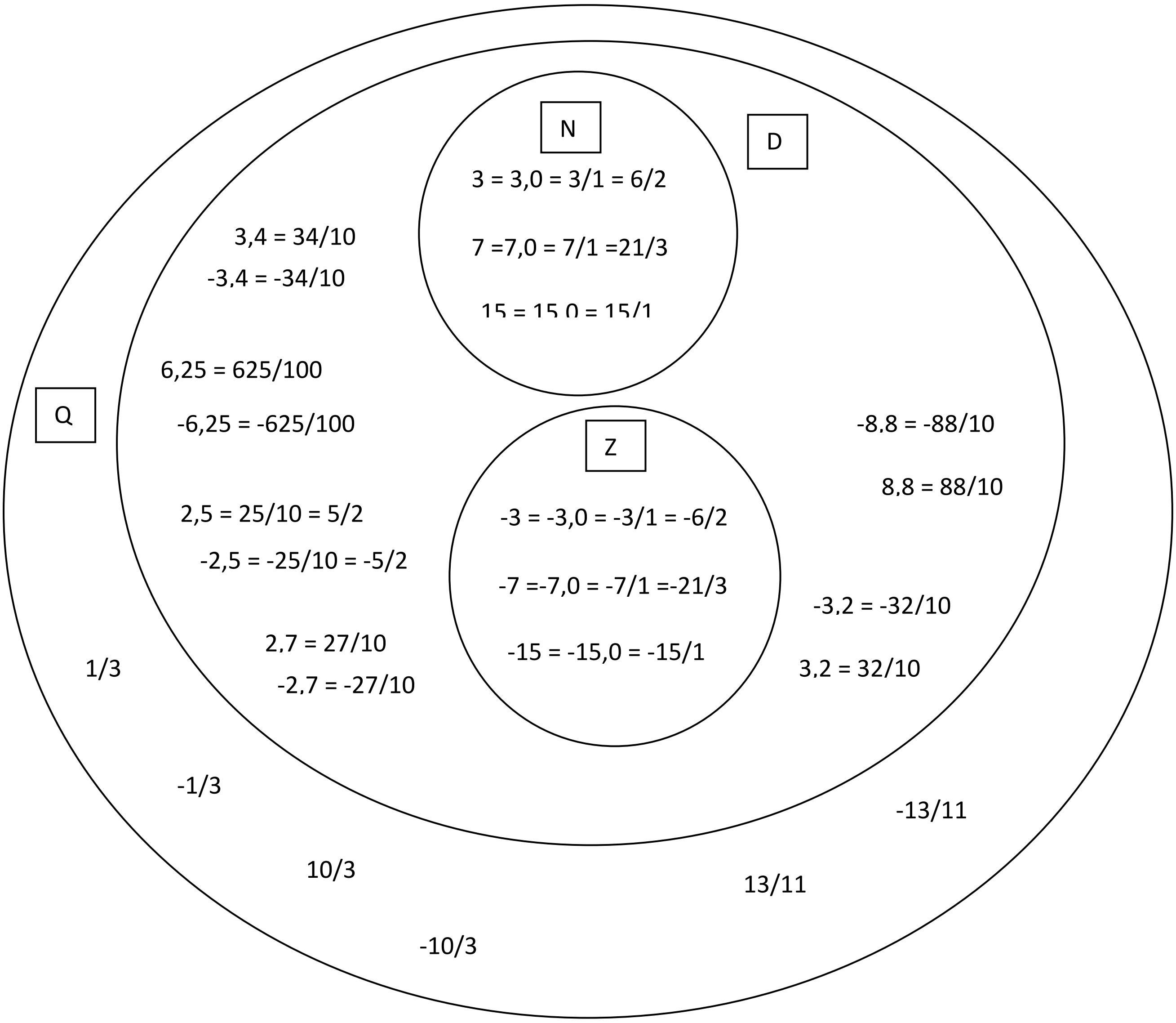
$-3 \in Z$ and $-3 \in D$ and $-3 \in Q$ and $3 \notin N$

$3{,}4 \notin N$ and $3{,}4 \in D$ and $3{,}4 \in Q$

$-3{,}4 \notin Z$ and $-3{,}4 \in D$ and $-3{,}4 \in Q$

$10/3 \notin N$ and $10/3 \notin D$ and $10/3 \in Q$

$-10/3 \notin Z$ and $-10/3 \notin D$ and $-10/3 \in Q$



We are going to talk about a problem by asking many questions about number Groups, and we will answer to these questions

Question 1: what is the number that is multiplied by itself and we get as result 9

To resolve this problem we have to resolve this equation

$X*X = 9$

$X^2 = 9$

$X = 3$ or $X = -3$ because $3*3 = 9$ and $(-3)*(-3) = 9$

Consequently the number that is multiplied by itself and gives 9 as result is 3 or -3

Question 2: What is the number that is multiplied by itself and we get 4,9729 as a result ?

To resolve this problem, we have to resolve this equation:

$$X*X = 4{,}9729$$

Then $X = 2{,}23$ or $X = -2{,}23$

Because $2{,}23 * 2{,}23 = 4{,}9729$ and $(-2{,}23) * (-2{,}23) = 4{,}9729$

Consequently the number that is multiplied by itself and gives 4,9729 as result is 2,23 or -2,23

Question 3: What is the number that is multiplied by itself and we get 100/9 as a result ?

To resolve this problem, we have to resolve this equation:

$$X*X = 100/9$$

Then $X = 10/3$ or $X = -10/3$

Because $10/3 * 10/3 = 100/9$ and $(-10/3) * (-10/3) = 100/9$

Consequently the number that is multiplied by itself and gives 100/9 as result is 10/3 or -10/3

Question 4: What is the number that is multiplied by itself 3 times and we get 27 as a result ?

To resolve this problem, we have to resolve this equation:

$$X*X*X = 27$$

$$X^3 = 27$$

Because 3 * 3 * 3 = 27

Consequently the number that is multiplied by itself 3 times and gives 27 as result is 3

Question 5: What is the number that is multiplied by itself 3 times and we get -46,656 as a result ?

To resolve this problem, we have to resolve this equation:

$$X*X*X = -46{,}656$$

$$X^3 = -46{,}656$$

$$X = -3{,}6$$

Because (-3,6) * (-3,6) * (-3,6) = -46,656

Consequently the number that is multiplied by itself 3 times and gives -46,656 as result is -3,6

Question 6: What is the number that is multiplied by itself 3 times and we get 343/729 as a result ?

To resolve this problem, we have to resolve this equation:

$$X*X*X = 343/729$$

$$X^3 = 343/729$$

$$X = 7/9$$

Because 7/9 * 7/9 * 7/9 = 343/729

Consequently the number that is multiplied by itself 3 times and gives 343/729 as result is 7/9

Question 7: What is the number that is multiplied by itself , and we get 2 as a result ?

To resolve this problem, we have to resolve this equation:

$X*X = 2$ $X^2 = 2$

Depends on groups of numbers that exist (N, Z , D ,Q) there is no number that belongs to these groups of numbers and solves this equation, so mathematicians have brought new group of numbers in order to solve this equation

** Real numbers Group: R

$3\in N$ and $3\in D$ and $3\in Q$ $3\in Q$ and $3\notin Z$

$-3\in Z$ and $-3\in D$ and $-3\in Q$ $-3\in R$ and $3\notin N$

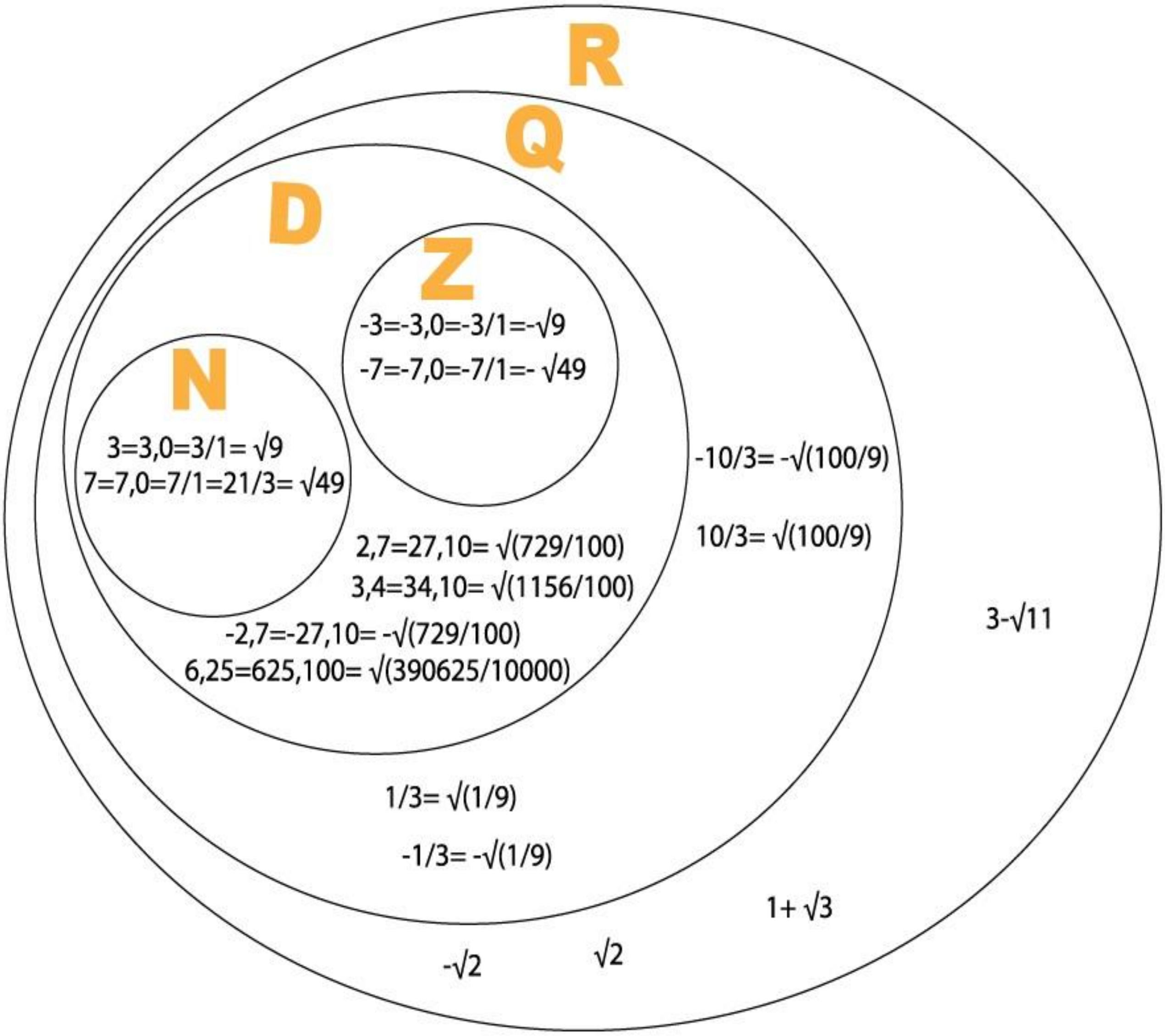
$3,4\notin N$ and $3,4\notin Z$ and $3,4\in D$ and $3,4\in Q$ and $3,4\in R$

$-3,4\notin Z$ and $-3,4\notin N$ $-3,4\in D$ and $-3,4\in Q$ and $-3,4\in R$

$10/3\notin N$ and $10/3\notin Z$ and $10/3\notin D$ and $10/3\in Q$ and $10/3\in R$

$-10/3\notin Z$ and $-10/3\notin N$ and $-10/3\notin D$ and $-10/3\in Q$ and $-10/3\in R$

$\sqrt{2}\notin N$ and $\sqrt{2}\notin Z$ and $\sqrt{2}\notin D$ and $\sqrt{2}\notin Q$ and $\sqrt{2}\in R$



The group of real numbers are numbers that can represent a solution of this kind of equation like $X^2 = 2$ or

$X^3 = 6$

Example of these numbers : $\sqrt{2}$, $-\sqrt{2}$, -$\sqrt[7]{8}$, 1-$\sqrt{7}$, 3+2$\sqrt{5}$

Hece

all natural numbers can be written on a form of real numbers

Example: 3 = $\sqrt{9}$, 10 = $\sqrt{100}$, 11 = $\sqrt{121}$

And all integers numbers can be written on a form of real numbers

Example: -3 = - $\sqrt{9}$, - 3 = - $\sqrt[3]{27}$, - 7 = - $\sqrt{49}$

And all decimal numbers can be written on a form of real numbers

Example: 2,7 = $\sqrt{729/100}$, - 2,7 = - $\sqrt{729/100}$

And all rational numbers can be written on a form of real numbers

Example: 1/3 = $\sqrt{1/9}$, - 1/3 = - $\sqrt{1/9}$

So we can say that : $N \subset D \subset Q \subset R$ and $Z \subset D \subset Q \subset R$

As a result we can say that the group of real numbers R contains all groups of numbers plus new numbers that do not belong to previous group of numbers such as : $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{7}$, - $\sqrt[3]{11}$, - $\sqrt{3}$

So the solution of previous problem or exercise is :

$X^2 = 2$

$X = \sqrt{2}$ or $X = -\sqrt{2}$

In high school we have studied that all number under a square root are positive and not negative, and we have studied also that any positive number multiplied by another positive number gives a positive number as a result, and any negative number multiplied by another negative number gives positive number as a result .

(+) *(+) = (+) and (-) * (-) = (+)

Let us ask an important question:

The question: What is the number that is multiplied by itself and we get - 2 as a result ?

To resolve this problem, we have to resolve this equation:

$$X*X = - 2$$

$$X^2 = - 2$$

It is impossible to resolve this equation , because there is no real positive number multiplied by another real positive numbers and gives us negative number, and there is no real negative number multiplied by another real negative numbers and gives us negative number so we need to bring new group of numbers that is big than group of real numbers R that help us to resolve this equation .

** Complex numbers Group: ℂ

So to come up with this new group of number which is a complex numbers that has a symbol ℂ , mathematicians have followed the same strategy that they followed to come up with previous group of numbers which means that all numbers of a previous group are a part of the new group “complex numbers” plus new numbers that do not belong to previous group of numbers " N , Z , D , Q , R "

All the previous numbers of groups N and Z and D and Q and R will be written in new form that is a form of complex number

The general form of a complex number is : $S = a + ib$

Hence a is a real number of a complex number S and b is an imaginary number of a complex number S

Without forgotten that $i^2 = 1$

Example of complex numbers :

$\sqrt{3}$ /3 +1/3 i , 3 + i$\sqrt{2}$, 2 + 2i , - 7 – 8i , - 11 +i$\sqrt{7}$

Natural numbers can be written in a form of complex numbers like this :

7 = 7 + 0i , 111 = 111 + 0i , 730 = 730 + 0i

Integers numbers can be written in a form of complex numbers like this :

-6 = - 6 + 0i , - 30 = - 30 + 0i , - 47 = - 47 + 0i

Decimal numbers can be written in a form of complex numbers like this :

2,37 = 2,37 + 0i , - 6,7 = - 6,7 + 0i

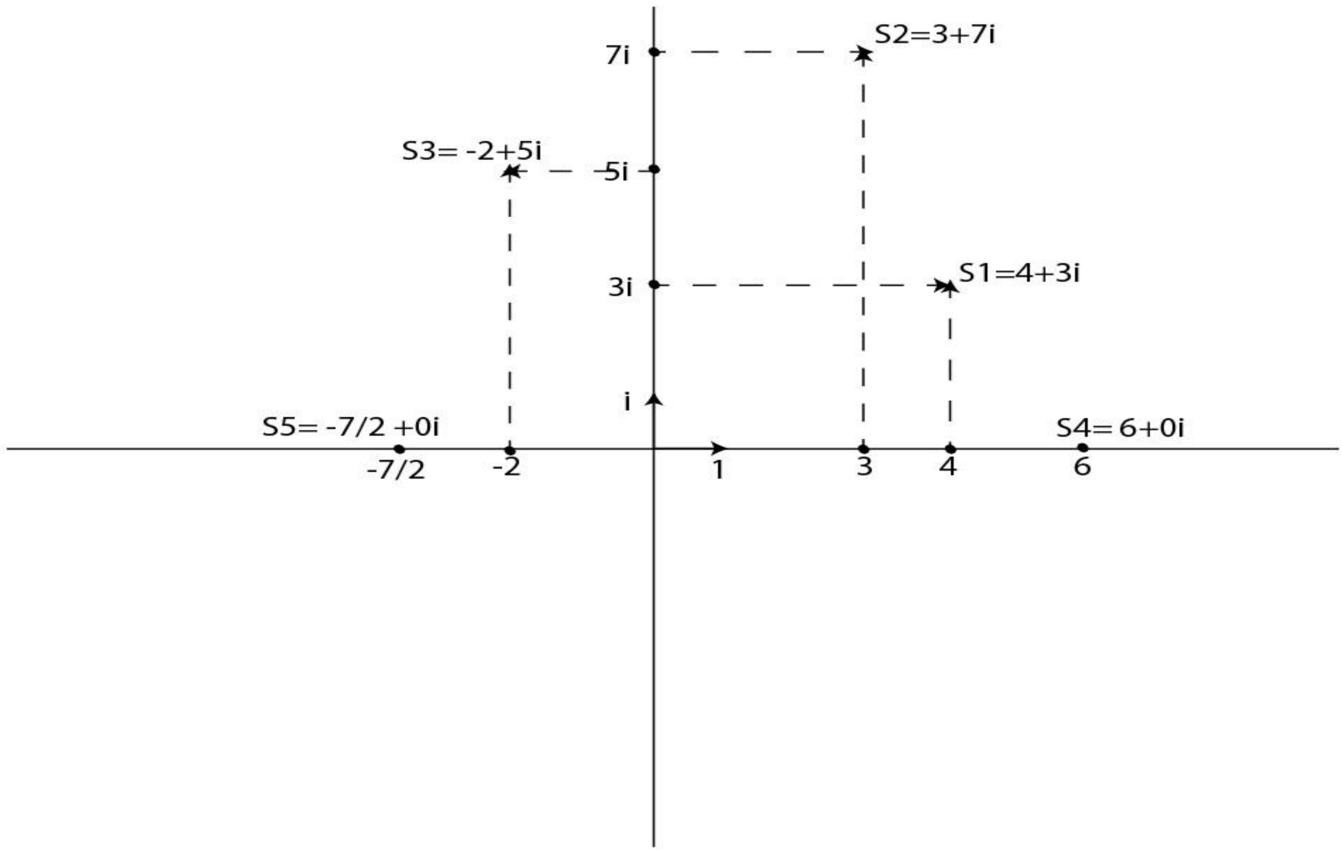
Rational numbers can be written in a form of complex numbers like this :

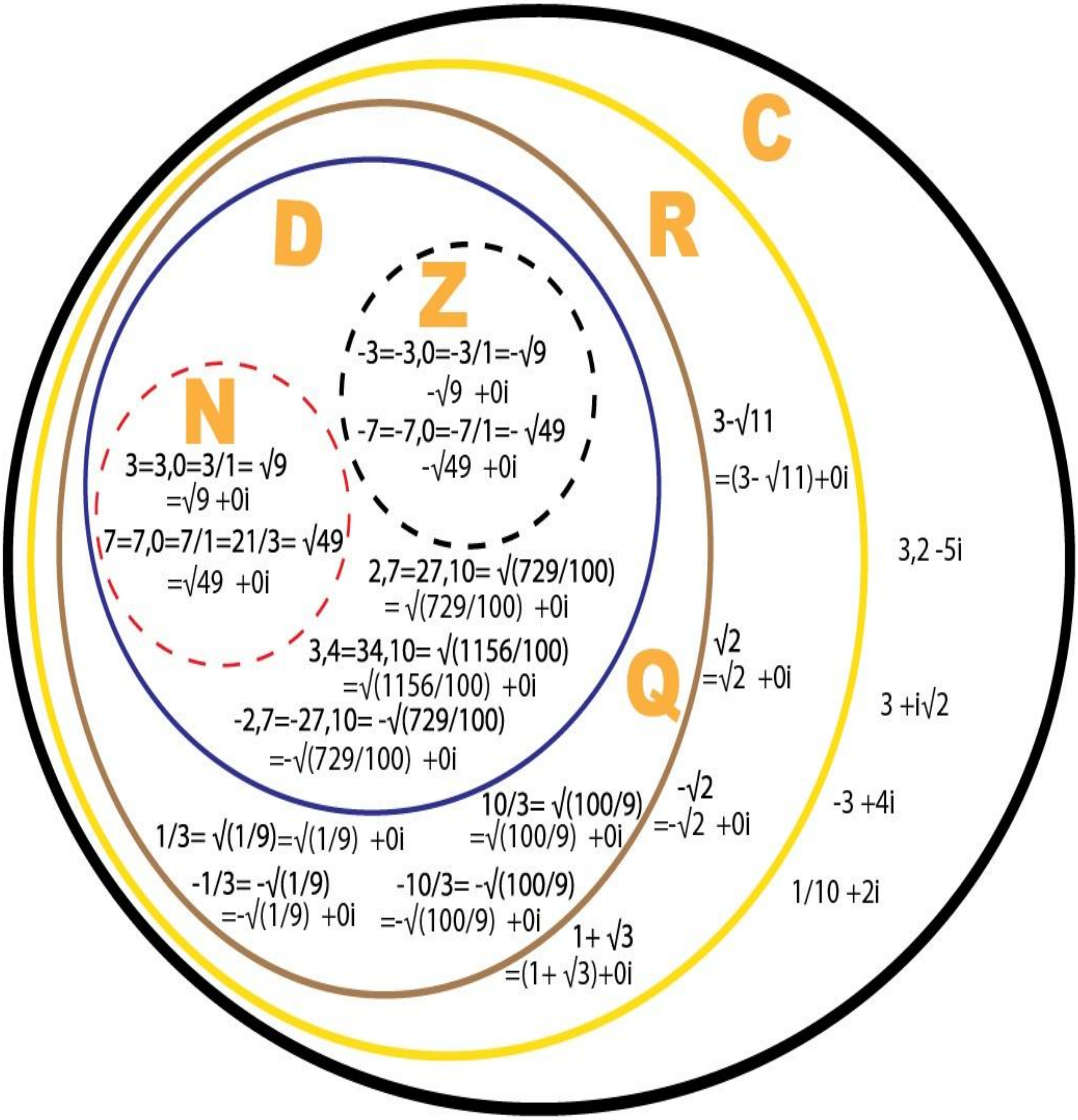
7/3 = 7/3 + 0i , - 3/10 = - 3/10 + 0i , 19/17 = 19/17 + 0i

Real numbers can be written in a form of complex numbers like this :

$\sqrt{7/8}$ = $\sqrt{7/8}$ + 0i , - $\sqrt{3}$ / 2 = - $\sqrt{3}$ / 2 + 0i , $\sqrt{2}$ = $\sqrt{2}$ + 0i

Geometric representation of complex numbers :




C
R
D
Z
N
Q
-3=-3,0=-3/1=-√9
-√9 +0i
-7=-7,0=-7/1=- √49
-√49 +0i
3=3,0=3/1= √9
=√9 +0i
7=7,0=7/1=21/3= √49
=√49 +0i
2,7=27,10= √(729/100)
= √(729/100) +0i
3,4=34,10= √(1156/100)
=√(1156/100) +0i
-2,7=-27,10= -√(729/100)
=-√(729/100) +0i
10/3= √(100/9)
=√(100/9) +0i
1/3= √(1/9)=√(1/9) +0i
-1/3= -√(1/9)
=-√(1/9) +0i
-10/3= -√(100/9)
=-√(100/9) +0i
3-√11
=(3- √11)+0i
√2
=√2 +0i
-√2
=-√2 +0i
1+ √3
=(1+ √3)+0i
3,2 -5i
3 +i√2
-3 +4i
1/10 +2i

GENERAL FORMULAS OF MY SPIRITUAL FATHER AL IMAM ABDESSALAM YASSINE

1-SHEIKH AHMED YASSINE FORMULAS

2-PALESTINE AND AL-AQSA FLOOD FORMULAS

3-PALESTINE ALQODS AND AL-AQSA FORMULAS

SHEIKH AHMED YASSINE FORMULAS

* Sheikh Ahmed yassine formulas and its product:

** The martyr Ismail haniyeh formula:

We have already talked about the number 2 that is a special number , because is a prime number and at the same time is an even pure number , and we have talked also about even pure numbers that can be written in this manner : 2^n

Example : 2 , 4 , 8 , 16 , 32 , 64 ……..

Let us calculate the sum of this infinite series that contains even pure numbers

2 + 4 + 8 + 16 + 32 + 64 + 128 + 256 + 512 + 1024 + ……………………..

Let us denote this previous infinite serie by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$

Hence $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ = 2 + 4 + 8 + 16 + 32 + 64 + 128 + 256 + 512 + 1024 + ……………………..

We have : $2 = 2^1$ and $4 = 2^2$ and $8 = 2^3$ and $16 = 2^4$ and $32 = 2^5$ and $64 = 2^6$ and $128 = 2^7$ and $256 = 2^8$ and $512 = 2^9$ and $1024 = 2^{10}$

Consequently we get this :

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + 2^8 + 2^9 + 2^{10} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

we can also write this sum like that :

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + 2^8 + 2^9 + 2^{10} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + 2^8 + 2^9 + 2^{10} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

*2 we are going to multiply 2 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ and we get as a result this :

$$2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + 2^8 + 2^9 + 2^{10} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - 2 = 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + 2^8 + 2^9 + 2^{10} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - 2$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1 = \quad 2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - 2$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = -2$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = -2$ and we call this formula: **The martyr Ismail Haniyeh Formula**

** Theorem of Yahya sinwar and the new notion of zero distance and zero 0:

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + 2^8 + 2^9 + 2^{10} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this sum by 2 until the infinity?

we multiply 2 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ and we get as a result this :

$$2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then $2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - 2^1$

We are going to multiply again the result by 2 and we get this :

$$\boxed{2 =} \quad 2.(2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 2.2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 2.2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - 2^1 - 2^2$

we continue repeating multiplying the result by 2 and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 2.(2.2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 2.2.2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 2.2.2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - 2^1 - 2^2 - 2^3$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow 2.2.2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 2 until the infinity and we get

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 2.2.2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + ...$

*2 (repeating the multiplication by 2 until infinity)

$2*2*2*.....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + ...)$

we have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + ...$

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 2*2*2*.....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 2*2*2*.....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 0$$

we have as a previous result : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = -2$

then : $2 \Rightarrow \boxed{2*2*2*2*........ = 0}$

this is sinwar theorem and notion

therefore $2^{(1+1+1+1+1+.........)} = 0$

depending on Riemman Zeta function , we have:

Z(0) = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + ...

Then $2^{Z(0)} = 0$

As a conclusion

Log ($2^{Z(0)}$) = Log (0)

Then $\boxed{Z(0) = Log(0) = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + ...}$

this is sinwar theorem and notion

From these results we conclude that if we multiply the number 2 by itself and we repeat the multiplication until the infinity , we will get 0 as a result .

And as we know that a real logarithmic function log (x) defined only for X > 0 , but now, and thanks to **sinwar theorem** and his new notion , log (x) it is defined also for X ≥ 0 this notion is called SINWAR theorem and SINWAR notion of Zero distance and Zero.

We are going to talk deeply about this new notion

** The martyr Abdel Aziz AL Rantissi formula:

We have :

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + 2^8 + 2^9 + 2^{10} +………

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this sum by 1/2 until the infinity?</u>

we multiply 1/2 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ and we get as a result this :

1/2.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ = 1 + (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + …………)

Then 1/2.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ - 1 = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + …………

We are going to multiply again the result by 1/2 and we get this :

$\boxed{2 =}$ 1/2.(1/2.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ - 1 = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + …………)

2$\Longleftrightarrow$ 1/2 *1/2$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ - 1/2^1 = 1 + (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + ….)

2$\Longleftrightarrow$ 1/2 *1/2$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ - 1/2^1 - 1 = (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + ….)

We repeat multiplying again the result by 1/2 and we get this :

2$\Longleftrightarrow$1/2* (1/2 *1/2$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ - 1/2^1 - 1 = (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + ….)

2$\Longleftrightarrow$ 1/2*1/2*1/2$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ - 1/2^2 - 1/2^1 = 1 + (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + ….)

2$\Longleftrightarrow$ 1/2*1/2*1/2$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ - 1/2^2 - 1/2^1 - 1 = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + ….

We repeat multiplying again the result by 1/2 and we get this :

2$\Longleftrightarrow$ 1/2*(1/2*1/2*1/2$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ - 1/2^2 - 1/2^1 - 1 = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + ….)

2$\Longleftrightarrow$1/2*1/2*1/2*1/2$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ - 1/2^3 - 1/2^2 – 1/2^1 = 1 + (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + ….)

2$\Longleftrightarrow$1/2*1/2*1/2*1/2$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ - 1/2^3 - 1/2^2 – 1/2^1 - 1 = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + ….

We repeat multiplying again the result by 1/2 and we get this :

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/2*(1/2*1/2*1/2*1/2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ - $1/2^3$ - $1/2^2 - 1/2^1$ - 1 = $2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + ...)$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/2*1/2*1/2*1/2*1/2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ - $1/2^4$ - $1/2^3 - 1/2^2 - 1/2^1$ = 1 +($2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + ...)$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/2*1/2*1/2*1/2*1/2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ - ($1/2^4 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^1$) = 1 +($2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + ...)$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/2*1/2*1/2*1/2*1/2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ - ($1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4$) = 1 +($2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + ...)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 1/2 until the infinity and we get :

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/2*1/2*1/2*...*\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ - ($1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + ...$)=1+($2^1+2^2+2^3+2^4+2^5+2^6+2^7 + ...)$

We have :

$1/2 *1/2*1/2*.........\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 0$ we are going to give a proof for this later on

Then the equation 2 will be :

$2 \Longleftrightarrow -(1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +.....)$ =1 +($2^1+2^2+2^3+2^4+2^5+2^6+2^7 + ...)$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow$ -1 - $(1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +.....)$ = $2^1+2^2+2^3+2^4+2^5+2^6+2^7 +......$

$(2^1+2^2+2^3+2^4+2^5+2^6+2^7 + ...) + 1 + (1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +.....) = 0$

we have : $2^1 = 1/2^{(-1)}$ and $2^2 = 1/2^{(-2)}$ and $2^3 = 1/2^{(-3)}$ and $2^4 = 1/2^{(-4)}$ and $2^5 = 1/2^{(-5)}$

then $2^1+2^2+2^3+2^4+2^5+2^6+2^7 +......= 1/2^{(-1)} + 1/2^{(-2)} + 1/2^{(-3)} + 1/2^{(-4)} + 1/2^{(-5)} + 1/2^{(-6)} + 1/2^{(-7)} +.....)$

so we replace this value on the previous equation and we get :

$(1/2^{(-1)} + 1/2^{(-2)} + 1/2^{(-3)} + 1/2^{(-4)} + 1/2^{(-5)} + 1/2^{(-6)} + 1/2^{(-7)} +.....) + 1 + (1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +.....) = 0$

We have $1 = 1/2^0$

let us denote this infinite series $1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +.....$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^n$

Hence $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^n = 1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +.....$

let us denote this infinite series $1/2^{(-1)} + 1/2^{(-2)} + 1/2^{(-3)} + 1/2^{(-4)} + 1/2^{(-5)} + 1/2^{(-6)} + 1/2^{(-7)} +...$by $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^n$

Hence $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^n = 1/2^{(-1)} + 1/2^{(-2)} + 1/2^{(-3)} + 1/2^{(-4)} + 1/2^{(-5)} + 1/2^{(-6)} + 1/2^{(-7)} +.......$

Then the equation 2 will be :

$$2 \iff \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^n + 1/2^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^n = 0$$

$$2 \iff \sum_{n\in Z} 1/2^n = 0$$

** The theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance and zero ,and from classical mathematics to new and modern mathematics and relativity :

One of the postulate in mathematics is the addition of many positive numbers that states the following: if we add many positive numbers , the result will absolutely be positive ,and all mathematicians agree with this statement , but now and thanks to the theorem and new notion of Ezzeddeen Al –Qassam brigades and the martyr abdelaziz Al Rantissi this postulate has broken down and everything will be change .

Hence the sum of infinite positive numbers is equal to Zero

Abdelaziz Al-Rantissi formula is equal to :

$$\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^n + 1/2^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^n = 0$$

$$\sum_{n\in Z} 1/2^n = 0$$

** The martyr and the engineer Yahya ayyash formula:

The even pure numbers are written on a form of 2^n ,we have already calculate the sum of infinite series that contains even pure number and we get - 2 as a result

<u>Question: what is the reciprocal of even pure number?</u>

The reciprocal of 2 is 1/2 , and the reciprocal of 4 is 1/4 , and the reciprocal of 8 is 1/8 and so on

<u>Question: what can be the result if we calculate the sum of all reciprocal of even pure number?</u>

Let us calculate the sum of this infinite series that contains the reciprocal of even pure numbers

1/2 + 1/4 + 1/8 +1/ 16 + 1/32 + 1/64 + 1/128 + 1/256 + 1/512 +1/ 1024 + ...

Let us denote this previous infinite serie by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$

Hence $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ = 1/2 +1/ 4 + 1/8 +1/ 16 + 1/32 +1/64 + 1/128 + 1/256 + 1/512 + 1/1024 + ...

We have : $1/2 = 1/2^1$ and $1/4 = 1/2^2$ and $1/8 = 1/2^3$ and $1/16 = 1/2^4$ and $1/32 = 1/2^5$ and

$1/64 = 1/2^6$ and $1/128 = 1/2^7$ and $1/256 = 1/2^8$ and $1/512 = 1/2^9$ and $1/1024 = 1/2^{10}$

Consequently we get this :

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^9 + 1/2^{10} + \dots\dots\dots\dots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 + \dots\dots\dots\dots$

*1/2 we are going to multiply 1/2 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ and we get as a result this :

$1/2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 + \dots\dots\dots\dots$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} - 1/2 = 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 + \dots\dots$

Let us replace $(1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 + \dots)$ with its value and we get as a result this :

$$1/2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} - 1/2$$

$$1= \quad 1/2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = -1/2$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/2 - 1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = -1/2$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/2 - 1) .\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = - 1/2$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/2 .\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = -1/2$

$$\boxed{1 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1}$$

This formula is called **The Martyr and The Engineer YAHYA AYYASH FORMULA**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite serie by 1/2 until the infinity?

we multiplied 1/2 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ and we got as a result this :

$1/2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +$...........

$1/2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} \; - 1/2^1$

We are going to multiply again the result by 1/2 and we get this :

$1/2*(1/2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +$...........)

$1/2*1/2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +$...........

$1/2*1/2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} \; - 1/2^1 - 1/2^2$

we repeat multiplying 1/2 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ and we get as a result this :

$1/2*(1/2*1/2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +$...........)

$1/2*1/2*1/2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +$...........

$1/2*1/2*1/2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} \; - 1/2^1 - 1/2^2 \; - 1/2^3$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 1/2 until the infinity and we get :

$1/2*1/2*1/2*$.....$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} \; - (1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +$.......)

we have

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} \; = \; 1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +$.......

Let us replacing $= \; 1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +$....... with its value which is $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$

We get this as a result :

1/2*1/2*1/2*.....$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p}$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p}$ $-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p}$

1/2*1/2*1/2*.....$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p}$ = 0

We have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p}$ = 1 so the equation will be

1/2*1/2*1/2*........... = 0

so depending on SINWAR theorem and SINWAR notion of zero distance and zero , if we multiply 1/2 by itself and we repeat the operation until the infinity , we get 0 as a result

$(1/2)^{1+1+1+1+1+1+1+\ldots\ldots}$ = 0

** The martyr Mohammed ZWARI formula:

We have :

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p}$ = $1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +$...........

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite serie by 2 until the infinity?

We have :

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p}$ = $1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +$...........

we multiplied 2 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p}$ and we got as a result this :

$2*\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p}$ = 1+ ($1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +$...........)

$2*\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p} - 1$ = $1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +$...........

we repeat multiplying the result by 2 and we get this :

2*($2*\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p} - 1$ = $1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +$...........)

$2*2*\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p} - 2^1$ = 1+ ($1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +$......)

$2*2*\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p} - 2^1 - 1$= ($1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +$......)

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 2 and we get :

2*($2*2*\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p} - 2^1 - 1$= ($1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 +$......)

$2*2*2*\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} - 2^2 - 2^1 = 1+(1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 + ...)$

$2*2*2*\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} - (2^1+2^2) = 1+(1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 + ...)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 2 until the infinity and we get :

$2*2*2*....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} - (2^1+2^2+2^3+2^4+2^5+2^6+2^7+.....) = 1+(1/2^1+1/2^2+1/2^3+1/2^4+1/2^5+1/2^6+ 1/2^7 +...)$

We have : $2*2*2*..........\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 0$

Then the equation will be :

$-(2^1+2^2+2^3+2^4+2^5+2^6+2^7+.....) = 1+(1/2^1+1/2^2+1/2^3+1/2^4+1/2^5+1/2^6+ 1/2^7 +...)$

$(1/2^1+1/2^2+1/2^3+1/2^4+1/2^5+1/2^6+ 1/2^7 +...) + 1 + (2^1+2^2+2^3+2^4+2^5+2^6+2^7+.....) = 0$

$(1/2^1+1/2^2+1/2^3+1/2^4+1/2^5+1/2^6+ 1/2^7 +...) + 2^0 + (2^1+2^2+2^3+2^4+2^5+2^6+2^7+.....) = 0$

let us denote this infinite series $2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 +.....$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^n$

Hence $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^n = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 +.....$

let us denote this infinite series $2^{(-1)} + 2^{(-2)} + 2^{(-3)} + 2^{(-4)} + 2^{(-5)} + 2^{(-6)} + 2^{(-7)} +...$by $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^n$

Hence $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^n = 2^{(-1)} + 2^{(-2)} + 2^{(-3)} + 2^{(-4)} + 2^{(-5)} + 2^{(-6)} + 2^{(-7)} +.......$

Then the equation will be :

$$\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^n + 2^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^n = 0$$

$$\sum_{n\in Z} 2^n = 0$$

** The equality between Al-Rantissi formula and Mohammed ZWARI formula:

We have Al –Rantissi formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^n + 1/2^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^n = 0$

And mohammed Zwari formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^n + 2^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^n = 0$

Then $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^n + 1/2^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^n + 2^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^n = 0$

As a result $\sum_{n\in Z} 1/2^n = \sum_{n\in Z} 2^n = 0$

** The Martyr and The Commander Mohammed Deif formula:

Any even pure number is written like : 2^n

So for any even pure number, let us put the number S as a power ,hence S is a complex number

We have 2 is a even pure number , if we put S as a power we get $\mathbf{2^s}$

We have 4 is a even pure number , if we put S as a power we get $\mathbf{4^s}$

We have 8 is a even pure number , if we put S as a power we get $\mathbf{8^s}$

We have 16 is a even pure number , if we put S as a power we get $\mathbf{16^s}$

Now let us calculate the sum of this infinite series

$2^s + 4^s + 8^s + 16^s + 32^s + 64^s + 128^s + 256^s + 512^s + 1024^s + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

We have $2^s = 2^s$ and $4^s = 2^{2s}$ and $8^s = 2^{3s}$ and $16^s = 2^{4s}$ and $32^s = 2^{5s}$ and $64^s = 2^{6s}$ and $128^s = 2^{7s}$

And $512^s = 2^{8s}$ and $1024^s = 2^{9s}$

So we get as infinite series :

$\mathbf{2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + 2^{8s} + 2^{9s} + 2^{10s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}$

Let us denote $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p$ the sum of this previous infinite series

Then we get : $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + 2^{8s} + 2^{9s} + 2^{10s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p$

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + 2^{8s} + 2^{9s} + 2^{10s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

$*\mathbf{2^s}$ we are going to multiply 2 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ and we get as a result this :

$2^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + 2^{8s} + 2^{9s} + 2^{10s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p - 2^s = 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + 2^{8s} + 2^{9s} + 2^{10s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p - 2^s$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 2^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p - 2^s$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p$ - $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p$ = -2^s

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (2^s - 1). \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p$ = -2^s

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = -2^s/(2^s - 1)$ with $S \neq 0$

** The suite of Yahya sinwar Theorem and notion :

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + 2^{8s} + 2^{9s} + 2^{10s} +$.........

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this sum by 2^s until the infinity?

we multiply $\mathbf{2^s}$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p$ and we get as a result this :

$2^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} +$...........

Then $2^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p - 2^s$

We are going to multiply again the result by 2 and we get this :

$\boxed{2 =}$ $2^s.(2^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} +$...........)

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s.2^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} +$...........

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s.2^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p - 2^s - 2^{2s}$

we continue repeating multiplying the result by 2 and we get this :

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s.(2^s.2^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} +$...........)

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s.2^s.2^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s.2^s.2^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p - 2^s - 2^{2s} - 2^{3s}$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow 2.2.2.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p - (2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s})$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 2 until the infinity and we get

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s.2^s.2^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$*\mathbf{2^s}$ (repeating the multiplication by $\mathbf{2^s}$ until infinity)

$$2^s*2^s*2^s*\ldots\ldots\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p - (2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + \ldots)$$

we have $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + \ldots\ldots$

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s*2^s*2^s*\ldots\ldots\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p - \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s*2^s*2^s*\ldots\ldots\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 0$$

We have $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = -2^s/(2^s - 1)$

We substitute in the previous equation and we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s*2^s*2^s*\ldots\ldots*(-2^s/(2^s-1)) = 0$$

Then : $2^s*2^s*2^s*\ldots\ldots = 0$

As a conclusion, we can say that if we multiply a number that its power is S (hence S is a complex number) by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

We have : $1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s*2^s*2^s*\ldots\ldots = 0$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^{(s+s+s+\ldots\ldots\ldots)} = 0$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \log(2^{(s+s+s+\ldots\ldots\ldots)}) = \log(0)$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow S+S+S+S+S+\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \log(0) = Z(0)$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow S*(1+1+1+1+1+\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \log(0) = Z(0)$$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ S * log (0) = log (0) = Z(0)

As we know that there is only **just one absorbent element that is zero 0** , hence S*0 = 0

The new theorem and notion of the hero YAHYA SINWAR proves that there is **another absorbent element that is**

Log (0) or Z(0) hence log(0) = Z(0) and S*log(0) = log(0) , S*Z(0) = Z(0)

Based on this theorem and notion of YAHYA SINWAR that means zero distance notion, we find that :

3+3+3+3+3+………………………………………………………… = log(0) = Z(0)

$\boldsymbol{\pi + \pi + \pi + \pi + \pi +}$**…………………………………………….= log(0) = Z(0)**

√2+√2+√2+√2+√2+……………………………………….……..= log(0) = Z(0)

S+S+S+S+S+………………………………………………………….= log(0) = Z(0)

Thanks to the sinwar theorem and notion, we arrive to break the classical rules of mathematics and postulate. One of **this postulate said** that there is **only one absorbent element that is 0 zero**.This new YAHYA SINWAR notion proves that there is **another absorbent element .**

YAHYA SINWAR notion gives a birth and the light of new and modern mathematics ,and raise of relative mathematics

In old and classical mathematics we have :

3+3+3+3+3+………………………………………………………. = +∞

$\pi + \pi + \pi + \pi + \pi +$…………………………………………….= +∞

√2+√2+√2+√2+√2+……………………………………….……..= +∞

S+S+S+S+S+………………………………………………………….= +∞ or -∞ hence S is a complex number

All these results are concerned as postulate that is not the case in modern relative mathematics

so YAHYA SINWAR notion broke classical rules and brought new notions , another notion that came to existence is the non existence of the infinity +∞ and -∞

** Abu Obaida formula:May Allah protect him

We have :

$$\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + \dots\dots\dots$$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this sum by 1/2 until the infinity?</u>

we multiply $\mathbf{1/2^{s}}$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/2^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 1 + (2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + \dots\dots\dots\dots)$$

Then $$1/2^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p - 1 = 2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + \dots\dots\dots\dots$$

We are going to multiply again the result by $\mathbf{1/2^{s}}$ and we get this :

$$\boxed{2 =} \quad 1/2^{s}.(1/2^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p - 1 = 2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + \dots\dots\dots\dots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/2^{s} * 1/2^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p - 1/2^{s} = 1 + (2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + \dots.)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/2^{s} * 1/2^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p - 1/2^{s} - 1 = (2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + \dots.)$$

We repeat multiplying again the result by 1/2 and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/2^{s} * (1/2^{s} * 1/2^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p - 1/2^{s} - 1 = (2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + \dots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/2^{s} * 1/2^{s} * 1/2^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p - 1/2^{2s} - 1/2^{s} = 1 + (2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + \dots.)$$

$$2 \Leftrightarrow 1/2^{s} * 1/2^{s} * 1/2^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p - (1/2^{s} + 1/2^{2s}) = 1 + (2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + \dots.)$$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by $\mathbf{1/2^{s}}$ until the infinity and we get :

$$\Leftrightarrow 1/2^{s} * 1/2^{s} * 1/2^{s} * 1/2^{s} * \dots\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p - (1/2^{s} + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + \dots) = 1 + (2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + \dots.)$$

We have :

$1/2^{s} * 1/2^{s} * 1/2^{s} * \dots\dots\dots\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 0$ we are going to give a proof for this later on

So the equation will be :

$- (1/2^{s} + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots) = 1 + (2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.)$

$\Longleftrightarrow$ $-1 - (1/2^{s} + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots) = 2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.$

As a result, this is the final result if we multiply $1/2^{s}$ by this series until the infinity

Notice: if we want to justify this result , we are going to multiply this last result by $1/2^{s}$,and we will get the same result

We have :

$-1 - (1/2^{s} + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots) = 2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.$

Let us multiply this infinite series by $1/2^{s}$

$1/2^{s} * (-1 - (1/2^{s} + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots) = 2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.)$

$-1/2^{s} - (1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots) = 1 + (2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.)$

$-(1/2^{s} + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots) = 1 + (2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.)$

$- 1 - (1/2^{s} + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots) = (2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.)$

So we get the same result as before .

We have : $-1 - (1/2^{s} + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots) = 2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.$

$\Longleftrightarrow$ $(2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.) + 1 + (1/2^{s} + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots) = 0$

$\Longleftrightarrow$ $(2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.) + 1/2^{0} + (1/2^{s} + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots) = 0$

Let us denote this infinite series $1/2^{s} + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^{\mathbf{ns}}$

Hence : $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^{\mathbf{ns}} = 1/2^{s} + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots$

Let us denote this infinite series $2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.$ by $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^{\mathbf{ns}}$

Hence : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^{\mathbf{ns}} = 2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.$

Then we get : $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^{\mathbf{ns}} \mathbf{+ 1/2^{0s}} \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^{\mathbf{ns}} \mathbf{=0}$

$\sum_{n \in Z} 1/2^{\mathbf{ns}} \mathbf{=0}$ this formula is **Abu Obaida formula**

** Always with the theorem and notion of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance and zero ,and from classical mathematics to new and modern mathematics and relativity :

Depending on Abu Obaida formula , we have proved that the sum of positive number that have complex number as a power is not a positive number as a result , and as we always know , but we get zero 0 as a result .

From this result we can see that if we add the infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^{ns}$ to this infinite series

$\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^{ns}$, we will get :

$(2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.) + (1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots) = - 1 = i^2$

** Salah Shehadeh and Ibrahim Al-Makadmeh formula:

we will get :we have even pure number that are written like this : $\mathbf{2^{ns}}$

Question: what will be the result if we make the addition of the reciprocal of these pure numbers?

Let us denote : $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^{s} + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} +......$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^{s} + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} +......$

$\mathbf{*1/2^{s}}$ we are going to multiply $\mathbf{1/2^{s}}$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/2^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} +......$$

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} - 1/2^{s} = 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} +......$

Let us replace $(1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} +..)$with its value and we get as a result this :

$$1/2^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} - 1/2^{s}$$

$$1= \quad 1/2^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} - \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = -1/2^{s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/2^{s} - 1) .\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = -1/2^{s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1\text{-}2^{s}/2^{s}) .\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = -1/2^{s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (2^{s}\text{-}1 /2^{s}) .\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^{s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (2^{s} -1) .\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{\mathbf{even.p}} = \mathbf{1/ (2s -1)} \qquad \mathbf{with\ S \neq 0}$$

This formula is **Salah Shehadeh and Ibrahim Al-Makadmeh formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite serie by $1/2^s$ until the infinity?

we multiplied $\mathbf{1/2^s}$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ and we got as a result this :

$$1/2^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$1/2^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} - 1/2^s$$

We are going to multiply again the result by $\mathbf{1/2^s}$ and we get this :

$$1/2^s*(1/2^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$1/2^s*1/2^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$1/2^s*1/2^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} - 1/2^s - 1/2^{2s}$$

we repeat multiplying $\mathbf{1/2^s}$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/2^s*(1/2^s*1/2^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$1/2^s*1/2^s*1/2^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$1/2^s*1/2^s*1/2^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} - 1/2^s - 1/2^{2s} - 1/2^{3s}$$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by $\mathbf{1/2^s}$ until the infinity and we get :

$$1/2^s*1/2^s*1/2^s\ldots\ldots\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} - (1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} + \ldots)$$

we have $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} + \ldots\ldots.$

Let us replacing = $(1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} + \ldots\ldots.)$ with its value which is $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$

We get this as a result : $\mathbf{1/2^s*1/2^s*1/2^s*\ldots\ldots\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} - \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}}$

$$\mathbf{1/2^s*1/2^s*1/2^s*\ldots\ldots\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 0}$$

We have $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/(2^s - 1)$ and $1/(2^s - 1) \neq 0$ so the equation will be

$$\mathbf{1/2^s*1/2^s*1/2^s\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0}$$

So depending on SINWAR theorem and SINWAR notion and zero distance notion , if we multiply the number **$1/2^s$** by itself until the infinity , we will get zero 0 , and zero distance

we have :

$2 = (1/2^s)* (1/2^s)* (1/2^s)* (1/2^s)* (1/2^s)*.......... = 0$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow (1/2^s)* (1/2^s)* (1/2^s)* (1/2^s)* (1/2^s)*.......... = 0$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow (1/2)^s * (1/2)^s * (1/2)^s * (1/2)^s * (1/2)^s *.......... = 0$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow (1/2)^{(s+s+s+s+s+s+.......)} = 0$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 2^{-(s+s+s+s+s+s+.......)} = 0$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow \text{Log}(2^{-(s+s+s+s+s+s+.......)}) = \text{Log}(0) = Z(0)$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow -(s+s+s+s+s+........) = \text{Log}(0) = Z(0)$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow -s*(1+1+1+1+1+........) = \text{Log}(0) = Z(0)$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow -s*\log(0) = -s*Z(0) = \log(0) = Z(0)$

So we can get as a conclusion that **log(0) that is Z(0) plays the same role as a zero 0 , so log(0) is an absorbing element as a zero 0 .**

** Yahya, Rakan, Raslan, Gebran, Eve, Rival, Sayden, Luqman and Sidra formula:

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} +......$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ by 2^s until the infinity

We have :

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} +...........$

we multiplied **2^s** by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ and we got as a result this :

$2^s*\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1+(1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} +...........)$

$2^s*\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} - 1 = 1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} +...........$

we repeat multiplying the result by **2^s** and we get this :

$2^s*(2^s*\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} - 1 = 1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} +......)$

$2^s * 2^s * \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} \;\; - 2^s = 1 + (1/2^s + \;1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} + \ldots)$

$2^s * 2^s * \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} \;\; - 2^s - 1 = (1/2^s + \;1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} + \ldots)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by $\mathbf{2^s}$ and we get :

$2^s * (2^s * 2^s * \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} - 2^s - 1 = (1/2^s + \;1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} + \ldots)$

$2^s * 2^s * 2^s * \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} - 2^{2s} - 2^s = 1 + (1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} + \ldots)$

$2^s * 2^s * 2^s * \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} - (2^s + 2^{2s}) = 1 + (1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} + \ldots)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by $\mathbf{2^s}$ until the infinity and we get :

$\mathbf{2^s * 2^s * 2^s * \ldots \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} \;\; - (2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + \ldots) = 1 + (1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + \ldots)}$

We have : $2^s * 2^s * 2^s * \ldots\ldots\ldots \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} \; = 0$

Then the equation will be :

$-(2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + \ldots) = 1 + (1/2^{1s} + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} + \ldots)$

$(1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} + \ldots) + 1 + (2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + \ldots) = 0$

$(1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} + \ldots) + 2^{0s} + (2^{1s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + \ldots) = 0$

Let us denote this infinite series $2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^{\mathbf{ns}}$

Hence : $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^{\mathbf{ns}} = 2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots$

Let us denote this infinite series $1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} \ldots$ by $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^{\mathbf{ns}}$

Hence : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^{\mathbf{ns}} = 1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} \ldots$

Then we get : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^{\mathbf{ns}} \mathbf{+ 2^{0s}} \;\; \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^{\mathbf{ns}} \mathbf{=0}$

$\sum_{n \in Z} \; 2^{\mathbf{ns}} \mathbf{=0}$ This formula is **Yahya, Rakan, Raslan, Gebran, Eve, Rival, Sayden, Luqman and Sidra formula formula**

** The equality and similarity of Yahya, Rakan, Raslan, Gebran, Eve, Rival, Sayden, Luqman and Sidra formula and Abu Obaida formula:

$$\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^{ns} + \mathbf{1/2^{0s}} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^{ns} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^{ns} + \mathbf{2^{0s}} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^{ns} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\sum_{n\in Z} 1/2^{ns} = \sum_{n\in Z} 2^{ns} = \mathbf{0}$$

** The notion of Al-Quds brigades for the equation of Zero and the introduction to complex numbers:

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots\ldots\ldots$

And we have : log(1/4) = log($(1/2)^2$) = 2log(1/2) = - 2 then log(1/2) = - 1

So the equation will be :

1 $\quad 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots\ldots\ldots = 2\log(1/2)$

So we multiply this equation by 1/2 and we get:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $1+(2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots\ldots\ldots) = \log(1/2)$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots\ldots\ldots = \log(1/2) - 1$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots\ldots\ldots = 1 * \log(1/2) - 1$

We have $1 = 1/2^0$ so the equation will be : 1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots = 1/2^0 * \log(1/2) - 1/2^0$

We repeat multiplying for the 2nd time this infinite series or this equation by 1/2 and we get :

*1/2 $\quad$ 1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots = 1/2^0 * \log(1/2) - 1/2^0$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $1+(2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots\ldots\ldots) = 1/2^1 * \log(1/2) - 1/2^1$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots\ldots\ldots = 1/2^1 * \log(1/2) - 1/2^1 - 1/2^0$

We repeat multiplying for the 3rd time this infinite series or this equation by 1/2 and we get :

*1/2 $\quad$ 1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots\ldots\ldots = 1/2^1 * \log(1/2) - 1/2^1 - 1/2^0$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $1 + (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots\ldots\ldots) = 1/2^2 * \log(1/2) - 1/2^2 - 1/2^1$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $(2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots\ldots\ldots) = 1/2^2 * \log(1/2) - 1/2^2 - 1/2^1 - 1/2^0$

We repeat multiplying for the 4rd time this infinite series or this equation by 1/2 and we get :

*1/2 $\quad$ 1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $1+(2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots\ldots\ldots) = 1/2^3 * \log(1/2) - 1/2^3 - 1/2^2 - 1/2^1$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots\ldots = 1/2^3 * \log(1/2) - 1/2^3 - 1/2^2 - 1/2^1 - 1/2^0$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots\ldots = 1/2^3 * \log(1/2) - (1/2^3 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^1 + 1/2^0)$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots\ldots = 1/2^3 * \log(1/2) - (2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3)/2^3$

When we continue to multiply this infinite series or equation by 1/2 untill the infinity we arrive to the infinity and we get: $1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots\ldots = 1/2^n * \log(1/2) - (2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + \ldots.)/2^n$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots\ldots = 1/2^n * \log(1/2) - (2^0)/2^n - (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + \ldots.)/2^n$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots\ldots = 1/2^n * \log(1/2) - 1/2^n - (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + \ldots.)/2^n$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 \ldots\ldots = 1/2^n * \log(1/2) - 1/2^n - 1/2^n (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + \ldots.)$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + \ldots\ldots) + 1/2^n (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + \ldots.) = 1/2^n * \log(1/2) - 1/2^n$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + \ldots\ldots) + 1/2^n (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + \ldots.) = 1/2^n * (\log(1/2) - 1)$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1 + 1/2^n)(2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + \ldots.) = 1/2^n * (\log(1/2) - 1)$

we have $\log(1/2) = -1$ and we have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + \ldots\ldots = -2$

let us substitute in the previous equation , so we get this:

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1 + 1/2^n)(-2) = 1/2^n * (-2)$

So when $n \longrightarrow +\infty$ $\quad 1 \Longleftrightarrow 1 + 1/2^n = 1/2^n$

$\mathbf{1 \Longleftrightarrow 1 = 0}$

** The Martyr Abu Hamza and Ziyad Nakhallah formula:

Based on classical mathematics , we can say that there is a contradiction about the result that we get because $1 \neq 0$. thanks to the notion of Al-Quds brigades for the equation of zero , we arrive to move from classical mathematics to new and modern and relative mathematics , hence the contradiction is relative

So the equation : $1 = 0$

is equal to : $1/2 + 1/2 = 0$

as a result we get : $\mathbf{1/2 = -1/2}$

This result is called **The Martyr Abu Hamza and Ziyad Nakhallah Formula**

Another method to get the same result by using $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p$

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots. = -2^s/(2^s - 1)$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots. = (2^s/(2^s - 1)) * (-1)$

We have $\log(1/2) = -1$, let us substitute in previous infinite series , so we get this :

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots. = (2^s/(2^s-1))*\log(1/2)$

$*1/2^s$ So we multiply this infinite series by $1/2^s$ and we get this :

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1+(2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.) = (1/(2^s-1))*\log(1/2)$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.) = (1/(2^s-1))*1*\log(1/2) - 1$

We have $1 = 1/2^0$, let us substitute in previous infinite series , so we get this :

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.) = (1/(2^s-1))*1/2^0*\log(1/2) - 1/2^0$

So we repeat multiplying this infinite series by $1/2^s$ and we get this :

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1+(2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.) = (1/(2^s-1))*1/2^s*\log(1/2) - 1/2^s$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots. = (1/(2^s-1))*1/2^s*\log(1/2) - 1/2^s - 1/2^0$

$*1/2^s$ So we repeat again multiplying this infinite series by $1/2^s$ and we get this :

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1+(2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.) = (1/(2^s-1))*1/2^{2s}*\log(1/2) - 1/2^{2s} - 1/2^s$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots. = (1/(2^s-1))*1/2^{2s}*\log(1/2) - 1/2^{2s} - 1/2^s - 1/2^0$

$*1/2^s$ So we repeat again multiplying this infinite series by $1/2^s$ and we get this :

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1+(2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.)=(1/(2^s-1))*1/2^{3s}*\log(1/2) - 1/2^{3s} - 1/2^{2s} - 1/2^s$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.= (1/(2^s-1))*1/2^{3s}*\log(1/2) - 1/2^{3s} - 1/2^{2s} - 1/2^s - 1/2^0$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.=(1/(2^s-1))*1/2^{3s}*\log(1/2) -(1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^s + 1/2^0)$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.=(1/(2^s-1))*1/2^{3s}*\log(1/2) -((2^0+2^s+2^{2s}+2^{3s})/2^{3s})$

So when we repeat multiplying this infinite series by $1/2^s$ until the infinity , we get this :

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots.=(1/(2^s-1))*1/2^{ns}*\log(1/2) -((2^0+2^s+2^{2s}+2^{3s}+\ldots)/2^{ns})$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s+2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots=(1/(2^s-1))*1/2^{ns}*\log(1/2) - 2^0/2^{ns} -((2^s+2^{2s}+2^{3s}+\ldots)/2^{ns})$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s+2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots=(1/(2^s-1))*1/2^{ns}*\log(1/2) - 1/2^{ns} -((2^s+2^{2s}+2^{3s}+\ldots)/2^{ns})$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s+2^{2s}+2^{3s} + 2^{4s}+2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots=(1/(2^s-1))*1/2^{ns}*\log(1/2) - 1/2^{ns} - 1/2^{ns}*(2^s+2^{2s}+2^{3s}+\ldots)$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (2^s+2^{2s}+2^{3s} + 2^{4s}+ \ldots)+1/2^{ns}*(2^s+2^{2s}+2^{3s}+2^{4s}+ \ldots)=(1/(2^s-1))*1/2^{ns}*\log(1/2) - 1/2^{ns}$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1+ 1/2^{ns})*(2^s+2^{2s}+2^{3s}+2^{4s}+2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots)=1/2^{ns}*(((1/(2^s-1))*\log(1/2)) - 1)$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1+ 1/2^{ns})*(2^s+2^{2s}+2^{3s}+2^{4s}+2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots)=1/2^{ns}*(-(1/(2^s-1)) - 1)$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1+ 1/2^{ns})*(2^s+2^{2s}+2^{3s}+2^{4s}+2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} \ldots)=1/2^{ns}*((-1-2^s+1)/(2^s-1))$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1+1/2^{ns}) * (2^s+2^{2s}+2^{3s}+2^{4s}+2^{5s}+2^{6s}+2^{7s} \ldots) = 1/2^{ns} * (-2^s/(2^s-1))$

We have $2^s+2^{2s}+2^{3s}+2^{4s}+2^{5s}+2^{6s}+2^{7s} \ldots = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = -2^s/(2^s-1)$

We substitute this value in the previous equation and we get :

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1+1/2^{ns}) * (-2^s/(2^s-1)) = 1/2^{ns} * (-2^s/(2^s-1))$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1 + 1/2^{ns} = 1/2^{ns}$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1 = 0$

Thanks to **The Martyr Abu Hamza and Ziyad Nakhallah formula**

the equation 1 = 0

is equal to $1/2 = -1/2$

<u>Another method to get the same result by using YAHYA SINWAR theorem and notion of Zero distance</u>

Depending on YAHYA SINWAR theorem and notion we have found that :

$(1/2^s) * (1/2^s) * (1/2^s) * (1/2^s) * (1/2^s) * \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/(2^{(s+s+s+\ldots\ldots\ldots)}) = 0$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/(2^{Z(0)}) = 0$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/(2^{Z(0)}) = 0/1$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1*1 = 0* 2^{Z(0)}$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1 = 0$

Thanks to **The Martyr Abu Hamza and Ziyad Nakhallah formula**

the equation 1 = 0

is equal to $1/2 = -1/2$

** The notion of the martyr Dr Khitam Elwasife and Dr Ala Al Najjar about complex numbers in modern mathematics , and geometric representation of complex numbers in Abu Obaida and The Martyr Commander Mohamed Deif plane:

As I said before that groups of numbers like N and Z and D and Q and R have been created in order to solve problems that can not be solved using the previous groups of numbers , for example the group of numbers R is created in order to solve this kind of equation $X^2 = 2$,this equation can not be solved using the previous groups of numbers such as N or Z or D or Q , so the only group of numbers that can solve this equation is the group R that contains **√2** which is a solution for this equation, and **√2** does not belong to the previous groups of numbers (N and Z and D and Q) , but all numbers that belong to these groups of numbers

(N and Z and D and Q) are a part of the group R

Example: $1 \in N$ and also $1 \in R$ but **√2** $\notin$ N and **√2** $\in$ R

Following the same way and the same method that previous mathematicians followed to create previous groups of numbers (N , Z , D ,Q and R), mathematicians have created the new group of numbers ₵ , hence this group of numbers ₵ contains all the previous numbers that belong to previous groups these numbers can be written as follow :

Natural numbers can be written in a form of complex numbers like this :

$$1 = 1 + 0i \quad , \quad 155 = 155 + 0i \quad , \quad 17 = 17 + 0i$$

Integers numbers can be written in a form of complex numbers like this :

$$-7 = -7 + 0i \quad , \quad -19 = -19 + 0i \quad , \quad -197 = -197 + 0i$$

Decimal numbers can be written in a form of complex numbers like this :

$$1{,}76 = 1{,}76 + 0i \quad , \quad 8{,}75 = 8{,}75 + 0i \quad , \quad -3{,}4 = -3{,}4 + 0i \quad , 0{,}5 = 0{,}5 + 0i$$

Rational numbers can be written in a form of complex numbers like this :

$$1/3 = 1/3 + 0i \quad , -1/3 = -1/3 + 0i \quad , 10/3 = 10/3 + 0i \; , -10/3 = -10/3 + 0i$$

Real numbers can be written in a form of complex numbers like this :

$$\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} + 0i \quad , -\sqrt{3} = -\sqrt{3} + 0i \quad , \sqrt[5]{9} = \sqrt[5]{9} + 0i \quad , -\sqrt[5]{6} = -\sqrt[5]{6} + 0i$$

As I said before , this group of numbers ₵ contains all the previous numbers that belong to previous groups

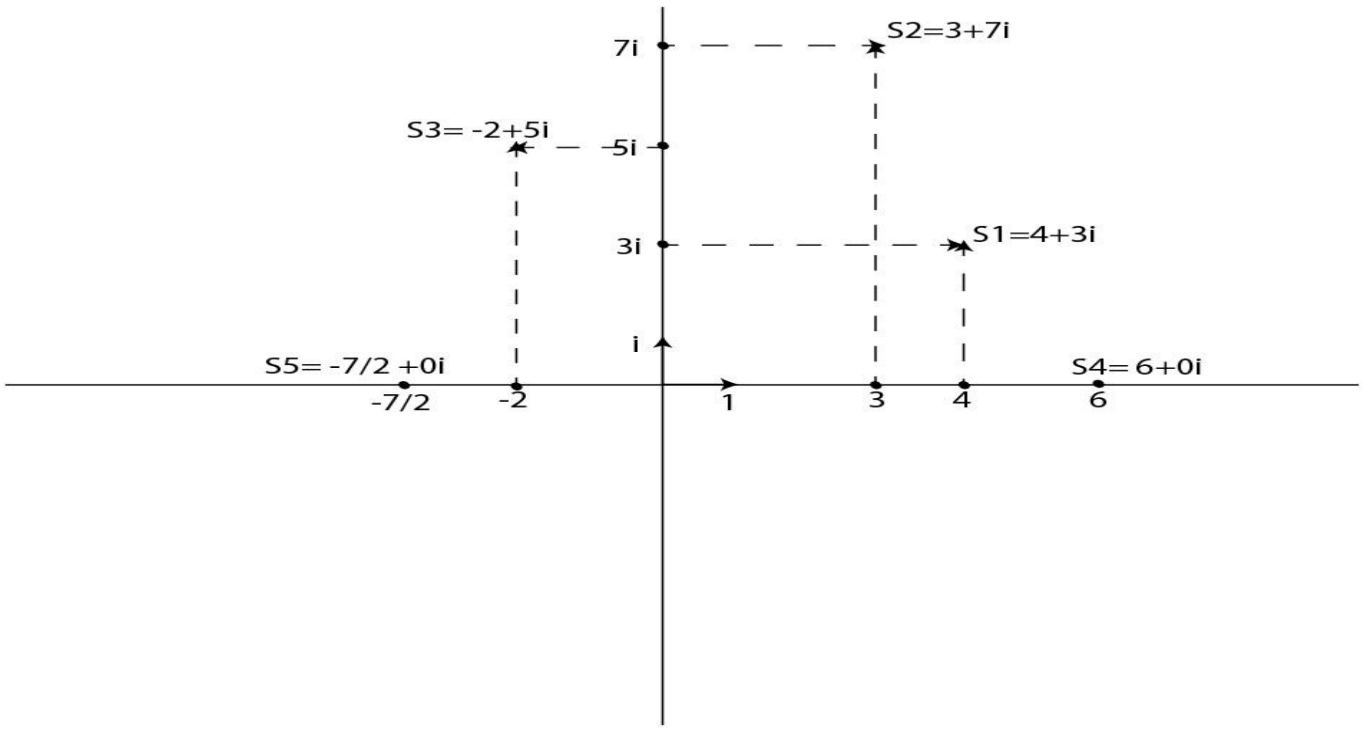
(N , Z , D ,Q and R) plus new complex numbers that do not belong to the previous groups (N , Z , D ,Q and R)

These new complex numbers are written as follow:

$$S_1 = \sqrt{7} + 2i \quad \text{hence } \sqrt{7} + 2i \notin N , Z , D ,Q , R$$

S_2 = -2 - 2i , S_3 = 1 + i , S_4 = 1/3 + i($\sqrt{3}$)/2 , S_5 = 3 i

The geometric representation of complex numbers in Argand plane :



All the previous numbers that belong to previous groups (N , Z , D ,Q and R) belong to the X axis of Argand plane , but new complex numbers that are written as follow (S = a + ib hence b ≠ 0 and S ∈ ₵) and does not belong to the previous groups of numbers , these new complex numbers exist on the the complex space except the X axis

** The notion of the martyr Dr Khitam Elwasife and Dr Ala Al Najjar about complex numbers:

As I said before, in order to solve such equation like : $X^2 = -1$, mathematicians have created and invented complex numbers group that contains all previous numbers that belong to previous groups (N , Z , D ,Q and R) and contains also new complex numbers that belong to ₵ group and does not belong to previous groups (N , Z , D ,Q and R) , example : $S = \sqrt{3} + 2i$

So mathematicians have followed the same method and the same notion as before to create complex numbers **which is WRONG** .

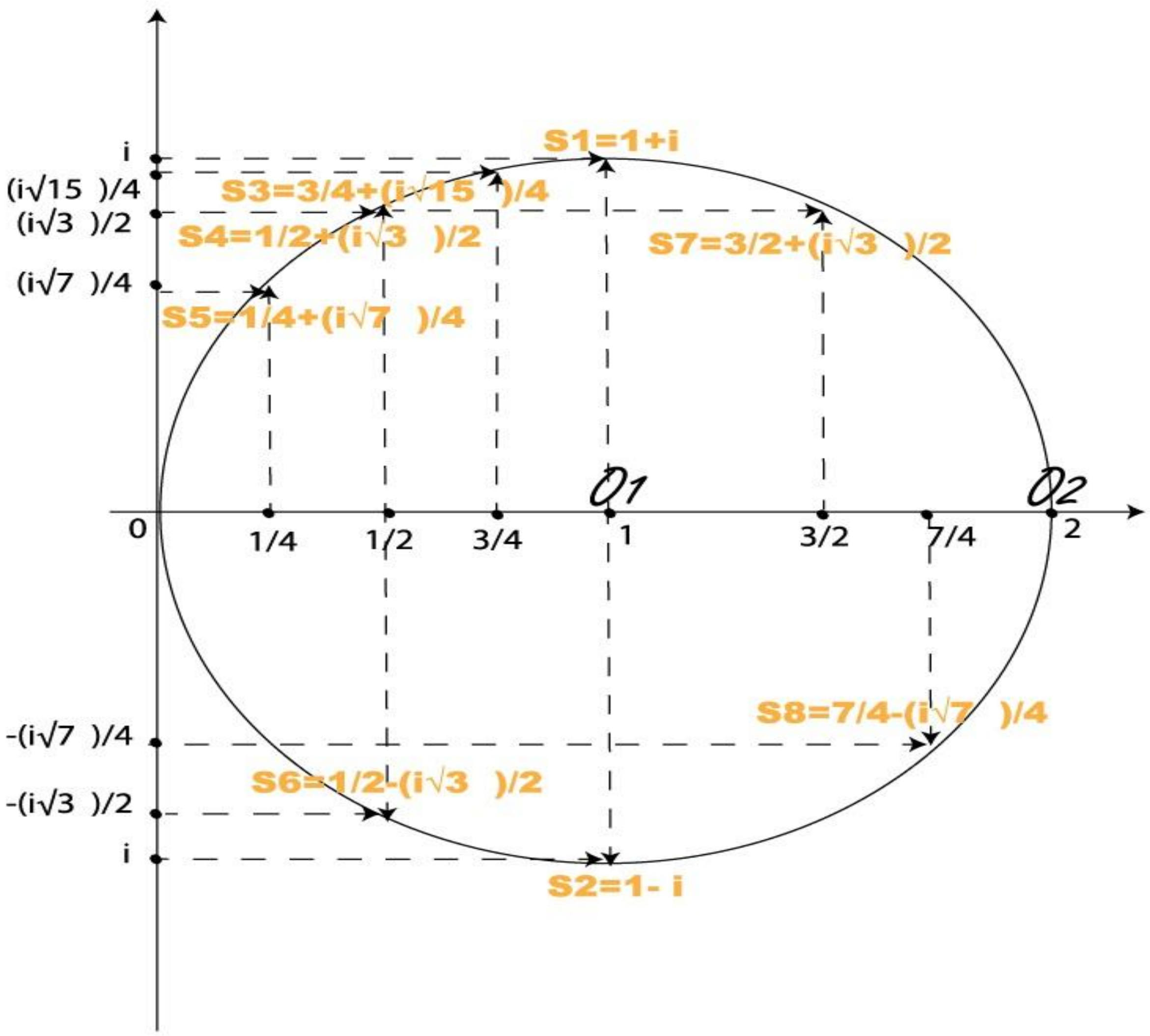
Far from what mathematicians wrote about complex numbers and thanks to new notion of the martyr Dr Khitam Elwasife and Dr Ala Al Najjar, we will give new and different notion concerning complex numbers , this notion will let us to move from classical mathematics to modern mathematics .

In this new notion, the definition of complex numbers is as follow :

the previous numbers that belong to previous groups (N , Z , D ,Q and R) are complex numbers that are written $S = a + 0i$

So any numbers of previous group is a complex number that can be written as $S = a + 0i$ that is and this number **a** can has different value of complex number depending on his position that it takes on the circumference that it belongs to .

Example : $S = 1+ 0i = 1$



In this complex plane , the number 1 is the center of the circle O_1 , we can say that 1 at the same time is a complex number because $1 = 1 + 0i$, and is a real number . 1 as real number has many other complex values that belong to the circumference that its radius is 1 as it is mentioned on the complex plane the number 1 takes many complex value such as :

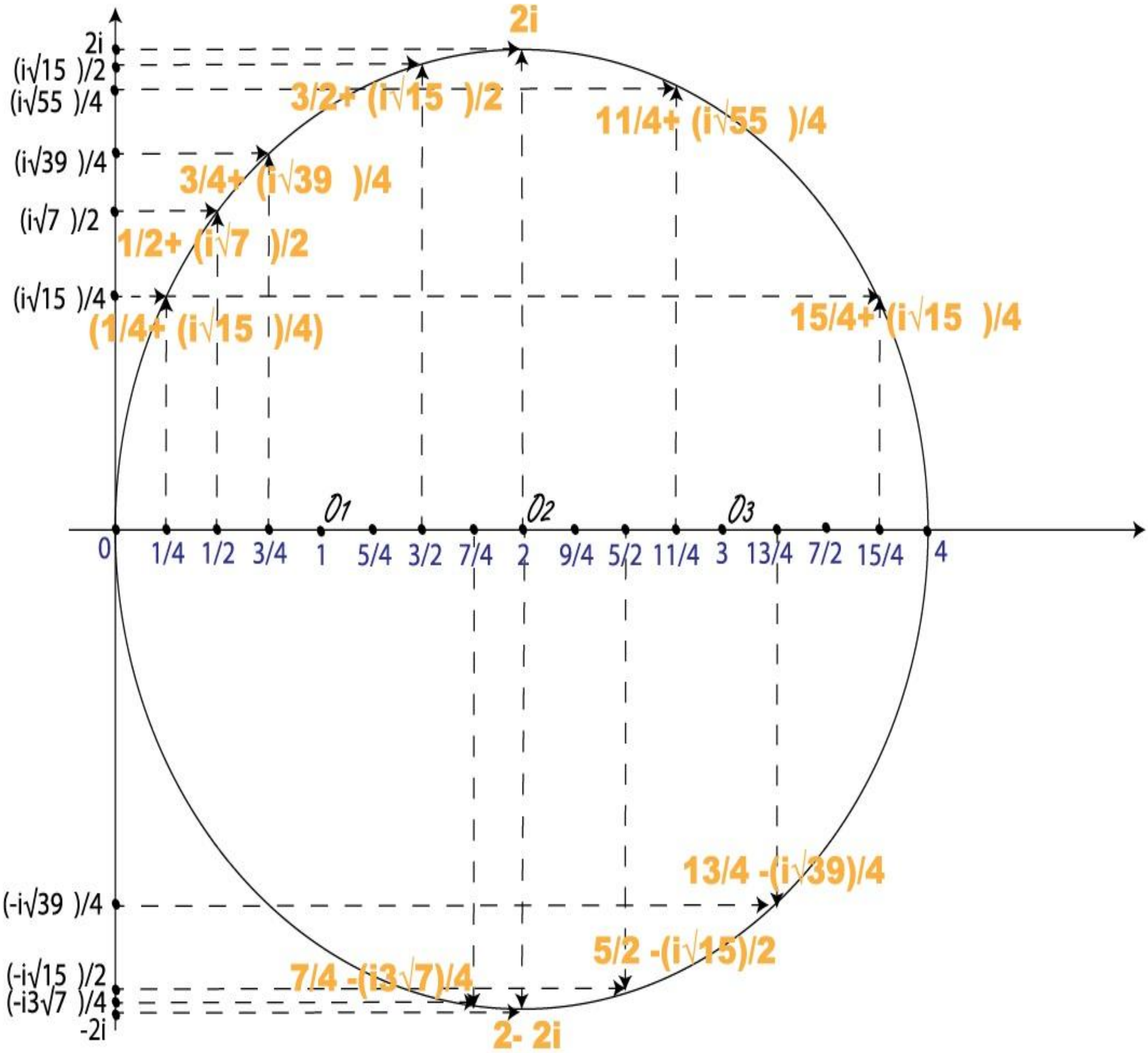
$1 = S_1 = 1+i$, $1 = S_2 = 1- i$, $1= S_3= 3/4 +i(\sqrt{15})/4$, $1= S_4= 1/2 +i(\sqrt{3})/2$

$1= S_5= 1/4 +i(\sqrt{7})/4$, $1= S_6= 1/2 - i(\sqrt{3})/2$, $1= S_7= 3/2 + i(\sqrt{3})/2$

$1= S_8= 7/4 -i(\sqrt{7})/4$

Notice : 1 it can take also the value 0 , hence $1= S_0= 0 = 0 + 0i$

Example : $S = 2 + 0i = 2$



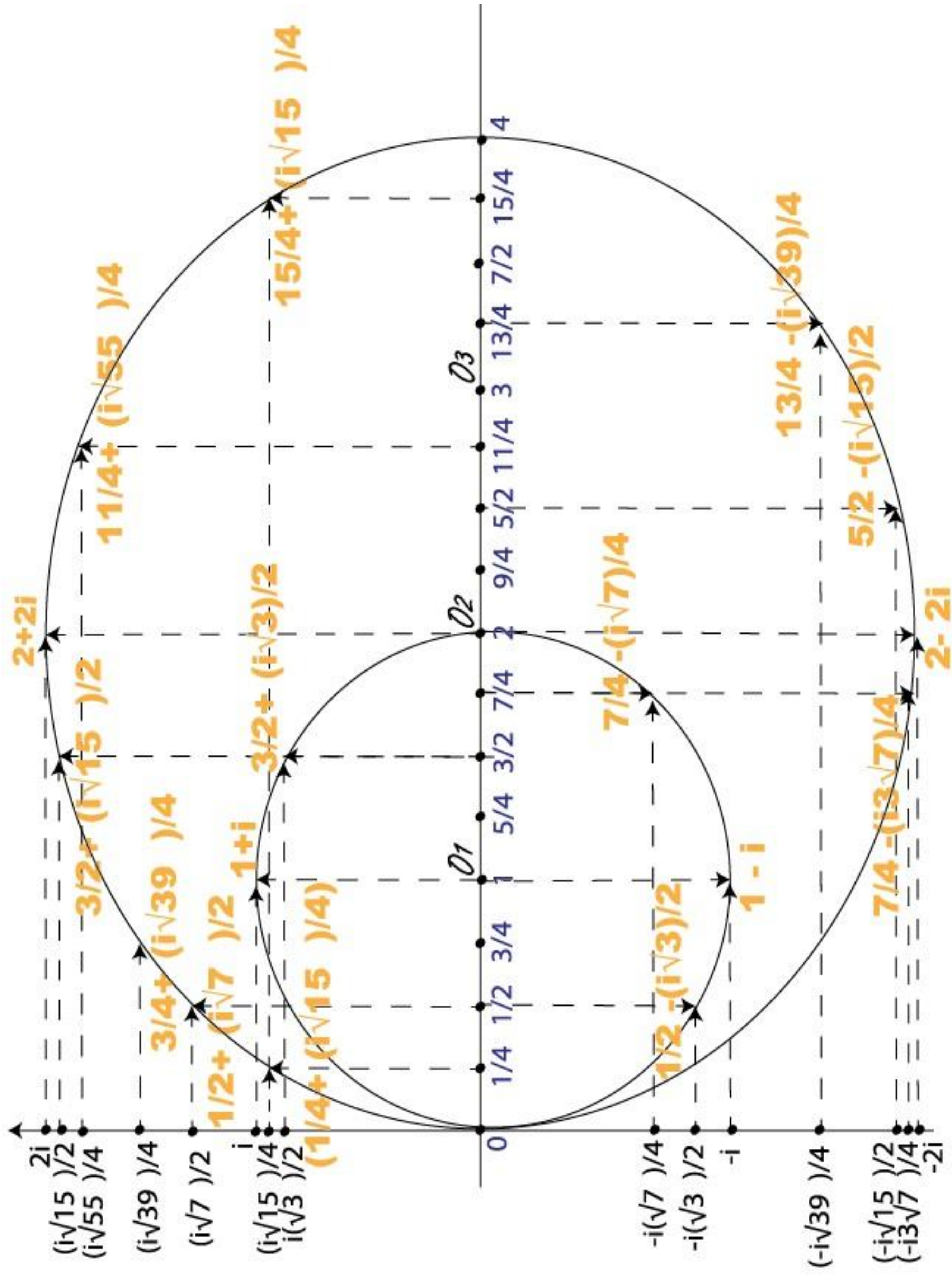
In this complex plane , the number 2 is the center of the circle O_2 , we can say that 2 at the same time is a complex number because 2 = 2 + 0i , and is a real number . 2 as real number has many other complex values that belong to the circumference that its radius is 2 as it is mentioned on the complex plane the number 2 takes many complex value such as :

$2 = S_1 = 2+2i$, $2 = S_2 = 2- 2i$, $1= S_3= 1/4 +i(\sqrt{15})/4$,

$1= S_4= 15/4 +i(\sqrt{15})/4$

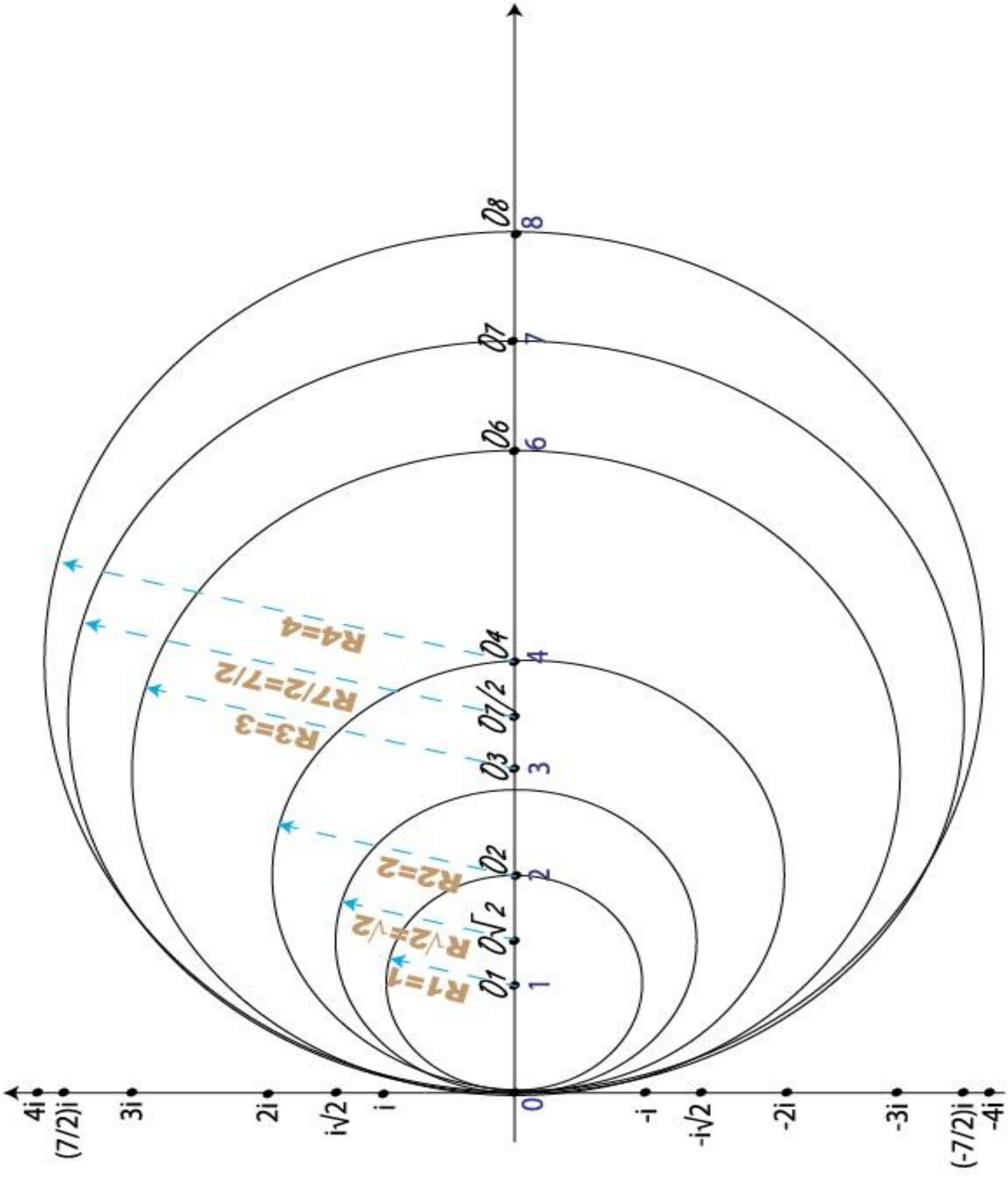
Notice : 2 it can take also the value 0 , hence $2= S_0= 0 = 0 + 0i$

Representation of number 1 and 2 in new complex plane:



In this new complex plane , we can see the representation of number 1 and number 2 , and some complex values that they can take

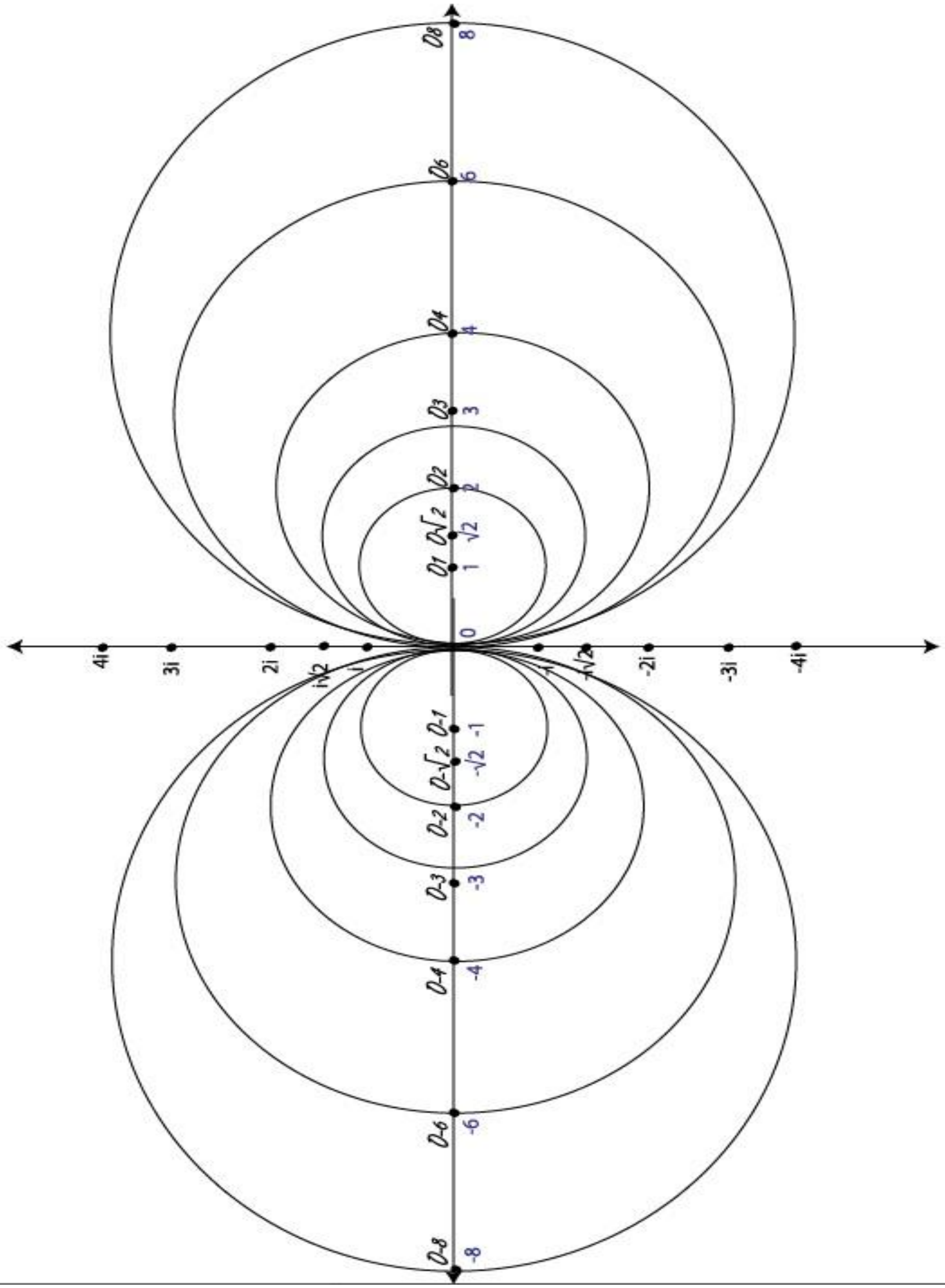
Representation of real numbers that are equal or greater than 1 in new complex plane: [1, + ∞ [:



In this new complex plane, we can see the representation of real numbers that are equal or greater than 1

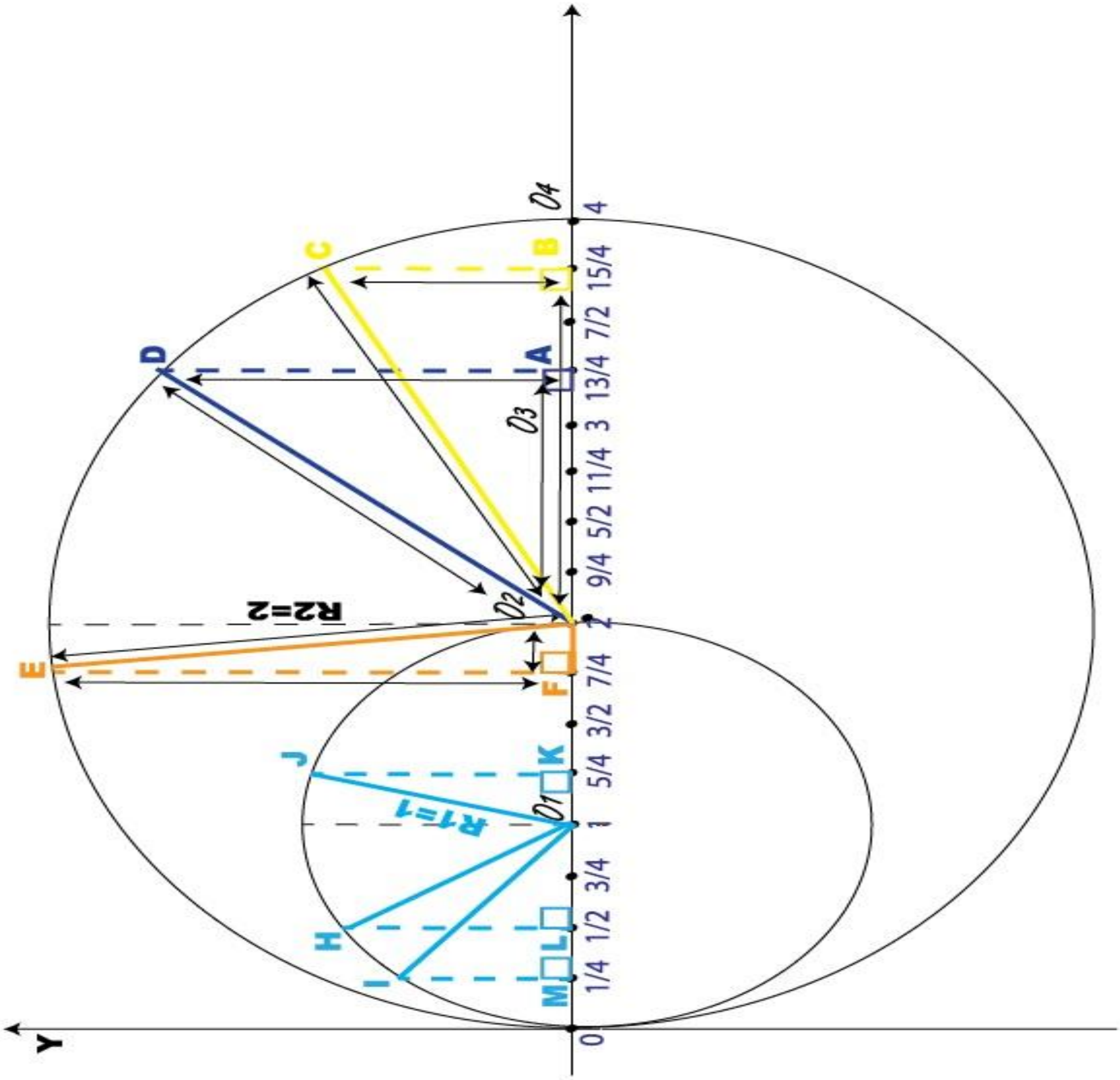
Hence **X ∈ [1, + ∞ [**

Representation of real numbers that belong to : X ∈]-∞,-1] U [1,+∞[:



In this new complex plane, we can see the representation of real numbers that belong to

this interval]-∞,-1] U [1,+∞[:



Let us calculate or find the ordinate value of these points depending on their abscissa values, the points are: (C ,D ,E , J ,H and I)

Let us find the ordinate value of a point I , $\mathbf{Y_i}$, knowing that $\mathbf{X_i}$ **= 1/4**

Let us calculate [IM]

in a given figure above , [O_2MI] is a right triangle , right angled at M

Using the Pythagoras theorem: $O_1M^2 + MI^2 = R_1^2$

Since $O_1M = R_1 – OM$

Therefore $(R_1 – OM)^2 + MI^2 = R_1^2$

On substituting giving values to this equation, we get:

$(1 – 1/4)^2 + MI^2 = 1^2$

$MI^2 = 1 - (1 – 1/4)^2$

$MI^2 = 1 - (3/4)^2$

$MI^2 = 1 - 9/16$

$MI^2 = (16 – 9)/16$

$MI^2 = 7/16$

MI = √7/4

Then $\mathbf{Y_{i} = \sqrt{7}/4}$ therefore $\mathbf{S_i = 1/4 + i(\sqrt{7}/4)}$

As a result , $\mathbf{S_i = 1/4 + i(\sqrt{7}/4)}$ is the complex number that represents the number 1 because it belongs to the circumference that its radius is 1 and its center is O_1 .

Let us find the ordinate value of a point I , $\mathbf{Y_D}$, knowing that $\mathbf{X_i = 13/4}$

Let us calculate [AD]

In a given figure above , [O_2AD] is a right triangle , right angled at A

Using the Pythagoras theorem: $O_2A^2 + AD^2 = R_2^2$

Since $O_2A = R_2 – O_4A$

Therefore $(R_2 – O_4A)^2 + AD^2 = R_2^2$

On substituting giving values to this equation, we get:

$(2 – 3/4)^2 + AD^2 = 2^2$

$AD^2 = 4 - (2 – 3/4)^2$

$AD^2 = 4 - (5/4)^2$

$AD^2 = 4 - (25/16)$

$AD^2 = (64 – 25)/16$

$AD^2 = 39/16$

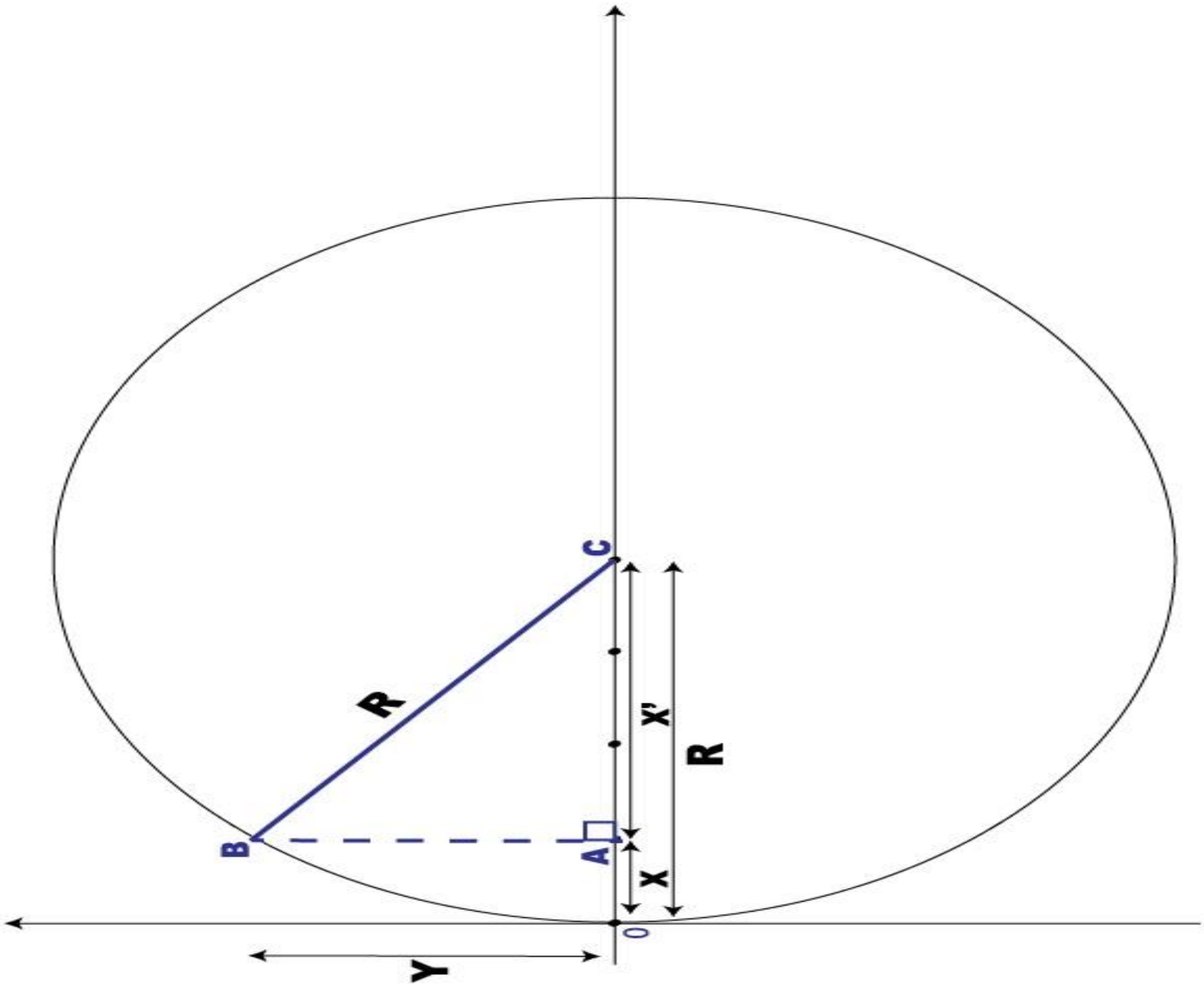
MI = √39/4

Then $\mathbf{Y_{D} = \sqrt{39}/4}$ therefore $\mathbf{S_D = 13/4 + i(\sqrt{39}/4)}$

As a result , $\mathbf{S_D = 13/4 + i(\sqrt{39}/4)}$ is the complex number that represents the number 2 because it belongs to the circumference that its radius is 2 and its center is O_2 .

Using the same method, we get the ordinate value of other points (C , E , J , H)

Calculating real number using its complex number:



Let us calculate the real number using the ordinate value and abscissa value of complex number

So let us calculate R depending on the ordinate value and abscissa value

In a given figure above , [ABC] is a right triangle , right angled at A

Using the Pythagoras theorem: $X'^2 + Y^2 = R^2$

Since $X' = R - X$

Therefore $(R - X)^2 + Y^2 = R^2$

$R^2 + X^2 - 2RX + Y^2 = R^2$

$X^2 - 2RX + Y^2 = 0$

$-2RX = -(X^2 + Y^2)$

$2RX = X^2 + Y^2$

$$R = (X^2 + Y^2)/2X$$

Question : what is the real number that represent a complex number **S = 7/4 - i(√7/4)** ?

Since $R = (X^2 + Y^2)/2X$

Therefore $R = ((7/4)^2 + (-\sqrt{7}/4)^2) / 2.(7/4)$

$R = (49/16 + 7/16) / (7/2)$

$R = (56/16) / (7/2)$

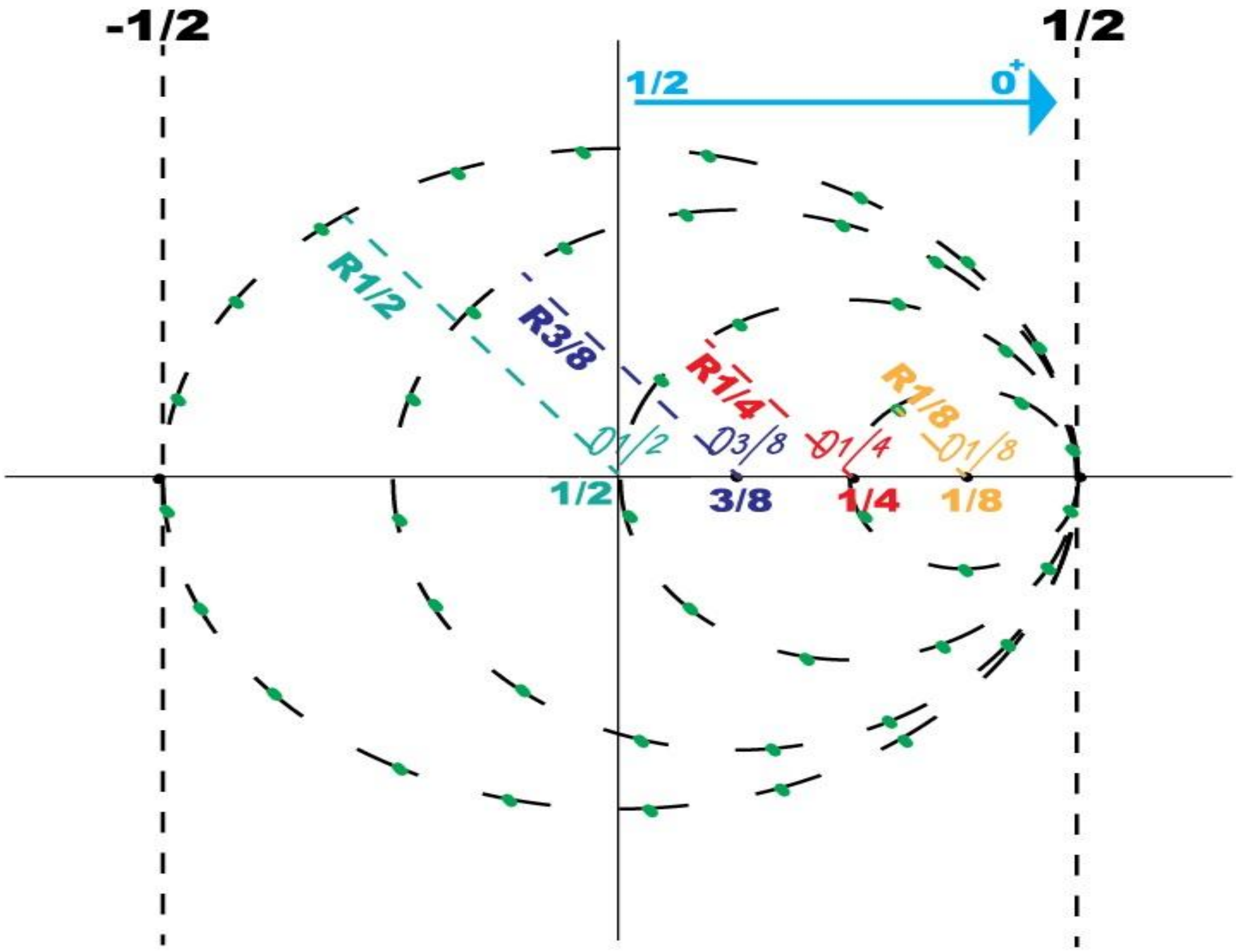
$R = (7/2) / (7/2)$

R = 1

The geometric representation of real number in the interval] -1 , 1 [:

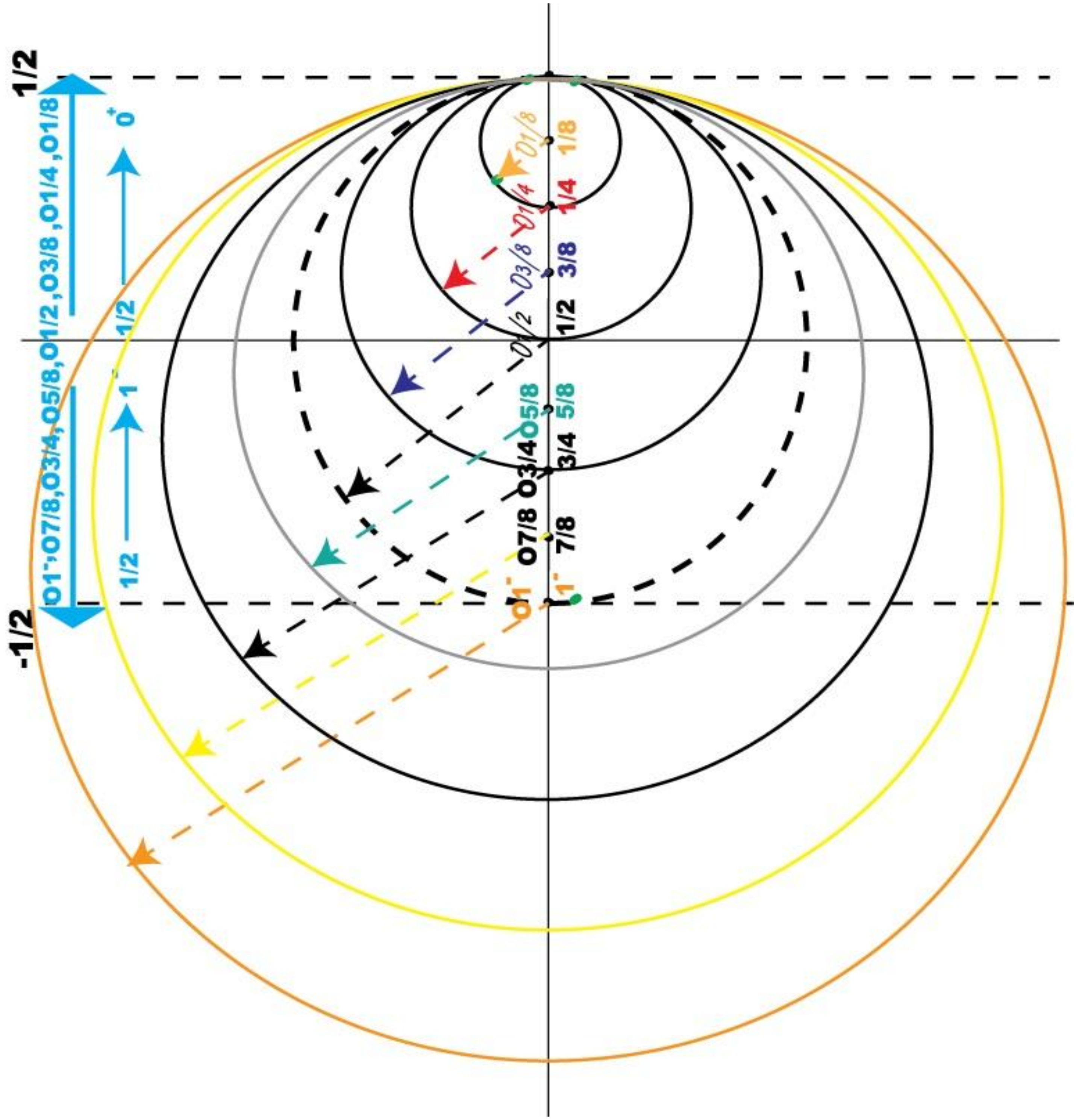
Depending on The Martyr Abu Hamza and Ziyad Nakhallah formula we have **1/2 = - 1/2**

Representation of real numbers that belong to [0 , 1/2] in a complex plane :

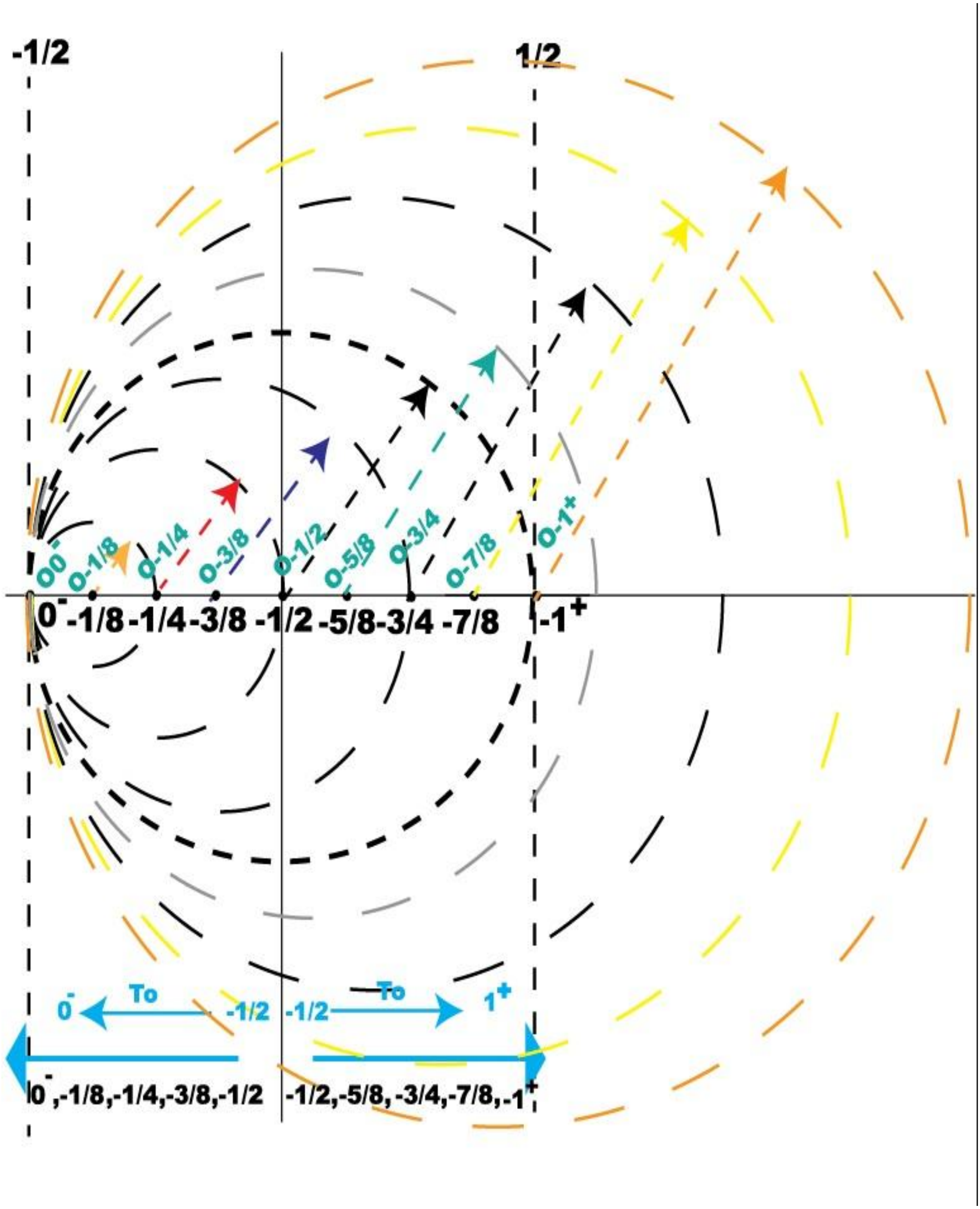


The real numbers in the interval [0 , 1/2] in a complex plane, are represented on the opposite side. This means that real numbers are represented from the right side to the left side . and as we have said before that any real number that has R as a value is represented by many complex number that belong to the circumference that its radius is R

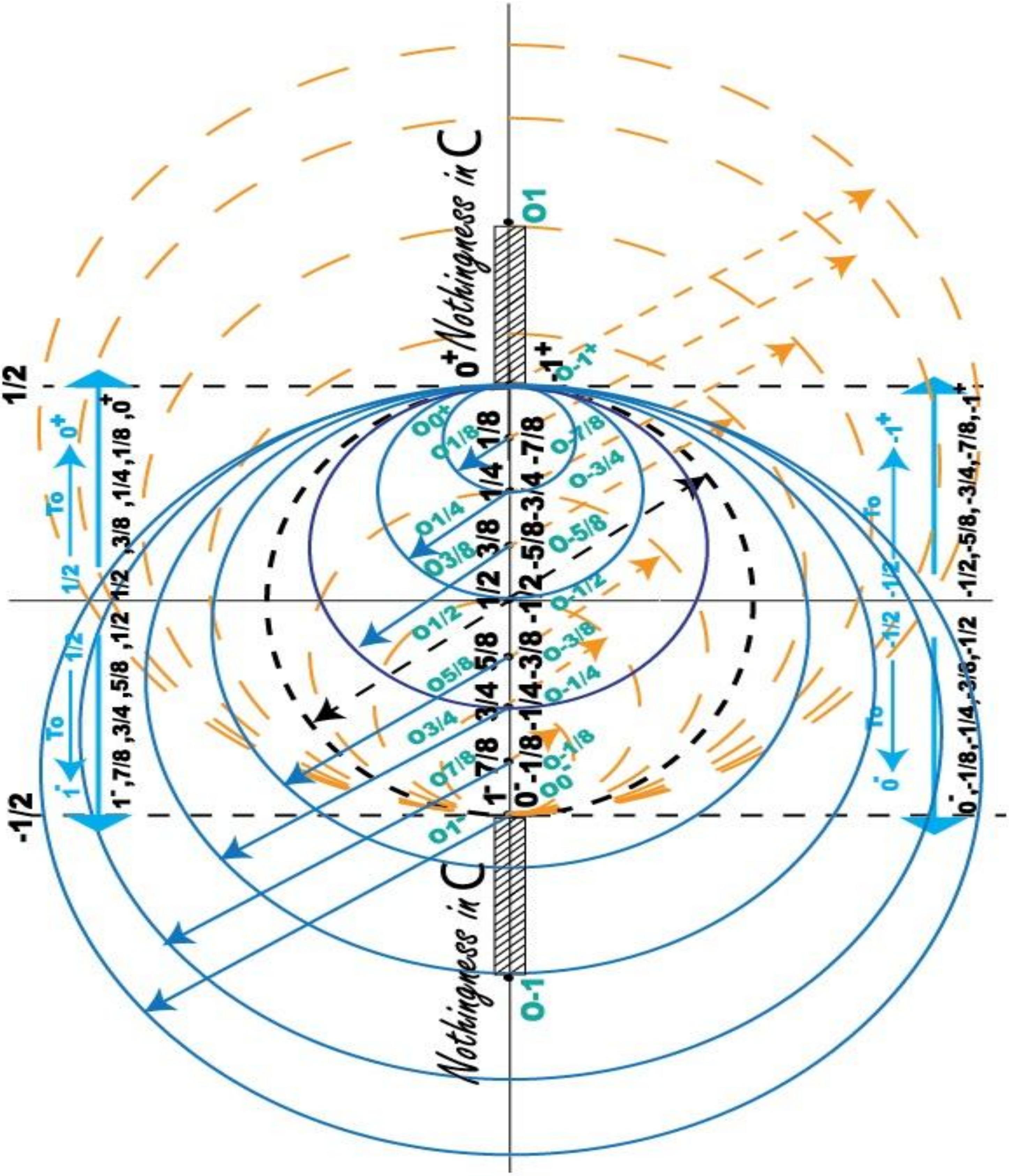
Representation of real number that belong to [0 , 1/2] U]1/2 , 1[in a complex plane :



Representation of real numbers that belong to [-1 , -1/2] U]-1/2 , 0[in a complex plane :

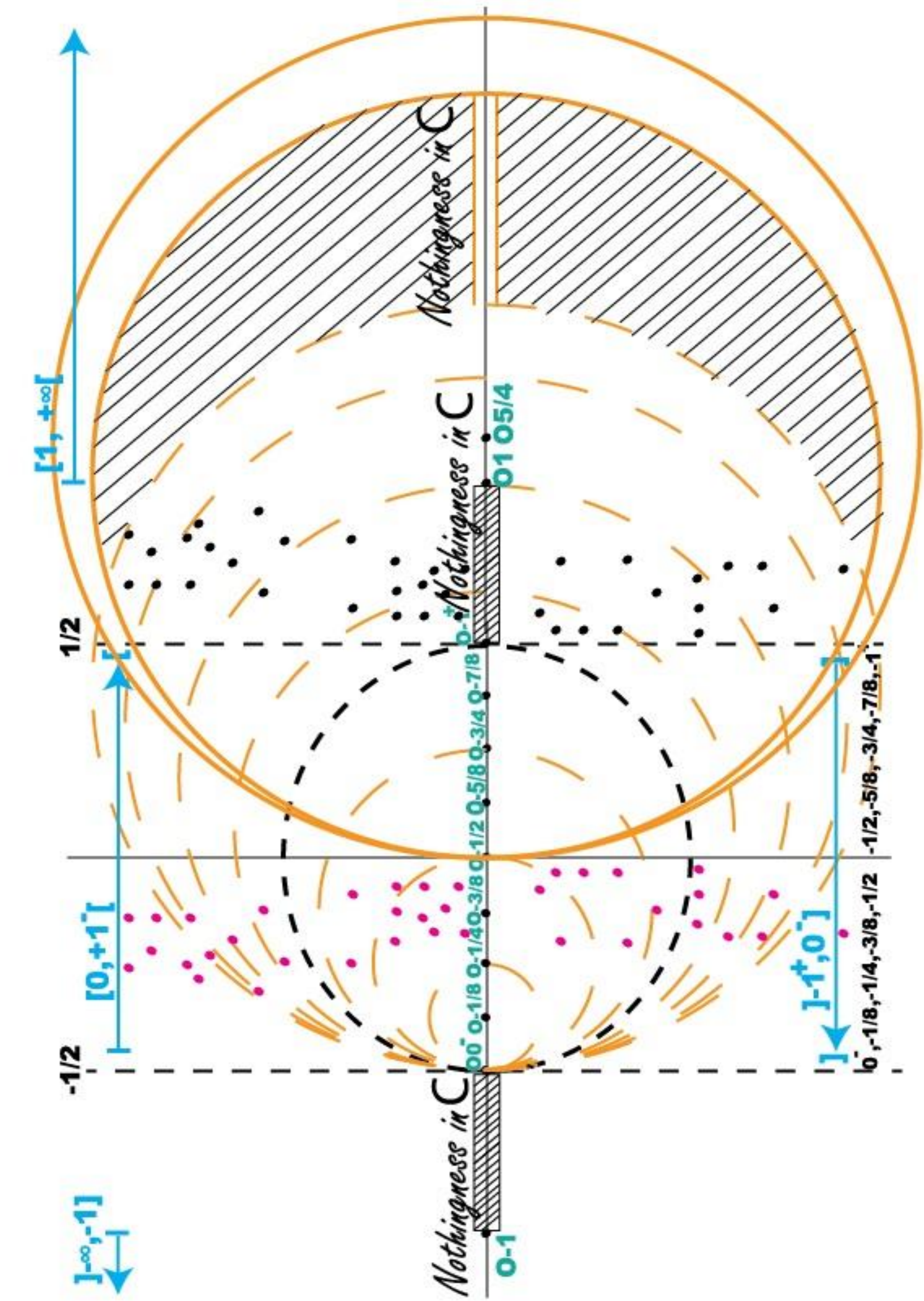


Representation of real numbers that belong to] -1 , -1 [in a complex plane :

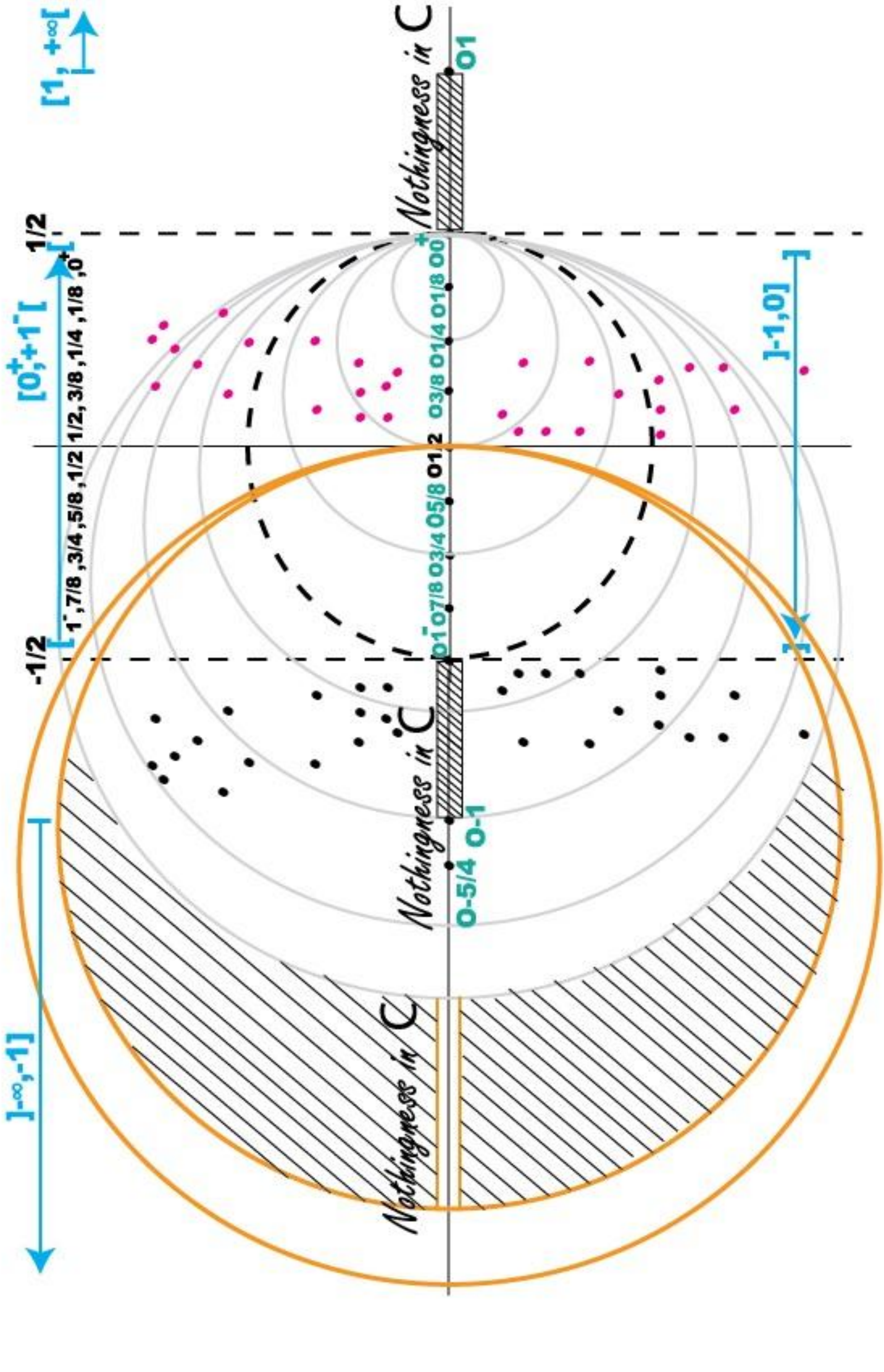


Conclusion:

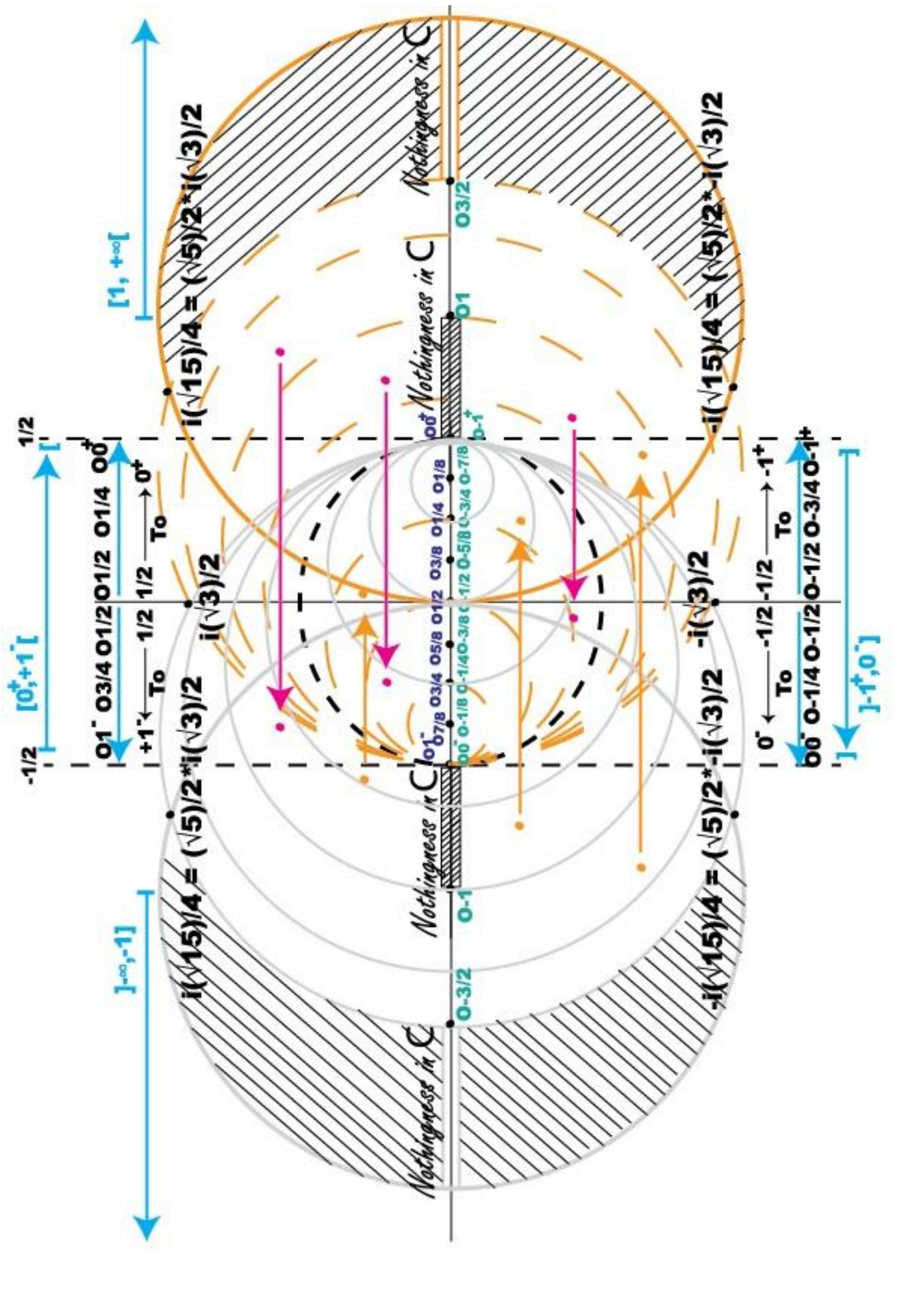
We observe that in the limit interval [-1/2 , 1/2] the real numbers overlap and intersect , and just beyond this interval there are emptiness



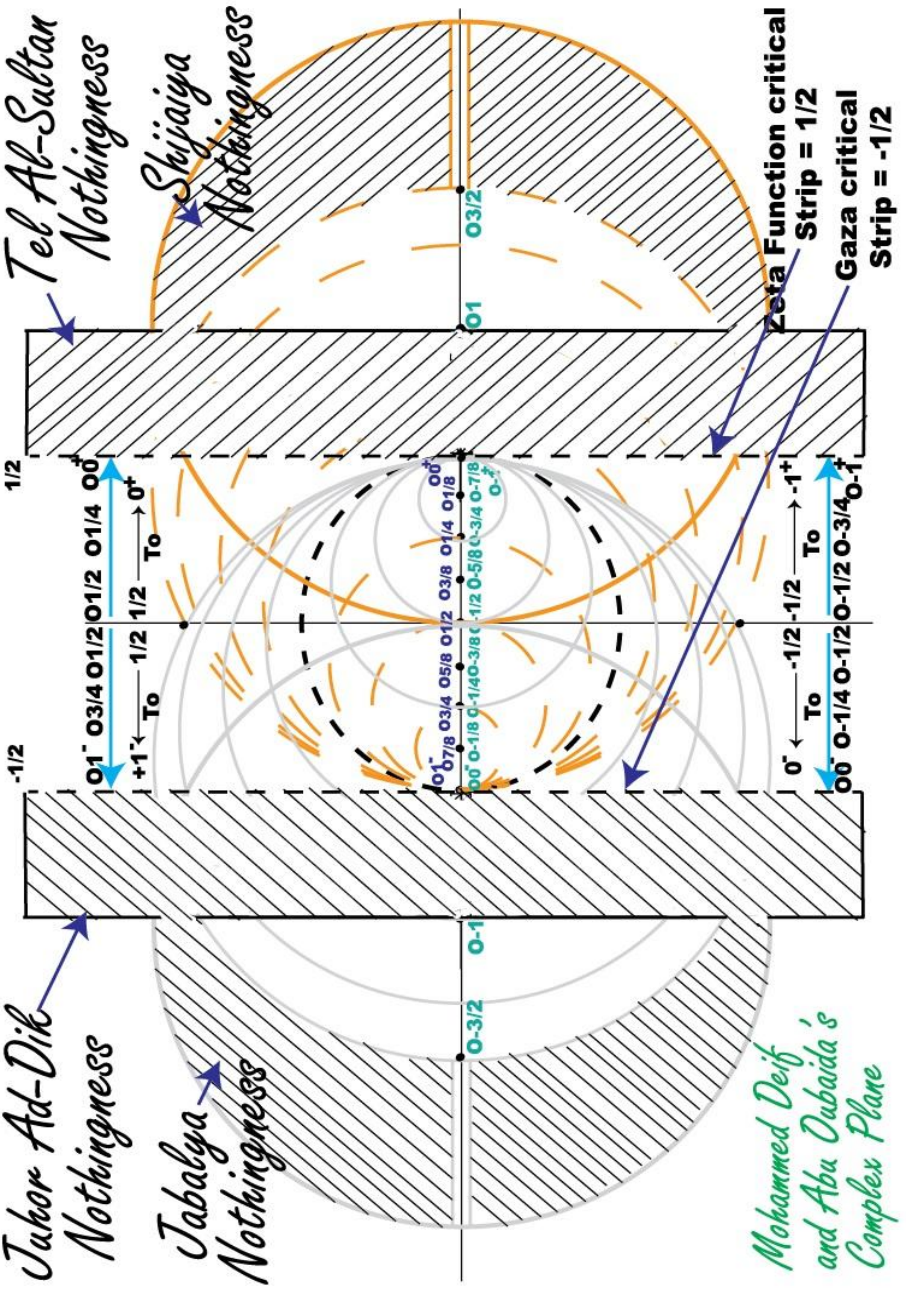
Nothingness in C
Nothingness in C
Nothingness in C
[1, +∞[
1/2
-1/2
[0,+1⁻[
]-1⁺,0⁻]
]-∞,-1]
O-1
O1 O5/4
O-7/8
O-3/4
O-5/8
O-1/2
O-3/8
O-1/4
O-1/8
O0⁻
0⁻,-1/8,-1/4,-3/8,-1/2
-1/2,-5/8,-3/4,-7/8,-1



Nothingness in C
Nothingness in C
Nothingness in C
[1, +∞[
[0+,+1-[
]-1,0]
]-∞,-1]
1/2
-1/2
1-,7/8 ,3/4 ,5/8 ,1/2 1/2, 3/8 ,1/4 ,1/8 ,0+
O1
O0+
O1/8
O1/4
O3/8
O1/2
O5/8
O3/4
O7/8
O1-
O-1
O-5/4



Nothingness in C
Nothingness in C
Nothingness in C
Nothingness in C
Nothingness in C
i(√15)/4 = (√5)/2*i(√3)/2
-i(√15)/4 = (√5)/2*-i(√3)/2
i(√3)/2
-i(√3)/2
[1, +∞[
]-∞,-1]
[0+,+1-[
]-1+,0-]
O1- O3/4 O1/2 O1/2 O1/4 O0+
+1- To 1/2 1/2 To 0+
0- To -1/2 -1/2 To -1+
O0- O-1/4 O-1/2 O-1/2 O-3/4 O-1+
O3/2
O1
O-1
O-3/2
1/2
-1/2


Tel Al-Sultan Nothingness
Shijaiya Nothingness
Zeta Function critical Strip = 1/2
Gaza critical Strip = -1/2
Juhor Ad-Dik Nothingness
Jabalya Nothingness
Mohammed Deif, and Abu Oubaida's Complex Plane

In the complex plane of **Abu obaida and Mohamed Deif** , especially in the interval **[1, +∞[**

Any real number belongs to this interval : $\forall$ **X** $\in$ **[1, +∞[** can be written like : **S = a + ib** , hence **S** is a complex number that represents a real number **X** and belongs to the circumference that its radius is **X** and **Re(S) = a** and **a** $\notin$ **]1/2 , 1[**

Because of **Tel Al Sultan Nothingness,** so then the points that are supposed to be in **Tel Al Sultan Nothingness** space or interval, now they exist in the interval that is limited by both: **Critical Gaza Strip** which is equal to – 1/2 and limited by **Zeta function Critical Strip** which is equal to 1/2 , and all these points exist exactly in the interval **] 1/2 , +** $\mathbf{1^-}$ **[** that means $+1^- \text{ to } 1/2$.

In the same new complex plane of **Abu obaida and Mohamed Deif** , especially in the interval **] -∞ , -1]**

Any real number belongs to this interval : $\forall$ **X′** $\in$ **] -∞ , -1]** can be written like : **S′ = a′ + ib′** , hence **S′** is a complex number that represents a real number **X′** and belongs to the circumference that its radius is **X′** and

Re(S′) = a′ and **a′** $\notin$ **] -1 , -1/2 [**

Because of **Juhor Ad Dik Nothingness,** so then the points that are supposed to be in **Juhor Ad Dik Nothingness** space or interval, now they exist in the interval that is limited by both: **Critical Gaza Strip** which is equal to – 1/2 and limited by **Zeta function Critical Strip** which is equal to 1/2 , and all these points exist exactly in the interval **]** $\mathbf{-1^+}$ **, - 1/2 [** that means $-1/2 \text{ to } -1^+$

Notice:

Inside this limited interval **[-1/2 , 1/2]** , any point in the complex plane that belongs to this interval has 2 abscissa values : positive abscissa value and negative abscissa value

Example:

Let us take a point inside this limited interval **[-1/2 , 1/2]** ,hence **S = 5/8 + ib** . we will find that this point has 2 abscissa values $X_S = 5/8$ and $X_S = -3/8$ therefore **S = 5/8 + ib** and **S = -3/8 + ib**

As a conclusion, and thanks to the notion of the martyr Dr Khitam Elwasife and Dr Ala Al Najjar and Abu Obaida and The Martyr and The Commander Mohamed Deif complex plane , we arrive to get new complex plane with new notions, this new complex plane looks like a **Black hole**, and we arrive to open new door that has never been opened before and this can help to understand the universe and mathematics and all sciences and resolve complicated problems , and to understand many other phenomenon in different areas especially in Quantum physic .

** Mavi Marmara and Handala ship formula :(suite)

3 is a prime number, let 3 be the base of this following infinite series:

3+9+27+81+243+729+…………………

If we consider 3 as the base of this infinite series, we will get:

$3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + \ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + \ldots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n$

Then $3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + \ldots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + \ldots$

*3 we are going to multiply 3 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + \ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n - 3 = 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n - 3$ its value and we get as a result this :

1= $3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n - 3$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow 3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = -3$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow 2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = -3$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = -3/2$ and this formula is **Mavi Marmara and Handala ship**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n$ by 3 until the infinity?

we multiply 3 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + \ldots$

Then $3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n - 3^1$

We are going to multiply again the result by 3 and we get this :

$\boxed{2 =}$ $3.(3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + \ldots)$

2 $\Longleftrightarrow 3.3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + \ldots$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 3.3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n - 3^1 - 3^2$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 3 and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow \quad 3.(3.3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow \quad 3.3.3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 3.3.3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n - 3^1 - 3^2 - 3^3$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow 3.3.3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n - (3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 3 until the infinity and we get

$$*3*3*3*\ldots\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n - (3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

we have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 3*3*3*\ldots\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 3*3*3*\ldots\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = -3/2$

Therefore: **3*3*3*………………………………………… = 0**

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number 3 by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** BDS Movement formula:

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n$ by 1/3 until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

*1/3 we are going to multiply $1/3$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$3 = \quad 1/3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = 1 + (3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n - 1 = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 1/3 and we get this :

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3*(1/3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^{n} - 1 = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + ...)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3*1/3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^{n} - 1/3^1 = 1+(3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + ...)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3*1/3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^{n} - 1/3^1 - 1 = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + ...$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 1/3 and we get this :

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3*(1/3*1/3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^{n} - 1/3^1 - 1 = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6 + 3^7 + ...)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3*1/3*1/3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^{n} - 1/3^2 - 1/3^1 = 1+(3^1 + 3^2+ 3^3+ 3^4+ 3^5+ 3^6+ 3^7 + ...)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 1/3 until the infinity and we get

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3*1/3*1/3*....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^{n} - (1/3^1+1/3^2 +1/3^3 +1/3^4 +1/3^5 +...)= 1+(3^1+3^2+3^3+3^4+3^5+3^6+3^7+ ...)$

We have: $1/3*1/3*1/3*....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^{n} = 0$

We are going to prove this result later on

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow - (1/3^1+1/3^2+1/3^3+1/3^4+1/3^5 +1/3^6+ 1/3^7...)= 1+(3^1+3^2+3^3+3^4+3^5+3^6+3^7+ ...)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (3^1+3^2+3^3+3^4+3^5+3^6+3^7+ ...) +1+(1/3^1+1/3^2+1/3^3+1/3^4+1/3^5 +1/3^6+ 1/3^7...)= 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (1/3^{-1}+1/3^{-2}+1/3^{-3}+1/3^{-4}+1/3^{-5}+1/3^{-6}+1/3^{-7}+ ...)+1/3^0+(1/3^1+1/3^2+1/3^3+1/3^4+1/3^5+1/3^6+1/3^7...)= 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/3^{n} = 1/3^1+1/3^2+1/3^3+1/3^4+1/3^5+1/3^6+1/3^7 +..........$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/3^{n} = 1/3^{-1}+1/3^{-2}+1/3^{-3}+1/3^{-4}+1/3^{-5}+1/3^{-6}+1/3^{-7} +..........$

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/3^{n} + 1/3^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/3^{n} = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n\in Z} 1/3^{n} = 0$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** Dr Ameera Elasouli and Dr Mohammed Tahir formula :

3 is a prime number, let 3 be the base of this following infinite series:

1/3 + 1/9 + 1/27 + 1/81 + 1/243 + 1/729 +…………………

If we consider 3 as the base of this infinite series, we will get:

$1/3^1 + 1/3^2 + 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $1/3^1 + 1/3^2 + 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$

Then $1/3^1 + 1/3^2 + 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1/3^1 + 1/3^2 + 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

*1/3 we are going to multiply $1/3$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$1/3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1/3^2 + 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} - 1/3 = 1/3^2 + 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} - 1/3$ its value and we get as a result this :

$1= \quad 1/3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} - 1/3$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = -1/3$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/3 - 1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = -1/3$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((1\text{-}3)/3).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = -1/3$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((3\text{-}1)/3).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1/3$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (2/3).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1/3$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1/2}$ and this formula is Dr **Ameera Elasouli and Dr Mohammed Tahir formula**

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$ by 1/3 until the infinity?</u>

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1/3^1 + 1/3^2 + 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we multiply 1/3 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$1/3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1/3^2 + 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then $1/3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^{n} - 1/3^1$

We are going to multiply again the result by 1/3 and we get this :

$\boxed{2 =}$ $1/3.(1/3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1/3^2 + 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots)$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3*1/3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3*1/3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} - 1/3^1 - 1/3^2$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 1/3 and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3*(1/3*1/3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3*1/3*1/3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3*1/3*1/3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} - 1/3^1 - 1/3^2 - 1/3^3$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3*1/3*1/3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} - (1/3^1 + 1/3^2 + 1/3^3)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 1/3 until the infinity and we get

$$*1/3*1/3*1/3*\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} - (1/3^1+1/3^2+1/3^3+1/3^4+1/3^5+1/3^6+1/3^7+\ldots)$$

we have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1/3^1 + 1/3^2 + 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3*1/3*1/3*\ldots\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3*1/3*1/3*\ldots\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1/2$

Therefore: $\mathbf{1/3*1/3*1/3*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0}$

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number 1/3 by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** The martyr Wafa Jarrar formula :

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1/3^1 + 1/3^2 + 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$ by 3 until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1/3^1 + 1/3^2 + 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

*3 we are going to multiply 3 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$3 = 3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1 + (1/3^1 + 1/3^2 + 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots.)$$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^n - 1 = 1/3^1 + 1/3^2 + 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 3 and we get this :

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 3*(3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^n - 1 = 1/3^1 + 1/3^2 + 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 3*3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^n - 3^1 = 1+(1/3^1 + 1/3^2 + 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 +\ldots\ldots)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 3*3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^n - 3^1 - 1 = 1/3^1 + 1/3^2 + 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 3 and we get this :

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 3*(3*3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^n - 3^1 - 1= 1/3^1 +1/3^2 +1/3^3 +1/3^4 +1/3^5 +1/3^6 +1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 3*3*3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^n - 3^2 - 3^1 = 1+(1/3^1 +1/3^2+1/3^3+1/3^4+1/3^5+1/3^6+1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 3 until the infinity and we get :

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 3*3*3*\ldots.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^n - (3^1+3^2 +3^3 +3^4 +3^5 +\ldots)= 1+(1/3^1+1/3^2+1/3^3+1/3^4+1/3^5+1/3^6+1/3^7+ \ldots)$

We have: $3*3*3*\ldots.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^n = 0$

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow -(3^1+3^2+3^3+3^4+3^5+3^6+3^7+ \ldots) =1+(1/3^1+1/3^2+1/3^3+1/3^4+1/3^5 +1/3^6+ 1/3^7\ldots)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (1/3^1+1/3^2+1/3^3+1/3^4+1/3^5 +1/3^6+ 1/3^7\ldots)+1(3^1+3^2+3^3+3^4+3^5+3^6+3^7+ \ldots) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (3^{-1}+3^{-2}+3^{-3}+3^{-4}+3^{-5}+3^{-6}+3^{-7}+ \ldots) + 3^0+ (3^1+3^2+3^3+3^4+3^5+3^6+3^7\ldots)= 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 3^n = 3^1+3^2+3^3+3^4+3^5+3^6+3^7+\ldots\ldots\ldots$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 3^n = 3^{-1}+3^{-2}+3^{-3}+3^{-4}+3^{-5}+3^{-6}+3^{-7}+\ldots\ldots.$

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 3^n + 3^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 3^n = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n\in Z} 3^n = 0$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** The equality and similarity of BDS Movement formula and Wafa Jarrar formula:

Since BDS Movement formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/3^{n} + 1/3^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/3^{n} = 0$

And the Wafa Jarrar formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 3^{n} + 3^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 3^{n} = 0$

Therefore $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/3^{n} + 1/3^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/3^{n} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 3^{n} + 3^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 3^{n} = 0$

$$\sum_{n\in Z} 1/3^{n} = \sum_{n\in Z} 3^{n} = 0$$

** Palestinian women and men prisoners formula:

7 is a prime number, let 7 be the base of this following infinite series:

7 + 49 + 343 + 2401 + 9604 + 67228 +.....................

If we consider 7 as the base of this infinite series, we will get:

$7^1 + 7^2 + 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + \ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $7^1 + 7^2 + 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + \ldots\ldots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^{n}$

Then $7^1 + 7^2 + 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + \ldots\ldots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^{n}$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^{n}$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^{n} = 7^1 + 7^2 + 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + \ldots\ldots$

*7 we are going to multiply 7 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^{n} = 7^2 + 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + \ldots\ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^{n} - 7 = 7^2 + 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + \ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^{n} - 7$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^{n} - 7$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^{n} = -7$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^{n} = -7$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^{n} = -7/6}$ and this formula is **Palestinian women and men prisoners formula**

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^{n}$ by 7 until the infinity?</u>

we multiply 7 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n = 7^2 + 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + ...$

Then $7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n - 7^1$

We are going to multiply again the result by 7 and we get this :

$\boxed{2 =}$ $7.(7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n = 7^2 + 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + ...)$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 7.7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n = 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + ...$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 7.7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n - 7^1 - 7^2$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 7 and we get this :

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 7.(7.7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n = 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + ...)$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 7.7.7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n = 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + ...$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 7.7.7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n - 7^1 - 7^2 - 7^3$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow 7.7.7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n - (7^1 + 7^2 + 7^3)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 7 until the infinity and we get :

$7*7*7*.....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n - (7^1 + 7^2 + 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 +..............)$

we have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n = 7^1 + 7^2 + 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 ....$

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n$ and we get this :

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 7*7*7*.....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n$

As a result we get :

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 7*7*7*.....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n = 0$

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n = -7/6$

Therefore: **7*7*7*.. = 0**

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number 7 by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** Abdelfattah El Hufi , Othman Ali and The Martyr Yassine Shebli formula:

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n = 7^1 + 7^2 + 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + ...$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n$ by 1/7 until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n = 7^1 + 7^2 + 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

*1/7 we are going to multiply 1/7 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n$ and we get as a result this :

3= $1/7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n = 1+ (7^1 + 7^2 + 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n - 1 = 7^1 + 7^2 + 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 1/7 and we get this :

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/7*(1/7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n - 1 = 7^1 + 7^2 + 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/7*1/7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n - 1/7^1 = 1+(7^1 + 7^2 + 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/7*1/7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n - 1/7^1 - 1 = 7^1 + 7^2 + 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 1/7 and we get this :

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/7*(1/7*1/7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n - 1/7^1 - 1 = 7^1 + 7^2 + 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + \ldots\ldots)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/7*1/7*1/7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n - 1/7^2 - 1/7^1 = 1+(7^1 + 7^2 + 7^3 + 7^4 + 7^5 + 7^6 + 7^7 + \ldots)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 1/7 until the infinity and we get

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/7*1/7*1/7*\ldots.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n - (1/7^1+1/7^2 +1/7^3 +1/7^4 +1/7^5 +\ldots)= 1+(7^1+7^2+7^3+7^4+7^5+7^6+7^7+ \ldots)$

We have: $1/7*1/7*1/7*\ldots.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n = 0$

We are going to prove this result later on

Then the result will be:

3 $\Longleftrightarrow -(1/7^1+1/7^2+1/7^3+1/7^4+1/7^5 +1/7^6+ 1/7^7+\ldots)=1+(7^1+7^2+7^3+7^4+7^5+7^6+7^7+ \ldots)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow (7^1+7^2+7^3+7^4+7^5+7^6+7^7+\ldots)+1+(1/7^1+1/7^2+1/7^3+1/7^4+1/7^5 +1/7^6+ 1/7^7+\ldots)= 0$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow (1/7^{-1}+1/7^{-2}+1/7^{-3}+1/7^{-4}+1/7^{-5}+1/7^{-6}+1/7^{-7}+ \ldots)+1/7^0+(1/7^1+1/7^2+1/7^3+1/7^4+1/7^5+1/7^6+1/7^7\ldots)= 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/7^n = 1/7^1+1/7^2+1/7^3+1/7^4+1/7^5 +1/7^6+ 1/7^7+\ldots$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/7^n = 1/7^{-1}+1/7^{-2}+1/7^{-3}+1/7^{-4}+1/7^{-5}+1/7^{-6}+1/7^{-7} +\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then the result will be:

3 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/7^n + 1/7^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/7^n = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n \in Z} 1/7^n = 0$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** Gaza martyrs and heroes formula:

7 is a prime number, let 7 be the base of this following infinite series:

1/7 + 1/49 + 1/343 + 1/2401 + 1/9604 + 1/67228 +…………………

If we consider 7 as the base of this infinite series, we will get:

$1/7 + 1/7^2 + 1/7^3 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7 + \dots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $1/7 + 1/7^2 + 1/7^3 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7 + \dots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}$

Then $1/7 + 1/7^2 + 1/7^3 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7 + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} = 1/7^1 + 1/7^2 + 1/7^3 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7 + \dots$

*1/7 we are going to multiply $1/7$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$1/7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} = 1/7^2 + 1/7^3 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7 + \dots$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} - 1/7 = 1/7^2 + 1/7^3 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7 + \dots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} - 1/7$ its value and we get as a result this :

$1 = \quad 1/7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} - 1/7$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} = -1/7$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/7 - 1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} = -1/7$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((1\text{-}7)/7).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} = -1/7$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((7\text{-}1)/7).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} = 1/7$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (6/7).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} = 1/7$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} = 1/6}$ and this formula is **Gaza martyrs and heroes formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n$ by 1/7 until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n = 1/7^1 + 1/7^2 + 1/7^3 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we multiply 1/7 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n = 1/7^2 + 1/7^3 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then $1/7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n - 1/7^1$

We are going to multiply again the result by 1/7 and we get this :

$$\boxed{2 =}\ 1/7.(1/7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n = 1/7^2 + 1/7^3 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7 + \ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7*1/7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n = 1/7^3 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7*1/7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n - 1/7^1 - 1/7^2$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 1/7 and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7*(1/7*1/7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n = 1/7^3 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7 + \ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7*1/7*1/7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n = 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7*1/7*1/7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n - 1/7^1 - 1/7^2 - 1/7^3$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7*1/7*1/7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n - (1/7^1 + 1/7^2 + 1/7^3)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 1/7 until the infinity and we get

$$*1/7*1/7*1/7*\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n - (1/7^1+1/7^2+1/7^3+1/7^4+1/7^5+1/7^6+1/7^7+\ldots)$$

we have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n = 1/7^1+1/7^2+1/7^3+1/7^4+1/7^5+1/7^6+1/7^7+\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7*1/7*1/7*\ldots\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7*1/7*1/7*\ldots\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n = 1/6$

Therefore: $\mathbf{1/7*1/7*1/7*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0}$

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number 1/7 by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** Hanady Halawani formula:

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} = 1/7^1 + 1/7^2 + 1/7^3 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7 + ...$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}$ by 7 until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} = 1/7^1 + 1/7^2 + 1/7^3 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7 + ...$

*7

we are going to multiply 7 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$3= 7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} = 1+ (1/7^1 + 1/7^2 + 1/7^3 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7 +....)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} - 1 = 1/7^1 + 1/7^2 + 1/7^3 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7 + ...$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 7 and we get this :

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 7*(7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} - 1 = 1/7^1 + 1/7^2 + 1/7^3 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7 + ...)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 7*7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} - 7^1 = 1+(1/7^1 + 1/7^2 + 1/7^3 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7 +......)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 7*7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} - 7^1 - 1 = 1/7^1 + 1/7^2 + 1/7^3 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7 + ...$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 7 and we get this :

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 7*(7*7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} - 7^1 - 1= 1/7^1 + 1/7^2 + 1/7^3 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^5 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^7+ ...)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 7*7*7.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} - 7^2 - 7^1 = 1+(1/7^1 +1/7^2 +1/7^3 +1/7^4 +1/7^5 +1/7^6 +1/7^7 +...)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 7 until the infinity and we get :

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 7*7*7*....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} - (7^1+7^2 +7^3 +7^4 +7^5 +...)= 1+(1/7^1+1/7^2+1/7^3+1/7^4+1/7^5+1/7^6+1/7^7+ ...)$

We have: $7*7*7*....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n} = 0$

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow - (7^1+7^2+7^3+7^4+7^5+7^6+7^7+ ...) =1+(1/7^1+1/7^2+1/7^3+1/7^4+1/7^5+1/7^6+1/7^7.....)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (1/7^1+1/7^2+1/7^3+1/7^4+1/7^5+1/7^6+1/7^7+...)+1+(7^1+7^2+7^3+7^4+7^5+7^6+7^7+ ...) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (7^{-1}+7^{-2}+7^{-3}+7^{-4}+7^{-5}+7^{-6}+7^{-7}+ ...) + 7^0+ (7^1+7^2+7^3+7^4+7^5+7^6+7^7...)= 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 7^n = 7^1+7^2+7^3+7^4+7^5+7^6+7^7+.........$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 7^n = 7^{-1}+7^{-2}+7^{-3}+7^{-4}+7^{-5}+7^{-6}+7^{-7}+.......$

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 7^n + 7^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 7^n = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n\in Z} 7^n = 0$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** The equality and similarity of Abdelfattah El Hufi , Othman Ali and The Martyr Yassine Shebli formula and Hanady Halawani formula:

Since Abdelfattah El Hufi, Othman Ali and Yassine Shebli formula

is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/7^n + 1/7^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/7^n = 0$

And the Hanady Halawani formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 7^n + 7^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 7^n = 0$

Therefore $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/7^n + 1/7^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/7^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 7^n + 7^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 7^n = 0$

$$\boldsymbol{\sum_{n\in Z} 1/7^n = \sum_{n\in Z} 7^n = 0}$$

** The Martyr and The Commander Mohamed Deif formula:

P is a prime number, let P be the base of this following infinite series:

$P^1 + P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $P^1 + P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7 + \ldots\ldots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$

Then $P^1 + P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n = P^1 + P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

*P we are going to multiply P by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n = P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n - P = P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n - P$ its value and we get as a result this :

$1= \quad P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n - P$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow$ P.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ - $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ = – P

$1 \Longleftrightarrow$ (P – 1).$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ = – P

$1 \Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ **= – P/(P – 1)** and this formula is **The Martyr and The Commander Mohamed Deif formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ by P until the infinity?

we multiply P by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ and we get as a result this :

P.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ = $P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7$ + ...

Then P.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ – P^1

We are going to multiply again the result by P and we get this :

$\boxed{2 =}$ P.(P.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ = $P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7$ + ...)

$2 \Longleftrightarrow$ P.P.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ = $P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7$ + ...

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow$ P.P.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ – P^1 – P^2

We continue repeating multiplying the result by P and we get this :

$2 \Longleftrightarrow$ P.(P.P.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ = $P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7$ + ...)

$2 \Longleftrightarrow$ P.P.P.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ = $P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7$ + ...

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow$ P.P.P.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ – P^1 – P^2 – P^3

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow$ P.P.P.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ – ($P^1 + P^2 + P^3$)

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by P until the infinity and we get :

P*P*P*.....$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ - ($P^1 + P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7$ +..............)

we have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ = $P^1 + P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7$..............

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ and we get this :

$2 \Longleftrightarrow$ P*P*P*.....$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ - $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$

As a result we get :

$2 \Longleftrightarrow$ P*P*P*.....$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ = 0

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n = -P/(P-1) \neq 0$

Therefore: **P*P*P*……………………………………… = 0**

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number P by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** Abu Obaida formula: May Allah protect him

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n = P^1 + P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ by 1/P until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n = P^1 + P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

*1/P we are going to multiply 1/P by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$3 = \ 1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n = 1 + (P^1 + P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n - 1 = P^1 + P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 1/P and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P*(1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n - 1 = P^1 + P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P*1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n - 1/P^1 = 1 + (P^1 + P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P*1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n - 1/P^1 - 1 = P^1 + P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 1/P and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P*(1/P*1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n - 1/P^1 - 1 = P^1 + P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7 + \ldots\ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P*1/P*1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n - 1/P^2 - 1/P^1 = 1 + (P^1 + P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7 + \ldots)$$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 1/P until the infinity and we get

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P*1/P*1/P*\ldots.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n - (1/P^1 + 1/P^2 + 1/P^3 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^5 + \ldots) = 1 + (P^1 + P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7 + \ldots)$$

We have: $1/P*1/P*1/P*\ldots.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n = 0$

We are going to prove this result later on

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow -(1/P^1 + 1/P^2 + 1/P^3 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^7 + \ldots) = 1 + (P^1 + P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7 + \ldots)$$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (P^1+P^2+P^3+P^4+P^5+P^6+P^7+...)+1+(1/P^1+1/P^2+1/P^3+1/P^4+1/P^5+1/P^6+1/P^7+...)= 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (1/P^{-1}+1/P^{-2}+1/P^{-3}+1/P^{-4}+1/P^{-5}+1/P^{-6}+1/P^{-7}+ ...)+1/P^0+(1/P^1+1/P^2+1/P^3+1/P^4+1/P^5+1/P^6+1/P^7...)= 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1/P^n = 1/P^1+1/P^2+1/P^3+1/P^4+1/P^5 +1/P^6+ 1/P^7+...$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/P^n = 1/P^{-1}+1/P^{-2}+1/P^{-3}+1/P^{-4}+1/P^{-5}+1/P^{-6}+1/P^{-7} +..........$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/P^n + 1/P^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/P^n = 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n\in Z} 1/P^n = 0$$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** The martyr Abu Mohamed Ahmed Jaabari formula:

P is a prime number, let P be the base of this following infinite series:

$1/P^1 + 1/P^2 + 1/P^3 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^7 + ...$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $1/P^1 + 1/P^2 + 1/P^3 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^7 + ...$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(P)^n}$

Then $1/P^1 + 1/P^2 + 1/P^3 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^7 + ... = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(P)^n}$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(P)^n}$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(P)^n} = 1/P^1 + 1/P^2 + 1/P^3 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^7 + ...$

*1/P we are going to multiply $1/P$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(P)^n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(P)^n} = 1/P^2 + 1/P^3 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^7+ ....$$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(P)^n} - 1/P = 1/P^2 + 1/P^3 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^7+ ....$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(P)^n} - 1/P$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(P)^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(P)^n} - 1/P$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(P)^n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(P)^n} = -1/P$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/P - 1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(P)^n} = -1/P$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((1\text{-}P)/P).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(P)^n} = -1/P$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow$ ((P-1)/P).$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ = 1/P

$1 \Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\mathbf{P})}^{\mathbf{n}}$ **= 1/(P – 1)** and this formula is **Abou Mohamed Ahmed Jaabari formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ by 1/P until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ = $1/P^1 + 1/P^2 + 1/P^3 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^7$++ ....

we multiply 1/P by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/P^2 + 1/P^3 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then $1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^{n} - 1/P^1$

We are going to multiply again the result by 1/P and we get this :

$$\boxed{2 =}\ 1/P.(1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/P^2 + 1/P^3 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^7 + \ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P*1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/P^3 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P*1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - 1/P^1 - 1/P^2$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 1/P and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P*(1/P*1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/P^3 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^7 + \ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P*1/P*1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/P^4 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P*1/P*1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - 1/P^1 - 1/P^2 - 1/P^3$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P*1/P*1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - (1/P^1 + 1/P^2 + 1/P^3)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 1/P until the infinity and we get

$$*1/P*1/P*1/P*\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - (1/P^1+1/P^2+1/P^3+1/P^4+1/P^5+1/P^6+1/P^7+\ldots)$$

we have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ = $1/P^1+1/P^2+1/P^3+1/P^4+1/P^5+1/P^6+1/P^7+$ ....

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P*1/P*1/P*\ldots\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P*1/P*1/P*\ldots\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/(P-1) \neq 0$

Therefore: **$1/P*1/P*1/P*$…………………………………… = 0**

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number 1/P by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** The martyr Emad Akel formula:

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/P^1+1/P^2+1/P^3+1/P^4+1/P^5+1/P^6+1/P^7+$ ……………

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ by Puntil the infinity?</u>

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/P^1+1/P^2+1/P^3+1/P^4+1/P^5+1/P^6+1/P^7+$ ……………

*P we are going to multiply P by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

3= $P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 1+(1/P^1+1/P^2+1/P^3+1/P^4+1/P^5+1/P^6+1/P^7+....)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - 1 = 1/P^1+1/P^2+1/P^3+1/P^4+1/P^5+1/P^6+1/P^7+$ ……………

We continue repeating multiplying the result by P and we get this :

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $P*(P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - 1 = 1/P^1+1/P^2+1/P^3+1/P^4+1/P^5+1/P^6+1/P^7+ ....)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $P*P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - P^1 = 1+(1/P^1+1/P^2+1/P^3+1/P^4+1/P^5+1/P^6+1/P^7+......)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $P*P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - P^1 - 1 = 1/P^1+1/P^2+1/P^3+1/P^4+1/P^5+1/P^6+1/P^7+ ......$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by P and we get this :

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $P*(P*P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - P^1 - 1= 1/P^1+1/P^2+1/P^3+1/P^4+1/P^5+1/P^6+1/P^7+ ...)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $P*P*P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - P^2 - P^1 = 1+(1/P^1+1/P^2+1/P^3+1/P^4+1/P^5+1/P^6+1/P^7+...)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by P until the infinity and we get :

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $P*P*P*....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - (P^1+P^2+P^3+P^4+P^5+...)= 1+(1/P^1+1/P^2+1/P^3+1/P^4+1/P^5+1/P^6+1/P^7+ ...)$

We have: $P*P*P*....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 0$

Then the result will be:

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $-(P^1+P^2+P^3+P^4+P^5+P^6+P^7+ ...) =1+(1/P^1+1/P^2+1/P^3+1/P^4+1/P^5+1/P^6+1/P^7.....)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $(1/P^1+1/P^2+1/P^3+1/P^4+1/P^5+1/P^6+1/P^7+...)+1+(P^1+P^2+P^3+P^4+P^5+P^6+P^7+...) = 0$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $(P^{-1}+P^{-2}+P^{-3}+P^{-4}+P^{-5}+P^{-6}+P^{-7}+ ...) + P^0+ (P^1+P^2+P^3+P^4+P^5+P^6+P^7...)= 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P^n$ = $P^1+P^2+P^3+P^4+P^5+P^6+P^7+$.........

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} P^n$ = $P^{-1}+P^{-2}+P^{-3}+P^{-4}+P^{-5}+P^{-6}+P^{-7}+$.......

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} P^n + P^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P^n = 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n\in Z} P^n = 0$$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** The equality and similarity of Abu Obaida formula(May Allah protect him) and the martyr Emad Akel formula:

Since Abu Obaida formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/P^n + 1/P^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/P^n = 0$

And the martyr Emad Akel formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} P^n + P^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P^n = 0$

Therefore $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/P^n + 1/P^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/P^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} P^n + P^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P^n = 0$

$$\sum_{n\in Z} \mathbf{1/P^n} = \sum_{n\in Z} \mathbf{P^n} = \mathbf{0}$$

** Aaron bushnell and Daniel Day formula :

3 is a prime number, let 3 be the base of this following infinite series:

$3^s+9^s+27^s+81^s+243^s+729^s+$.....................

If we consider 3 as the base of this infinite series, we will get:

$3^s + 3^{2s} + 3^{3s} + 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} +$ ....

Let us denote this previous infinite series $3^s + 3^{2s} + 3^{3s} + 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} +$ .... by $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (3)^n$

Then $3^s + 3^{2s} + 3^{3s} + 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} +$ .... = $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (3)^n$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (3)^n$

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (3)^n = 3^s + 3^{2s} + 3^{3s} + 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} +$ ....

$*3^s$ we are going to multiply 3^s by $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (3)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n = 3^{2s} + 3^{3s} + 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n - 3^s = 3^{2s} + 3^{3s} + 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n - 3^s$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n - 3^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n - \sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n = -3^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (3^s - 1)\ .\sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n = -3^s$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n = -3s/(3s-1)}$ and this formula is **Aaron bushnell and Daniel Day formula**

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n$ by 3 until the infinity?</u>

we multiply 3^s by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n = 3^{2s} + 3^{3s} + 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then $3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n - 3^s$

We are going to multiply again the result by $\mathbf{3^s}$ and we get this :

$$\boxed{2 =} \quad 3^s.(3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n = 3^{2s} + 3^{3s} + 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow \quad 3^s.3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n = 3^{3s} + 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 3^s.3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n - 3^s - 3^{2s}$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\mathbf{3^s}$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow \quad 3^s.(3^s.3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n = 3^{3s} + 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow \quad 3^s.3^s.3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n = 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 3^s.3^s.3^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(3)^n} = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(3)^n} - 3^s - 3^{2s} - 3^{3s}$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow 3^s.3^s.3^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(3)^n} = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(3)^n} - (3^s + 3^{2s} + 3^{3s})$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by $\mathbf{3^s}$ until the infinity and we get

$$*3^s*3^s*3^s*.....\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(3)^n} = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(3)^n} - (3^s + 3^{2s} + 3^{3s} + 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} + ...)$$

we have $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(3)^n} = 3^s + 3^{2s} + 3^{3s} + 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} + ...$

we replace the right side of the result by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(3)^n}$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 3^s*3^s*3^s*.....\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(3)^n} = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(3)^n} - \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(3)^n}$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 3^s*3^s*3^s*.....\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(3)^n} = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(3)^n} = -3^s/(3^s - 1) \neq 0$

Therefore: $\mathbf{3^s*3^s*3^s*}$**... = 0**

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number $\mathbf{3^s}$ by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** Macklemore and Bella Hadid formula:

We have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(3)^n} = 3^S + 3^{2s} + 3^{3s} + 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} + ...$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(3)^n}$ by $1/3^s$ until the infinity?

we have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(3)^n} = 3^S + 3^{2s} + 3^{3s} + 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} + ...$

$*1/3^s$ we are going to multiply $1/3^s$ by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(3)^n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$3= 1/3^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(3)^n} = 1+ (3^S + 3^{2s} + 3^{3s} + 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} + ...)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(3)^n} - 1 = 3^S + 3^{2s} + 3^{3s} + 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} + ...$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **$1/3^s$** and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3^s*(1/3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n - 1 = 3^s + 3^{2s} + 3^{3s} + 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3^s*1/3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n - 1/3^s = 1+(3^s + 3^{2s} + 3^{3s} + 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3^s*1/3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n - 1/3^s - 1 = 3^s + 3^{2s} + 3^{3s} + 3^{4s} + 3^{5s} + 3^{6s} + 3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **$1/3^s$** and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3^s*(1/3^s*1/3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n - 1/3^s - 1 = 3^s +3^{2s} +3^{3s} +3^{4s} +3^{5s} +3^{6s} +3^{7s} + \ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3^s*1/3^s*1/3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n - 1/3^{2s} - 1/3^s = 1+(3^s+3^{2s}+3^{3s}+3^{4s}+3^{5s}+3^{6s}+3^{7s} + \ldots)$$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by **$1/3^s$** until the infinity and we get

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3^s*1/3^s*1/3^s*\ldots\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n - (1/3^s+1/3^{2s} +1/3^{3s} +1/3^{4s} +1/3^{5s} +\ldots)= 1+(3^s+3^{2s}+3^{3s}+3^{4s}+3^{5s}+ \ldots)$$

We have: $1/3^s*1/3^s*1/3^s*\ldots.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n = 0$

We are going to prove this result later on

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow -(1/3^s+1/3^{2s}+1/3^{3s}+1/3^{4s}+1/3^{5s}+\ldots)= 1+(3^s+3^{2s}+3^{3s}+3^{4s}+3^{5s}+ \ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow (3^s+3^{2s}+3^{3s}+3^{4s}+3^{5s}+ \ldots) +1+(1/3^s+1/3^{2s}+1/3^{3s}+1/3^{4s}+1/3^{5s}+\ldots)= 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow (1/3^{-s}+1/3^{-2s}+1/3^{-3s}+1/3^{-4s}+1/3^{-5s}+ \ldots)+1/3^{0s}+(1/3^s+1/3^{2s}+1/3^{3s}+1/3^{4s}+1/3^{5s}\ldots)= 0$$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/3^{ns} = 1/3^s+1/3^{2s}+1/3^{3s}+1/3^{4s}+1/3^{5s}+1/3^{6s}+1/3^{7s} +\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/3^{ns} = 1/3^{-s}+1/3^{-2s}+1/3^{-3s}+1/3^{-4s}+1/3^{-5s}+1/3^{-6s}+1/3^{-7s} +\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/3^{ns} + 1/3^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/3^{ns} = 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n\in Z} 1/3^{ns} = 0$$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** Alghiwan and assiham Group formula :

3 is a prime number, let 3 be the base of this following infinite series:

$1/3^s + 1/9^s + 1/27^s + 1/81^s + 1/243^s + 1/729^s + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

If we consider 3 as the base of this infinite series, we will get:

$1/3^s + 1/3^{2s} + 1/3^{3s} + 1/3^{4s} + 1/3^{5s} + 1/3^{6s} + 1/3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $1/3^1 + 1/3^2 + 1/3^3 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^5 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^7 + \ldots\ldots$ by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}}$

Then $1/3^s + 1/3^{2s} + 1/3^{3s} + 1/3^{4s} + 1/3^{5s} + 1/3^{6s} + 1/3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}}$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}}$

we have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}} = 1/3^s + 1/3^{2s} + 1/3^{3s} + 1/3^{4s} + 1/3^{5s} + 1/3^{6s} + 1/3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

$*1/3^s$ we are going to multiply $1/3^s$ by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/3^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}} = 1/3^{2s} + 1/3^{3s} + 1/3^{4s} + 1/3^{5s} + 1/3^{6s} + 1/3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}} - 1/3^s = 1/3^{2s} + 1/3^{3s} + 1/3^{4s} + 1/3^{5s} + 1/3^{6s} + 1/3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}} - 1/3^s$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 1/3^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}} = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}} - 1/3^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}} - \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}} = -1/3^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/3^s - 1).\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}} = -1/3^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((1-3^s)/3^s).\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}} = -1/3^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((3^s-1)/3^s).\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}} = 1/3^s$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}} = 1/(3^s - 1)}$ and this formula is **Alghiwan and Assiham Group formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n}$ by 1/3^s until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n} = 1/3^s + 1/3^{2s} + 1/3^{3s} + 1/3^{4s} + 1/3^{5s} + 1/3^{6s} + 1/3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we multiply **$1/3^s$** by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n} = 1/3^{2s} + 1/3^{3s} + 1/3^{4s} + 1/3^{5s} + 1/3^{6s} + 1/3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then $1/3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n} = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n} - 1/3^s$

We are going to multiply again the result by **$1/3^s$** and we get this :

$\boxed{2 =}$ $1/3^s.(1/3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n} = 1/3^{2s} + 1/3^{3s} + 1/3^{4s} + 1/3^{5s} + 1/3^{6s} + 1/3^{7s} + \ldots)$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3^s*1/3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n} = 1/3^{3s} + 1/3^{4s} + 1/3^{5s} + 1/3^{6s} + 1/3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3^s*1/3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n} = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n} - 1/3^s - 1/3^{2s}$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **$1/3^s$** and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3^s*(1/3^s*1/3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n} = 1/3^{3s} + 1/3^{4s} + 1/3^{5s} + 1/3^{6s} + 1/3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3^s*1/3^s*1/3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n} = 1/3^{4s} + 1/3^{5s} + 1/3^{6s} + 1/3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3^s*1/3^s*1/3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n} = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n} - 1/3^s - 1/3^{2s} - 1/3^{3s}$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3^s*1/3^s*1/3^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n} = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n} - (1/3^s + 1/3^{2s} + 1/3^{3s})$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by **$1/3^s$** until the infinity and we get

$$*1/3^s*1/3^s*1/3^s*\ldots\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n} = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n} - (1/3^s+1/3^{2s}+1/3^{3s}+1/3^{4s}+1/3^{5s}+\ldots)$$

we have $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n} = 1/3^s + 1/3^{2s} + 1/3^{3s} + 1/3^{4s} + 1/3^{5s} + 1/3^{6s} + 1/3^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n}$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3^s*1/3^s*1/3^s*\ldots\ldots\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n} = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n} - \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)^n}$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/3^{s}*1/3^{s}*1/3^{s}*.....\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1/(3^{s}-1) \neq 0$

Therefore: $1/3^{s}*1/3^{s}*1/3^{s}*.. = 0$

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number $\mathbf{1/3^{s}}$ by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** Palestinian Women in Defense of Al-Aqsa Mosque formula :

The murabitat Al-Aqsa Mosque formula

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1/3^{s} + 1/3^{2s} + 1/3^{3s} + 1/3^{4s} + 1/3^{5s} + 1/3^{6s} + 1/3^{7s} + ...$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$ by 3^{s} until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1/3^{s} + 1/3^{2s} + 1/3^{3s} + 1/3^{4s} + 1/3^{5s} + 1/3^{6s} + 1/3^{7s} + ...$

$*3^{s}$ we are going to multiply 3^{s} by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$3= 3^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} = 1+ (1/3^{s} + 1/3^{2s} + 1/3^{3s} + 1/3^{4s} + 1/3^{5s} + 1/3^{6s} + 1/3^{7s} +....)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 3^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} - 1 = 1/3^{s} + 1/3^{2s} + 1/3^{3s} + 1/3^{4s} + 1/3^{5s} + 1/3^{6s} + 1/3^{7s} + ...$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\mathbf{3^{s}}$ and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 3^{s}*(3^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} - 1 = 1/3^{s} + 1/3^{2s} + 1/3^{3s} + 1/3^{4s} + 1/3^{5s} + 1/3^{6s} + 1/3^{7s} + ...)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 3^{s}*3^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} - 3^{s} = 1+(1/3^{s} +1/3^{2s} +1/3^{3s} +1/3^{4s} +1/3^{5s} +1/3^{6s} +1/3^{7s} +...)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 3^{s}*3^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} - 3^{s} - 1 = 1/3^{s} +1/3^{2s} +1/3^{3s} +1/3^{4s} +1/3^{5s} +1/3^{6s} +1/3^{7s} + ...$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 3 and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 3^{s}*(3^{s}*3^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} - 3^{s} - 1= 1/3^{s} +1/3^{2s} +1/3^{3s} +1/3^{4s} +1/3^{5s}+1/3^{6s}+1/3^{7s} + ...)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 3^{s}*3^{s}*3^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n} - 3^{2s} - 3^{s} = 1+(1/3^{s} +1/3^{2s} +1/3^{3s} +1/3^{4s} +1/3^{5s} + ...)$$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by $\mathbf{3^s}$ until the infinity and we get :

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 3^s * 3^s * 3^s * \ldots \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(3)^n} - (3^s+3^{2s}+3^{3s}+3^{4s}+3^{5s}+\ldots) = 1+(1/3^s+1/3^{2s}+1/3^{3s}+1/3^{4s}+1/3^{5s}+\ldots)$

We have: $3^s * 3^s * 3^s * \ldots \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(3)^n} = 0$

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow -(3^s+3^{2s}+3^{3s}+3^{4s}+3^{5s}+\ldots) = 1+(1/3^s+1/3^{2s}+1/3^{3s}+1/3^{4s}+1/3^{5s}+\ldots)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (1/3^s+1/3^{2s}+1/3^{3s}+1/3^{4s}+1/3^{5s}+\ldots)+1+(3^s+3^{2s}+3^{3s}+3^{4s}+3^{5s}+\ldots) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (3^{-s}+3^{-2s}+3^{-3s}+3^{-4s}+3^{-5s}+\ldots)+3^{0s}+(3^s+3^{2s}+3^{3s}+3^{4s}+3^{5s}+\ldots) = 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 3^{ns} = 3^s+3^{2s}+3^{3s}+3^{4s}+3^{5s}+3^{6s}+3^{7s}+\ldots\ldots\ldots$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 3^{ns} = 3^{-s}+3^{-2s}+3^{-3s}+3^{-4s}+3^{-5s}+3^{-6s}+3^{-7s}+\ldots\ldots.$

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 3^{ns} + 3^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 3^{ns} = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n\in Z} 3^{ns} = 0$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** The equality and similarity of Macklemore and Bella Hadid formula and Palestinian Women in Defense of Al-Aqsa Mosque formula:

Since Macklemore and Bella Hadid formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/3^{ns} + 1/3^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/3^{ns} = 0$

And the Palestinian Women in Defense of Al-Aqsa Mosque formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 3^{ns} + 3^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 3^{ns} = 0$

Therefore $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/3^{ns} + 1/3^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/3^{ns} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 3^{ns} + 3^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 3^{ns} = 0$

$$\boldsymbol{\sum_{n\in Z} 1/3^{ns} = \sum_{n\in Z} 3^{ns} = 0}$$

**The soul of soul and The Martyr Sidi Khalid Ennabhan formula:

7 is a prime number, let 7 be the base of this following infinite series:

$7^s + 49^s + 343^s + 2401^s + 9604^s + 67228^s + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

If we consider 7 as the base of this infinite series, we will get:

$7^s + 7^{2s} + 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $7^s + 7^{2s} + 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$ by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(7)^n$

Then $7^s + 7^{2s} + 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(7)^n$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(7)^n$

we have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(7)^n = 7^s + 7^{2s} + 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$*7^s$ we are going to multiply 7^s by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(7)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$7^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(7)^n = 7^{2s} + 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(7)^n - 7^s = 7^{2s} + 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(7)^n - 7^s$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 7^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(7)^n = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(7)^n - 7^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 7^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(7)^n - \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(7)^n = -7^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (7^s - 1)\ .\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(7)^n = -7^s$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow$ $\mathbf{\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(7)^n = -7^s/(7^s-1)}$ and this formula is **The Soul of soul and The Martyr Sidi Khalid Ennabhan formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(7)^n$ by 7^s until the infinity?

we multiply $\mathbf{7^s}$ by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(7)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$7^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(7)^n = 7^{2s} + 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then $7^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(7)^n = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(7)^n - 7^s$

We are going to multiply again the result by $\mathbf{7^s}$ and we get this :

$\boxed{2 =}$ $7^s.(7^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(7)^n = 7^{2s} + 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} + ...)$
s/s

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 7^s.7^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(7)^n = 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} + ...$
s/s

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 7^s.7^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(7)^n = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(7)^n - 7^s - 7^{2s}$
s/s s/s

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **7^s** and we get this :

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 7^s.(7^s.7^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(7)^n = 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} + ...)$
s/s

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 7^s.7^s.7^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(7)^n = 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} + ...$
s/s

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 7^s.7^s.7^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(7)^n = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(7)^n - 7^s - 7^{2s} - 7^{3s}$
s/s s/s

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow 7^s.7^s.7^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(7)^n = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(7)^n - (7^s + 7^{2s} + 7^{3s})$
s/s s/s

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by **7^s** until the infinity and we get :

$7^s*7^s*7^s*.....\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(7)^n = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(7)^n - (7^s + 7^{2s} + 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} +.........)$
s/s s/s

we have $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(7)^n = 7^s + 7^{2s} + 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s}$ ....
s/s

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(7)^n$ and we get this :
s/s

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 7^s*7^s*7^s*.....\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(7)^n = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(7)^n - \sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(7)^n$
s/s s/s s/s

As a result we get :

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 7^s*7^s*7^s*.....\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(7)^n = 0$
s/s

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(7)^n = - 7^s/(7^s - 1) \neq 0$
s/s

Therefore: **$7^s*7^s*7^s*$.. $= 0$**

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number **7^s** by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** over 50000 martyrs and over 18000 killed children and over 600 days of genocide formula:

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(7)^n = 7^s + 7^{2s} + 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots.$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(7)^n$ by $1/7^s$ until the infinity?</u>

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(7)^n = 7^s + 7^{2s} + 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots.$

$*1/7^s$ we are going to multiply $1/7^s$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(7)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$3= \quad 1/7^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(7)^n = 1+ (7^s + 7^{2s} + 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots..)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(7)^n - 1 = 7^s + 7^{2s} + 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} +\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots.$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **$1/7^s$** and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7^s*(1/7^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(7)^n - 1 = 7^s + 7^{2s} + 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} +\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots.)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7^s*1/7^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(7)^n - 1/7^s = 1+(7^s + 7^{2s} + 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots..)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7^s*1/7^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(7)^n - 1/7^s - 1 = 7^s + 7^{2s} + 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} +\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots.$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **$1/7^s$** and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7^s*(1/7^s*1/7^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(7)^n - 1/7^s - 1 = 7^s + 7^{2s} + 7^{3s} + 7^{4s} + 7^{5s} + 7^{6s} + 7^{7s} +\ldots)$$

$$3\Longleftrightarrow 1/7^s*1/7^s*1/7^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(7)^n - 1/7^{2s} - 1/7^s = 1+(7^s+7^{2s} +7^{3s} +7^{4s} +7^{5s} +7^{6s} +7^{7s} +\ldots)$$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by **$1/7^s$** until the infinity and we get :

$$3\Longleftrightarrow 1/7^s*1/7^s*1/7^s*\ldots.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(7)^n - (1/7^s+1/7^{2s} +1/7^{3s} +1/7^{4s} +1/7^{5s} +\ldots)= 1+(7^s+7^{2s}+7^{3s}+7^{4s}+7^{5s}+ \ldots)$$

We have: $1/7^s*1/7^s*1/7^s*\ldots.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(7)^n = 0$

We are going to prove this result later on

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow -(1/7^s+1/7^{2s}+1/7^{3s}+1/7^{4s}+1/7^{5s} +\ldots)=1+(7^s+7^{2s}+7^{3s}+7^{4s}+7^{5s}+ \ldots)$$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (7^{s}+7^{2s}+7^{3s}+7^{4s}+7^{5s}+\ldots)+1+(1/7^{s}+1/7^{2s}+1/7^{3s}+1/7^{4s}+1/7^{5s}+\ldots)= 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (1/7^{-s}+1/7^{-2s}+1/7^{-3s}+1/7^{-4s}+1/7^{-5s}+\ldots)+1/7^{0s}+(1/7^{s}+1/7^{2s}+1/7^{3s}+1/7^{4s}+1/7^{5s}+\ldots)= 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/7^{ns} = 7^{s}+7^{2s}+7^{3s}+7^{4s}+7^{5s}+1/7^{6s}+1/7^{7s}+\ldots$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/7^{ns} = 1/7^{-s}+1/7^{-2s}+1/7^{-3s}+1/7^{-4s}+1/7^{-5s}+1/7^{-6s}+1/7^{-7s}+\ldots\ldots\ldots.$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/7^{ns} + 1/7^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/7^{ns} = 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n\in Z} 1/7^{ns} = 0$$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** Abu Ali Mustapha brigades and Al-Ansar brigades formula:

7 is a prime number, let 7 be the base of this following infinite series:

$1/7^{s} + 1/49^{s} + 1/343^{s} + 1/2401^{s} + 1/9604^{s} + 1/67228^{s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

If we consider 7 as the base of this infinite series, we will get:

$1/7^{s} + 1/7^{2s} + 1/7^{3s} + 1/7^{4s} + 1/7^{5s} + 1/7^{6s} + 1/7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $1/7^{s} + 1/7^{2s} + 1/7^{3s} + 1/7^{4s} + 1/7^{5s} + 1/7^{6s} + 1/7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$ by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}}$

Then $1/7^{s} + 1/7^{2s} + 1/7^{3s} + 1/7^{4s} + 1/7^{5s} + 1/7^{6s} + 1/7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}}$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}}$

we have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}} = 1/7^{s} + 1/7^{2s} + 1/7^{3s} + 1/7^{4s} + 1/7^{5s} + 1/7^{6s} + 1/7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$*1/7^{s}$ we are going to multiply $1/7^{s}$ by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/7^{s}.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}} = 1/7^{2s} + 1/7^{3s} + 1/7^{4s} + 1/7^{5s} + 1/7^{6s} + 1/7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}} - 1/7^{s} = 1/7^{2s} + 1/7^{3s} + 1/7^{4s} + 1/7^{5s} + 1/7^{6s} + 1/7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}} - 1/7^{s}$ its value and we get as a result this :

$1 = \quad 1/7^{s}.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}} = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}} - 1/7^{s}$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7^{s}.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}} - \sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}} = -1/7^{s}$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/7^{s} - 1).\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}} = -1/7^{s}$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((1-7^{s})/7^{s}).\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}} = -1/7^{s}$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((7^{s}-1)/7^{s}).\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}} = 1/7^{s}$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (7^{s} - 1).\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}} = 1$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}} = 1/(7^{s} - 1)}$ and this formula is **Abu Ali Mustapha brigades and Al-Ansar brigades formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}}$ by $1/7^{s}$ until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}} = 1/7^{s} + 1/7^{2s} + 1/7^{3s} + 1/7^{4s} + 1/7^{5s} + 1/7^{6s} + 1/7^{7s} + \dots\dots\dots\dots$

we multiply $1/7^{s}$ by $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/7^{s}.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}} = 1/7^{2s} + 1/7^{3s} + 1/7^{4s} + 1/7^{5s} + 1/7^{6s} + 1/7^{7s} + \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

Then $1/7^{s}.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}} = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}} - 1/7^{s}$

We are going to multiply again the result by $\mathbf{1/7^{s}}$ and we get this :

$\boxed{2 =}$ $1/7^{s}.(1/7^{s}.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}} = 1/7^{2s} + 1/7^{3s} + 1/7^{4s} + 1/7^{5s} + 1/7^{6s} + 1/7^{7s} + \dots)$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7^{s}*1/7^{s}.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}} = 1/7^{3s} + 1/7^{4s} + 1/7^{5s} + 1/7^{6s} + 1/7^{7s} + \dots\dots$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7^{s}*1/7^{s}.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}} = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}} - 1/7^{s} - 1/7^{2s}$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\mathbf{1/7^{s}}$ and we get this :

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7^{s}*(1/7^{s}*1/7^{s}.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(7)}^{n}} = 1/7^{3s} + 1/7^{4s} + 1/7^{5s} + 1/7^{6s} + 1/7^{7s} + \dots\dots)$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7^s*1/7^s*1/7^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}} = 1/7^{4s} + 1/7^{5s} + 1/7^{6s} + 1/7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7^s*1/7^s*1/7^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}} = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}} - 1/7^s - 1/7^{2s} - 1/7^{3s}$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7^s*1/7^s*1/7^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}} = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}} - (1/7^s + 1/7^{2s} + 1/7^{3s})$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by $\mathbf{1/7^s}$ until the infinity and we get

$$*1/7^s*1/7^s*1/7^s*\ldots\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}} = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}} - (1/7^s+1/7^{2s}+1/7^{3s}+1/7^{4s}+1/7^{5s}+\ldots)$$

we have $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}} = 1/7^s+1/7^{2s}+1/7^{3s}+1/7^{4s}+1/7^{5s}+1/7^{6s}+1/7^{7s}+ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we replace the right side of the result by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}}$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7^s*1/7^s*1/7^s*\ldots..\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}} = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}} - \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}}$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/7^s*1/7^s*1/7^s*\ldots..\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}} = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}} = 1/(7^s - 1) \neq 0$

Therefore: $\mathbf{1/7^s*1/7^s*1/7^s*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0}$

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number $\mathbf{1/7^s}$ by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** Lahbeeba ya Felesstine and ULTRAS formula:

We have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}} = 1/7^s + 1/7^{2s} + 1/7^{3s} + 1/7^{4s} + 1/7^{5s} + 1/7^{6s} + 1/7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}$ by 7^s until the infinity?</u>

we have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}} = 1/7^s + 1/7^{2s} + 1/7^{3s} + 1/7^{4s} + 1/7^{5s} + 1/7^{6s} + 1/7^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$*7^s$ we are going to multiply 7^s by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}}$ and we get as a result this :

$$3 = 7^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^{n}} = 1 + (1/7^s + 1/7^{2s} + 1/7^{3s} + 1/7^{4s} + 1/7^{5s} + 1/7^{6s} + 1/7^{7s} + \ldots.)$$

$$3 \iff 7^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n - 1 = 1/7^s + 1/7^{2s} + 1/7^{3s} + 1/7^{4s} + 1/7^{5s} + 1/7^{6s} + 1/7^{7s} + ...$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\mathbf{7^s}$ and we get this :

$$3 \iff 7^s*(7^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n - 1 = 1/7^s + 1/7^{2s} + 1/7^{3s} + 1/7^{4s} + 1/7^{5s} + 1/7^{6s} + 1/7^{7s} + ...)$$

$$3 \iff 7^s*7^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n - 7^s = 1+(1/7^s +1/7^{2s} +1/7^{3s} +1/7^{4s} +1/7^{5s} +1/7^{6s} +1/7^{7s} +...)$$

$$3 \iff 7^s*7^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n - 7^s - 1 = 1/7^s +1/7^{2s} +1/7^{3s} +1/7^{4s} +1/7^{5s} +1/7^{6s} +1/7^{7s} + ...$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\mathbf{7^s}$ and we get this :

$$3 \iff 7^s*(7^s*7^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n - 7^s - 1= 1/7^s + 1/7^{2s} + 1/7^{3s} + 1/7^{4s} + 1/7^{5s} + ...)$$

$$3 \iff 7^s*7^s*7^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n - 7^{2s} - 7^s = 1+(1/7^s + 1/7^{2s} + 1/7^{3s} + 1/7^{4s} + 1/7^{5s} +...)$$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by $\mathbf{7^s}$ until the infinity and we get :

$$3 \iff 7^s*7^s*7^s*....\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n - (7^s+7^{2s} +7^{3s} +7^{4s} +7^{5s} +...)= 1+(1/7^s+1/7^{2s}+1/7^{3s}+1/7^{4s}+1/7^{5s}+ ...)$$

We have: $7^s*7^s*7^s*....\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(7)}^n = 0$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \iff - (7^s+7^{2s}+7^{3s}+7^{4s}+7^{5s}+ ...) =1+ (1/7^s+1/7^{2s}+1/7^{3s}+1/7^{4s}+1/7^{5s}+.....)$$

$$3 \iff (1/7^s+1/7^{2s}+1/7^{3s}+1/7^{4s}+1/7^{5s}+...)+1+(7^s+7^{2s}+7^{3s}+7^{4s}+7^{5s}+ ...) = 0$$

$$3 \iff (7^{-s}+7^{-2s}+7^{-3s}+7^{-4s}+7^{-5s}+7^{-6s}+7^{-7s}+ ...) + 7^{0s}+ (7^s+7^{2s}+7^{3s}+7^{4s}+7^{5s}+7^{6s}+7^{7s}...)= 0$$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 7^{ns} = 7^s+7^{2s}+7^{3s}+7^{4s}+7^{5s}+7^{6s}+7^{7s}+.........$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 7^{ns} = 7^{-s}+7^{-2s}+7^{-3s}+7^{-4s}+7^{-5s}+7^{-6s}+7^{-7s}+.......$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \iff \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 7^{ns} + 7^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 7^{ns} = 0$$

$$3 \iff \sum_{n \in Z} 7^{ns} = 0$$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** The equality and similarity of over 50000 martyrs and over 18000 killed children and over 600 days of genocide formula and Lahbeeba ya Felesstine and ULTRAS formula:

Since Over 40000 martyrs and over 18000 killed children and over 600 days of genocide formula

is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/7^{ns} + 1/7^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/7^{ns} = 0$

And Lahbeeba ya Felesstine and ULTRAS formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 7^{ns} + 7^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 7^{ns} = 0$

Therefore $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/7^{ns} + 1/7^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/7^{ns} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 7^{ns} + 7^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 7^{ns} = 0$

$$\sum_{n\in Z} 1/7^{ns} = \sum_{n\in Z} 7^{ns} = 0$$

** Aljazeera Channel formula:

P is a prime number, let P be the base of this following infinite series:

$P^{s} + P^{2s} + P^{3s} + P^{4s} + P^{5s} + P^{6s} + P^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $P^{s} + P^{2s} + P^{3s} + P^{4s} + P^{5s} + P^{6s} + P^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(p)^{n}$

Then $p^{s} + p^{2s} + p^{3s} + p^{4s} + p^{5s} + p^{6s} + p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(p)^{n}$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(p)^{n}$

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(p)^{n} = p^{s} + p^{2s} + p^{3s} + p^{4s} + p^{5s} + p^{6s} + p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$*p^{s}$ we are going to multiply p^{s} by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(p)^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$P^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n} = p^{2s} + p^{3s} + p^{4s} + p^{5s} + p^{6s} + p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(p)^{n} - p^{s} = p^{2s} + p^{3s} + p^{4s} + p^{5s} + p^{6s} + p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(p)^{n} - p^{s}$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad p^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(p)^{n} = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(p)^{n} - p^{s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow p^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(p)^{n} - \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(p)^{n} = -p^{s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (p^{s}-1).\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(p)^{n} = -p^{s}$$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\mathbf{p})^{\mathbf{n}} = -\mathbf{p^s/(p^s-1)}$ and this formula is **Aljazeera Channel formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n$ by P^s until the infinity?

we multiply $\mathbf{P^s}$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$P^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = P^{2s} + P^{3s} + P^{4s} + P^{5s} + P^{6s} + P^{7s} + ...$$

Then $$P^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n - P^s$$

We are going to multiply again the result by $\mathbf{P^s}$ and we get this :

$$\boxed{2 =} \quad P^s.(P^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = P^{2s} + P^{3s} + P^{4s} + P^{5s} + P^{6s} + P^{7s} + ...)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow \quad P^s.P^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = P^{3s} + P^{4s} + P^{5s} + P^{6s} + P^{7s} + ...$$

Then we get $$2 \Longleftrightarrow P^s.P^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n - P^s - P^{2s}$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\mathbf{P^s}$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow \quad P^s.(P^s.P^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = P^{3s} + P^{4s} + P^{5s} + P^{6s} + P^{7s} + ...)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow \quad P^s.P^s.P^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = P^{4s} + P^{5s} + P^{6s} + P^{7s} + ...$$

Then we get $$2 \Longleftrightarrow P^s.P^s.P^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n - P^s - P^{2s} - P^{3s}$$

As a result $$2 \Longleftrightarrow P^s.P^s.P^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n - (P^s + P^{2s} + P^{3s})$$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by $\mathbf{P^s}$ until the infinity and we get :

$$P^s*P^s*P^s*.....\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n - (P^s + P^{2s} + P^{3s} + P^{4s} + P^{5s} + P^{6s} + P^{7s} + ...)$$

we have $$\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = P^s + P^{2s} + P^{3s} + P^{4s} + P^{5s} + P^{6s} + P^{7s} ....$$

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow P^s*P^s*P^s*.....\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n - \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow P^s * P^s * P^s * \ldots . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = -P^s/(P^s - 1) \neq 0$

Therefore: $P^s * P^s * P^s * \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0$

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number $\mathbf{P^s}$ by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** Shireen Abu Akleh formula:

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = P^s + P^{2s} + P^{3s} + P^{4s} + P^{5s} + P^{6s} + P^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n$ by $1/P^s$ until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = P^s + P^{2s} + P^{3s} + P^{4s} + P^{5s} + P^{6s} + P^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$*1/P^s$ we are going to multiply $1/P^s$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$3 = \quad 1/P^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = 1 + (P^s + P^{2s} + P^{3s} + P^{4s} + P^{5s} + P^{6s} + P^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n - 1 = P^s + P^{2s} + P^{3s} + P^{4s} + P^{5s} + P^{6s} + P^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\mathbf{1/P^s}$ and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^s * (1/P^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n - 1 = P^s + P^{2s} + P^{3s} + P^{4s} + P^{5s} + P^{6s} + P^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^s * 1/P^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n - 1/P^s = 1 + (P^s + P^{2s} + P^{3s} + P^{4s} + P^{5s} + P^{6s} + P^{7s} + \ldots\ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^s * 1/P^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n - 1/P^s - 1 = P^s + P^{2s} + P^{3s} + P^{4s} + P^{5s} + P^{6s} + P^{7s} + \ldots\ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\mathbf{1/P^s}$ and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^s * (1/P^s * 1/P^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n - 1/P^s - 1 = P^s + P^{2s} + P^{3s} + P^{4s} + P^{5s} + P^{6s} + P^{7s} + \ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^s * 1/P^s * 1/P^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n - 1/P^{2s} - 1/P^s = 1 + (P^s + P^{2s} + P^{3s} + P^{4s} + P^{5s} + P^{6s} + P^{7s} + \ldots)$$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by $\mathbf{1/P^s}$ until the infinity and we get :

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^s*1/P^s*1/P^s*....\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n - (1/P^s+1/P^{2s}+1/P^{3s}+1/P^{4s}+1/P^{5s}+...) = 1+(P^s+P^{2s}+P^{3s}+P^{4s}+P^{5s}+ ...)$

We have: $1/P^s*1/P^s*1/P^s*....\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = 0$

We are going to prove this result later on

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow -(1/P^s+1/P^{2s}+1/P^{3s}+1/P^{4s}+1/P^{5s}+...)=1+(P^s+P^{2s}+P^{3s}+P^{4s}+P^{5s}+ ...)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow (P^s+P^{2s}+P^{3s}+P^{4s}+P^{5s}+...)+1+(1/P^s+1/P^{2s}+1/P^{3s}+1/P^{4s}+1/P^{5s}+...)= 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow (1/P^{-s}+1/P^{-2s}+1/P^{-3s}+1/P^{-4s}+1/P^{-5s}+ ...)+1/P^{0s}+(1/P^s+1/P^{2s}+1/P^{3s}+1/P^{4s}+1/P^{5s}+...)= 0$$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/P^{ns} = P^s+P^{2s}+P^{3s}+P^{4s}+P^{5s}+1/P^{6s}+ 1/P^{7s}+...$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/P^{ns} = 1/P^{-s}+1/P^{-2s}+1/P^{-3s}+1/P^{-4s}+1/P^{-5s}+1/P^{-6s}+1/P^{-7s}+..........$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/P^{ns} + 1/P^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/P^{ns} = 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n\in Z} 1/P^{ns} = 0$$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** Wael Al-Dahdouh formula:

P is a prime number, let P be the base of this following infinite series:

$1/P^s + 1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{7s} + ...$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $1/P^s + 1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{7s} + ...$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^n$

Then $1/P^s + 1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{7s} + ... = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^n$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^n$

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^n = 1/P^s + 1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{7s} + ...$

$*1/P^s$ we are going to multiply $1/P^s$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/P^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^n = 1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{7s} + ...$$

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n} - 1/P^{s} = 1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n} - 1/P^{s}$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1 = \quad 1/P^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n} = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n} - 1/P^{s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n} - \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n} = -1/P^{s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/P^{s} - 1).\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n} = -1/P^{s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((1-P^{s})/P^{s}).\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n} = -1/P^{s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((P^{s}-1)/P^{s}).\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/P^{s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (P^{s} - 1).\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n} = 1$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(p)}^{n} = 1/(p^{s} - 1)}$ and this formula is **Wael Al-Dahdouh formula**

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n}$ by $1/P^{s}$ until the infinity?</u>

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/P^{s} + 1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we multiply $\mathbf{1/P^{s}}$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/P^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then $1/P^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n} = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n} - 1/P^{s}$

We are going to multiply again the result by $\mathbf{1/P^{s}}$ and we get this :

$\boxed{2 =}$ $1/P^{s}.(1/P^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{7s} + \ldots)$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^{s} * 1/P^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{7s} + \ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^s*1/P^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - 1/P^s - 1/P^{2s}$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **$1/P^s$** and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^s*(1/P^s*1/P^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{7s} + \ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^s*1/P^s*1/P^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^s*1/P^s*1/P^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - 1/P^s - 1/P^{2s} - 1/P^{3s}$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^s*1/P^s*1/P^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - (1/P^s + 1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{3s})$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by **$1/P^s$** until the infinity and we get

$$*1/P^s*1/P^s*1/P^s*\ldots\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - (1/P^s+1/P^{2s}+1/P^{3s}+1/P^{4s}+1/P^{5s}+\ldots)$$

we have $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/P^s+1/P^{2s}+1/P^{3s}+1/P^{4s}+1/P^{5s}+1/P^{6s}+1/P^{7s}+ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^s*1/P^s*1/P^s*\ldots\ldots\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^s*1/P^s*1/P^s*\ldots\ldots\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/(P^s - 1) \neq 0$

Therefore: **$1/P^s*1/P^s*1/P^s*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0$**

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number **$1/P^s$** by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** Ismail-Al-Ghoul and Ramy Rify formula:

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/P^s + 1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ by P^s until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/P^{s} + 1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$*P^{s}$ we are going to multiply P^{s} by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$3 = P^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 1+(1/P^{s} + 1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{7s} +\ldots.)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow P^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - 1 = 1/P^{s} + 1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{7s} + \ldots\ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\mathbf{P^{s}}$ and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow P^{s}*(P^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - 1 = 1/P^{s} + 1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{7s} + \ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow P^{s}*P^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - P^{s} =1+(1/P^{s} +1/P^{2s} +1/P^{3s} +1/P^{4s} +1/P^{5s} +1/P^{6s} +1/P^{7s} +\ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow P^{s}*P^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(p)}^{n} - P^{s} - 1 = 1/P^{s} +1/P^{2s} +1/P^{3s} +1/P^{4s} +1/P^{5s} +1/P^{6s} +1/P^{7s} + \ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\mathbf{P^{s}}$ and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow P^{s}*(P^{s}*P^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - P^{s} - 1= 1/P^{s} +1/P^{2s} +1/P^{3s} +1/P^{4s} +1/P^{5s} + \ldots)$$

$$3\Longleftrightarrow P^{s}*P^{s}*P^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - P^{2s} - P^{s} = 1+(1/P^{s} +1/P^{2s} +1/P^{3s} +1/P^{4s} +1/P^{5s} +\ldots)$$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by $\mathbf{P^{s}}$ until the infinity and we get :

$$3\Longleftrightarrow P^{s}*P^{s}*P^{s}*\ldots.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} - (P^{s}+P^{2s} +P^{3s} +P^{4s} +P^{5s} +\ldots)= 1+(1/P^{s}+1/P^{2s}+1/P^{3s}+1/P^{4s}+1/P^{5s}+ \ldots)$$

We have: $P^{s}*P^{s}*P^{s}*\ldots.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 0$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow - (P^{s}+P^{2s}+P^{3s}+P^{4s}+P^{5s}+ \ldots) =1+ (1/P^{s} +1/P^{2s} +1/P^{3s} +1/P^{4s} +1/P^{5s} +\ldots..)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow (1/P^{s} +1/P^{2s} +1/P^{3s} +1/P^{4s} +1/P^{5s} +\ldots)+1+(P^{s}+P^{2s}+P^{3s}+P^{4s}+P^{5s}+ \ldots) = 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow (P^{-s}+P^{-2s}+P^{-3s}+P^{-4s}+P^{-5s}+P^{-6s}+P^{-7s}+ \ldots) + P^{0s}+ (P^{s}+P^{2s}+P^{3s}+P^{4s}+P^{5s} +P^{6s}+P^{7s}\ldots)= 0$$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P^{ns} = P^{s}+P^{2s}+P^{3s}+P^{4s}+P^{5s} +P^{6s}+P^{7s} +\ldots\ldots\ldots$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} P^{ns} = P^{-s}+P^{-2s}+P^{-3s}+P^{-4s}+P^{-5s}+P^{-6s}+P^{-7s}+\ldots\ldots.$

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} P^{ns} + P^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P^{ns} = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n\in Z} P^{ns} = 0$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** The equality and similarity of Shireen Abu Akleh formula and Ismail Al-Ghoul and Ramy Rify formula:

Since Shireen Abu Akleh formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/P^{ns} + 1/P^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/P^{ns} = 0$

And Ismail Al-Ghoul and Ramy Rify formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} P^{ns} + P^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P^{ns} = 0$

Therefore $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/P^{ns} + 1/P^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/P^{ns} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} P^{ns} + P^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P^{ns} = 0$

$$\boldsymbol{\sum_{n\in Z} 1/P^{ns} = \sum_{n\in Z} P^{ns} = 0}$$

** Al-Mujahedeen brigades and Lions Den Group formula:

6 is a product of the prime number 2 and the prime number 3, let 6 be the base of this following infinite series:

6 + 36 + 216 + 1296 + 7776 + 46656 +…………………

If we consider 6 as the base of this infinite series, we will get:

$6^1 + 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $6^1 + 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n$

Then $6^1 + 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n = 6^1 + 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

*6 we are going to multiply 6 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n = 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n - 6 = 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n - 6$ its value and we get as a result this :

1= $6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n - 6$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow 6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n = -6$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow 5.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n = -6$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n = -6/5}$ and this formula is **Al-Mujahedeen brigades and Lion Den Group formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n$ by 6 until the infinity?

we multiply 6 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n = 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then $6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n - 6^1$

We are going to multiply again the result by 6 and we get this :

$\boxed{2 =}$ $6.(6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n = 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

2 $\Longleftrightarrow 6.6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n = 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then we get 2 $\Longleftrightarrow 6.6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n - 6^1 - 6^2$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 6 and we get this :

2 $\Longleftrightarrow 6.(6.6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n = 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

2 $\Longleftrightarrow 6.6.6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n = 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then we get 2 $\Longleftrightarrow 6.6.6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n - 6^1 - 6^2 - 6^3$

As a result 2 $\Longleftrightarrow 6.6.6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n - (6^1 + 6^2 + 6^3)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 6 until the infinity and we get :

$6*6*6*\ldots..\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n - (6^1 + 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

we have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n = 6^1 + 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n$ and we get this :

2 $\Longleftrightarrow 6*6*6*\ldots..\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n$

As a result we get :

2 $\Longleftrightarrow 6*6*6*\ldots..\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^n = 0$

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^{n} = -6/5$

Therefore: **6*6*6*……………………………………… = 0**

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number 6 by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** The prisoner of conscience Mohamed Ziyan formula:

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^{n} = 6^1 + 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^{n}$ by 1/6 until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^{n} = 6^1 + 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

*1/6 we are going to multiply 1/6 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

3= $1/6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^{n} = 1+ (6^1 + 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^{n} - 1 = 6^1 + 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 1/6 and we get this :

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/6*(1/6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^{n} - 1 = 6^1 + 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/6*1/6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^{n} - 1/6^1 = 1+(6^1 + 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/6*1/6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^{n} - 1/6^1 - 1 = 6^1 + 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 1/6 and we get this :

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/6*(1/6*1/6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^{n} - 1/6^1 - 1 = 6^1 + 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots\ldots)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/6*1/6*1/6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^{n} - 1/6^2 - 1/6^1 = 1+(6^1 + 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + 6^6 + 6^7 + \ldots)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 1/6 until the infinity and we get

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/6*1/6*1/6*\ldots.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^{n} - (1/6^1+1/6^2 +1/6^3 +1/6^4 +1/6^5 +\ldots)= 1+(6^1+6^2+6^3+6^4+6^5+6^6+6^7+ \ldots)$

We have: $1/6*1/6*1/6*\ldots.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(6)^{n} = 0$

We are going to prove this result later on

Then the result will be:

3 $\Longleftrightarrow -(1/6^1+1/6^2+1/6^3+1/6^4+1/6^5 +1/6^6+ 1/6^7+\ldots)=1+(6^1+6^2+6^3+6^4+6^5+6^6+6^7+\ldots)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (6^1+6^2+6^3+6^4+6^5+6^6+6^7+\ldots)+1+(1/6^1+1/6^2+1/6^3+1/6^4+1/6^5+1/6^6+1/6^7+\ldots)= 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (1/6^{-1}+1/6^{-2}+1/6^{-3}+1/6^{-4}+1/6^{-5}+1/6^{-6}+1/6^{-7}+\ldots)+1/6^0+(1/6^1+1/6^2+1/6^3+1/6^4+1/6^5+1/6^6+1/6^7\ldots)= 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/6^n = 1/6^1+1/6^2+1/6^3+1/6^4+1/6^5+1/6^6+1/6^7+\ldots$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/6^n = 1/6^{-1}+1/6^{-2}+1/6^{-3}+1/6^{-4}+1/6^{-5}+1/6^{-6}+1/6^{-7}+\ldots\ldots\ldots.$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/6^n + 1/6^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/6^n = 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n\in Z} 1/6^n = 0$$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** Al-Aqsa martyrs formula:

6 is a product of 2 prime numbers 2 and 3 , let 6 be the base of this following infinite series:

1/6 + 1/36 + 1/216 + 1/1296 + 1/7776 + 1/46656 +.....................

If we consider 6 as the base of this infinite series, we will get:

$1/6 + 1/6^2 + 1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $1/6 + 1/6^2 + 1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7 + \ldots\ldots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$

Then $1/6 + 1/6^2 + 1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} = 1/6 + 1/6^2 + 1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

*1/6 we are going to multiply 1/6 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} = 1/6^2 + 1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} - 1/6 = 1/6^2 + 1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} - 1/6$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 1/6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} - 1/6$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} = -1/6$$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ (1/6 − 1).$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ = − 1/6

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ ((1-6)/6).$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ = − 1/6

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ ((6-1)/6).$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ = 1/6

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ (5/6).$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ = 1/6

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} = 1/5}$ and this formula is **Al-Aqsa martyrs formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ by 1/6 until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ = $1/6^1 + 1/6^2 + 1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7$ + ...

we multiply 1/6 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

1/6.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ = $1/6^2 + 1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7$ + ...

Then 1/6.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ − $1/6^1$

We are going to multiply again the result by 1/6 and we get this :

$\boxed{2 =}$ 1/6.(1/6.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ = $1/6^2 + 1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7$ +......)

2 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 1/6*1/6.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ = $1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7$ + ...

Then we get 2 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 1/6*1/6.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ − $1/6^1 - 1/6^2$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 1/6 and we get this :

2 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 1/6*(1/6*1/6.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ = $1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7$ +......)

2 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 1/6*1/6*1/6.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ = $1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7$ + ...

Then we get 2 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 1/6*1/6*1/6.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ − $1/6^1 - 1/6^2 - 1/6^3$

As a result 2 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 1/6*1/6*1/6.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ − ($1/6^1 + 1/6^2 + 1/6^3$)

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 1/6 until the infinity and we get

*1/6*1/6*1/6*...$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ =$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ - ($1/6^1+1/6^2+1/6^3+1/6^4+1/6^5+1/6^6+1/6^7$ +...)

we have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ = $1/6^1+1/6^2+1/6^3+1/6^4+1/6^5+1/6^6+1/6^7$ + ...

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/6*1/6*1/6*.....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/6*1/6*1/6*.....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} = 1/5$

Therefore: $\mathbf{1/6*1/6*1/6*.. = 0}$

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number 1/6 by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** The martyr Jamal Mansur formula:

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} = 1/6^1 + 1/6^2 + 1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7 + ...$

<u>**Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ by 6 until the infinity?**</u>

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} = 1/6^1 + 1/6^2 + 1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7 + ...$

*6

we are going to multiply 6 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$3 = 6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} = 1 + (1/6^1 + 1/6^2 + 1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7 + ...)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} - 1 = 1/6^1 + 1/6^2 + 1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7 + ...$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 6 and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 6*(6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} - 1 = 1/6^1 + 1/6^2 + 1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7 + ...)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 6*6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} - 6^1 = 1 + (1/6^1 + 1/6^2 + 1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7 + ...)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 6*6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} - 6^1 - 1 = 1/6^1 + 1/6^2 + 1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7 + ...$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 6 and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 6*(6*6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} - 6^1 - 1 = 1/6^1 + 1/6^2 + 1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7 + ...)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 6*6*6.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} - 6^2 - 6^1 = 1 + (1/6^1 + 1/6^2 + 1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7 + ...)$$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 6 until the infinity and we get :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 6*6*6*....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} - (6^1 + 6^2 + 6^3 + 6^4 + 6^5 + ...) = 1 + (1/6^1 + 1/6^2 + 1/6^3 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^5 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^7 + ...)$$

We have: $6*6*6*....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n} = 0$

Then the result will be:

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ – $(6^1+6^2+6^3+6^4+6^5+6^6+6^7+ \ldots) = 1+ (1/6^1+1/6^2+1/6^3+1/6^4+1/6^5+1/6^6+1/6^7\ldots)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow (1/6^1+1/6^2+1/6^3+1/6^4+1/6^5+1/6^6+1/6^7+\ldots)+1+(6^1+6^2+6^3+6^4+6^5+6^6+6^7+ \ldots) = 0$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow (6^{-1}+6^{-2}+6^{-3}+6^{-4}+6^{-5}+6^{-6}+6^{-7}+ \ldots) + 6^0+ (6^1+6^2+6^3+6^4+6^5+6^6+6^7\ldots)= 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 6^n = 6^1+6^2+6^3+6^4+6^5+6^6+6^7+\ldots\ldots\ldots$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 6^n = 6^{-1}+6^{-2}+6^{-3}+6^{-4}+6^{-5}+6^{-6}+6^{-7}+\ldots\ldots.$

Then the result will be:

3 $\Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 6^n + 6^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 6^n = 0$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n\in Z} 6^n = 0$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** The equality and similarity of The prisoner of conscience Mohamed Ziyan formula and the martyr Jamal Mansur formula:

Since prisoner of conscience Mohamed Ziyan formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/6^n + 1/6^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/6^n = 0$

And the martyr Jamal Mansur formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 6^n + 6^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 6^n = 0$

Therefore $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/6^n + 1/6^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/6^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 6^n + 6^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 6^n = 0$

$$\boldsymbol{\sum_{n\in Z} 1/6^n = \sum_{n\in Z} 6^n = 0}$$

** The leader Zaher Gebreal formula:

15 is a product of the prime number 5 and the prime number 3, let 15 be the base of this following infinite series:

15 + 225 + 3375 + 50625+ 759375 +…………………

If we consider 15 as the base of this infinite series, we will get:

$15^1 + 15^2 + 15^3 + 15^4 + 15^5 + 15^6 + 15^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $15^1 + 15^2 + 15^3 + 15^4 + 15^5 + 15^6 + 15^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n$

Then $15^1 + 15^2 + 15^3 + 15^4 + 15^5 + 15^6 + 15^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = 15^1 + 15^2 + 15^3 + 15^4 + 15^5 + 15^6 + 15^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

*15 we are going to multiply 15 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = 15^2 + 15^3 + 15^4 + 15^5 + 15^6 + 15^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n - 15 = 15^2 + 15^3 + 15^4 + 15^5 + 15^6 + 15^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n - 15$ its value and we get as a result this :

$1 = \quad 15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n - 15$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = -15$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 14.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = -15$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = -15/14}$ and this formula is **The leader Zaher Gebreal formula**

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n$ by 15 until the infinity?</u>

we multiply 15 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = 15^2 + 15^3 + 15^4 + 15^5 + 15^6 + 15^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then $15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n - 15^1$

We are going to multiply again the result by 15 and we get this :

$\boxed{2 =}\ 15.(15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = 15^2 + 15^3 + 15^4 + 15^5 + 15^6 + 15^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 15.15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = 15^3 + 15^4 + 15^5 + 15^6 + 15^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 15.15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n - 15^1 - 15^2$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 15 and we get this :

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 15.(15.15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = 15^3 + 15^4 + 15^5 + 15^6 + 15^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 15.15.15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = 15^4 + 15^5 + 15^6 + 15^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 15.15.15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n - 15^1 - 15^2 - 15^3$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow 15.15.15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n - (15^1 + 15^2 + 15^3)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 15 until the infinity and we get :

$15*15*15*.....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n - (15^1 + 15^2 + 15^3 + 15^4 + 15^5 + 15^6 + 15^7 +...)$

we have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = 15^1 + 15^2 + 15^3 + 15^4 + 15^5 + 15^6 + 15^7$ ....

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 15*15*15*.....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 15*15*15*.....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = -15/14$

Therefore: **15*15*15*... = 0**

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number 15 by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** The martyr Mahmoud Abu Hanoud formula:

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = 15^1 + 15^2 + 15^3 + 15^4 + 15^5 + 15^6 + 15^7 +$ ....

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n$ by 1/15 until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = 15^1 + 15^2 + 15^3 + 15^4 + 15^5 + 15^6 + 15^7 +$ ....

*1/15 we are going to multiply 1/15 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$3= 1/15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = 1+ (15^1 + 15^2 + 15^3 + 15^4 + 15^5 + 15^6 + 15^7 + ...)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n - 1 = 15^1 + 15^2 + 15^3 + 15^4 + 15^5 + 15^6 + 15^7 +..............$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 1/15 and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/15*(1/15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n - 1 = 15^1 + 15^2 + 15^3 + 15^4 + 15^5 + 15^6 + 15^7+......)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/15*1/15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n - 1/15^1 = 1+(15^1 +15^2 +15^3 +15^4 +15^5 +15^6 +15^7+ ...)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/15*1/15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n - 1/15^1 - 1 = 15^1 +15^2 +15^3 +15^4 +15^5 +15^6 +15^7+......$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 1/15 and we get this :

$$3\Leftrightarrow 1/15*(1/15*1/15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n - 1/15^1 - 1 = 15^1+15^2+15^3+15^4+15^5+15^6 +15^7+...)$$

$$3\Leftrightarrow 1/15*1/15*1/15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n - 1/15^2 - 1/15^1=1+(15^1+15^2+15^3+15^4+15^5+...)$$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 1/15 until the infinity and we get

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/15*1/15*1/15*\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n - (1/15^1+1/15^2+1/15^3+1/15^4+1/15^5+\ldots) = 1+(15^1+15^2+15^3+15^4+15^5+\ldots)$

We have: $1/15*1/15*1/15*\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = 0$

We are going to prove this result later on

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow -(1/15^1+1/15^2+1/15^3+1/15^4+1/15^5+\ldots) = 1+(15^1+15^2+15^3+15^4+15^5+\ldots)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (15^1+15^2+15^3+15^4+15^5+\ldots)+1+(1/15^1+1/15^2+1/15^3+1/15^4+1/15^5+\ldots) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (1/15^{-1}+1/15^{-2}+1/15^{-3}+1/15^{-4}+1/15^{-5}+\ldots)+1/15^0+(1/15^1+1/15^2+1/15^3+1/15^4+1/15^5+\ldots) = 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/15^n = 1/15^1+1/15^2+1/15^3+1/15^4+1/15^5+1/15^6+1/15^7+\ldots$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/15^n = 1/15^{-1}+1/15^{-2}+1/15^{-3}+1/15^{-4}+1/15^{-5}+1/15^{-6}+1/15^{-7}+\ldots\ldots$

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/15^n + 1/15^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/15^n = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n\in Z} 1/15^n = 0$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** Maged Abu kteesh formula:

15 is a product of 2 prime numbers, 5 and 3 , let 15 be the base of this following infinite series:

1/15 + 1/225 + 1/3375 + 1/50625 + 1/759375 +…………………

If we consider 15 as the base of this infinite series, we will get:

$1/15^1 + 1/15^2 + 1/15^3 + 1/15^4 + 1/15^5 + 1/15^6 + 1/15^7 + \ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $1/15^1 + 1/15^2 + 1/15^3 + 1/15^4 + 1/15^5 + 1/15^6 + 1/15^7 + \ldots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^n$

Then $1/15^1 + 1/15^2 + 1/15^3 + 1/15^4 + 1/15^5 + 1/15^6 + 1/15^7 \ldots\ldots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^n$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^n$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^n = 1/15^1 + 1/15^2 + 1/15^3 + 1/15^4 + 1/15^5 + 1/15^6 + 1/15^7 + \ldots\ldots$

*1/15 we are going to multiply $1/15$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^n$ and we get as a result this :

$1/15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^n = 1/15^2 + 1/15^3 + 1/15^4 + 1/15^5 + 1/15^6 + 1/15^7 + \ldots\ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} - 1/15 = 1/15^2 + 1/15^3 + 1/15^4 + 1/15^5 + 1/15^6 + 1/15^7 + \ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} - 1/15$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1 = \quad 1/15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} - 1/15$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = -1/15$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/15 - 1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = -1/15$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((1\text{-}15)/15).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = -1/15$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((15\text{-}1)/15).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = 1/15$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (14/15).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = 1/15$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = 1/14}$ and this formula is **Maged Abu Kteesh formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}$ by 1/15 until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = 1/15^1 + 1/15^2 + 1/15^3 + 1/15^4 + 1/15^5 + 1/15^6 + 1/15^7 + \ldots$

we multiply 1/15 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = 1/15^2 + 1/15^3 + 1/15^4 + 1/15^5 + 1/15^6 + 1/15^7 + \ldots\ldots$$

Then $\quad 1/15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} - 1/15^1$

We are going to multiply again the result by 1/15 and we get this :

$$\boxed{2 =} \quad 1/15.(1/15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = 1/15^2 + 1/15^3 + 1/15^4 + 1/15^5 + 1/15^6 + 1/15^7 + \ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/15*1/15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = 1/15^3 + 1/15^4 + 1/15^5 + 1/15^6 + 1/15^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $\quad 2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/15*1/15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} - 1/15^1 - 1/15^2$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 1/15 and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/15*(1/15*1/15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = 1/15^3 + 1/15^4 + 1/15^5 + 1/15^6 + 1/15^7 + \ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/15*1/15*1/15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = 1/15^4 + 1/15^5 + 1/15^6 + 1/15^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/15*1/15*1/15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} - 1/15^1 - 1/15^2 - 1/15^3$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/15*1/15*1/15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} - (1/15^1 + 1/15^2 + 1/15^3)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 1/15 until the infinity and we get

$*1/15*1/15*1/15*\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}-(1/15^{1}+1/15^{2}+1/15^{3}+1/15^{4}+1/15^{5}+\ldots)$

we have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = 1/15^{1}+1/15^{2}+1/15^{3}+1/15^{4}+1/15^{5}+1/15^{6}+1/15^{7}+\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/15*1/15*1/15*\ldots\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/15*1/15*1/15*\ldots\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = 1/14$

Therefore: **$1/15*1/15*1/15*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0$**

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number 1/15 by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** Salameh Mari formula:

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = 1/15^{1} + 1/15^{2} + 1/15^{3} + 1/15^{4} + 1/15^{5} + 1/15^{6} + 1/15^{7} + \ldots\ldots$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}$ by 15 until the infinity?</u>

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = 1/15^{1}+1/15^{2}+1/15^{3}+1/15^{4}+1/15^{5}+1/15^{6}+1/15^{7}+\ldots$

*15 we are going to multiply 15 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$3 = 15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} = 1+(1/15^{1}+1/15^{2}+1/15^{3}+1/15^{4}+1/15^{5}+1/15^{6}+1/15^{7}+\ldots.)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} - 1 = 1/15^{1}+1/15^{2}+1/15^{3}+1/15^{4}+1/15^{5}+1/15^{6}+1/15^{7}+\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 15 and we get this :

$$3 \Leftrightarrow 15*(15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} - 1 = 1/15^{1}+1/15^{2}+1/15^{3}+1/15^{4}+1/15^{5}+1/15^{6}+1/15^{7}+\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$3 \Leftrightarrow 15*15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} - 15^{1} = 1+(1/15^{1}+1/15^{2}+1/15^{3}+1/15^{4}+1/15^{5}+\ldots\ldots)$$

$$3 \Leftrightarrow 15*15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} - 15^{1} - 1 = 1/15^{1}+1/15^{2}+1/15^{3}+1/15^{4}+1/15^{5}+\ldots\ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 15 and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 15*(15*15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n} - 15^{1} - 1 = 1/15^{1} + 1/15^{2} + 1/15^{3} + 1/15^{4} + 1/15^{5} + \ldots)$$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 15*15*15.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^n - 15^2 - 15^1 = 1+(1/15^1 +1/15^2 +1/15^3 +1/15^4 +1/15^5+...)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 15 until the infinity and we get :

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 15*15*15*...\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^n - (15^1+15^2 +15^3 +15^4 +15^5 +...)=1+(1/15^1+1/15^2+1/15^3+1/15^4+1/15^5+ ...)$

We have: $15*15*15*....\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^n = 0$

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow -(15^1+15^2+15^3+15^4+15^5+ ...) =1+ (1/15^1+1/15^2+1/15^3+1/15^4+1/15^5+...)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (1/15^1+1/15^2+1/15^3+1/15^4+1/15^5+...)+1+(15^1+15^2+15^3+15^4+15^5+ ...) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (15^{-1}+15^{-2}+15^{-3}+15^{-4}+15^{-5}+ ...) + 15^0+ (15^1+15^2+15^3+15^4+15^5+...)= 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 15^n = 15^1+15^2+15^3+15^4+15^5+15^6+15^7+.........$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 15^n = 15^{-1}+15^{-2}+15^{-3}+15^{-4}+15^{-5}+15^{-6}+15^{-7}+.......$

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 15^n + 15^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 15^n = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n\in Z} 15^n = 0$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** The equality and similarity of The martyr Mahmoud Abu Hanoud formula and Salameh Mari formula:

Since the martyr Mahmoud Abu Hanoud formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/15^n + 1/15^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/15^n = 0$

And Salameh Mari formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 15^n + 15^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 15^n = 0$

Therefore $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/15^n + 1/15^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/15^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 15^n + 15^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 15^n = 0$

$$\sum_{n\in Z} 1/15^n = \sum_{n\in Z} 15^n = 0$$

** Palestinian scientist Sufyan Tayeh formula:

$\prod p$ is a product of the prime numbers and these prime numbers can contain the prime number 2,

let $\prod p$ be the base of this following infinite series:

$\prod p^1 + \prod p^2 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^5 + \prod p^6 + \prod p^7 + \ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $\prod p^1 + \prod p^2 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^5 + \prod p^6 + \prod p^7 + \ldots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n$

Then $\prod p^1 + \prod p^2 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^5 + \prod p^6 + \prod p^7 + \ldots\ldots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = \prod p^1 + \prod p^2 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^5 + \prod p^6 + \prod p^7 + \ldots\ldots$

$*\prod p$ we are going to multiply $\prod p$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$\prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = \prod p^2 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^5 + \prod p^6 + \prod p^7 + \ldots\ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n - \prod p = \prod p^2 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^5 + \prod p^6 + \prod p^7 + \ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n - \prod p$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1 = \quad \prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n - \prod p$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = -\prod p$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (\prod p - 1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = -\prod p$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = -\prod p/(\prod p - 1)}$ and this formula is **Palestinian scientist Sufyan Tayeh formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n$ by $\prod p$ until the infinity?

we multiply by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$\prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = \prod p^2 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^5 + \prod p^6 + \prod p^7 + \ldots\ldots$$

Then $\prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n - \prod p^1$

We are going to multiply again the result by $\prod p$ and we get this :

$$\boxed{2 =} \quad \prod p.(\prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = \prod p^2 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^5 + \prod p^6 + \prod p^7 + \ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow \prod p.\prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = \prod p^3 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^5 + \prod p^6 + \prod p^7 + \ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow \prod p.\prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n - \prod p^1 - \prod p^2$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\prod p$ and we get this :

$2 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \Pi p.(\Pi p.\,\Pi p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n = \Pi p^3 + \Pi p^4 + \Pi p^5 + \Pi p^6 + \Pi p^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \Pi p.\,\Pi p.\,\Pi p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n = \Pi p^4 + \Pi p^5 + \Pi p^6 + \Pi p^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow \Pi p.\,\Pi p.\,\Pi p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n - \Pi p^1 - \Pi p^2 - \Pi p^3$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow \Pi p.\,\Pi p.\,\Pi p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n - (\Pi p^1 + \Pi p^2 + \Pi p^3)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by Πp until the infinity and we get :

$\Pi p * \Pi p * \Pi p * \ldots \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n - (\Pi p^1 + \Pi p^2 + \Pi p^3 + \Pi p^4 + \Pi p^5 + \Pi p^6 + \Pi p^7 + \ldots)$

we have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n = \Pi p^1 + \Pi p^2 + \Pi p^3 + \Pi p^4 + \Pi p^5 + \Pi p^6 + \Pi p^7 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n$ and we get this :

$2 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \Pi p * \Pi p * \Pi p * \ldots\ldots \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n$

As a result we get :

$2 \Longleftrightarrow \Pi p * \Pi p * \Pi p * \ldots\ldots \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n = 0$

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n = -\Pi p / (\Pi p - 1) \neq 0$

Therefore: $\Pi p * \Pi p * \Pi p * \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0$

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number Πp by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** The Red triangle and Yellow triangle formula:

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n = \Pi p^1 + \Pi p^2 + \Pi p^3 + \Pi p^4 + \Pi p^5 + \Pi p^6 + \Pi p^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n$ by $1/\Pi p$ until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n = \Pi p^1 + \Pi p^2 + \Pi p^3 + \Pi p^4 + \Pi p^5 + \Pi p^6 + \Pi p^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

*1/Πp we are going to multiply $1/\Pi p$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$3 = \quad 1/\Pi p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n = 1 + (\Pi p^1 + \Pi p^2 + \Pi p^3 + \Pi p^4 + \Pi p^5 + \Pi p^6 + \Pi p^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/\Pi p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\Pi p)^n - 1 = \Pi p^1 + \Pi p^2 + \Pi p^3 + \Pi p^4 + \Pi p^5 + \Pi p^6 + \Pi p^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **$1/\Pi p$** and we get this :

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/\prod p *(1/\prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n - 1 = \prod p^1 + \prod p^2 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^5 + \prod p^6 + \prod p^7 + \ldots\ldots)$

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/\prod p *1/\prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n - 1/\prod p^1 = 1+(\prod p^1 + \prod p^2 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^5 + \prod p^6 + \prod p^7 + \ldots)$

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/\prod p *1/\prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n - 1/\prod p^1 - 1 = \prod p^1 + \prod p^2 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^5 + \prod p^6 + \prod p^7 + \ldots$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **1/∏p** and we get this :

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/\prod p *(1/\prod p *1/\prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n - 1/\prod p^1 - 1 = \prod p^1 + \prod p^2 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^5 + \ldots)$

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/\prod p *1/\prod p *1/\prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n - 1/\prod p^2 - 1/\prod p^1 = 1+(\prod p^1 + \prod p^2 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^5 + \ldots)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by **1/∏p** until the infinity and we get

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/\prod p *1/\prod p *1/\prod p *\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n - (1/\prod p^1 + 1/\prod p^2 + 1/\prod p^3 + 1/\prod p^4 + 1/\prod p^5 + \ldots) = 1+(\prod p^1 + \prod p^2 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^5 + \ldots)$

We have: $1/\prod p *1/\prod p *1/\prod p *\ldots.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = 0$

We are going to prove this result later on

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow -(1/\prod p^1 + 1/\prod p^2 + 1/\prod p^3 + 1/\prod p^4 + 1/\prod p^5 + \ldots) = 1+(\prod p^1 + \prod p^2 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^5 + \ldots)$

$3 \Leftrightarrow (\prod p^1 + \prod p^2 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^5 + \ldots) + 1 + (1/\prod p^1 + 1/\prod p^2 + 1/\prod p^3 + 1/\prod p^4 + 1/\prod p^5 + \ldots) = 0$

$3 \Leftrightarrow (1/\prod p^{-1} + 1/\prod p^{-2} + 1/\prod p^{-3} + 1/\prod p^{-4} + 1/\prod p^{-5} + \ldots) + 1/\prod p^0 + (1/\prod p^1 + 1/\prod p^2 + 1/\prod p^3 + 1/\prod p^4 + 1/\prod p^5 + \ldots) = 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/\prod p^n = 1/\prod p^1 + 1/\prod p^2 + 1/\prod p^3 + 1/\prod p^4 + 1/\prod p^5 + 1/\prod p^6 + 1/\prod p^7 + \ldots$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/\prod p^n = 1/\prod p^{-1} + 1/\prod p^{-2} + 1/\prod p^{-3} + 1/\prod p^{-4} + 1/\prod p^{-5} + 1/\prod p^{-6} + 1/\prod p^{-7} + \ldots\ldots$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/\prod p^n + 1/\prod p^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/\prod p^n = 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n \in Z} 1/\prod p^n = 0$$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** The martyr Dr Adnan Al-Bursh and Dr Munir Al-Bursh formula:

∏p is a product of the prime numbers and these prime numbers can contain the prime number 2,

let ∏p be the base of this following infinite series:

$1/\prod p^1 + 1/\prod p^2 + 1/\prod p^3 + 1/\prod p^4 + 1/\prod p^5 + 1/\prod p^6 + 1/\prod p^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $1/\prod p^{1} + 1/\prod p^{2} + 1/\prod p^{3} + 1/\prod p^{4} + 1/\prod p^{5} + \dots\dots\dots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n}$

Then $1/\prod p^{1} + 1/\prod p^{2} + 1/\prod p^{3} + 1/\prod p^{4} + 1/\prod p^{5} + 1/\prod p^{6} + 1/\prod p^{7} \dots\dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n}$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n}$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 1/\prod p^{1} + 1/\prod p^{2} + 1/\prod p^{3} + 1/\prod p^{4} + 1/\prod p^{5} + 1/\prod p^{6} + 1/\prod p^{7} + \dots\dots$

$*1/\prod p$ we are going to multiply $1/\prod p$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1\prod p /.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 1/\prod p^{2} + 1/\prod p^{3} + 1/\prod p^{4} + 1/\prod p^{5} + 1/\prod p^{6} + 1/\prod p^{7} + \dots\dots\dots$$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - 1/\prod p = 1/\prod p^{2} + 1/\prod p^{3} + 1/\prod p^{4} + 1/\prod p^{5} + 1/\prod p^{6} + 1/\prod p^{7} + \dots\dots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - 1/\prod p$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 1/\prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - 1/\prod p$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/\prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = -1/\prod p$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/\prod p - 1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = -1/\prod p$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((1-\prod p)/\prod p).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = -1/\prod p$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((\prod p -1)/\prod p).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 1/\prod p$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (\prod p -1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 1$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 1/(\prod p - 1)}$ and this formula is **The martyr Dr Adnan Al-Bursh and Dr Munir Al-Bursh formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n}$ by $1/\prod p$ until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 1/\prod p^{1} + 1/\prod p^{2} + 1/\prod p^{3} + 1/\prod p^{4} + 1/\prod p^{5} + 1/\prod p^{6} + 1/\prod p^{7} + \dots$

we multiply $\mathbf{1/\prod p}$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/\prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 1/\prod p^{2} + 1/\prod p^{3} + 1/\prod p^{4} + 1/\prod p^{5} + 1/\prod p^{6} + 1/\prod p^{7} + \dots$$

Then $1/\prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - 1/15^{1}$

We are going to multiply again the result by $\mathbf{1/\prod p}$ and we get this :

$\boxed{2 =}$ $1/\prod p.(1/\prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 1/\prod p^{2} + 1/\prod p^{3} + 1/\prod p^{4} + 1/\prod p^{5} + 1/\prod p^{6} + 1/\prod p^{7} + \dots)$

$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/\Pi p * 1/\Pi p . \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n} = 1/\Pi p^{3} + 1/\Pi p^{4} + 1/\Pi p^{5} + 1/\Pi p^{6} + 1/\Pi p^{7} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/\Pi p * 1/\Pi p . \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n} - 1/\Pi p^{1} - 1/\Pi p^{2}$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **1/∏p** and we get this :

$2 \Leftrightarrow 1/\Pi p * (1/\Pi p * 1/\Pi p . \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n} = 1/\Pi p^{3} + 1/\Pi p^{4} + 1/\Pi p^{5} + 1/\Pi p^{6} + 1/\Pi p^{7} + \ldots)$

$2 \Leftrightarrow 1/\Pi p * 1/\Pi p * 1/\Pi p . \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n} = 1/\Pi p^{4} + 1/\Pi p^{5} + 1/\Pi p^{6} + 1/\Pi p^{7} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/\Pi p * 1/\Pi p * 1/\Pi p . \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n} - 1/\Pi p^{1} - 1/\Pi p^{2} - 1/\Pi p^{3}$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/\Pi p * 1/\Pi p * 1/\Pi p . \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n} - (1/\Pi p^{1} + 1/\Pi p^{2} + 1/\Pi p^{3})$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by **1/∏p** until the infinity and we get

$\mathbf{*1/\prod p * 1/\prod p * 1/\prod p * \ldots \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - (1/\prod p^{1} + 1/\prod p^{2} + 1/\prod p^{3} + 1/\prod p^{4} + 1/\prod p^{5} + \ldots)}$

we have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n} = 1/\Pi p^{1} + 1/\Pi p^{2} + 1/\Pi p^{3} + 1/\Pi p^{4} + 1/\Pi p^{5} + 1/\Pi p^{6} + 1/\Pi p^{7} + \ldots..$

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n}$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/\Pi p * 1/\Pi p * 1/\Pi p * \ldots.. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n}$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/\Pi p * 1/\Pi p * 1/\Pi p * \ldots.. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n} = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n} = 1/(\Pi p - 1) \neq 0$

Therefore: $\mathbf{1/\prod p * 1/\prod p * 1/\prod p * \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0}$

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number $1/\prod p$ by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** Hamdi Al-Najjar and Adam Al-Najjar formula:

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n} = 1/\Pi p^{1} + 1/\Pi p^{2} + 1/\Pi p^{3} + 1/\Pi p^{4} + 1/\Pi p^{5} + 1/\Pi p^{6} + 1/\Pi p^{7} + \ldots$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^{n}$ by 15 until the infinity?</u>

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n} = 1/\Pi p^{1} + 1/\Pi p^{2} + 1/\Pi p^{3} + 1/\Pi p^{4} + 1/\Pi p^{5} + 1/\Pi p^{6} + 1/\Pi p^{7} + \ldots$

*15 we are going to multiply by $\Pi p \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$3 = \Pi p . \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{(\Pi p)}^{n} = 1 + (1/\Pi p^{1} + 1/\Pi p^{2} + 1/\Pi p^{3} + 1/\Pi p^{4} + 1/\Pi p^{5} + 1/\Pi p^{6} + 1/\Pi p^{7} + \ldots)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \pi p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - 1 = 1/\pi p^1+1/\pi p^2+1/\pi p^3+1/\pi p^4+1/\pi p^5+1/\pi p^6+1/\pi p^7 + \ldots$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\prod p$ and we get this :

$3 \Leftrightarrow \pi p*(\pi p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - 1 = 1/\pi p^1+1/\pi p^2+1/\pi p^3+1/\pi p^4+1/\pi p^5+1/\pi p^6+1/\pi p^7 + \ldots)$

$3 \Leftrightarrow \pi p*\pi p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - \pi p^{1} = 1+(1/\pi p^1+1/\pi p^2+1/\pi p^3+1/\pi p^4+1/\pi p^5 +\ldots\ldots)$

$3 \Leftrightarrow \pi p*\pi p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - \pi p^{1} - 1 = 1/\pi p^1+1/\pi p^2+1/\pi p^3+1/\pi p^4+1/\pi p^5+\ldots\ldots..$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\prod p$ and we get this :

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \pi p*(\pi p*\pi p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - \pi p^1 - 1= 1/\pi p^1+1/\pi p^2+1/\pi p^3+1/\pi p^4+1/\pi p^5+ \ldots)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \pi p*\pi p*\pi p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - \pi p^2 - \pi p^1 = 1+(1/\pi p^1+1/\pi p^2+1/\pi p^3+1/\pi p^4 +1/\pi p^5+\ldots)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by $\prod p$ until the infinity and we get :

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \prod p*\prod p*\prod p*\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - (\prod p^1+1\prod p^2 +\prod p^3 +\prod p^4 +\prod p^5 +\ldots)=1+(1/\prod p^1+1/\prod p^2+1/\prod p^3+1/\prod p^4+1/\prod p^5+ \ldots)$

We have: $\pi p *\pi p *\pi p *\ldots.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 0$

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow - (\pi p^1+\pi p^2+\pi p^3+\pi p^4+\pi p^5+ \ldots) =1+ (1/\pi p^1+1/\pi p^2+1/\pi p^3+1/\pi p^4 +1/\pi p^5+\ldots)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (1/\pi p^1+1/\pi p^2+1/\pi p^3+1/\pi p^4 +1/\pi p^5+\ldots)+1+(\pi p^1+\pi p^2+\pi p^3+\pi p^4+\pi p^5+ \ldots) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (\pi p^{-1}+\pi p^{-2}+\pi p^{-3}+\pi p^{-4}+\pi p^{-5}+ \ldots) + \pi p^{0}+ (\pi p^1+\pi p^2+\pi p^3+\pi p^4+\pi p^5+\ldots)= 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \prod p^{n} = \pi p^1+\pi p^2+\pi p^3+\pi p^4+\pi p^5+\pi p^{6}+\pi p^{7}+\ldots\ldots...$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \prod p^{n} = \pi p^{-1}+\pi p^{-2}+\pi p^{-3}+\pi p^{-4}+\pi p^{-5}+\pi p^{-6}+\pi p^{-7}+\ldots\ldots.$

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \prod p^{n} + \pi p^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \prod p^{n} = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n\in Z} \prod p^{n} = 0$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** The equality and similarity of The Red Triangle and The Yellow Triangle formula and Hamdi Al-Najjar and Adam Al-Najjar formula:

Since red triangle and yellow triangle formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/\prod p^n + 1/\prod p^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/\prod p^n = 0$

And Hamdi Al-Najjar and Adam Al-Najjar formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \prod p^n + \prod p^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \prod p^n = 0$

Therefore $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/\prod p^n + 1/\prod p^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/\prod p^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \prod p^n + \prod p^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \prod p^n = 0$

$$\sum_{n\in Z} 1/\prod \mathbf{p}^n = \sum_{n\in Z} \prod \mathbf{p}^n = 0$$

** The Palestinian Islamic Jihad Movement formula:

6 is a product of 2 prime numbers, the number 2 and the number 3, let 6 be the base of this following infinite series:

$6^s + 36^s + 216^s + 1296^s + 7776^s + 46656^s + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

If we consider 6 as the base of this infinite series, we will get:

$6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$ by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(6)^n$

Then $6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(6)^n$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(6)^n$

we have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(6)^n = 6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$*6^s$ we are going to multiply 6^s by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(6)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$6^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(6)^n = 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(6)^n - 6^s = 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(6)^n - 6^s$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1 = \quad 6^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(6)^n = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(6)^n - 6^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 6^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(6)^n - \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(6)^n = -6^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (6^s - 1)\,.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}(6)^n = -6^s$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n = -6^s/(6^s-1)$ and this formula is **The Palestinian Islamic Jihad** $_{s/s}$

Movement formula

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n$ by 6^s until the infinity?

we multiply 6^s by $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$6^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n = 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} + \dots\dots\dots\dots$$

Then $6^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n - 6^s$

We are going to multiply again the result by 6^s and we get this :

$$\boxed{2 =} \quad 6^s.(6^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n = 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} + \dots\dots\dots\dots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 6^s.6^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n = 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} + \dots\dots\dots\dots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 6^s.6^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n - 6^s - 6^{2s}$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 6^s and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 6^s.(6^s.6^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n = 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} + \dots\dots\dots\dots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 6^s.6^s.6^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n = 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} + \dots\dots\dots\dots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 6^s.6^s.6^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n - 6^s - 6^{2s} - 6^{3s}$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow 6^s.6^s.6^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n - (6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s})$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 6^s until the infinity and we get :

$$6^s*6^s*6^s*\dots\dots\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n - (6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} + \dots\dots\dots)$$

we have $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n = 6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} \dots\dots\dots\dots$

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 6^s*6^s*6^s*.....\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n} = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n} - \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n}$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 6^s*6^s*6^s*.....\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n} = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n} = -6^s/(6^s-1) \neq 0$

Therefore: $6^s*6^s*6^s*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0$

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number $\mathbf{6^s}$ by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** Ibrahim Fathi Shaqaqi and The martyr Ramadan Shaleh formula:

We have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n} = 6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots..$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n}$ by $1/6^s$ until the infinity?

we have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n} = 6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots..$

$*\mathbf{1/6^s}$ we are going to multiply $1/6^s$ by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$3= \ 1/6^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n} = 1+ (6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots..)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/6^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n} - 1 = 6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} +\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots..$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\mathbf{1/6^s}$ and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/6^s*(1/6^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n} - 1 = 6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} +\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots..)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/6^s*1/6^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n} - 1/6^s = 1+(6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots...)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/6^s*1/6^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n} - 1/6^s - 1 = 6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} +\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots..$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\mathbf{1/6^s}$ and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/6^s*(1/6^s*1/6^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(6)^n} - 1/6^s - 1 = 6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} +\ldots)$$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/6^s * 1/6^s * 1/6^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (6)^n - 1/6^{2s} - 1/6^s = 1 + (6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + 6^{6s} + 6^{7s} + \ldots)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by **$1/6^s$** until the infinity and we get :

$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/6^s * 1/6^s * 1/6^s * \ldots . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (6)^n - (1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + \ldots) = 1 + (6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + \ldots)$

We have: $1/6^s * 1/6^s * 1/6^s * \ldots . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (6)^n = 0$

We are going to prove this result later on

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow -(1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + \ldots) = 1 + (6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + \ldots)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + \ldots) + 1 + (1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + \ldots) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (1/6^{-s} + 1/6^{-2s} + 1/6^{-3s} + 1/6^{-4s} + 1/6^{-5s} + \ldots) + 1/6^{0s} + (1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + \ldots) = 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/6^{ns} = 1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/6^{ns} = 1/6^{-s} + 1/6^{-2s} + 1/6^{-3s} + 1/6^{-4s} + 1/6^{-5s} + 1/6^{-6s} + 1/6^{-7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \mathbf{1/6^{ns}} + \mathbf{1/6^{0s}} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \mathbf{1/6^{ns}} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n \in Z} \mathbf{1/6^{ns}} = \mathbf{0}$$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** The Yemeni Resistance formula:

6 is a product of 2 prime numbers , the number 2 and the number 3 , let 6 be the base of this following infinite series:

$1/6^s + 1/36^s + 1/216^s + 1/1296^s + 1/7776^s + 1/46656^s + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

If we consider 6 as the base of this infinite series, we will get:

$1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(6)^n}$

Then $1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(6)^n}$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(6)}^{n}_{s/s}$

we have: $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(6)}^{n}_{s/s} = 1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

***1/6^s** we are going to multiply $1/6^s$ by $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(6)}^{n}_{s/s}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/6^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(6)}^{n}_{s/s} = 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(6)}^{n}_{s/s} - 1/6^s = 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(6)}^{n}_{s/s} - 1/6^s$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 1/6^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(6)}^{n}_{s/s} = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(6)}^{n}_{s/s} - 1/6^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/6^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(6)}^{n}_{s/s} - \sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(6)}^{n}_{s/s} = -1/6^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/6^s - 1).\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(6)}^{n}_{s/s} = -1/6^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((1-6^s)/6^s).\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(6)}^{n}_{s/s} = -1/6^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((6^s-1)/6^s).\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(6)}^{n}_{s/s} = 1/6^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (6^s - 1).\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(6)}^{n}_{s/s} = 1$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(6)}^{n}_{s/s} = 1/(6^s - 1)}$ and this formula is **The Yemeni Resistance formula**

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(6)}^{n}_{s/s}$ by 1/6^s until the infinity?</u>

we have: $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(6)}^{n}_{s/s} = 1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we multiply **1/6^s** by $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(6)}^{n}_{s/s}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/6^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(6)}^{n}_{s/s} = 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then $1/6^s.\sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n = \sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n - 1/6^s$

We are going to multiply again the result by **$1/6^s$** and we get this :

$$\boxed{2 =} \quad 1/6^s.(1/6^s.\sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n = 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow \quad 1/6^s*1/6^s.\sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n = 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/6^s*1/6^s.\sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n = \sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n - 1/6^s - 1/6^{2s}$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **$1/6^s$** and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/6^s*(1/6^s*1/6^s.\sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n = 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/6^s*1/6^s*1/6^s.\sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n = 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/6^s*1/6^s*1/6^s.\sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n = \sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n - 1/6^s - 1/6^{2s} - 1/6^{3s}$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/6^s*1/6^s*1/6^s.\sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n = \sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n - (1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s})$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by **$1/6^s$** until the infinity and we get

$$*1/6^s*1/6^s*1/6^s*\ldots\sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n = \sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n - (1/6^s+1/6^{2s}+1/6^{3s}+1/6^{4s}+1/6^{5s}+\ldots)$$

we have $\sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n = 1/6^s+1/6^{2s}+1/6^{3s}+1/6^{4s}+1/6^{5s}+1/6^{6s}+1/6^{7s}+\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/6^s*1/6^s*1/6^s*\ldots\ldots\sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n = \sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n - \sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/6^s*1/6^s*1/6^s*\ldots\ldots\sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{n=s\atop s/s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^n = 1/(6^s - 1) \neq 0$

Therefore: **$1/6^s*1/6^s*1/6^s*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0$**

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number **$1/6^s$** by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** Nafiz Azzam formula:

We have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}} = 1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}$ by 6^s until the infinity?</u>

we have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}} = 1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$*6^s$ we are going to multiply 6^s by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}}$ and we get as a result this :

$$3 = 6^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}} = 1 + (1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots.)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 6^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}} - 1 = 1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots\ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **6^s** and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 6^s*(6^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}} - 1 = 1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 6^s*6^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}} - 6^s = 1+(1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 6^s*6^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}} - 6^s - 1 = 1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + 1/6^{6s} + 1/6^{7s} + \ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **6^s** and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 6^s*(6^s*6^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}} - 6^s - 1 = 1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + \ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 6^s*6^s*6^s.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}} - 6^{2s} - 6^s = 1+(1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + \ldots)$$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by **6^s** until the infinity and we get :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 6^s*6^s*6^s*\ldots.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}} - (6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + \ldots) = 1+(1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + \ldots)$$

We have: $6^s*6^s*6^s*\ldots.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(6)}^{n}} = 0$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow -(6^s + 6^{2s} + 6^{3s} + 6^{4s} + 6^{5s} + \ldots) = 1 + (1/6^s + 1/6^{2s} + 1/6^{3s} + 1/6^{4s} + 1/6^{5s} + \ldots..)$$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (1/6^s +1/6^{2s} +1/6^{3s} +1/6^{4s} +1/6^{5s} +...)+1+(6^s+6^{2s}+6^{3s}+6^{4s}+6^{5s}+ ...) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (6^{-s}+6^{-2s}+6^{-3s}+6^{-4s}+6^{-5s}+6^{-6s}+6^{-7s}+ ...) + 6^{0s}+ (6^s+6^{2s}+6^{3s}+6^{4s}+6^{5s}+6^{6s}+6^{7s}...)= 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 6^{ns} = 6^s+6^{2s}+6^{3s}+6^{4s}+6^{5s}+6^{6s}+6^{7s} +.........$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 6^{ns} = 6^{-s}+6^{-2s}+6^{-3s}+6^{-4s}+6^{-5s}+6^{-6s}+6^{-7s}+.......$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 6^{ns} + 6^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 6^{ns} = 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n\in Z} 6^{ns} = 0$$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** The equality and similarity of The martyr Fathi Ibrahim Shqaqi and and The martyr Ramadan Shaleh formula and Nafiz Azzam formula:

Since The martyr Fathi Ibrahim Shqaqi and The marthyr Ramadan Shaleh formula

is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/6^{ns} + 1/6^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/6^{ns} = 0$

And Nafiz Azzam formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 6^{ns} + 6^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 6^{ns} = 0$

Therefore $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/6^{ns} + 1/6^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/6^{ns} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 6^{ns} + 6^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 6^{ns} = 0$

$$\sum_{n\in Z} 1/6^{ns} = \sum_{n\in Z} 6^{ns} = 0$$

** Mahmoud Issa formula:

15 is a product of 2 prime numbers, the number 5 and the number 3, let 15 be the base of this following infinite series:

$15^s + 225^s + 3375^s + 50625^s + 759375^s +$.....................

If we consider 15 as the base of this infinite series, we will get:

$15^s + 15^{2s} + 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + 15^{6s} + 15^{7s} +$ ....

Let us denote this previous infinite series $15^s + 15^{2s} + 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + 15^{6s} + 15^{7s} +$ .... by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n$

Then $15^s + 15^{2s} + 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + 15^{6s} + 15^{7s} +$ .... = $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n$

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n = 15^s + 15^{2s} + 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + 15^{6s} + 15^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$*\mathbf{15^s}$ we are going to multiply 15^s by $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n = 15^{2s} + 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + 15^{6s} + 15^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n - 15^s = 15^{2s} + 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + 15^{6s} + 15^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n - 15^s$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n - 15^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n - \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n = -15^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (15^s - 1).\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n = -15^s$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n = -15^s/(15^s - 1)}$ and this formula is **Mahmoud Issa formula**

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n$ by 15^s until the infinity?</u>

we multiply $\mathbf{15^s}$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n = 15^{2s} + 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + 15^{6s} + 15^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then $15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n - 15^s$

We are going to multiply again the result by $\mathbf{15^s}$ and we get this :

$$\boxed{2 =} \quad 15^s.(15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n = 15^{2s} + 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + 15^{6s} + 15^{7s} + \ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow \quad 15^s.15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n = 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + 15^{6s} + 15^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 15^s.15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n - 15^s - 15^{2s}$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\mathbf{15^s}$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 15^{s}.(15^{s}.15^{s}.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(15)^{n}} = 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + 15^{6s} + 15^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 15^{s}.15^{s}.15^{s}.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(15)^{n}} = 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + 15^{6s} + 15^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 15^{s}.15^{s}.15^{s}.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(15)^{n}} = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(15)^{n}} - 15^{s} - 15^{2s} - 15^{3s}$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow 15^{s}.15^{s}.15^{s}.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(15)^{n}} = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(15)^{n}} - (15^{s} + 15^{2s} + 15^{3s})$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by $\mathbf{15^{s}}$ until the infinity and we get :

$$15^{s}*15^{s}*15^{s}*\ldots\ldots\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(15)^{n}} = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(15)^{n}} - (15^{s} + 15^{2s} + 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

we have $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(15)^{n}} = 15^{s} + 15^{2s} + 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + 15^{6s} + 15^{7s} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we replace the right side of the result by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(15)^{n}}$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 15^{s}*15^{s}*15^{s}*\ldots\ldots\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(15)^{n}} = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(15)^{n}} - \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(15)^{n}}$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 15^{s}*15^{s}*15^{s}*\ldots\ldots\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(15)^{n}} = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(15)^{n}} = -15^{s}/(15^{s} - 1) \neq 0$

Therefore: $\mathbf{15^{s}*15^{s}*15^{s}*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0}$

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number $\mathbf{15^{s}}$ by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** Musa Akkari formula:

We have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(15)^{n}} = 15^{s} + 15^{2s} + 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + 15^{6s} + 15^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(15)^{n}}$ by $1/15^{s}$ until the infinity?</u>

we have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(15)^{n}} = 15^{s} + 15^{2s} + 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + 15^{6s} + 15^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$\mathbf{*1/15^{s}}$ we are going to multiply $1/15^{s}$ by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}(15)^{n}}$ and we get as a result this :

$3= \quad 1/15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n = 1+ (15^s + 15^{2s} + 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n - 1 = 15^s + 15^{2s} + 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + 15^{6s} + 15^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **$1/15^s$** and we get this :

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/15^s*(1/15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n - 1 = 15^s + 15^{2s} + 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + 15^{6s} + 15^{7s} + \ldots\ldots)$

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/15^s*1/15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n - 1/15^s = 1+(15^s + 15^{2s} + 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + 15^{6s} + 15^{7s} + \ldots)$

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/15^s*1/15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n - 1/15^s - 1 = 15^s + 15^{2s} + 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + 15^{6s} + 15^{7s} + \ldots$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **$1/15^s$** and we get this :

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/15^s*(1/15^s*1/15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n - 1/15^s - 1 = 15^s + 15^{2s} + 15^{3s} + 15^{4s} + 15^{5s} + \ldots)$

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/15^s*1/15^s*1/15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n - 1/15^{2s} - 1/15^s = 1+(15^s+15^{2s}+15^{3s}+15^{4s}+15^{5s} + \ldots)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by **$1/15^s$** until the infinity and we get :

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/15^s*1/15^s*1/15^s*\ldots.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n - (1/15^s+1/15^{2s} + 1/15^{3s} + 1/15^{4s} + 1/15^{5s} + \ldots) = 1+(15^s+15^{2s}+15^{3s}+15^{4s}+15^{5s}+ \ldots)$

We have: $1/15^s*1/15^s*1/15^s*\ldots.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n = 0$

We are going to prove this result later on

Then the result will be:

$3 \Leftrightarrow -(1/15^s+1/15^{2s}+1/15^{3s}+1/15^{4s}+1/15^{5s} + \ldots)=1+(15^s+15^{2s}+15^{3s}+15^{4s}+15^{5s}+ \ldots)$

$3 \Leftrightarrow (15^s+15^{2s}+15^{3s}+15^{4s}+15^{5s} + \ldots)+1+(1/15^s+1/15^{2s}+1/15^{3s}+1/15^{4s}+1/15^{5s} + \ldots)= 0$

$3 \Leftrightarrow (1/15^{-s}+1/15^{-2s}+1/15^{-3s}+1/15^{-4s}+1/15^{-5s}+ \ldots)+1/15^{0s}+(1/15^s+1/15^{2s}+1/15^{3s}+1/15^{4s}+1/15^{5s}+\ldots)= 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/15^{ns} = 1/15^s+1/15^{2s}+1/15^{3s}+1/15^{4s}+1/15^{5s} +1/15^{6s}+ 1/15^{7s}+\ldots$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/15^{ns} = 1/15^{-s}+1/15^{-2s}+1/15^{-3s}+1/15^{-4s}+1/15^{-5s}+1/15^{-6s}+1/15^{-7s} +\ldots\ldots$

Then the result will be:

$3 \Leftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/15^{ns} + 1/15^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/15^{ns} = 0$

$3 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n\in Z} 1/15^{ns} = 0$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** Abdel Hakim Hanini formula:

15 is a product of 2 prime numbers , the number 5 and the number 3 , let 15 be the base of this following infinite series:

$1/15^s + 1/225^s + 1/3375^s + 1/50625^s + 1/759375^s + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

If we consider 15 as the base of this infinite series, we will get:

$1/15^s + 1/15^{2s} + 1/15^{3s} + 1/15^{4s} + 1/15^{5s} + 1/15^{6s} + 1/15^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $1/15^s+1/15^{2s}+1/15^{3s}+1/15^{4s}+1/15^{5s}+1/15^{6s}+1/15^{7s} +\ldots$ by $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(15)}}^{n}$

Then $1/15^s + 1/15^{2s} + 1/15^{3s} + 1/15^{4s} + 1/15^{5s} + 1/15^{6s} + 1/15^{7s} +\ldots\ldots = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(15)}}^{n}$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(15)}}^{n}$

we have: $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(15)}}^{n} = 1/15^s +1/15^{2s} +1/15^{3s} +1/15^{4s} +1/15^{5s} +1/15^{6s} +1/15^{7s} +\ldots$

$*1/15^s$ we are going to multiply $1/15^s$ by $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(15)}}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/15^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(15)}}^{n} =1/15^s +1/15^{2s} +1/15^{3s} +1/15^{4s} +1/15^{5s} +1/15^{6s} +1/15^{7s} + \ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(15)}}^{n} - 1/15^s = 1/15^{2s} +1/15^{3s} +1/15^{4s} +1/15^{5s} +1/15^{6s} +1/15^{7s} + \ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(15)}}^{n} - 1/15^s$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 1/15^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(15)}}^{n} = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(15)}}^{n} - 1/15^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/15^s.\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(15)}}^{n} - \sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(15)}}^{n} = -1/15^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/15^s - 1).\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(15)}}^{n} = -1/15^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((1-15^s)/15^s).\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(15)}}^{n} = -1/15^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((15^s-1)/15^s).\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\underset{s/s}{\overline{(15)}}^{n} = 1/15^s$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (15^s - 1).\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n = 1$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n = 1/(15^s - 1)$ and this formula is **Abdel Hakim Hanini formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n$ by $1/15^s$ until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n = 1/15^s + 1/15^{2s} + 1/15^{3s} + 1/15^{4s} + 1/15^{5s} + 1/15^{6s} + 1/15^{7s} + \ldots$

we multiply **$1/15^s$** by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n = 1/15^{2s} + 1/15^{3s} + 1/15^{4s} + 1/15^{5s} + 1/15^{6s} + 1/15^{7s} + \ldots\ldots$$

Then $1/15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n - 1/15^s$

We are going to multiply again the result by **$1/15^s$** and we get this :

$\boxed{2 =}$ $1/15^s.(1/15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n = 1/15^{2s} + 1/15^{3s} + 1/15^{4s} + 1/15^{5s} + 1/15^{6s} + 1/15^{7s} + \ldots)$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/15^s * 1/15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n = 1/15^{3s} + 1/15^{4s} + 1/15^{5s} + 1/15^{6s} + 1/15^{7s} + \ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/15^s * 1/15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n - 1/15^s - 1/15^{2s}$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **$1/15^s$** and we get this :

$2 \Leftrightarrow 1/15^s * (1/15^s * 1/15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n = 1/15^{3s} + 1/15^{4s} + 1/15^{5s} + 1/15^{6s} + 1/15^{7s} + \ldots\ldots)$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/15^s * 1/15^s * 1/15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n = 1/15^{4s} + 1/15^{5s} + 1/15^{6s} + 1/15^{7s} + \ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Leftrightarrow 1/15^s * 1/15^s * 1/15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n - 1/15^s - 1/15^{2s} - 1/15^{3s}$

As a result $2 \Leftrightarrow 1/15^s * 1/15^s * 1/15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n - (1/15^s + 1/15^{2s} + 1/15^{3s})$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by **$1/15^s$** until the infinity and we get

$*1/15^s * 1/15^s * 1/15^s \ldots \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^n - (1/15^s + 1/15^{2s} + 1/15^{3s} + 1/15^{4s} + 1/15^{5s} + \ldots..)$

we have $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}}$ = $1/15^{s}+1/15^{2s}+1/15^{3s}+1/15^{4s}+1/15^{5s}+1/15^{6s}+1/15^{7s}+$ ……

we replace the right side of the result by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}}$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/15^{s}*1/15^{s}*1/15^{s}*\ldots\ldots\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}} = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}} - \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}}$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/15^{s}*1/15^{s}*1/15^{s}*\ldots\ldots\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}} = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}} = 1/(15^{s}-1) \neq 0$

Therefore: $\mathbf{1/15^{s}*1/15^{s}*1/15^{s}*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0}$

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number $\mathbf{1/15^{s}}$ by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** Ramadan Abu Jazzar and Saleh Al-Jaafarawi formula:

We have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}} = 1/15^{s}+1/15^{2s}+1/15^{3s}+1/15^{4s}+1/15^{5s}+1/15^{6s}+1/15^{7s}+$ ……

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}$ by 15^{s} until the infinity?

we have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}} = 1/15^{s}+1/15^{2s}+1/15^{3s}+1/15^{4s}+1/15^{5s}+1/15^{6s}+1/15^{7s}+$ ……

$*15^{s}$ we are going to multiply 15^{s} by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}}$ and we get as a result this :

$$3 = 15^{s}.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}} = 1+(1/15^{s}+1/15^{2s}+1/15^{3s}+1/15^{4s}+1/15^{5s}+1/15^{6s}+1/15^{7s}+\ldots.)$$

$$3 \Leftrightarrow 15^{s}.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}} - 1 = 1/15^{s}+1/15^{2s}+1/15^{3s}+1/15^{4s}+1/15^{5s}+1/15^{6s}+1/15^{7s}+\ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\mathbf{15^{s}}$ and we get this :

$$3 \Leftrightarrow 15^{s}*(15^{s}.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}} - 1 = 1/15^{s}+1/15^{2s}+1/15^{3s}+1/15^{4s}+1/15^{5s}+1/15^{6s}+1/15^{7s}+\ldots)$$

$$3 \Leftrightarrow 15^{s}*15^{s}.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}} - 15^{s} = 1+(1/15^{s}+1/15^{2s}+1/15^{3s}+1/15^{4s}+1/15^{5s}+\ldots..)$$

$$3 \Leftrightarrow 15^{s}*15^{s}.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^{n}} - 15^{s} - 1 = 1/15^{s}+1/15^{2s}+1/15^{3s}+1/15^{4s}+1/15^{5s}+\ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 15^s and we get this :

$$3 \Leftrightarrow 15^s*(15^s*15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^n - 15^s - 1 = 1/15^s+1/15^{2s}+1/15^{3s}+1/15^{4s}+1/15^{5s} + ...)$$

$$3 \Leftrightarrow 15^s*15^s*15^s.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^n - 15^{2s} - 15^s = 1+(1/15^s+1/15^{2s}+1/15^{3s}+1/15^{4s}+1/15^{5s} + ...)$$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 15^s until the infinity and we get :

$$3 \Leftrightarrow 15^s*15^s*15^s*....\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^n - (15^s+15^{2s}+15^{3s}+15^{4s}+15^{5s}+...) = 1+(1/15^s+1/15^{2s}+1/15^{3s}+1/15^{4s}+1/15^{5s}+ ...)$$

We have: $15^s*15^s*15^s*....\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(15)}^n = 0$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Leftrightarrow -(15^s+15^{2s}+15^{3s}+15^{4s}+15^{5s}+ ...) = 1+ (1/15^s+1/15^{2s}+1/15^{3s}+1/15^{4s}+1/15^{5s} + ...)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow (1/15^s+1/15^{2s}+1/15^{3s}+1/15^{4s}+1/15^{5s} + ...)+1+(15^s+15^{2s}+15^{3s}+15^{4s}+15^{5s} + ...) = 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow (15^{-s}+15^{-2s}+15^{-3s}+15^{-4s}+15^{-5s}+ ...) + 15^{0s}+ (15^s+15^{2s}+15^{3s}+15^{4s}+15^{5s}+...)= 0$$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 15^{ns} = 15^s+15^{2s}+15^{3s}+15^{4s}+15^{5s}+15^{6s}+15^{7s}+.........$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 15^{ns} = 15^{-s}+15^{-2s}+15^{-3s}+15^{-4s}+15^{-5s}+15^{-6s}+15^{-7s}+.......$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 15^{ns} + 15^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 15^{ns} = 0}$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \boldsymbol{\sum_{n\in Z} 15^{ns} = 0}$$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** The equality and similarity of Musa Akkari formula and the Ramadan Abu Jazzar and Saleh Al-Jaafarawi formula:

Since Musa Akkari formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/15^{ns} + 1/15^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/15^{ns} = 0$

And Ramadan Abu Jazzar and Saleh Al-Jaafarawi formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 15^{ns} + 15^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 15^{ns} = 0$

Therefore $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/15^{ns} +1/15^{0s} +\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/15^{ns} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 15^{ns} + 15^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 15^{ns} = 0$

$$\boldsymbol{\sum_{n\in Z} 1/15^{ns} = \sum_{n\in Z} 15^{ns} = 0}$$

** Adnan Khader and Umm Abdul Rahman formula:

$\prod p$ is a product of prime numbers, these prime numbers may contain the prime number 2, let $\prod p$ be the base of this following infinite series:

$\prod p^{s} + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $\prod p^{s} + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$

Then $\prod p^{s} + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n} = \prod p^{s} + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$*\boldsymbol{\prod p^{s}}$ we are going to multiply $\prod p^{s}$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$\prod p^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n} = \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n} - \prod p^{s} = \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n} - \prod p^{s}$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad \prod p^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n} = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n} - \prod p^{s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \prod p^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n} - \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n} = -\prod p^{s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (\prod p^{s} - 1) .\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n} = -\prod p^{s}$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n} = -\prod p^{s}/(\prod p^{s} - 1)}$ and this formula is **Adnan Khader and Umm Abdul Rahman formula**

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$ by $\prod p^{s}$ until the infinity?</u>

we multiply $\boldsymbol{\prod p^{s}}$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$\prod p^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n} = \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then $\prod p^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n - \prod p^s$

We are going to multiply again the result by **$\prod p^s$** and we get this :

$$\boxed{2 =} \quad \prod p^s . (\prod p^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n = \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \prod p^s . \prod p^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n = \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow \prod p^s . \prod p^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n - \prod p^s - \prod p^{2s}$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **$\prod p^s$** and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow \prod p^s . (\prod p^s . \prod p^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n = \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \prod p^s . \prod p^s . \prod p^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n = \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow \prod p^s . \prod p^s . \prod p^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n - \prod p^s - \prod p^{2s} - \prod p^{3s}$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow \prod p^s . \prod p^s . \prod p^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n - (\prod p^s + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s})$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by **$\prod p^s$** until the infinity and we get :

$$\prod p^s * \prod p^s * \prod p^s * \ldots\ldots \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n - (\prod p^s + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \ldots)$$

we have $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n = \prod p^s + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow \prod p^s * \prod p^s * \prod p^s * \ldots\ldots \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n - \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow \prod p^s * \prod p^s * \prod p^s * \ldots\ldots \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n = -\prod p^s / (\prod p^s - 1) \neq 0$

Therefore: $\mathbf{\prod p^{s*} \prod p^{s*} \prod p^{s*} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0}$

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number $\prod p^s$ by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** Sheikh Saleh Al-Arouri formula:

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = \prod p^s + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n$ by $1/\prod p^s$ until the infinity?</u>

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = \prod p^s + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$*$**$1/\prod p^s$** we are going to multiply $1/\prod p^s$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$3= \quad 1/\prod p^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = 1 + (\prod p^s + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/\prod p^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n - 1 = \prod p^s + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **$1/\prod p^s$** and we get this :

$$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/\prod p^s * (1/\prod p^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n - 1 = \prod p^s + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots)$$

$$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/\prod p^s * 1/\prod p^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n - 1/\prod p^s = 1 + (\prod p^s + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} + \ldots)$$

$$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/\prod p^s * 1/\prod p^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n - 1/\prod p^s - 1 = \prod p^s + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} + \ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **$1/\prod p^s$** and we get this :

$$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/\prod p^s * (1/\prod p^s * 1/\prod p^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n - 1/\prod p^s - 1 = \prod p^s + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \ldots)$$

$$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/\prod p^s * 1/\prod p^s * 1/\prod p^s . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n - 1/\prod p^{2s} - 1/\prod p^s = 1 + (\prod p^s + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \ldots)$$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by **$1/\prod p^s$** until the infinity and we get :

$$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/\prod p^s * 1/\prod p^s * 1/\prod p^s * \ldots . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n - (1/\prod p^s + 1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + \ldots) = 1 + (\prod p^s + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \ldots)$$

We have: $1/\prod p^s * 1/\prod p^s * 1/\prod p^s * \ldots . \sum_{\substack{n=s \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = 0$

We are going to prove this result later on

Then the result will be:

$3 \Leftrightarrow -(1/\prod p^{s}+1/\prod p^{2s}+1/\prod p^{3s}+1/\prod p^{4s}+1/\prod p^{5s}+\ldots)=1+(\prod p^{s}+\prod p^{2s}+\prod p^{3s}+\prod p^{4s}+\prod p^{5s}+\ldots)$

$3 \Leftrightarrow (\prod p^{s}+\prod p^{2s}+\prod p^{3s}+\prod p^{4s}+\prod p^{5s}+\ldots)+1+(1/\prod p^{s}+1/\prod p^{2s}+1/\prod p^{3s}+1/\prod p^{4s}+1/\prod p^{5s}+\ldots)=0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/\prod p^{ns} = 1/\prod p^{s}+1/\prod p^{2s}+1/\prod p^{3s}+1/\prod p^{4s}+1/\prod p^{5s}+1/\prod p^{6s}+1/\prod p^{7s}+\ldots$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/\prod p^{ns} = 1/\prod p^{-s}+1/\prod p^{-2s}+1/\prod p^{-3s}+1/\prod p^{-4s}+1/\prod p^{-5s}+1/\prod p^{-6s}+1/\prod p^{-7s}+\ldots.$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/\prod \mathbf{p}^{ns} + 1/\prod \mathbf{p}^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/\prod \mathbf{p}^{ns} = 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n\in Z} 1/\prod \mathbf{p}^{ns} = 0$$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** Umm Nedal Khanssa Palestine formula:

$\prod p$ is a product of prime numbers, these prime numbers may contain the prime number 2, let $\prod p$ be the base of this following infinite series:

$1/\prod p^{s} + 1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + 1/\prod p^{6s} + 1/\prod p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $1/\prod p^{s} + 1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + \ldots\ldots$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^{n}$

Then $1/\prod p^{s} +1/\prod p^{2s} +1/\prod p^{3s} +1/\prod p^{4s} +1/\prod p^{5s} +1/\prod p^{6s} +1/\prod p^{7s} +\ldots. = \sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^{n}$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^{n}$

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 1/\prod p^{s} +1/\prod p^{2s} +1/\prod p^{3s} +1/\prod p^{4s} +1/\prod p^{5s} +1/\prod p^{6s} +1/\prod p^{7s} +\ldots$

$*1/\prod p^{s}$ we are going to multiply $1/\prod p^{s}$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/\prod p^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^{n} =1/\prod p^{s} +1/\prod p^{2s} +1/\prod p^{3s} +1/\prod p^{4s} +1/\prod p^{5s} +1/\prod p^{6s} +1/\prod p^{7s}+ \ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - 1/\prod p^{s} = 1/\prod p^{2s} +1/\prod p^{3s} +1/\prod p^{4s} +1/\prod p^{5s} +1/\prod p^{6s} +1/\prod p^{7s} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s} - 1/\prod p^s$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1 = \quad 1/\prod p^s . \sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s} = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s} - 1/\prod p^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/\prod p^s . \sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s} - \sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s} = -1/\prod p^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/\prod p^s - 1) . \sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s} = -1/\prod p^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((1-\prod p^s)/\prod p^s) . \sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s} = -1/\prod p^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((\prod p^s-1)/\prod p^s) . \sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s} = 1/\prod p^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (\prod p^s - 1) . \sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s} = 1$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s} = 1/(\prod p^s - 1)}$ and this formula is **Umm Nedal Khanssa Palestine formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s}$ by $1/\prod p^s$ until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s} = 1/\prod p^s + 1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + 1/\prod p^{6s} + 1/\prod p^{7s} + \ldots$

we multiply **$1/\prod p^s$** by $\sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/\prod p^s . \sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s} = 1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + 1/\prod p^{6s} + 1/\prod p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots$$

Then $\quad 1/\prod p^s . \sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s} = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s} - 1/\prod p^s$

We are going to multiply again the result by **$1/\prod p^s$** and we get this :

$$\boxed{2 =} \, 1/\prod p^s . (1/\prod p^s . \sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s} = 1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + 1/\prod p^{6s} + 1/\prod p^{7s} + \ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/\prod p^s * 1/\prod p^s . \sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s} = 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + 1/\prod p^{6s} + 1/\prod p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $\quad 2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/\prod p^s * 1/\prod p^s . \sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s} = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^n_{s/s} - 1/\prod p^s - 1/\prod p^{2s}$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **$1/\prod p^s$** and we get this :

$$2\Longleftrightarrow 1/\prod p^{s}*(1/\prod p^{s}*1/\prod p^{s}.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 1/\prod p^{3s}+1/\prod p^{4s}+1/\prod p^{5s}+1/\prod p^{6s}+1/\prod p^{7s}+\ldots)$$

$$2\Longleftrightarrow 1/\prod p^{s}*1/\prod p^{s}*1/\prod p^{s}.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 1/\prod p^{4s}+1/\prod p^{5s}+1/\prod p^{6s}+1/\prod p^{7s}+\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2\Longleftrightarrow 1/\prod p^{s}*1/\prod p^{s}*1/\prod p^{s}.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - 1/\prod p^{s} - 1/\prod p^{2s} - 1/\prod p^{3s}$

As a result $2\Longleftrightarrow 1/\prod p^{s}*1/\prod p^{s}*1/\prod p^{s}.\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - (1/\prod p^{s}+1/\prod p^{2s}+1/\prod p^{3s})$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by **$1/\prod p^{s}$** until the infinity and we get

$$*1/\prod p^{s}*1/\prod p^{s}*1/\prod p^{s}\ldots\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - (1/\prod p^{s}+1/\prod p^{2s}+1/\prod p^{3s}+1/\prod p^{4s}+1/\prod p^{5s}+\ldots)$$

we have $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 1/\prod p^{s}+1/\prod p^{2s}+1/\prod p^{3s}+1/\prod p^{4s}+1/\prod p^{5s}+1/\prod p^{6s}+1/\prod p^{7s}+\ldots\ldots$

we replace the right side of the result by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n}$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/\prod p^{s}*1/\prod p^{s}*1/\prod p^{s}*\ldots\ldots\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - \underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n}$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/\prod p^{s}*1/\prod p^{s}*1/\prod p^{s}*\ldots\ldots\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 1/(\prod p^{s}-1) \neq 0$

Therefore: $\mathbf{1/\prod p^{s}*1/\prod p^{s}*1/\prod p^{s}*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0}$

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number **$1/\prod p^{s}$** by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** Moroccan people Door formula:

We have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 1/\prod p^{s}+1/\prod p^{2s}+1/\prod p^{3s}+1/\prod p^{4s}+1/\prod p^{5s}+1/\prod p^{6s}+1/\prod p^{7s}+\ldots\ldots$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n}$ by $\prod p^{s}$ until the infinity?</u>

we have: $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 1/\prod p^{s}+1/\prod p^{2s}+1/\prod p^{3s}+1/\prod p^{4s}+1/\prod p^{5s}+1/\prod p^{6s}+1/\prod p^{7s}+\ldots\ldots$

$*\prod p^{s}$ we are going to multiply $\prod p^{s}$ by $\underset{s/s}{\sum_{n=s}^{\infty}}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$3 = \prod p^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 1 + (1/\prod p^{s} + 1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + 1/\prod p^{6s} + 1/\prod p^{7s} + \ldots)$$

$$3 \Leftrightarrow \prod p^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - 1 = 1/\prod p^{s} + 1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + 1/\prod p^{6s} + 1/\prod p^{7s} + \ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\prod p^{s}$ and we get this :

$$3 \Leftrightarrow \prod p^{s} * (\prod p^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - 1 = 1/\prod p^{s} + 1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + 1/\prod p^{6s} + 1/\prod p^{7s} + \ldots)$$

$$3 \Leftrightarrow \prod p^{s} * \prod p^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - \prod p^{s} = 1 + (1/\prod p^{s} + 1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + \ldots..)$$

$$3 \Leftrightarrow \prod p^{s} * \prod p^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - \prod p^{s} - 1 = 1/\prod p^{s} + 1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + \ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\prod p^{s}$ and we get this :

$$3 \Leftrightarrow \prod p^{s} * (\prod p^{s} * \prod p^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - \prod p^{s} - 1 = 1/\prod p^{s} + 1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + \ldots)$$

$$3 \Leftrightarrow \prod p^{s} * \prod p^{s} * \prod p^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - \prod p^{2s} - \prod p^{s} = 1 + (1/\prod p^{s} + 1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + \ldots)$$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by $\prod p^{s}$ until the infinity and we get :

$$3 \Leftrightarrow \prod p^{s} * \prod p^{s} * \prod p^{s} * \ldots.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} - (\prod p^{s} + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \ldots) = 1 + (1/\prod p^{s} + 1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + \ldots)$$

We have: $\prod p^{s} * \prod p^{s} * \prod p^{s} * \ldots.\sum_{\substack{n=s\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 0$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Leftrightarrow -(\prod p^{s} + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \ldots) = 1 + (1/\prod p^{s} + 1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + \ldots..)$$

$$3 \Leftrightarrow (1/\prod p^{s} + 1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + \ldots) + 1 + (\prod p^{s} + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \ldots) = 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow (\prod p^{-s} + \prod p^{-2s} + \prod p^{-3s} + \prod p^{-4s} + \prod p^{-5s} + \ldots) + \prod p^{0s} + (\prod p^{s} + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \ldots) = 0$$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}\prod p^{ns} = \prod p^{s} + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} + \ldots\ldots...$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}\prod p^{ns} = \prod p^{-s} + \prod p^{-2s} + \prod p^{-3s} + \prod p^{-4s} + \prod p^{-5s} + \prod p^{-6s} + \prod p^{-7s} + \ldots\ldots.$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}\prod p^{ns} + \prod p^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}\prod p^{ns} = 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n \in Z}\prod p^{ns} = 0$$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** The equality and similarity of martyr Saleh Al-Arouri formula and Moroccan People Door formula:

Since martyr Saleh Al-Arouri formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/\prod p^{ns} + 1/\prod p^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/\prod p^{ns} = 0$

And Moroccan People Door formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \prod p^{ns} + \prod p^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \prod p^{ns} = 0$

Therefore $\prod p^{ns} + 1/\prod p^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/\prod p^{ns} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \prod p^{ns} + \prod p^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \prod p^{ns} = 0$

$$\sum_{n\in Z} \mathbf{1/\prod p^{ns}} = \sum_{n\in Z} \prod \mathbf{p^{ns}} = \mathbf{0}$$

** Bilal Hammouti,Sohayb aamran,Ayman Reyad sulh formula:

i is an imaginary number, let i be the base of this following infinite series:

$i^1 + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $i^1 + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$

Then $i^1 + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = i^1 + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

*i we are going to multiply i by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n - i = i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n - i$ its value and we get as a result this :

$1= \quad i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n - i$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = -i$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (i-1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = -i$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = -i/(i-1) = i/(1-i) = -1/(i+1) = -1 + 1/(1-i)}$

and this formula is **Bilal Hammouti,Sohayb aamran,Ayman Reyad Sulh formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ by i until the infinity?

we multiply i by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ and we get as a result this :

$$i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then $$i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n - i^1$$

We are going to multiply again the result by i and we get this :

$$\boxed{2 =}\quad i.(i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow i.i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow i.i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n - i^1 - i^2$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by i and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow i.(i.i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow i.i.i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow i.i.i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n - i^1 - i^2 - i^3$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow i.i.i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n - (i^1 + i^2 + i^3)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by i until the infinity and we get :

$$i*i*i*\ldots..\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n - (i^1 + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

we have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = i^1 + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow i*i*i*\ldots..\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow i*i*i*\ldots..\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = -i/(i-1) \neq 0$

Therefore: **$i*i*i*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0$**

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number i by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** 7 October formula:

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = i^1 + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ by 1/i until the infinity?</u>

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = i^1 + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

*1/i we are going to multiply 1/i by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ and we get as a result this :

3= $1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = 1+ (i^1 + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n - 1 = i^1 + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 1/i and we get this :

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/i*(1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n - 1 = i^1 + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/i*1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n - 1/i^1 = 1+(i^1 + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/i*1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n - 1/i^1 - 1 = i^1 + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 1/i and we get this :

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/i*(1/i*1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n - 1/i^1 - 1 = i^1 + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots\ldots)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/i*1/i*1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n - 1/i^2 - 1/i^1 = 1+(i^1 + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 1/i until the infinity and we get

3$\Longleftrightarrow 1/i*1/i*1/i*\ldots.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n - (1/i^1+1/i^2 +1/i^3 +1/i^4 +1/i^5 +\ldots)= 1+(i^1+i^2+i^3+i^4+i^5+i^6+i^7+ \ldots)$

We have: $1/i*1/i*1/i*\ldots.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = 0$

We are going to prove this result later on

Then the result will be:

3$\Leftrightarrow$ $-(1/i^1+1/i^2+1/i^3+1/i^4+1/i^5+1/i^6+1/i^7+\ldots)=1+(i^1 + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + \ldots)$

3$\Leftrightarrow$ $(i^1 +i^2 +i^3 +i^4 +i^5 +i^6 +i^7 +\ldots)+1+(1/i^1+1/i^2+1/i^3+1/i^4+1/i^5 +1/i^6+ 1/i^7+\ldots)= 0$

3$\Longleftrightarrow (1/i^{-1}+1/i^{-2}+1/i^{-3}+1/i^{-4}+1/i^{-5}+1/i^{-6}+1/i^{-7}+ \ldots)+1/i^0+(1/i^1+1/i^2+1/i^3+1/i^4+1/i^5+1/i^6+1/i^7\ldots)= 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/i^n = 1/i^1+1/i^2+1/i^3+1/i^4+1/i^5 +1/i^6+ 1/i^7+\ldots$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/i^n = 1/i^{-1}+1/i^{-2}+1/i^{-3}+1/i^{-4}+1/i^{-5}+1/i^{-6}+1/i^{-7} +\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/i^{n} + 1/i^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/i^{n} = 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n\in Z} 1/i^{n} = 0$$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** The martyr Ibrahim Hamed formula:

i is an imaginary number, let i be the base of this following infinite series:

$1/i + 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us denote this previous infinite series $1/i + 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots\ldots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}}$

Then $1/i + 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}}$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}}$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} = 1/i + 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

*1/i we are going to multiply 1/i by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} = 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} - 1/i = 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} - 1/i$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} - 1/i$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} = -1/i$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/i - 1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} = -1/i$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (\,(1-i)/i\,).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} = -1/i$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (\,(i-1)/i\,).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} = 1/i$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (i-1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} = 1$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} = 1/(i-1)}$ and this formula is The **The martyr Ibrahim Hamed formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n}$ by 1/i until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} = 1/i^1 + 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we multiply 1/i by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} = 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then $1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} - 1/i^1$

We are going to multiply again the result by 1/i and we get this :

$$\boxed{2 =}\quad 1/i.(1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} = 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/i*1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} = 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/i*1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} - 1/i^1 - 1/i^2$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by 1/i and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/i*(1/i*1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} = 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots\ldots)$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/i*1/i*1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} = 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then we get $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/i*1/i*1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} - 1/i^1 - 1/i^2 - 1/i^3$

As a result $2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/i*1/i*1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} - (1/i^1 + 1/i^2 + 1/i^3)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by 1/i until the infinity and we get

$$*1/i*1/i*1/i*\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} - (1/i^1+1/i^2 +1/i^3 +1/i^4 +1/i^5 +1/i^6 +1/i^7 +\ldots)$$

we have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} = 1/i^1+1/i^2 +1/i^3 +1/i^4 +1/i^5 +1/i^6 +1/i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

we replace the right side of the result by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n}$ and we get this :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/i*1/i*1/i*\ldots\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n}$$

As a result we get :

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow 1/i*1/i*1/i*\ldots\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} = 0$$

We have as a previous result: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^n} = 1/(i-1) \neq 0$

Therefore: **$1/i*1/i*1/i*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0$**

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number 1/i by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

** sde teiman Prisoners or Israel Guantanamo prisoners formula:

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} = 1/i^1 + 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}}$ by i until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} = 1/i^1 + 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

*i we are going to multiply i by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}}$ and we get as a result this :

$3 = i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} = 1 + (1/i^1 + 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} - 1 = 1/i^1 + 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by i and we get this :

$3 \Longleftrightarrow i*(i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} - 1 = 1/i^1 + 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots\ldots)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow i*i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} - i^1 = 1+(1/i^1 + 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots\ldots)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow i*i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} - i^1 - 1 = 1/i^1 + 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots\ldots$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by i and we get this :

$3 \Longleftrightarrow i*(i*i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} - i^1 - 1= 1/i^1 + 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow i*i*i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} - i^2 - i^1 = 1+(1/i^1 + 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by i until the infinity and we get :

$3 \Longleftrightarrow i*i*i*\ldots.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} - (i^1+i^2+i^3+i^4+i^5+\ldots)= 1+(1/i^1+1/i^2+1/i^3+1/i^4+1/i^5+1/i^6+1/i^7+\ldots)$

We have: $i*i*i*\ldots.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)^{n}} = 0$

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow -(i^1+i^2+i^3+i^4+i^5+i^6+i^7+\ldots) = 1+(1/i^1 + 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + \ldots)$

$3 \Leftrightarrow (1/i^1 + 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7+\ldots)+1+(i^1+i^2+i^3+i^4+i^5+i^6+i^7+\ldots) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (i^{-1}+i^{-2}+i^{-3}+i^{-4}+i^{-5}+i^{-6}+i^{-7}+\ldots) + i^0+ (i^1+i^2+i^3+i^4+i^5+i^6+i^7\ldots)= 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} i^n = i^1+i^2+i^3+i^4+i^5+i^6+i^7+\ldots\ldots\ldots$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} i^{n} = i^{-1}+i^{-2}+i^{-3}+i^{-4}+i^{-5}+i^{-6}+i^{-7}+.......$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} i^{n} + i^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} i^{n} = 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n\in Z} i^{n} = 0$$

At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers is zero 0.

** The equality and similarity of 7 October formula and Sde Teiman Prisoners or Israel Guantanamo Prisoners formula:

Since 7 October formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/i^{n} + 1/i^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/i^{n} = 0$

And Sde Teiman prisoners or Israel Guantanamo prisoners formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} i^{n} + i^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} i^{n} = 0$

Therefore $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/i^{n} + 1/i^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/i^{n} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} i^{n} + i^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} i^{n} = 0$

$$\boldsymbol{\sum_{n\in Z} 1/i^{n} = \sum_{n\in Z} i^{n} = 0}$$

PALESTINE AND AL-AQSA FLOOD FORMULAS

* Palestine and Al-Aqsa Flood formulas:

** Leve Palestina Och Krossa Sionismen formula:

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + 2^7 + 2^8 + 2^9 + 2^{10} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = (2^1 + 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^9 + 2^{11} + \ldots) + (2^2 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + 2^{12} + \ldots)$

Let us denote this infinite series $2^1 + 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^9 + 2^{11} + \ldots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd)$

Hence $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) = 2^1 + 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^9 + 2^{11} + \ldots$

Let us denote this infinite series $2^2 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + 2^{12} + \ldots$ by $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even)$

Hence $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) = 2^2 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + 2^{12} + \ldots$

We are going to multiply $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd)$ by 2 and we get this:

$2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) = 2^2 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + 2^{12} + \ldots$

Since $2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even)$

And since $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even)$

Therefore : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) + 2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd)$

As a result : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd)$

And this formula is **Leve Palestina Ock Krossa Sionismen Formula**

** Dr Ala Al-Najjar Khanssa Palestine and her Family formula:

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) = 2^1 + 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^9 + 2^{11} + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd)$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) = 2^1 + 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^9 + 2^{11} + \ldots$

$*2^2$ we are going to multiply 2^2 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd)$ and we get as a result this :

$2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) = 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^9 + 2^{11} + \ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) - 2 = 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^9 + 2^{11} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) - 2$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) - 2$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) = -2$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (2^2 - 1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) = -2$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 3.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) = -2$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) = -2/3$ and this formula is **Dr Ala Al-Najjar Khanssa Palestine and her Family formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd)$ by 2^2 until the infinity?

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number 2^2 by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$$2^2 * 2^2 * 2^2 * \ldots\ldots \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) = 0$$

$$2^2 * 2^2 * 2^2 * \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0$$

** Rashida Tlaib and Ilhan Omar formula:

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) = 2^1 + 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^9 + 2^{11} + \ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd)$ by $1/2^2$ until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) = 2^1 + 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^9 + 2^{11} + \ldots$

$*1/2^2$ we are going to multiply $1/2^2$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd)$ and we get as a result this :

$$3= \quad 1/2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) = 1/2^1 + (2^1 + 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^9 + 2^{11} + \ldots..)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) - 1/2^1 = 2^1 + 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^9 + 2^{11} + \ldots..$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **$1/2^2$** and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/2^2 * (1/2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) - 1/2^1 = 2^1 + 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^9 + 2^{11} + \ldots..)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/2^2 * 1/2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) - 1/2^3 = 1/2^1 + (2^1 + 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^9 + 2^{11} + \ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 1/2^2 * 1/2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\,(odd) - 1/2^3 - 1/2^1 = 2^1 + 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^9 + 2^{11} + \ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **$1/2^2$** and we get this :

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/2^2*(1/2^2*1/2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\ (odd) - 1/2^3 - 1/2^1 = 2^1 + 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^9 + 2^{11} + \ldots)$

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/2^2*1/2^2*1/2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\ (odd) - 1/2^5 - 1/2^3 = 1/2^1 + (2^1+2^3+2^5+2^7+2^9+2^{11}+\ldots)$

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/2^2*1/2^2*1/2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\ (odd) - (1/2^1+1/2^3+1/2^5) = 2^1+2^3+2^5+2^7+2^9+2^{11}+\ldots$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by $\mathbf{1/2^2}$ until the infinity and we get

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/2^2*1/2^2*1/2^2*\ldots\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\ (odd) - (1/2^1+1/2^3+1/2^5+1/2^7+\ldots) = 2^1+^3+2^5+2^7+\ldots$

We have: $1/2^2*1/2^2*1/2^2*\ldots.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p\ (odd) = 0$

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow -(1/2^1+1/2^3+1/2^5+1/2^7+\ldots) = 2^1+2^3+2^5+2^7+\ldots$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (2^1+2^3+2^5+2^7+2^9+2^{11}+\ldots) + (1/2^1+1/2^3+1/2^5+1/2^7+1/2^9+1/2^{11}+\ldots) = 0$

$3 \Leftrightarrow (1/2^{-1}+1/2^{-3}+1/2^{-5}+1/2^{-7}+1/2^{-9}+\ldots)+(1/2^1+1/2^3+1/2^5+1/2^7+1/2^9+\ldots) = 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^n = 1/2^1+1/2^3+1/2^5+1/2^7+1/2^9+\ldots$, hence n= 2k+1 and k ≥ 0 and k ∈ N

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^n = 1/2^{-1}+1/2^{-3}+1/2^{-5}+1/2^{-7}+1/2^{-9}+\ldots$, hence n= 2k+1 and k ≤ -1 and k ∈ Z

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \mathbf{1/2^n} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \mathbf{1/2^n} = \mathbf{0}$$

and this formula is **Rashida Tlaib and Ilhan Omar formula**

** The extension of the theorem and notion of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance:

At classical mathematics , and as we all know that if we add the sum of natural numbers to the sum of its reciprocals, we will absolutely get as a result a positive result . At modern and new mathematics, and depending on the extension of the theorem of Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades and the notion of zero distance, the sum of positive numbers plus its reciprocals will be zero 0. So we have broken the postulate that states **the sum of positive numbers plus its reciprocals is a positive number**

** Moroccan area in Palestine formula:

We have :$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^1+1/2^2+1/2^3+1/2^4+1/2^5+1/2^6+1/2^7+1/2^8+1/2^9+1/2^{10}+\ldots$

Let us denote this infinite series : $1/2^1+1/2^3+1/2^5+1/2^7+1/2^9+\ldots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (odd)}$

Hence $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (odd)} = 1/2^1+1/2^3+1/2^5+1/2^7+1/2^9+\ldots$

Let us denote this infinite series : $1/2^2+1/2^4+1/2^6+1/2^8+1/2^{10}+\ldots$ by $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(Even)}$

Hence $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(Even)} = 1/2^2+1/2^4+1/2^6+1/2^8+1/2^{10}+\ldots$

Let us multiply $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)}$ by 1/2 we will get :

$$1/2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)} = 1/2^2+1/2^4+1/2^6+1/2^8+1/2^{10}+\ldots$$

Then :$1/2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)}=1/2^2+1/2^4+1/2^6+1/2^8+1/2^{10}+\ldots=\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(Even)}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(Even)}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)} + 1/2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p} = 3/2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)}}$$

and this formula is **Moroccan Area in Palestine formula**

** South Africa and Nelson Mandela and Ireland formula:

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)} = 1/2^1+1/2^3+1/2^5+1/2^7+1/2^9+1/2^{11}+\ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)}$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)} = 1/2^1+1/2^3+1/2^5+1/2^7+1/2^9+1/2^{11}+\ldots$

$*1/2^2$ we are going to multiply $1/2^2$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)} = 1/2^3+1/2^5+1/2^7+1/2^9+1/2^{11}+\ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)} - 1/2 = 1/2^3+1/2^5+1/2^7+1/2^9+1/2^{11}+\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)} - 1/2$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 1/2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)} - 1/2$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)} = -1/2$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((1-2^2)/2^2).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)} = -1/2$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((2^2-1)/2^2).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)} = 1/2$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (2^2-1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)} = 2$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{even.p\,(odd)} = 2/(2^2-1)$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (odd)}$ **= 2/3** and this formula is **South Africa and Nelson Mandela and Ireland formula**

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (odd)}$ by $1/2^2$ until the infinity?</u>

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number **$1/2^2$** by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$1/2^2*1/2^2*1/2^2*......\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (odd)} = 0$

$1/2^2*1/2^2*1/2^2*$.. = 0

** The leader Abdullah Barghouti and Umm oussama formula:

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (odd)} = 1/2^1 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^7 + 1/2^9 + 1/2^{11} + ...$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (odd)}$ by 2^2 until the infinity?</u>

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (odd)} = 1/2^1 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^7 + 1/2^9 + 1/2^{11} + ...$

$*2^2$ we are going to multiply 2^2 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (odd)}$ and we get as a result this :

3= $2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (odd)} = 2^1 + (1/2^1 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^7 + 1/2^9 + 1/2^{11} + ...)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (odd)} - 2^1 = 1/2^1 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^7 + 1/2^9 + 1/2^{11} + ...$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **2^2** and we get this :

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $2^2*(2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (odd)} - 2^1 = 1/2^1 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^7 + 1/2^9 + 1/2^{11} + ...)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $2^2*2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (odd)} - 2^3 = 2^1 + (1/2^1 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^7 + 1/2^9 + 1/2^{11} + ...)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $2^2*2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (odd)} - 2^3 - 2^1 = 1/2^1 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^7 + 1/2^9 + 1/2^{11} + ...$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **2^2** and we get this :

3$\Leftrightarrow$$2^2*(2^2*2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (odd)} - 2^3 - 2^1 = 1/2^1 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^7 + 1/2^9 + 1/2^{11} + ...)$

3$\Leftrightarrow$$2^2*2^2*2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (odd)} - 2^5 - 2^3 = 2^1 + (1/2^1 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^7 + 1/2^9 + 1/2^{11} + ...)$

3$\Leftrightarrow$$2^2*2^2*2^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (odd)} - (2^1 + 2^3 + 2^5) = 1/2^1 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^7 + 1/2^9 + 1/2^{11} + ...)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by **2^2** until the infinity and we get

3$\Leftrightarrow$ $2^2*2^2*2^2*...\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (odd)} - (2^1 + 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + ...) = 1/2^1 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^7 + ...$

We have: $2^2 * 2^2 * 2^2 * \ldots \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (odd)} = 0$

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow -(2^1 + 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + \ldots) = 1/2^1 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^7 + \ldots$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (1/2^1 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^7 + 1/2^9 + 1/2^{11} \ldots) + (2^1 + 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^9 + 2^{11} + \ldots) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (2^{-1} + 2^{-3} + 2^{-5} + 2^{-7} + 2^{-9} + \ldots) + (2^1 + 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^9 + \ldots) = 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^n = 2^1 + 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^9 + \ldots$, hence n= 2k+1 and $k \geq 0$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^n = 2^{-1} + 2^{-3} + 2^{-5} + 2^{-7} + 2^{-9} + \ldots$, hence n= 2k+1 and $k \leq -1$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^n + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^n = 0$$

and this formula is **The leader Abdullah Barghouti and Umm Oussama formula**

** The equality and similarity of Rashida Tlaib and Ilhan Omar formula and the leader Abdullah Barghouti and Umm oussama formula:

Since Rashida Tlaib and Ilhan Omar formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^n + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^n = 0$

And the leader Abdullah Barghouti and Umm Oussama formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^n + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^n = 0$

Therefore $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^n + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^n + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^n = 0$

** Al-Nasser Salah Al-Din Brigades formula:

We have : $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\ (Even) = 2^2 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + 2^{12} + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\ (Even)$

we have: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\ (Even) = 2^2 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + 2^{12} + \ldots$

$*2^2$ we are going to multiply 2^2 by $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\ (Even)$ and we get as a result this :

$2^2 . \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\ (Even) = 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + 2^{12} + \ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\ (Even) - 2^2 = 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + 2^{12} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\ (Even) - 2^2$ its value and we get as a result this :

1= $2^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) - 2^2$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow 2^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even)$ - $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) = -2^2$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow (2^2-1).\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) = -2^2$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow 3.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) = -4$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) = -4/3}$ and this formula is **Al-Nasser Salah Al-Din Brigades formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even)$ by 2^2 until the infinity?

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number $\mathbf{2^2}$ by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$2^2*2^2*2^2*......\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) = 0$

$2^2*2^2*2^2*$……………………………………… = 0

** First Palestinian Intifada 1987 formula:

We have : $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) = 2^2+2^4+2^6+2^8+2^{10}+2^{12}+...$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even)$ by $1/2^2$ until the infinity?

we have: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) = 2^2+2^4+2^6+2^8+2^{10}+2^{12}+...$

***$1/2^2$** we are going to multiply $1/2^2$ by $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even)$ and we get as a result this :

3= $1/2^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) = 1 + (2^2+2^4+2^6+2^8+2^{10}+2^{12}+.....)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/2^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) - 1 = 2^2+2^4+2^6+2^8+2^{10}+2^{12}+.....$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **$1/2^2$** and we get this :

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/2^2*(1/2^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) - 1 = 2^2+2^4+2^6+2^8+2^{10}+2^{12}+.....)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/2^2*1/2^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) - 1/2^2 = 1+(2^2+2^4+2^6+2^8+2^{10}+2^{12}+ ...)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/2^2*1/2^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) - 1/2^2 - 1 = 2^2+2^4+2^6+2^8+2^{10}+2^{12}+ ...$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by **$1/2^2$** and we get this :

3$\Leftrightarrow 1/2^2*(1/2^2*1/2^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) - 1/2^2 - 1 = 2^2+2^4+2^6+2^8+2^{10}+2^{12}+ ...)$

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/2^2 * 1/2^2 * 1/2^2 . \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) - 1/2^4 - 1/2^2 = 1 + (2^2 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + 2^{12} + \ldots)$

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/2^2 * 1/2^2 * 1/2^2 . \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) - (1/2^2 + 1/2^4) = 1 + (2^2 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + 2^{12} + \ldots)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by **$1/2^2$** until the infinity and we get

$3 \Leftrightarrow 1/2^2 * 1/2^2 * 1/2^2 * \ldots \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) - (1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + \ldots) = 1 + (2^2 + ^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + \ldots)$

Using YAHYA SINWAR theorem and notion, we have $1/2^2 * 1/2^2 * 1/2^2 * \ldots . \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} even.p\,(Even) = 0$

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow - (1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + \ldots) = 1 + (2^2 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + \ldots)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (2^2 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + 2^{12} + \ldots) + 1 + (1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + 1/2^{12} + \ldots) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (1/2^{-2} + 1/2^{-4} + 1/2^{-6} + 1/2^{-8} + 1/2^{-10} + \ldots) + 1/2^0 + (1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + \ldots) = 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^{2n} = 1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + \ldots$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^{2n} = 1/2^{-2} + 1/2^{-4} + 1/2^{-6} + 1/2^{-8} + 1/2^{-10} + \ldots$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^{2n} + 1/2^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^{2n} = 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n \in Z} 1/2^{2n}$$

and this formula is **the First Palestinian Intifada 1987 formula**

** Second Palestinian Intifada 2000 formula:

we have: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} = 1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + 1/2^{12} + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)}$

we have: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} = 1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + 1/2^{12} + \ldots$

$*1/2^2$ we are going to multiply $1/2^2$ by $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)}$ and we get as a result this :

$1/2^2 . \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} = 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + 1/2^{12} + \ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} - 1/2^2 = 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + 1/2^{12} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} - 1/2^2$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \qquad 1/2^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} - 1/2^2$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \quad 1/2^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} = -1/2^2$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \quad (1/2^2 - 1).\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} = -1/2^2$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \quad ((1-2^2)/2^2).\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} = -1/2^2$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \quad ((2^2-1)/2^2).\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} = 1/2^2$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \quad (2^2-1).\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} = 1$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} = 1/(2^2-1)$$

$\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} = 1/3}$ and this formula is **Second Palestinian intifada 2000 formula**

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)}$ by $1/2^2$ until the infinity?</u>

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number $\mathbf{1/2^2}$ by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$$1/2^2*1/2^2*1/2^2*\ldots\ldots\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{1/2^2*1/2^2*1/2^2*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0}$$

** Third Palestinian Intifada 2015 formula:

We have : $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} = 1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + 1/2^{12} + \ldots$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)}$ by 2^2 until the infinity?</u>

we have: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} = 1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + 1/2^{12} + \ldots$

$\mathbf{*2^2}$ we are going to multiply 2^2 by $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)}$ and we get as a result this :

$$3= \quad 2^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} = 1 + (1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + 1/2^{12} + \ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 2^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} - 1 = 1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + 1/2^{12} + \ldots\ldots$$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\mathbf{2^2}$ and we get this :

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 2^2*(2^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} - 1 = 1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + 1/2^{12} + \ldots\ldots)$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow 2^2*2^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\,(Even)} - 2^2 = 1 + (1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + 1/2^{12} + \ldots)$$

$3 \Leftrightarrow 2^2 * 2^2 . \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (Even)} - 2^2 - 1 = 1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + 1/2^{12} + \ldots$

We continue repeating multiplying the result by $\mathbf{2^2}$ and we get this :

$3 \Leftrightarrow 2^2 * (2^2 * 2^2 . \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (Even)} - 2^2 - 1 = 1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + 1/2^{12} + \ldots)$

$3 \Leftrightarrow 2^2 * 2^2 * 2^2 . \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (Even)} - 2^4 - 2^2 = 1 + (1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + 1/2^{12} + \ldots)$

$3 \Leftrightarrow 2^2 * 2^2 * 2^2 . \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (Even)} - (2^2 + 2^4) = 1 + (1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + \ldots)$

We continue to repeat multiplying the result by $\mathbf{2^2}$ until the infinity and we get

$3 \Leftrightarrow 2^2 * 2^2 * 2^2 * \ldots \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (Even)} - (2^2 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + \ldots) = 1 + (1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + \ldots)$

Using Yahya Sinwar theorem and notion we have: $2^2 * 2^2 * 2^2 * \ldots . \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{even.p\ (Even)} = 0$

Then the result will be:

$3 \Longleftrightarrow -(2^2 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + \ldots) = 1 + (1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + \ldots)$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow (1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + 1/2^{12} \ldots) + 1 + (2^2 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + 2^{12} + \ldots) = 0$

$3 \Leftrightarrow (2^{-2} + 2^{-4} + 2^{-6} + 2^{-8} + 2^{-10} + \ldots) + (2^2 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + \ldots) = 0$

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^{2n} = 2^2 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + \ldots$

And let $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^{2n} = 2^{-2} + 2^{-4} + 2^{-6} + 2^{-8} + 2^{-10} + \ldots$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^{2n} + 2^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^{2n} = 0}$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n \in Z} 2^{2n}}$$

and this formula is **Third Palestinian Intifada 2015 formula**

** The equality and similarity of First Palestinian Intifada 1987 formula and Third Palestinian Intifada 2015 formula:

Since First Palestinian Intifada 1987 formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^{2n} + 1/2^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^{2n} = 0$

And Since Third Palestinian Intifada 2015 formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^{2n} + 2^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^{2n} = 0$

Therefore $\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^{2n} + 1/2^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^{2n} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^{2n} + 2^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^{2n} = 0}$

Then : $\sum_{n \in Z} 1/2^{2n} = \sum_{n \in Z} 2^{2n} = 0$

** Noelle Mcafee formula: Chair of philosophy Department

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 2^{s} + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{7s} + 2^{8s} + 2^{9s} + 2^{10s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

$\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = (2^{s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{7s} + 2^{9s} + 2^{11s} + \ldots) + (2^{2s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{8s} + 2^{10s} + 2^{12s} + \ldots)$

Let us denote this infinite series $2^{s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{7s} + 2^{9s} + 2^{11s} + \ldots$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd)$

Hence $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd) = 2^{s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{7s} + 2^{9s} + 2^{11s} + \ldots$

Let us denote this infinite series $2^{2s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{8s} + 2^{10s} + 2^{12s} + \ldots$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(Even)$

Hence $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(Even) = 2^{2s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{8s} + 2^{10s} + 2^{12s} + \ldots$

We are going to multiply $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd)$ by 2^{s} and we get this:

$2^{s}. \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd) = 2^{2s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{8s} + 2^{10s} + 2^{12s} + \ldots$

Since $2^{s}. \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd) = \sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(Even)$

And since $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd) + \sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(Even)$

Therefore : $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd) + 2^{s}. \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd)$

As a result : $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = (1+2^{s}). \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd)$

And this formula is **Noelle Mcafee Formula**

** Moroccan Football Team formula:

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd) = 2^{s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{7s} + 2^{9s} + 2^{11s} + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd)$

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd) = 2^s + 2^{3s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{7s} + 2^{9s} + 2^{11s} + \ldots$

$*2^{2s}$ we are going to multiply 2^{2s} by $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd)$ and we get as a result this

$$2^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd) = 2^{3s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{7s} + 2^{9s} + 2^{11s} + \ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd) - 2^s = 2^{3s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{7s} + 2^{9s} + 2^{11s} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd) - 2^s$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 2^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd) = \sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd) - 2^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd) - \sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd) = -2^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (2^{2s}-1).\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd) = -2^s$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{\sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd) = -2^s/(2^{2s}-1)}$ and this formula is **Moroccan Football team formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd)$ by 2^2 until the infinity?

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number $\mathbf{2^{2s}}$ by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$$2^{2s}*2^{2s}*2^{2s}*\ldots\ldots \sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd) = 0$$

$\mathbf{2^{2s}*2^{2s}*2^{2s}*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0}$

** Hakim Ziyech formula:

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=s\\s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(odd) = 2^s + 2^{3s} + 2^{5s} + 2^{7s} + 2^{9s} + 2^{11s} + \ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p(odd)$ by $1/2^2$ until the infinity?

Using Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion we get that :

$3 = (2^{s}+2^{3s}+2^{5s}+2^{7s}+2^{9s}+2^{11s}+\dots) + (1/2^{s}+1/2^{3s}+1/2^{5s}+1/2^{7s}+1/2^{9s}+1/2^{11s}+\dots) = 0$

Hence $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^{ns} = 1/2^{s}+1/2^{3s}+1/2^{5s}+1/2^{7s}+1/2^{9s}+\dots$, and n= 2k+1 and $k \geq 0$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$

And $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^{ns} = 1/2^{-s}+1/2^{-3s}+1/2^{-5s}+1/2^{-7s}+1/2^{-9s}+\dots$, and n= 2k+1 and $k \leq -1$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^{ns} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^{ns} = 0$$

and this formula is **Hakim Ziyech formula**

** Anwar Al-Ghazi formula:

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^{s}+1/2^{2s}+1/2^{3s}+1/2^{4s}+1/2^{5s}+1/2^{6s}+1/2^{7s}+1/2^{8s}+1/2^{9s}+1/2^{10s}+\dots$

Let us denote this infinite series : $1/2^{s}+1/2^{3s}+1/2^{5s}+1/2^{7s}+1/2^{9s}+\dots$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)}$

Hence $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)} = 1/2^{s}+1/2^{3s}+1/2^{5s}+1/2^{7s}+1/2^{9s}+\dots$

Let us denote this infinite series : $1/2^{2s}+1/2^{4s}+1/2^{6s}+1/2^{8s}+1/2^{10s}+\dots$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)}$

Hence $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)} = 1/2^{2s}+1/2^{4s}+1/2^{6s}+1/2^{8s}+1/2^{10s}+\dots$

Let us multiply $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)}$ by $1/2^{s}$ we will get :

$$1/2^{s}.\ \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)} = 1/2^{2s}+1/2^{4s}+1/2^{6s}+1/2^{8s}+1/2^{10s}+\dots$$

Then : $1/2^{s}.\ \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)} = 1/2^{2s}+1/2^{4s}+1/2^{6s}+1/2^{8s}+1/2^{10s}+\dots = \sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)}$

$$\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)} + \sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)}$$

$$\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)} + 1/2^{s}.\ \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)}$$

$$\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = (1+1/2^{s}).\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)}$$

$\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = ((2^s+1)/2^s).\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)}$

and this formula is **Anwar Al-Ghazi formula**

** Abdullah shakroun formula:

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)} = 1/2^s + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{7s} + 1/2^{9s} + 1/2^{11s} + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)}$

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)} = 1/2^s + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{7s} + 1/2^{9s} + 1/2^{11s} + \ldots$

$*1/2^{2s}$ we are going to multiply $1/2^{2s}$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/2^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)} = 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{7s} + 1/2^{9s} + 1/2^{11s} + \ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)} - 1/2^s = 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{7s} + 1/2^{9s} + 1/2^{11s} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)} - 1/2^s$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 1/2^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)} = \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)} - 1/2^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/2^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)} - \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)} = -1/2^s$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow (1/2^{2s} - 1).\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)} = -1/2^s$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow ((1-2^{2s})/2^{2s}).\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)} = -1/2^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1-2^{2s}).\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)} = -2^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)} = -2^s/(1-2^{2s})$$

$\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(odd)} = 2^s/(2^{2s}-1)$ and this formula is **Abdullah Shakroun formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{even.p(odd)}$ by $1/2^{2s}$ until the infinity?

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number **$1/2^{2s}$** by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$$1/2^{2s}*1/2^{2s}*1/2^{2s}*\ldots\ldots\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{even.p(odd)} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{1/2^{2s}*1/2^{2s}*1/2^{2s}*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0}$$

** The Rif Commander Abdulkrim Al-Khatabi and his student Alfaqeh Albassri formula:

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{even.p(odd)} = 1/2^{s}+1/2^{3s}+1/2^{5s}+1/2^{7s}+1/2^{9s}+1/2^{11s}+\ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{even.p(odd)}$ by 2^{2s} until the infinity?

Using Al-Qassam brigades theorem and notion we get that :

$$(1/2^{s}+1/2^{3s}+1/2^{5s}+1/2^{7s}+1/2^{9s}+1/2^{11s}\ldots) + (2^{s}+2^{3s}+2^{5s}+2^{7s}+2^{9s}+2^{11s}+\ldots) = 0$$

Hence $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^{ns} = 2^{s}+2^{3s}+2^{5s}+2^{7s}+2^{9s}+\ldots$, hence n= 2k+1 and $k \geq 0$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$

And $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^{ns} = 2^{-s}+2^{-3s}+2^{-5s}+2^{-7s}+2^{-9s}+\ldots$, hence n= 2k+1 and $k \leq -1$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Then the result will be : $\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^{ns} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^{ns} = 0}$

and this formula is **The Rif Commander Abdulkrim Al- Khatabi and his student Alfaqeh Albassri formula**

** The equality and similarity of Hakim Ziyech formula and The Rif Commander Abdulkrim Al-Khatabi and his student Alfaqeh Albassri formula:

Since Hakim Ziyech formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^{ns} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^{ns} = 0$

And The Rif Commander Abdulkrim Al-Khatabi and his student Alfaqeh Albassri formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^{ns} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^{ns} = 0$

Therefore $\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^{ns} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^{ns} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^{ns} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^{ns} = 0}$

** Columbia University formula:

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\s/s}}^{\infty} even.p(Even) = 2^{2s}+2^{4s}+2^{6s}+2^{8s}+2^{10s}+2^{12s}+\ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.\,p(Even)$

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.\,p(Even) = 2^{2s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{8s} + 2^{10s} + 2^{12s} + \ldots$

$*2^{2s}$ we are going to multiply 2^{2s} by $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.\,p(Even)$ and we get as a result this :

$$2^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.\,p(Even) = 2^{4s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{8s} + 2^{10s} + 2^{12s} + \ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.\,p(Even) - 2^{2s} = 2^{4s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{8s} + 2^{10s} + 2^{12s} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.\,p(Even) - 2^{2s}$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1 = \quad 2^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.\,p(Even) = \sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.\,p(Even) - 2^{2s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.\,p(Even) - \sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.\,p(Even) = -2^{2s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (2^{2s} - 1).\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.\,p(Even) = -2^{2s}$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.\,p(Even)$ $\mathbf{= -2^{2s}/(2^{2s} - 1)}$ and this formula is **Columbia University formula**

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.\,p(Even)$ by 2^{2s} until the infinity?</u>

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number $\mathbf{2^{2s}}$ by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$$2^{2s} * 2^{2s} * 2^{2s} * \ldots\ldots\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.\,p(Even) = 0$$

$\mathbf{2^{2s}*2^{2s}*2^{2s}*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0}$

** Right of return 3236 and the hero Maher Al-Jazi formula:

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.\,p(Even) = 2^{2s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{6s} + 2^{8s} + 2^{10s} + 2^{12s} + \ldots$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.\,p(Even)$ by $1/2^{2s}$ until the infinity?</u>

Using Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and its notion of Zero distance, we get :

$$(2^{2s}+2^{4s}+2^{6s}+2^{8s}+2^{10s}+2^{12s}+\ldots) + 1 + (1/2^{2s}+1/2^{4s}+1/2^{6s}+1/2^{8s}+1/2^{10s}+1/2^{12s}+\ldots) = 0$$

Then the result will be:

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^{2ns} + 1/2^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^{2ns} = 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n \in Z} 1/2^{2ns}$$

and this formula is **Right of return 3236 and the hero Maher Al-Jazi formula**

** Hejjeh Halema Al-Keswani formula:

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)} = 1/2^{2s}+1/2^{4s}+1/2^{6s}+1/2^{8s}+1/2^{10s}+1/2^{12s}+\ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)}$

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)} = 1/2^{2s}+1/2^{4s}+1/2^{6s}+1/2^{8s}+1/2^{10s}+1/2^{12s}+\ldots$

$*1/2^{2s}$ we are going to multiply $1/2^{2s}$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)}$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/2^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)} = 1/2^{4s}+1/2^{6s}+1/2^{8s}+1/2^{10s}+1/2^{12s}+\ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)} - 1/2^{2s} = 1/2^{4s}+1/2^{6s}+1/2^{8s}+1/2^{10s}+1/2^{12s}+\ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)} - 1/2^{2s}$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 1/2^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)} = \sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)} - 1/2^{2s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \quad 1/2^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)} - \sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)} = -1/2^{2s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \quad (1/2^{2s}-1).\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)} = -1/2^{2s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \quad ((1-2^{2s})/2^{2s}).\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)} = -1/2^{2s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \quad ((2^{2s}-1)/2^{2s}).\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)} = 1/2^{2s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \quad (2^{2s}-1).\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)} = 1$$

$\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)} = 1/(2^{2s}-1)$ and this formula is **Hejjeh Halema Al-Keswani formula**

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)}$ by $1/2^{2s}$ until the infinity?</u>

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number **$1/2^{2s}$** by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$1/2^{2s}*1/2^{2s}*1/2^{2s}*......\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)} = 0$

$\mathbf{1/2^{2s}*1/2^{2s}*1/2^{2s}*...= 0}$

** Palestinian refugees 48 formula:

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)} = 1/2^{2s}+1/2^{4s}+1/2^{6s}+1/2^{8s}+1/2^{10s}+1/2^{12s}+...$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p(Even)}$ by 2^{2s} until the infinity?</u>

Using Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and its notion of Zero Distance we get this :

$(1/2^{2s}+1/2^{4s}+1/2^{6s}+1/2^{8s}+1/2^{10s}+1/2^{12s}...) + 1 + (2^{2s}+2^{4s}+2^{6s}+2^{8s}+2^{10s}+2^{12s}+...) = 0$

Then the result will be:

$$\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^{2ns} + 2^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^{2ns} = 0$$

$$\sum_{n \in Z} 2^{2ns}$$

and this formula is **Palestinian refugees 48 formula**

** The equality and similarity of Right of Return 3236 formula and Palestinian refugees 48 formula:

Since Right of Return 3236 formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^{2ns} + 1/2^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^{2ns} = 0$

And Since Palestinian refugees 48 formula is equal to : $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^{2ns} + 2^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^{2ns} = 0$

Therefore $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^{2ns} + 1/2^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^{2ns} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 2^{2ns} + 2^{0s} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^{2ns} = 0$

Then : $\sum_{n \in Z} 1/2^{2ns} = \sum_{n \in Z} 2^{2ns} = 0$

** Islamic Resistance Movement HAMAS formula:

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n = P^1 + P^2 + P^3 + P^4 + P^5 + P^6 + P^7 + P^8 + P^9 + P^{10} + \ldots\ldots$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n = (P^1 + P^3 + P^5 + P^7 + P^9 + P^{11} + \ldots) + (P^2 + P^4 + P^6 + P^8 + P^{10} + P^{12} + \ldots)$

Let us denote this infinite series $P^1 + P^3 + P^5 + P^7 + P^9 + P^{11} + \ldots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd)

Hence $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd)$= P^1 + P^3 + P^5 + P^7 + P^9 + P^{11} + \ldots$

Let us denote this infinite series $P^2 + P^4 + P^6 + P^8 + P^{10} + P^{12} + \ldots$ by $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (Even)

Hence $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (Even)$= P^2 + P^4 + P^6 + P^8 + P^{10} + P^{12} + \ldots$

We are going to multiply $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd)by P and we get this:

$P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd)$= P^2 + P^4 + P^6 + P^8 + P^{10} + P^{12} + \ldots$

Since $P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd)$=\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (Even)

And since $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd)$+ \sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (Even)

Therefore : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd)$+ P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd)

As a result : $\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n = (1+P).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n}$ **(odd)**

And this formula is **Islamic Resistance Movement Formula**

If P=3 , then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n = (1+3).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n$ (odd) $=4.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n$ (odd)

** Al-Ahli Mamadani Hospital Massacre(17 October 2023) formula:

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd) $= P^1 + P^3 + P^5 + P^7 + P^9 + P^{11} + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd)

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd) $= P^1 + P^3 + P^5 + P^7 + P^9 + P^{11} + \ldots$

$*P^2$ we are going to multiply P^2 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd) and we get as a result this :

$P^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd) $= P^3 + P^5 + P^7 + P^9 + P^{11} + \ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd) – P^1 = $P^3+P^5+P^7+P^9+P^{11}+...$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd) – P^1 its value and we get as a result this :

1= $P^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd) = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd) – P

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $P^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd) - $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd) = – P

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $(P^2-1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd) = – P

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd) **= – P/(P² – 1)** and this formula is **Mamadani Hospital Massacre formula**

For example: If P = 3 , then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n$ (odd) = $-3/(3^2-1) = -3/(9-1) = -3/8$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd) by P^2 until the infinity?

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number P^2 by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$P^2*P^2*P^2*......\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd) = 0

$P^2*P^2*P^2*$... = 0

** Jabalia Massacre (31 October 2023) formula:

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd) = $P^1+P^3+P^5+P^7+P^9+P^{11}+...$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(P)^n$ (odd) by $1/P^2$ until the infinity?

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

3 = $(P^1+P^3+P^5+P^7+P^9+P^{11}+...) + (1/P^1+1/P^3+1/P^5+1/P^7+1/P^9+1/P^{11}+...) = 0$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}(1/P^n) + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(1/P^n) = 0}$ and this formula is **Jabalia Massacre formula**

Hence n = 2k+1 and k ≥ 0 and k ∈ N , $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(1/P^n) = 1/P^1+1/P^3+1/P^5+1/P^7+1/P^9+1/P^{11}+...$

Hence n = 2k+1 and k ≤ -1 and k ∈ Z , $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}(1/P^n) = 1/P^{-1}+1/P^{-3}+1/P^{-5}+1/P^{-7}+1/P^{-9}+1/P^{-11}+...$

For example if P=3 then : 3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}(1/3^n) + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(1/3^n) = 0}$

** Alfakhura School Massacre (18 November 2023) formula:

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ = $1/P^1 + 1/P^2 + 1/P^3 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^7 + 1/P^8 + 1/P^9 + 1/P^{10} + \ldots.$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = (1/P^1 + 1/P^3 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^7 + 1/P^9 + \ldots) + (1/P^2 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^8 + 1/P^{10} + \ldots)$

Let us denote this infinite series $1/P^1 + 1/P^3 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^7 + 1/P^9 + 1/P^{11} + \ldots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd)

Hence $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd)= $1/P^1 + 1/P^3 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^7 + 1/P^9 + 1/P^{11} + \ldots$

Let us denote this infinite series $1/P^2 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^8 + 1/P^{10} + 1/P^{12} + \ldots$ by $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even)

Hence $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even)= $1/P^2 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^8 + 1/P^{10} + 1/P^{12} + \ldots$

We are going to multiply $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd) by $1/P$ and we get this:

$1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd)= $1/P^2 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^8 + 1/P^{10} + 1/P^{12} + \ldots$

Since $1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd)=$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even)

And since $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd)+ $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even)

Therefore : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd)+ $1/P.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd)

As a result : **$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ = $(1+1/P).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd) = $((P+1)/P).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd)**

For example: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$ = $(1+1/3)\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$ (odd) = $(4/3)\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$ (odd)

And this formula is **Alfakhura school Massacre Formula**

** The Flour Massacre formula (29 February 2024):

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd) = $1/P^1 + 1/P^3 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^7 + 1/P^9 + 1/P^{11} + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd)

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd) = $1/P^1 + 1/P^3 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^7 + 1/P^9 + 1/P^{11} + \ldots$

$*1/P^2$ we are going to multiply $1/P^2$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd) and we get as a result this :

$1/P^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd) = $1/P^3 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^7 + 1/P^9 + 1/P^{11} + \ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd) – $1/P$ = $1/P^3 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^7 + 1/P^9 + 1/P^{11} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd) – 1/P its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 1/P^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}\text{(odd)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}\text{(odd)} - 1/P$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}\text{(odd)} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}\text{(odd)} = -1/P$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/P^2 - 1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}\text{(odd)} = -1/P$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (P^2 - 1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}\text{(odd)} = P$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd) **=** $\mathbf{P/(P^2 - 1)}$ and this formula is **The Flour Massacre formula**

For example : If P = 3 , then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$ (odd) = $3/(3^2 - 1)$ = 3/(9 -1)= 3/8

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd) by $1/P^2$ until the infinity?</u>

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number $\mathbf{1/P^2}$ by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$$1/P^2*1/P^2*1/P^2*......\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}\text{(odd)} = 0$$

$1/P^2*1/P^2*1/P^2*$…………………………………… = 0

** Al- Shifa Hospital Massacre formula (March and April 2024):

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd) = $1/P^1 + 1/P^3 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^7 + 1/P^9 + 1/P^{11} + \ldots$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (odd) by P^2 until the infinity?</u>

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

$$3 = (1/P^1 + 1/P^3 + 1/P^5 + 1/P^7 + 1/P^9 + 1/P^{11} + \ldots) + (P^1 + P^3 + P^5 + P^7 + P^9 + P^{11} + \ldots) = 0$$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} P^n + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P^n = 0}$ and this formula is **Al-Shifa Hospital Massacre formula**

Hence n = 2k+1 and k ≥ 0 and k ∈ N , $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P^n = P^1 + P^3 + P^5 + P^7 + P^9 + P^{11} + \ldots$

Hence n = 2k+1 and k ≤ -1 and k ∈ Z , $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} P^n = P^{-1} + P^{-3} + P^{-5} + P^{-7} + P^{-9} + P^{-11} + \ldots$

For example if P =3 then : $3 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 3^n + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 3^n = 0}$

** The equality and similarity of Jabalia Massacre formula and Al-Shifa Hospital Massacre formula:

$$\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/P^{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/P^{n} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} P^{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P^{n} = 0$$

** Rafah Camps Holocaust and Massacre formula (26 May 2024):

We have : $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^{n}$ (Even) = $P^2 + P^4 + P^6 + P^8 + P^{10} + P^{12} + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^{n}$ (Even)

we have: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^{n}$ (Even) = $P^2 + P^4 + P^6 + P^8 + P^{10} + P^{12} + \ldots$

$*P^2$ we are going to multiply P^2 by $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^{n}$ (Even) and we get as a result this :

$P^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^{n}$ (Even) = $P^4 + P^6 + P^8 + P^{10} + P^{12} + \ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^{n}$ (Even) $- P^2$ = $P^4 + P^6 + P^8 + P^{10} + P^{12} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^{n}$ (Even) $- P^2$ its value and we get as a result this :

1= $P^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^{n}$ (Even) = $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^{n}$ (Even) $- P^2$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $P^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^{n}$ (Even) - $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^{n}$ (Even) = $-P^2$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $(P^2 - 1).\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^{n}$ (Even) = $-P^2$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^{n}$ (Even) $= -P^2/(P^2 - 1)$ and this formula is **Rafah Camps Holocaust and Massacre formula**

For example: If P = 3 , then $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(3)^{n}$ (Even) = $-3^2/(3^2 - 1) = -9/(9-1) = -9/8$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^{n}$ (Even) by P^2 until the infinity?

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number P^2 by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$P^2 * P^2 * P^2 * \ldots\ldots \sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^{n}$ (Even) = 0

$P^2 * P^2 * P^2 * \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0$

** Al Nuseirat School Massacre formula (June 2024):

We have : $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^{n}$ (Even) = $P^2 + P^4 + P^6 + P^8 + P^{10} + P^{12} + \ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(P)^{n}$ (Even) by $1/P^2$ until the infinity?

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

$3 = (P^2 + P^4 + P^6 + P^8 + P^{10} + P^{12} + \ldots) + 1 + (1/P^2 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^8 + 1/P^{10} + 1/P^{12} + \ldots) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}(1/P^{2n}) + 1/P^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(1/P^{2n}) = 0$

$\sum_{n \in Z} 1/P^{2n} = 0$

and this formula is **Al Nuseirat School Massacre formula**

** Al-Mawasi Khan Younis Massacre formula (13 July 2024):

We have : $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even) = $1/P^2 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^8 + 1/P^{10} + 1/P^{12} + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even)

we have: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even) = $1/P^2 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^8 + 1/P^{10} + 1/P^{12} + \ldots$

$*1/P^2$ we are going to multiply $1/P^2$ by $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even) and we get as a result this :

$1/P^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even) = $1/P^4 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^8 + 1/P^{10} + 1/P^{12} + \ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even) $- 1/P^2 = 1/P^4 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^8 + 1/P^{10} + 1/P^{12} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even) $- 1/P^2$ its value and we get as a result this :

$1 = \quad 1/P^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even) = $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even) $- 1/P^2$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even) - $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even) $= - 1/P^2$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/P^2 - 1).\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even) $= - 1/P^2$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ **(Even) = $1/(P^2 - 1)$** and this formula is **Mawasi Khan Younis Massacre formula**

For example: If P = 3 , then $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$ (Even) = $1/(3^2 - 1) = 1/(9 - 1) = 1/8$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even) by $1/P^2$ until the infinity?

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number **$1/P^2$** by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$1/P^2*1/P^2*1/P^2*......\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even) = 0

$1/P^2*1/P^2*1/P^2*$....................................... = 0

** Al-Fajr Prayer Massacre formula (Al-Tabaeen School ,August 2024):

We have : $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even) = $1/P^2 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^8 + 1/P^{10} + 1/P^{12} + \ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$ (Even) by P^2 until the infinity?

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

$3 = (1/P^2 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^8 + 1/P^{10} + 1/P^{12} + \ldots) + 1 + (P^2 + P^4 + P^6 + P^8 + P^{10} + P^{12} + \ldots) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} P^{2n} + P^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P^{2n} = 0$

$\sum_{n \in Z} P^{2n} = 0$

and this formula is **Al-Fajr Prayer Massacre formula – Al Tabaeen School**

** The equality and similarity of Al-Nuseirat Massacre formula and Al-Fajr Prayer Massacre formula:

$$\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}(1/P^{2n}) + 1/P^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(1/P^{2n}) = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} P^{2n} + P^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P^{2n} = 0$$

$$\sum_{n \in Z} 1/P^{2n} = \sum_{n \in Z} P^{2n} = 0$$

** Balad Al-Shaykh Massacre formula (1947):

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n} = P^s + P^{2s} + P^{3s} + P^{4s} + P^{5s} + P^{6s} + P^{7s} + P^{8s} + P^{9s} + P^{10s} + \ldots\ldots$

$\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n} = (P^s + P^{3s} + P^{5s} + P^{7s} + P^{9s} + P^{11s} + \ldots) + (P^{2s} + P^{4s} + P^{6s} + P^{8s} + P^{10s} + P^{12s} + \ldots)$

Let us denote this infinite series $P^s + P^{3s} + P^{5s} + P^{7s} + P^{9s} + P^{11s} + \ldots$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}$(odd)

Hence $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{odd}) = P^s + P^{3s} + P^{5s} + P^{7s} + P^{9s} + P^{11s} + \ldots$

Let us denote this infinite series $P^{2s} + P^{4s} + P^{6s} + P^{8s} + P^{10s} + P^{12s} + \ldots$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{Even})$

Hence $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{Even}) = P^{2s} + P^{4s} + P^{6s} + P^{8s} + P^{10s} + P^{12s} + \ldots$

We are going to multiply $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{odd})$ by P^s and we get this:

$$P^s . \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{odd}) = P^{2s} + P^{4s} + P^{6s} + P^{8s} + P^{10s} + P^{12s} + \ldots$$

Since $P^s . \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{odd}) = \sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{Even})$

And since $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{odd}) + \sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{Even})$

Therefore : $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{odd}) + P^s . \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{odd})$

As a result : $$\boldsymbol{\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n = (1+P^s) . \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{odd})}$$

And this formula is **Balad Al-Shaykh Massacre Formula**

If P=3 , then $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n = (1+3^s) . \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n(\text{odd})$

** Deir Yassin Massacre formula (1948):

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{odd}) = P^s + P^{3s} + P^{5s} + P^{7s} + P^{9s} + P^{11s} + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{odd})$

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{odd}) = P^s + P^{3s} + P^{5s} + P^{7s} + P^{9s} + P^{11s} + \ldots$

$*P^{2s}$ we are going to multiply P^{2s} by $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{odd})$ and we get as a result this :

$$P^{2s} . \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{odd}) = P^{3s} + P^{5s} + P^{7s} + P^{9s} + P^{11s} + \ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{odd}) - P^s = P^{3s} + P^{5s} + P^{7s} + P^{9s} + P^{11s} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{odd}) - P^{s}$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad P^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{odd}) = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{odd}) - P^{s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow P^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{odd}) - \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{odd}) = - P^{s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (P^{2s} - 1).\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{odd}) = - P^{s}$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{odd}) = - P^{s}/(P^{2s} - 1)}$ and this formula is **Deir Yassin Massacre formula**

For example: If P = 3 , then $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^{n}(\text{odd}) = - 3^{s}/(3^{2s} - 1)$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{odd})$ by P^{2s} until the infinity?

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number $\mathbf{P^{2s}}$ by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$$P^{2s}*P^{2s}*P^{2s}*\ldots\ldots\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{odd}) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{P^{2s}*P^{2s}*P^{2s}*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0}$$

** Abu Shusha Massacre formula (1948):

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{odd}) = P^{s} + P^{3s} + P^{5s} + P^{7s} + P^{9s} + P^{11s} + \ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{odd})$ by $1/P^{2s}$ until the infinity?

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

$$3 = (P^{s} + P^{3s} + P^{5s} + P^{7s} + P^{9s} + P^{11s} + \ldots) + (1/P^{s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{7s} + 1/P^{9s} + 1/P^{11s} + \ldots) = 0$$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}(1/P^{ns}) + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(1/P^{ns}) = 0}$ and this formula is **Abu Shusha Massacre formula**

Hence n = 2k+1 and k ≥ 0 and k ∈ N , $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(1/P^{ns}) = 1/P^{s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{7s} + 1/P^{9s} + 1/P^{11s} + \ldots$

Hence n = 2k+1 and k ≤ -1 and k ∈ Z , $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}(1/P^{ns}) = 1/P^{-s} + 1/P^{-3s} + 1/P^{-5s} + 1/P^{-7s} + 1/P^{-9s} + 1/P^{-11s} + \ldots$

For example if P=3 then : 3 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}(1/3^{ns}) + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(1/3^{ns}) = 0$

** Al-Tantura Massacre formula (1948):

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$= $1/P^{s} + 1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{7s} + 1/P^{8s} + 1/P^{9s} + \ldots$.

$\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = (1/P^{s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{7s} + 1/P^{9} + \ldots) + (1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{8s} + \ldots)$

Let us denote this infinite series $1/P^{s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{7s} + 1/P^{9s} + \ldots$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$(odd)

Hence $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$(odd)= $1/P^{s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{7s} + 1/P^{9s} + 1/P^{11s} + \ldots$

Let us denote this infinite series $1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{8s} + 1/P^{10s} + \ldots$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$(Even)

Hence $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$(Even)= $1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{8s} + 1/P^{10s} + 1/P^{12s} + \ldots$

We are going to multiply $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$(odd) by $1/P^{s}$ and we get this:

$1/P^{s}$. $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$(odd)= $1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{8s} + 1/P^{10s} + 1/P^{12s} + \ldots$

Since **$1/P^{s}$**. $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$(odd)=$\sum_{\substack{n=2\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$(Even)

And since $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$= $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$(odd)+ $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$(Even)

Therefore : $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$= $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$(odd)+ $1/P^{s}$.$\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$(odd)

As a result : $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = (1 + 1/P^{s}).\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}(\mathbf{odd}) = ((P^{s} + 1)/P^{s}).\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}(\mathbf{odd})$

And this formula is **Al-Tantura Massacre Formula**

For example: $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$= $(1 + 1/3^{s})$ $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$(odd) = $((3^{s} + 1)/3^{s})$ $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}$(odd)

** Qibya Massacre formula (1948):

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$(odd) = $1/P^{s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{7s} + 1/P^{9s} + 1/P^{11s} + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n}$(odd)

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n}$(odd) = $1/P^{s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{7s} + 1/P^{9s} + 1/P^{11s} + \ldots$

$*1/P^{2s}$ we are going to multiply $1/P^{2s}$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n}$(odd) and we get as a result this :

$$1/P^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{odd}) = 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{7s} + 1/P^{9s} + 1/P^{11s} + \ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n}$(odd) – $1/P^{s}$ = $1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{7s} + 1/P^{9s} + 1/P^{11s} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n}$(odd) – $1/P^{s}$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 1/P^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{odd}) = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{odd}) - 1/P^{s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{odd}) - \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{odd}) = -1/P^{s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/P^{2s} - 1).\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{odd}) = -1/P^{s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((P^{2s} - 1)/ P^{2s}).\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{odd}) = 1/P^{s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{odd}) = P^{s}/(P^{2s} - 1)$$

and this formula is **Qibya Massacre formula**

For example : If P = 3 , then $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(3)}^{n}$(odd) = $3^{s}/(3^{2s} - 1)$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n}$(odd) by $1/P^{2s}$ until the infinity?</u>

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number **$1/P^{2s}$** by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$$1/P^{2s} * 1/P^{2s} * 1/P^{2s} * \ldots\ldots \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{odd}) = 0$$

$$1/P^{2s} * 1/P^{2s} * 1/P^{2s} * \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0$$

** Qalqilya Massacre formula (1956):

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n}$(odd) = $1/P^{s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{7s} + 1/P^{9s} + 1/P^{11s} + \ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$(odd) by P^{2s} until the infinity?

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

$3 = (1/P^{s} + 1/P^{3s} + 1/P^{5s} + 1/P^{7s} + 1/P^{9s} + 1/P^{11s} + \ldots) + (P^{s} + P^{3s} + P^{5s} + P^{7s} + P^{9s} + P^{11s} + \ldots) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} P^{ns} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P^{ns} = 0$ and this formula is **Qalqilya Massacre formula**

Hence n = 2k+1 and k ≥ 0 and k ∈ N , $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P^{ns} = P^{s} + P^{3s} + P^{5s} + P^{7s} + P^{9s} + P^{11s} + \ldots$

Hence n = 2k+1 and k ≤ -1 and k ∈ Z , $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} P^{ns} = P^{-s} + P^{-3s} + P^{-5s} + P^{-7s} + P^{-9s} + P^{-11s} + \ldots$

For example if P =3 then : $3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 3^{ns} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 3^{ns} = 0$

** The equality and similarity of Abu Shusha Massacre formula and Qalqilya Massacre formula:

$$\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/P^{ns} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/P^{ns} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} P^{ns} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P^{ns} = 0$$

** Kafr Qasim Massacre formula (1956):

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{Even}) = P^{2s} + P^{4s} + P^{6s} + P^{8s} + P^{10s} + P^{12s} + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{Even})$

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{Even}) = P^{2s} + P^{4s} + P^{6s} + P^{8s} + P^{10s} + P^{12s} + \ldots$

$*P^{2s}$ we are going to multiply P^{2s} by $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{Even})$ and we get as a result this :

$P^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{Even}) = P^{4s} + P^{6s} + P^{8s} + P^{10s} + P^{12s} + \ldots$

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{Even}) - P^{2s} = P^{4s} + P^{6s} + P^{8s} + P^{10s} + P^{12s} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{Even}) - P^{2s}$ its value and we get as a result this :

1= $P^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{Even}) = \sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}(\text{Even}) - P^{2s}$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow P^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{Even}) - \sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{Even}) = -P^{2s}$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (P^{2s}-1).\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{Even}) = -P^{2s}$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{Even}) = -P^{2s}/(P^{2s}-1)$ and this formula is **Kafr Qasim Massacre formula**

For example: If P = 3 , then $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(3)^n(\text{Even}) = -3^{2s}/(3^{2s}-1)$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{Even})$ by P^{2s} until the infinity?

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number P^{2s} by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$P^{2s}*P^{2s}*P^{2s}*......\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{Even}) = 0$

$P^{2s}*P^{2s}*P^{2s}*.. = 0$

** Khan Younis Massacre formula (1956):

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{Even}) = P^{2s} + P^{4s} + P^{6s} + P^{8s} + P^{10s} + P^{12s} + \ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^n(\text{Even})$ by $1/P^{2s}$ until the infinity?

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

$3 = (P^{2s} + P^{4s} + P^{6s} + P^{8s} + P^{10s} + \ldots) + 1 + (1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{8s} + 1/P^{10s} + \ldots) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}(1/P^{2ns}) + 1/P^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(1/P^{2ns}) = 0$

$\sum_{n \in Z} 1/P^{2ns} = 0$

and this formula is **Khan Younis Massacre formula**

** Tel Al-Zaatar Massacre formula (1976):

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^n(\text{Even}) = 1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{8s} + 1/P^{10s} + 1/P^{12s} + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{Even})$

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{Even}) = 1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{8s} + 1/P^{10s} + 1/P^{12s} + \ldots$

$*1/P^{2s}$ we are going to multiply $1/P^{2s}$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{Even})$ and we get as a result this :

$$1/P^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{Even}) = 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{8s} + 1/P^{10s} + 1/P^{12s} + \ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{Even}) - 1/P^{2s} = 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{8s} + 1/P^{10s} + 1/P^{12s} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{Even}) - 1/P^{2s}$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 1/P^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{Even}) = \sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{Even}) - 1/P^{2s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/P^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{Even}) - \sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{Even}) = -1/P^{2s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/P^{2s} - 1).\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{Even}) = -1/P^{2s}$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n} = 1/(P^{2s} - 1)$ and this formula is **Tel Al-Zaatar Massacre formula**

For example: If P = 3 , then $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(3)}^{n}(\text{Even}) = 1/(3^{2s} - 1)$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}$(Even) by $1/P^{2s}$ until the infinity?

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number **$1/P^{2s}$** by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$$1/P^{2s}*1/P^{2s}*1/P^{2s}*\ldots\ldots\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{Even}) = 0$$

$1/P^{2s}*1/P^{2s}*1/P^{2s}*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0$

** Sabra and Shatila Massacre formula (1982):

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}\overline{(P)}^{n}(\text{Even}) = 1/P^{2s} + 1/P^{4s} + 1/P^{6s} + 1/P^{8s} + 1/P^{10s} + 1/P^{12s} + \ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{(P)}^{n}_{s/s}$(Even) by P^{2s} until the infinity?

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

3 = ($1/P^{2s}$ +$1/P^{4s}$+$1/P^{6s}$ +$1/P^{8s}$+$1/P^{10s}$ +...) +1+ (P^{2s} +P^{4s}+P^{6s} +P^{8s}+P^{10s} +P^{12s}+...) = 0

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} P^{2ns} + P^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P^{2ns} = 0$$

$$\sum_{n \in Z} P^{2ns} = 0$$

and this formula is **Sabra and Shatila Massacre formula**

** The equality and similarity of Khan Younis Massacre formula and Sabra and Shatila Massacre formula:

$$\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}(1/P^{2ns}) + 1/P^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(1/P^{2ns}) = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} P^{2ns} + P^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P^{2ns} = 0$$

$$\sum_{n \in Z} 1/P^{2ns} = \sum_{n \in Z} P^{2ns} = 0$$

** Al-Aqsa Mosque Massacre formula (1990):

∏p is a product of prime numbers, these prime numbers may contain the prime number 2, let ∏p be the base of this following infinite series:

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$ = $\prod p^{1}$ +$\prod p^{2}$ +$\prod p^{3}$ +$\prod p^{4}$ +$\prod p^{5}$ +$\prod p^{6}$ +$\prod p^{7}$ +$\prod p^{8}$ +$\prod p^{9}$ +$\prod p^{10}$ + ...

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$ = $\prod p^{1}$ +$\prod p^{2}$ +$\prod p^{3}$ +$\prod p^{4}$ +$\prod p^{5}$ +$\prod p^{6}$ +$\prod p^{7}$ +$\prod p^{8}$ +$\prod p^{9}$ +$\prod p^{10}$ + ...

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$ =($\prod p^{1}$ +$\prod p^{3}$ +$\prod p^{5}$ +$\prod p^{7}$ +$\prod p^{9}$ +...)+($\prod p^{2}$ +$\prod p^{4}$ +$\prod p^{6}$ +$\prod p^{8}$ +$\prod p^{10}$ +...)

Let us denote this infinite series $\prod p^{1}$ +$\prod p^{3}$ +$\prod p^{5}$ +$\prod p^{7}$ +$\prod p^{9}$ +... by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$(odd)

Hence $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$(odd) = $\prod p^{1}$ +$\prod p^{3}$ +$\prod p^{5}$ +$\prod p^{7}$ +$\prod p^{9}$ +...

Let us denote this infinite series $\prod p^{2}$ +$\prod p^{4}$ +$\prod p^{6}$ +$\prod p^{8}$ +$\prod p^{10}$ +... by $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$(Even)

Hence $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$(Even)= $\prod p^{2}$ +$\prod p^{4}$ +$\prod p^{6}$ +$\prod p^{8}$ +$\prod p^{10}$ +...

We are going to multiply $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$(odd)by ∏p and we get this:

$\prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$(odd) = $\prod p^{2}$ +$\prod p^{4}$ +$\prod p^{6}$ +$\prod p^{8}$ +$\prod p^{10}$ +...

Since $\prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{odd}) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{Even})$

And since $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{odd}) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{Even})$

Therefore : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{odd}) + \prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{odd})$

As a result : $\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = (1+\prod p).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{odd})}$

And this formula is **Al-Aqsa Mosque Massacre Formula**

If $\prod p = 15$, then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n = (1+15).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n(\text{odd}) = 16.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n(\text{odd})$

** Haram Al-Ibrahimi Massacre formula (1994):

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{odd}) = \prod p^1 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^5 + \prod p^7 + \prod p^9 + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{odd})$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{odd}) = \prod p^1 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^5 + \prod p^7 + \prod p^9 + \ldots$

$*\prod p^2$ we are going to multiply $\prod p^2$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{odd})$ and we get as a result this :

$\prod p^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{odd}) = \prod p^3 + \prod p^5 + \prod p^7 + \prod p^9 + \ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{odd}) - \prod p^1 = \prod p^3 + \prod p^5 + \prod p^7 + \prod p^9 + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{odd}) - \prod p^1$ its value and we get as a result this :

1= $\prod p^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{odd}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{odd}) - \prod p$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\prod p^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{odd}) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{odd}) = -\prod p$

2 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $(\prod p^2 - 1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{odd}) = -\prod p$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{odd}) = -\prod p / (\prod p^2 - 1)}$ and this formula is **Haram Al-Ibrahimi Massacre formula**

For example: If $\prod p = 15$, then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(15)^n(\text{odd}) = -15/(15^2 - 1) = -15/(225 - 1) = -15/224$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n$(odd) by $\prod p^2$ until the infinity?</u>

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number **$\prod p^2$** by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$\prod p^{2} * \prod p^{2} * \prod p^{2} * ......\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}(odd) = 0$

$\prod p^{2} * \prod p^{2} * \prod p^{2} *$ .... = 0

** Jenin Camp Massacre formula (2002):

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}(odd) = \prod p^{1} + \prod p^{3} + \prod p^{5} + \prod p^{7} + \prod p^{9} + ...$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}(odd)$ by $1/\prod p^{2}$ until the infinity?

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

$3 = (\prod p^{1} + \prod p^{3} + \prod p^{5} + \prod p^{7} + ...) + (1/\prod p^{1} + 1/\prod p^{3} + 1/\prod p^{5} + 1/\prod p^{7} + ...) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}(1/\prod p^{n}) + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(1/\prod p^{n}) = 0$ and this formula is **Jenin Camp Massacre formula**

Hence $n = 2k+1$ and $k \geq 0$ and $k \in N$, $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(1/\prod p^{n}) = 1/\prod p^{1} + 1/\prod p^{3} + 1/\prod p^{5} + 1/\prod p^{7} + ...$

Hence $n = 2k+1$ and $k \leq -1$ and $k \in Z$, $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}(1/\prod p^{n}) = 1/\prod p^{-1} + 1/\prod p^{-3} + 1/\prod p^{-5} + 1/\prod p^{-7} + ...$

For example if $\prod p = 15$ then : $3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}(1/15^{n}) + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(1/15^{n}) = 0$

** Gaza Massacres formula (December 2008 -21 Days):

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n} = 1/\prod p^{1} + 1/\prod p^{2} + 1/\prod p^{3} + 1/\prod p^{4} + 1/\prod p^{5} + 1/\prod p^{6} + 1/\prod p^{7} + 1/\prod p^{8} + ...$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n} = (1/\prod p^{1} + 1/\prod p^{3} + 1/\prod p^{5} + 1/\prod p^{7} + ...) + (1/\prod p^{2} + 1/\prod p^{4} + 1/\prod p^{6} + 1/\prod p^{8} + ...)$

Let us denote this infinite series $1/\prod p^{1} + 1/\prod p^{3} + 1/\prod p^{5} + 1/\prod p^{7} + ...$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd)$

Hence $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd) = 1/\prod p^{1} + 1/\prod p^{3} + 1/\prod p^{5} + 1/\prod p^{7} + ...$

Let us denote this infinite series $1/\prod p^{2} + 1/\prod p^{4} + 1/\prod p^{6} + 1/\prod p^{8} + ...$ by $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(Even)$

Hence $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(Even) = 1/\prod p^{2} + 1/\prod p^{4} + 1/\prod p^{6} + 1/\prod p^{8} + ...$

We are going to multiply $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd)$ by $1/\prod p$ and we get this:

$1/\prod p . \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd) = 1/\prod p^{2} + 1/\prod p^{4} + 1/\prod p^{6} + 1/\prod p^{8} + ...$

Since $1/\prod p . \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(Even)$

And since $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(Even)$

Therefore : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd) + 1/\prod p.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd)$

As a result : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n} = (1+ 1/\prod p) .\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd) = ((\prod p + 1)/ \prod p) .\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd)$

For example: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{15})^{n} = (1+ 1/15) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{15})^{n} (odd) = (16/15) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{15})^{n} (odd)$

And this formula is **Gaza Massacres Formula (December 2008- 21 Days)**

** Gaza Massacres formula (November 2012 – 8 Days):

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd) = 1/\prod p^{1} +1/\prod p^{3}+1/\prod p^{5} +1/\prod p^{7}+1/\prod p^{9} +1/\prod p^{11} +...$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd)$

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd) = 1/\prod p^{1} +1/\prod p^{3}+1/\prod p^{5} +1/\prod p^{7}+1/\prod p^{9} +1/\prod p^{11} +...$

$*1/\prod p^{2}$ we are going to multiply $1/\prod p^{2}$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd)$ and we get as a result this :

$1/\prod p^{2}.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd) = 1/\prod p^{3}+1/\prod p^{5} +1/\prod p^{7}+1/\prod p^{9} +1/\prod p^{11} +...$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd) - 1/\prod p = 1/\prod p^{3}+1/\prod p^{5} +1/\prod p^{7}+1/\prod p^{9} +1/\prod p^{11} +...$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd) - 1/\prod p$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad 1/\prod p^{2}.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd) - 1/\prod p$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 1/\prod p^{2}.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd) = - 1/\prod p$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/\prod p^{2} - 1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd) = - 1/\prod p$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (\prod p^{2} - 1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd) = \prod p$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd) = \prod p /(\prod p^{2} - 1)$ and this formula is **Gaza Massacres formula (November 2012 – 8 Days)**

For example : If $\prod p = 15$, then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{15})^{n} (odd) = 15/(15^{2} - 1) = 15/(225 -1)= 15/224$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd)$ by $1/\prod p^{2}$ until the infinity?</u>

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number **$1/\prod p^{2}$** by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$$1/\prod p^{2}*1/\prod p^{2}*1/\prod p^{2}*......\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}(odd) = 0$$

$$1/\prod p^{2}*1/\prod p^{2}*1/\prod p^{2}*.. = 0$$

** Gaza Massacres formula (July 2014 – 50 Days):

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n(\text{odd}) = 1/\prod p^1 + 1/\prod p^3 + 1/\prod p^5 + 1/\prod p^7 + 1/\prod p^9 + 1/\prod p^{11} + \ldots$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n(\text{odd})$ by $\prod p^2$ until the infinity?</u>

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

$$3 = \quad (1/\prod p^1 + 1/\prod p^3 + 1/\prod p^5 + 1/\prod p^7 + \ldots) + (\prod p^1 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^5 + \prod p^7 + \ldots) = 0$$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \prod p^n + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \prod p^n = 0$ and this formula is **Gaza Massacres formula (July 2014 – 50 Days)**

Hence n = 2k+1 and k ≥ 0 and k ∈ N , $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \prod p^n = \prod p^1 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^5 + \prod p^7 + \prod p^9 + \prod p^{11} + \ldots$

Hence n = 2k+1 and k ≤ -1 and k ∈ Z , $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \prod p^n = \prod p^{-1} + \prod p^{-3} + \prod p^{-5} + \prod p^{-7} + \prod p^{-9} + \prod p^{-11} + \ldots$

For example if $\prod p = 15$ then : $3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 15^n + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 15^n = 0$

** The equality and similarity of Jenin Camp Massacre formula and Gaza Massacres formula (July 2014 – 50 Days):

$$\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/\prod p^n + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/\prod p^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \prod p^n + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \prod p^n = 0$$

** Brave Moroccan People formula :

We have : $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{Even}) = \prod p^2 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^6 + \prod p^8 + \prod p^{10} + \prod p^{12} + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{Even})$

we have: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{Even}) = \prod p^2 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^6 + \prod p^8 + \prod p^{10} + \prod p^{12} + \ldots$

$*\prod p^2$ we are going to multiply $\prod p^2$ by $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{Even})$ and we get as a result this :

$\prod p^2 . \sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{Even}) = \prod p^4 + \prod p^6 + \prod p^8 + \prod p^{10} + \prod p^{12} + \ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{Even}) - \prod p^2 = \prod p^4 + \prod p^6 + \prod p^8 + \prod p^{10} + \prod p^{12} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{Even}) - \prod p^2$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1 = \quad \prod p^2 . \sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{Even}) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{Even}) - \prod p^2$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \prod p^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{Even}) - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{Even}) = -\prod p^2$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (\prod p^2 - 1).\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{Even}) = -\prod p^2$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{Even}) = -\prod p^2/(\prod p^2 - 1)}$ and this formula is **Brave Moroccan People formula**

For example: If $\prod p = 15$, then $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(15)^n(\text{Even}) = -15^2/(15^2 - 1) = -225/224$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{Even})$ by $\prod p^2$ until the infinity?</u>

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number $\prod p^2$ by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$\prod p^2 * \prod p^2 * \prod p^2 * \ldots\ldots \sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{Even}) = 0$

$\boldsymbol{\prod p^2 * \prod p^2 * \prod p^2 * \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0}$

** Tangier Brave People and Sidi Radwan Al-Qasteet formula :

We have : $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{Even}) = \prod p^2 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^6 + \prod p^8 + \prod p^{10} + \prod p^{12} + \ldots$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{Even})$ by $1/\prod p^2$ until the infinity?</u>

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

$3 = (\prod p^2 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^6 + \prod p^8 + \prod p^{10} \ldots) + 1 + (1/\prod p^2 + 1/\prod p^4 + 1/\prod p^6 + 1/\prod p^8 + 1/\prod p^{10} + \ldots) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}(1/\prod p^{2n}) + 1/\prod p^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(1/\prod p^{2n}) = 0}$

$\boldsymbol{\sum_{n \in Z} 1/\prod p^{2n} = 0}$

and this formula is **Tangier Brave People and Sidi Radwan Al-Qasteet formula**

For example if $\prod p = 15$ then : $3 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/15^{2n} + 1/15^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/15^{2n} = 0}$

$\boldsymbol{\sum_{n \in Z} 1/15^{2n} = 0}$

** Yusuf Ibn Tashfin and Tariq Ibn Ziyad formula :

We have : $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n(\text{Even}) = 1/\prod p^2 + 1/\prod p^4 + 1/\prod p^6 + 1/\prod p^8 + 1/\prod p^{10} + 1/\prod p^{12} \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n(\text{Even})$

we have: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}$(Even) = $1/\prod p^{2} + 1/\prod p^{4} + 1/\prod p^{6} + 1/\prod p^{8} + 1/\prod p^{10} + 1/\prod p^{12}$...

$*1/\prod p^{2}$ we are going to multiply $1/\prod p^{2}$ by $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}$(Even) and we get as a result this :

$1/\prod p^{2}.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}$(Even) = $1/\prod p^{4} + 1/\prod p^{6} + 1/\prod p^{8} + 1/\prod p^{10} + 1/\prod p^{12}$...

We have: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}$(Even) – $1/\prod p^{2}$ = $1/\prod p^{4} + 1/\prod p^{6} + 1/\prod p^{8} + 1/\prod p^{10} + 1/\prod p^{12}$...

Let us replace $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}$(Even) – $1/\prod p^{2}$ its value and we get as a result this :

1= $1/\prod p^{2}.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}$(Even) = $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}$(Even) – $1/\prod p^{2}$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $1/\prod p^{2}.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}$(Even) - $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}$(Even) = – $1/\prod p^{2}$

2 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $(1/\prod p^{2} - 1).\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}$(Even) = – $1/\prod p^{2}$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}$**(Even) =** $1/(\prod p^{2} - 1)$ and this formula is **Yusuf Ibn Tashfin and Tariq Ibn Ziyad formula**

For example: If $\prod p = 15$, then $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{15})^{n}$ (Even) = $1/(15^{2} - 1) = 1/(225 - 1) = 1/224$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}$(Even) by $1/\prod p^{2}$ until the infinity?</u>

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number **$1/\prod p^{2}$** by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$1/\prod p^{2} * 1/\prod p^{2} * 1/\prod p^{2} * ......\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}$(Even) = 0

$1/\prod p^{2} * 1/\prod p^{2} * 1/\prod p^{2} *$.. = 0

** El Basheer Ezzeen and Abdellah Al Malki formula:

We have : $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}$(Even) = $1/\prod p^{2} + 1/\prod p^{4} + 1/\prod p^{6} + 1/\prod p^{8} + 1/\prod p^{10} + 1/\prod p^{12}$...

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^{n}$(Even) by $\prod p^{2}$ until the infinity?</u>

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

3 = $(1/\prod p^{2} + 1/\prod p^{4} + 1/\prod p^{6} + 1/\prod p^{8} + 1/\prod p^{10}...) + 1 + (\prod p^{2} + \prod p^{4} + \prod p^{6} + \prod p^{8} + \prod p^{10} + ...) = 0$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}\prod p^{2n} + \prod p^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}\prod p^{2n} = 0$, $\sum_{n\in Z}\prod p^{2n} = 0$

and this formula is **El Basheer Ezzeen and Abdellah El Malki formula**

For example if $\prod p = 15$ then : $3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 15^{2n} + 15^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 15^{2n} = 0$

$$\sum_{n \in Z} 15^{2n} = 0$$

** The equality and similarity of Tangier Brave People and Sidi Radwan Al-Qasteet formula and El Basheer Ezzeen and Abdellah El Malki formula :

$$\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}(1/\prod p^{2n}) + 1/\prod p^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(1/\prod p^{2n}) = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \prod p^{2n} + \prod p^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \prod p^{2n} = 0$$

$$\sum_{n \in Z} 1/\prod p^{2n} = \sum_{n \in Z} \prod p^{2n} = 0$$

** The Martyr Mohammed Jaber Abu Shujaa formula:

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n} = \prod p^{s} + \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{7s} + \prod p^{8s} + \prod p^{9s} + \ldots$

$\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n} = (\prod p^{s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{7s} + \prod p^{9s} + \ldots) + (\prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{8s} + \prod p^{10s} + \ldots)$

Let us denote this infinite series $\prod p^{s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{7s} + \prod p^{9s} + \ldots$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$ (odd)

Hence $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$ (odd) $= \prod p^{s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{7s} + \prod p^{9s} + \ldots$

Let us denote this infinite series $\prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{8s} + \prod p^{10s} + \ldots$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$ (Even)

Hence $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(P)^{n}$(Even) $= \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{8s} + \prod p^{10s} + \ldots$

We are going to multiply $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$ (odd) by $\prod p^{s}$ and we get this:

$\prod p^{s}. \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$ (odd)$= \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{8s} + \prod p^{10s} + \ldots$

Since $\prod p^{s}. \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$ (odd) $= \sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$ (Even)

And since $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$ (odd) $+ \sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$ (Even)

Therefore : $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$ (odd)$+ \prod p^{s}.\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^{n}$ (odd)

As a result : $\sum_{n=1, s/s}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n = (1+\prod p^s).\sum_{n=1, s/s}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n(\text{odd})$

And this formula is **The Martyr Mohammed Jaber Abu Shujaa Formula**

If $\prod p = 15$, then $\sum_{n=1, s/s}^{\infty}(15)^n = (1+15^s).\ \sum_{n=1, s/s}^{\infty}(15)^n(\text{odd})$

** Tulkarm Brigade formula :

We have : $\sum_{n=1, s/s}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n\ (\text{odd}) = \prod p^s + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{7s} + \prod p^{9s} + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1, s/s}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n\ (\text{odd})$

we have: $\sum_{n=1, s/s}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n\ (\text{odd}) = \prod p^s + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{7s} + \prod p^{9s} + \ldots$

$^*\prod p^{2s}$ we are going to multiply $\prod p^{2s}$ by $\sum_{n=1, s/s}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n\ (\text{odd})$ and we get as a result this :

$$\prod p^{2s}.\sum_{n=1, s/s}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n\ (\text{odd}) = \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{7s} + \prod p^{9s} + \ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{n=1, s/s}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n\ (\text{odd}) - \prod p^s = \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{7s} + \prod p^{9s} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1, s/s}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n\ (\text{odd}) - \prod p^s$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1 = \quad \prod p^{2s}.\sum_{n=1, s/s}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n\ (\text{odd}) = \sum_{n=1, s/s}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n\ (\text{odd}) - \prod p^s$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \prod p^{2s}.\sum_{n=1, s/s}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n\ (\text{odd}) - \sum_{n=1, s/s}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n\ (\text{odd}) = -\prod p^s$$

$$2 \Longleftrightarrow (\prod p^{2s} - 1).\sum_{n=1, s/s}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n\ (\text{odd}) = -\prod p^s$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=1, s/s}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n\ (\text{odd}) = -\prod p^s/(\prod p^{2s} - 1)$ and this formula is **Tulkarm Brigade formula**

For example: If $\prod p = 15$, then $\sum_{n=1, s/s}^{\infty}(15)^n(\text{odd}) = -15^s/(15^{2s} - 1)$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1, s/s}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n\ (\text{odd})$ by $\prod p^{2s}$ until the infinity?

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number $\prod p^{2s}$ by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$$\prod p^{2s} * \prod p^{2s} * \prod p^{2s} * \ldots\ldots \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^{n} \text{(odd)} = 0$$

$$\prod p^{2s} * \prod p^{2s} * \prod p^{2s} * \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0$$

** Dwiri Analysis formula :

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^{n} \text{(odd)} = \prod p^{s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{7s} + \prod p^{9s} + \ldots$

<u>**Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^{n}$ (odd) by $1/\prod p^{2s}$ until the infinity?**</u>

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

$$3 = (\prod p^{s} + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{7s} + \ldots) + (1/\prod p^{s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + 1/\prod p^{7s} + \ldots) = 0$$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} (1/\prod p^{ns}) + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (1/\prod p^{ns}) = 0$ and this formula is **Dwiri Analysis formula**

Hence n = 2k+1 and k ≥ 0 and k ∈ N , $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (1/\prod p^{ns}) = 1/\prod p^{s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + 1/\prod p^{7s} + \ldots$

Hence n = 2k+1 and k ≤ -1 and k ∈ Z , $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} (1/\prod p^{ns}) = 1/\prod p^{-s} + 1/\prod p^{-3s} + 1/\prod p^{-5s} + 1/\prod p^{-7s} + \ldots$

For example if $\prod p = 15$ then : $3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} (1/15^{ns}) + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (1/15^{ns}) = 0$

** Al-Quds Sword Battle formula :

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^{n} = 1/\prod p^{s} + 1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + 1/\prod p^{6s} + 1/\prod p^{7s} + \ldots.$

$$\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^{n} = (1/\prod p^{s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + 1/\prod p^{7s} + \ldots) + (1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{6s} + 1/\prod p^{8s} + \ldots)$$

Let us denote this infinite series $1/\prod p^{s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + 1/\prod p^{7s} + \ldots$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^{n}$ (odd)

Hence $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^{n} \text{(odd)} = 1/\prod p^{s} + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + 1/\prod p^{7s} + \ldots$

Let us denote this infinite series $1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{6s} + 1/\prod p^{8s} + \ldots$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^{n}$ (Even)

Hence $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^{n} \text{(Even)} = 1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{6s} + 1/\prod p^{8s} + \ldots$

We are going to multiply $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ (odd) by $1/\prod p^s$ and we get this:

$1/\prod p^s$. $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ (odd)= $1/\prod p^{2s}$+ $1/\prod p^{4s}$ + $1/\prod p^{6s}$ + $1/\prod p^{8s}$ + $1/\prod p^{10s}$ + $1/\prod p^{12s}$ +...

Since **$1/\prod p^s$**. $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ (odd)=$\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ (Even)

And since $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ = $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ (odd)+ $\sum_{\substack{n=2\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ (Even)

Therefore : $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ = $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ (odd)+ $1/\prod p^s$.$\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ (odd)

As a result : $\boldsymbol{\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n = (1+ 1/\prod p^s)\,.\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n(\mathrm{odd}) = ((\prod p^s+ 1)/ \prod p^s)\,.\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n(\mathrm{odd})}$

And this formula is **Al-Quds Sword Battle Formula**

For example: $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{15})^n$= $(1+ 1/15^s)$ $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{15})^n$(odd) = $((15^s +1)/15^s)$ $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{15})^n$(odd)

** Hattin Battle and Annwal Battle formula :

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ (odd) = $1/\prod p^s$ +$1/\prod p^{3s}$+$1/\prod p^{5s}$ +$1/\prod p^{7s}$ +...

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ (odd)

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ (odd) = $1/\prod p^s$ +$1/\prod p^{3s}$+$1/\prod p^{5s}$ +$1/\prod p^{7s}$ +...

***$1/\prod p^{2s}$** we are going to multiply $1/\prod p^{2s}$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ (odd) and we get as a result this :

$1/\prod p^{2s}$.$\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ (odd) = $1/\prod p^{3s}$+$1/\prod p^{5s}$ +$1/\prod p^{7s}$ +...

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ (odd) – $1/\prod p^s$ = $1/\prod p^{3s}$+$1/\prod p^{5s}$ +$1/\prod p^{7s}$ +...

Let us replace $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ (odd) – $1/\prod p^s$ its value and we get as a result this :

1= $1/\prod p^{2s}$.$\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ (odd) = $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ (odd) – $1/\prod p^s$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $1/\prod p^{2s}$.$\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ (odd) - $\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\overline{\prod p})^n$ (odd) = – $1/\prod p^s$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/\prod p^{2s} - 1).\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^n (\text{odd}) = -1/\prod p^s$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow ((\prod p^{2s} - 1)/ \prod p^{2s}).\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^n (\text{odd}) = 1/\prod p^s$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^n (\text{odd}) = \prod p^s/(\prod p^{2s} - 1)}$ and this formula is **Hattin Battle and Annwal Battle formula**

For example : If $\prod p = 15$, then $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{15})^n (\text{odd}) = 15^s/(15^{2s} - 1)$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^n$(odd) by $1/\prod p^{2s}$ until the infinity?</u>

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number **$1/\prod p^{2s}$** by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$1/\prod p^{2s} * 1/\prod p^{2s} * 1/\prod p^{2s} * \ldots\ldots \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^n (\text{odd}) = 0$

$\boldsymbol{1/\prod p^{2s} * 1/\prod p^{2s} * 1/\prod p^{2s} * \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0}$

** The Moroccan Martyrs Lahssen Ait Aammi and Omar Dehkun formula :

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^n (\text{odd}) = 1/\prod p^s + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + 1/\prod p^{7s} + \ldots$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^n$(odd) by $\prod p^{2s}$ until the infinity?</u>

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

$3 = (1/\prod p^s + 1/\prod p^{3s} + 1/\prod p^{5s} + 1/\prod p^{7s} + 1/\prod p^{7s} + \ldots) + (\prod p^s + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{7s} + \prod p^{9s} + \ldots) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \prod p^{ns} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \prod p^{ns} = 0}$ and this formula is **The Moroccan Martyrs Lahssen Ait Aammi and Omar Dehkun formula**

Hence n = 2k+1 and k ≥ 0 and k ∈ N , $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \prod p^{ns} = \prod p^s + \prod p^{3s} + \prod p^{5s} + \prod p^{7s} + \prod p^{9s} + \ldots$

Hence n = 2k+1 and k ≤ -1 and k ∈ Z , $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \prod p^{ns} = \prod p^{-s} + \prod p^{-3s} + \prod p^{-5s} + \prod p^{-7s} + \prod p^{-9s} + \ldots$

For example if $\prod p = 15$ then : $3 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 15^{ns} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 15^{ns} = 0}$

** The equality and similarity of Dwiri Analysis formula and The Moroccan Martyrs Lahssen Ait Aammi and Omar Dehkun formula:

$\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/\prod p^{ns} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/\prod p^{ns} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \prod p^{ns} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \prod p^{ns} = 0$

** Wadi Al-Makhazin Battle and Al-Zallaqah Battle formula :

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n \text{(Even)} = \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{8s} + \prod p^{10s} + \prod p^{12s} + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n \text{(Even)}$

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n \text{(Even)} = \prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{8s} + \prod p^{10s} + \prod p^{12s} + \ldots$

$*\prod p^{2s}$ we are going to multiply $\prod p^{2s}$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n \text{(Even)}$ and we get as a result this :

$$\prod p^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n \text{(Even)} = \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{8s} + \prod p^{10s} + \prod p^{12s} + \ldots$$

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n \text{(Even)} - \prod p^{2s} = \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{8s} + \prod p^{10s} + \prod p^{12s} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n \text{(Even)} - \prod p^{2s}$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad \prod p^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n \text{(Even)} = \sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n \text{(Even)} - \prod p^{2s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \prod p^{2s}.\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n \text{(Even)} - \sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n \text{(Even)} = -\prod p^{2s}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (\prod p^{2s} - 1).\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n \text{(Even)} = -\prod p^{2s}$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n \text{(Even)} = -\prod p^{2s}/(\prod p^{2s} - 1)$ and this formula is **Wadi Al-Makhazin Battle and Al-Zallaqah Battle formula**

For example: If $\prod p = 15$, then $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(15)^n \text{(Even)} = -15^{2s}/(15^{2s} - 1)$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n$ (Even) by $\prod p^{2s}$ until the infinity?

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number $\prod p^{2s}$ by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$$\prod p^{2s} * \prod p^{2s} * \prod p^{2s} * \ldots\ldots \sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty}(\prod p)^n \text{(Even)} = 0$$

$\prod p^{2s} * \prod p^{2s} * \prod p^{2s} *$…………………………………… = 0

** Ahmed Ouihmane formula :

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n$ (Even) = $\prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{8s} + \prod p^{10s} + \prod p^{12s} + \ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\prod p)^n$ (Even) by $1/\prod p^{2s}$ until the infinity?

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

3 = $(\prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{8s} + \ldots) + 1 + (1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{6s} + 1/\prod p^{8s} + \ldots) = 0$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} (1/\prod p^{2ns}) + 1/\prod p^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (1/\prod p^{2ns}) = 0$

$\sum_{n \in Z} 1/\prod p^{2ns} = 0$

and this formula is **Ahmed Ouihmane formula**

**Brave Women Aisha Bint Ali Ibn Musa Ibn Rached and Zaynab An-Nafzawiyyah formula

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^n$ (Even) = $1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{6s} + 1/\prod p^{8s} + 1/\prod p^{10s} + 1/\prod p^{12s} + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^n$ (Even)

we have: $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^n$ (Even) = $1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{6s} + 1/\prod p^{8s} + 1/\prod p^{10s} + 1/\prod p^{12s} + \ldots$

$*1/\prod p^{2s}$ we are going to multiply $1/\prod p^{2s}$ by $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^n$ (Even) and we get as a result this :

$1/\prod p^{2s} . \sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^n$ (Even) = $1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{6s} + 1/\prod p^{8s} + 1/\prod p^{10s} + 1/\prod p^{12s} + \ldots$

We have: $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^n$ (Even) – $1/\prod p^{2s}$ = $1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{6s} + 1/\prod p^{8s} + 1/\prod p^{10s} + 1/\prod p^{12s} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^n$ (Even) – $1/\prod p^{2s}$ its value and we get as a result this :

1= $1/\prod p^{2s} . \sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^n$ (Even) = $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^n$ (Even) – $1/\prod p^{2s}$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $1/\prod p^{2s} . \sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^n$ (Even) - $\sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} (\overline{\prod p})^n$ (Even) = – $1/\prod p^{2s}$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (1/\prod p^{2s} - 1).\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^{n} \text{(Even)} = -1/\prod p^{2s}$ s/s

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^{n} = 1/(\prod p^{2s} - 1)$ s/s and this formula is **Brave Women Aisha Bint Ali Ibn Musa Ibn Rached and Zaynab An-Nafzawiyyah formula**

For example: If $\prod p = 15$, then $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{(15)}^{n} \text{(Even)} = 1/(15^{2s} - 1)$ s/s

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^{n}$ (Even) by $1/\prod p^{2s}$ until the infinity? s/s

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number **$1/\prod p^{2s}$** by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$1/\prod p^{2s} * 1/\prod p^{2s} * 1/\prod p^{2s} * \ldots\ldots \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^{n} \text{(Even)} = 0$ s/s

$1/\prod p^{2s} * 1/\prod p^{2s} * 1/\prod p^{2s} * \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0$

** Saadia Eloualous and Sion Assidon and Abraham Serfati formula :

We have : $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^{n} \text{(Even)} = 1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{6s} + 1/\prod p^{8s} + 1/\prod p^{10s} + 1/\prod p^{12s} + \ldots$ s/s

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \overline{(\prod p)}^{n}$ (Even) by $\prod p^{2s}$ until the infinity? s/s

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

$3 = (1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/\prod p^{4s} + 1/\prod p^{6s} + 1/\prod p^{8s} + \ldots) + 1 + (\prod p^{2s} + \prod p^{4s} + \prod p^{6s} + \prod p^{8s} + \ldots) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \prod p^{2ns} + \prod p^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \prod p^{2ns} = 0$

$\sum_{n \in Z} \prod p^{2ns} = 0$

and this formula is **Saadia Eloualous and Sion Assidon and Abraham Serfati formula**

** The equality and similarity of Ahmed Ouihmane formula and Saadia Eloualous and Sion Assidon and Abraham Serfati formula:

$$\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} (1/\prod p^{2ns}) + 1/\prod p^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (1/\prod p^{2ns}) = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \prod p^{2ns} + \prod p^{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \prod p^{2ns} = 0$$

$$\sum_{n \in Z} 1/\prod p^{2ns} = \sum_{n \in Z} \prod p^{2ns} = 0$$

** Hind Khoudary and Bisan Owda formula:

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = i^1 + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + i^8 + i^9 + i^{10} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = (i^1 + i^3 + i^5 + i^7 + i^9 + i^{11} + \ldots) + (i^2 + i^4 + i^6 + i^8 + i^{10} + i^{12} + \ldots)$

Let us denote this infinite series $i^1 + i^3 + i^5 + i^7 + i^9 + i^{11} + \ldots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd)

Hence $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd)$= i^1 + i^3 + i^5 + i^7 + i^9 + i^{11} + \ldots$

Let us denote this infinite series $i^2 + i^4 + i^6 + i^8 + i^{10} + i^{12} + \ldots$ by $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (Even)

Hence $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (Even)$= i^2 + i^4 + i^6 + i^8 + i^{10} + i^{12} + \ldots$

We are going to multiply $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd)by P and we get this:

i. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd)$= i^2 + i^4 + i^6 + i^8 + i^{10} + i^{12} + \ldots$

Since i. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd)$=\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (Even)

And since $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd)$+ \sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (Even)

Therefore : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd)$+$ i.$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd)

As a result : $$\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n = (1+i).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n \text{ (odd)}}$$

And this formula is **Hind Khoudary and Bisan Owda Formula**

** The Hague Group formula:

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd) $= i^1 + i^3 + i^5 + i^7 + i^9 + i^{11} + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd)

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd) $= i^1 + i^3 + i^5 + i^7 + i^9 + i^{11} + \ldots$

$*i^2$ we are going to multiply i^2 by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd) and we get as a result this :

$i^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd) $= i^3 + i^5 + i^7 + i^9 + i^{11} + \ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd) $- i^1 = i^3 + i^5 + i^7 + i^9 + i^{11} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd) $- i^1$ its value and we get as a result this :

$1 = \quad i^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd) $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd) $- i$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \quad i^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd) $- \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd) $= - i$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow (i^2 - 1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd) $= - i$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n(\text{odd}) = - i/(i^2 - 1) = i/2 = (1/2).i}$ and this formula is **The Hague Group formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd) by i^2 until the infinity?

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number i^2 by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$i^2*i^2*i^2*......\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd) $= 0$

$\boldsymbol{i^2*i^2*i^2*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0}$

** Marzuki Nun Furkan and bayan formula:

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd) $= i^1 + i^3 + i^5 + i^7 + i^9 + i^{11} + \ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (odd) by $1/i^2$ until the infinity?

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

$3 = (i^1 + i^3 + i^5 + i^7 + i^9 + i^{11} + \ldots) + (1/i^1 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^7 + 1/i^9 + 1/i^{11} + \ldots) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}(1/i^n) + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(1/i^n) = 0}$ and this formula is **Marzuki Nun Furkan and Bayan formula**

Hence $n = 2k+1$ and $k \geq 0$ and $k \in N$, $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(1/i^n) = 1/i^1 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^7 + 1/i^9 + 1/i^{11} + \ldots$

Hence $n = 2k+1$ and $k \leq -1$ and $k \in Z$, $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}(1/i^n) = 1/i^{-1} + 1/i^{-3} + 1/i^{-5} + 1/i^{-7} + 1/i^{-9} + 1/i^{-11} + \ldots$

**Ibtihal Abousaad and Hala Gharit and Noura Aschabar and Fransesca Albanese formula:

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n = 1/i^1 + 1/i^2 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^7 + 1/i^8 + 1/i^9 + 1/i^{10} + \ldots.$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n = (1/i^1 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^7 + 1/i^9 + \ldots) + (1/i^2 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^8 + 1/i^{10} + \ldots)$

Let us denote this infinite series $1/i^1 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^7 + 1/i^9 + 1/i^{11} + \ldots$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd)

Hence $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd) $= 1/i^1 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^7 + 1/i^9 + 1/i^{11} + \ldots$

Let us denote this infinite series $1/i^2+1/i^4+1/i^6+1/i^8+1/i^{10}+1/i^{12}+\dots$ by $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (Even)

Hence $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (Even)= $1/i^2+1/i^4+1/i^6+1/i^8+1/i^{10}+1/i^{12}+\dots$

We are going to multiply $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd) by $1/i$ and we get this:

$1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd)= $1/i^2+1/i^4+1/i^6+1/i^8+1/i^{10}+1/i^{12}+\dots$

Since $1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd)=$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (Even)

And since $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd)+ $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (Even)

Therefore : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd)+ $1/i.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd)

As a result : $\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n = (1+1/i).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n\,(\text{odd}) = ((i+1)/i).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n\,(\text{odd})}$

And this formula is **Ibtihal Abousaad and Hala Gharit and Noura Aschabar and Fransesca Albanese Formula**

** Sidi Rashid Toundi formula :

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd) = $1/i^1+1/i^3+1/i^5+1/i^7+1/i^9+1/i^{11}+\dots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd)

we have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd) = $1/i^1+1/i^3+1/i^5+1/i^7+1/i^9+1/i^{11}+\dots$

1/i² we are going to multiply $1/i^2$ by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd) and we get as a result this :

$1/i^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd) = $1/i^3+1/i^5+1/i^7+1/i^9+1/i^{11}+\dots$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd) – $1/i$ = $1/i^3+1/i^5+1/i^7+1/i^9+1/i^{11}+\dots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd) – $1/i$ its value and we get as a result this :

1= $1/i^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd) = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd) – $1/i$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $1/i^2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd) - $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd) = – $1/i$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $(1/i^2-1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd) = – $1/i$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $(i^2-1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd) = i

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n(\text{odd}) = i/(i^2-1)=-i/2=(-1/2)i}$ and this formula is **Sidi Rashid Toundi formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd) by $1/i^2$ until the infinity?

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number **$1/i^2$** by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$1/i^2*1/i^2*1/i^2*......\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd) = 0

$1/i^2*1/i^2*1/i^2*$...................................... = 0

** Sidi Adil Essouidi Family formula :

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd) = $1/i^1 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^7 + 1/i^9 + 1/i^{11} + ...$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^n$ (odd) by i^2 until the infinity?

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

$3 = (1/i^1 + 1/i^3 + 1/i^5 + 1/i^7 + 1/i^9 + 1/i^{11} + ...) + (i^1 + i^3 + i^5 + i^7 + i^9 + i^{11} + ...) = 0$

$3 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} i^n + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} i^n = 0$ and this formula is **Sidi Adil Essouidi Family formula**

Hence n = 2k+1 and k ≥ 0 and k ∈ N , $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} i^n = i^1 + i^3 + i^5 + i^7 + i^9 + i^{11} + ...$

Hence n = 2k+1 and k ≤ -1 and k ∈ Z , $\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} i^n = i^{-1} + i^{-3} + i^{-5} + i^{-7} + i^{-9} + i^{-11} + ...$

** The equality and similarity of Marzuki Nun Furkan and bayan formula and Sidi Adil Essouidi Family formula:

$$\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/i^n + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/i^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} i^n + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} i^n = 0$$

** Sebta Melilla and Lagouira formula :

We have : $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (Even) = $i^2 + i^4 + i^6 + i^8 + i^{10} + i^{12} + ...$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (Even)

we have: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (Even) = $i^2 + i^4 + i^6 + i^8 + i^{10} + i^{12} + ...$

$*i^2$ we are going to multiply i^2 by $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (Even) and we get as a result this :

$i^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (Even) = $i^4 + i^6 + i^8 + i^{10} + i^{12} + ...$

We have: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (Even) $- i^2 = i^4 + i^6 + i^8 + i^{10} + i^{12} + ...$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (Even) $- i^2$ its value and we get as a result this :

$$1= \quad i^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n \text{ (Even)} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n \text{ (Even)} - i^2$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow i^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n \text{ (Even)} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n \text{ (Even)} = - i^2$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow (i^2 - 1).\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n \text{ (Even)} = - i^2$$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n\text{(Even)} = - i^2/(i^2 - 1) = -1/2}$ and this formula is **Sebta Melilla and Lagouira formula**

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (Even) by i^2 until the infinity?

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number $\mathbf{i^2}$ by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$$i^2*i^2*i^2*\ldots\ldots\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n \text{ (Even)} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{i^2*i^2*i^2*\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0}$$

** The Martyr Dr Muhammad Mursi and Rabaa Square formula :

We have : $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (Even) $= i^2 + i^4 + i^6 + i^8 + i^{10} + i^{12} + \ldots$

Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(i)^n$ (Even) by $1/i^2$ until the infinity?

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

$$3 = (i^2 + i^4 + i^6 + i^8 + i^{10} + i^{12} + \ldots) + 1 + (1/i^2 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^8 + 1/i^{10} + 1/i^{12} + \ldots) = 0$$

$$3 \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}(1/i^{2n}) + 1/i^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(1/i^{2n}) = 0}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\sum_{n \in Z} 1/i^{2n} = 0}$$

and this formula is **The Martyr Dr Muhammad Mursi and Rabaa Square formula**

** El Haj Mohamed Damssiri formula :

We have : $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^{n}$ (Even) = $1/i^2 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^8 + 1/i^{10} + 1/i^{12} + \ldots$

Now , let us calculate the sum of $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^{n}$ (Even)

we have: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^{n}$ (Even) = $1/i^2 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^8 + 1/i^{10} + 1/i^{12} + \ldots$

$*1/i^2$ we are going to multiply $1/i^2$ by $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^{n}$ (Even) and we get as a result this :

$1/i^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^{n}$ (Even) = $1/i^4 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^8 + 1/i^{10} + 1/i^{12} + \ldots$

We have: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^{n}$ (Even) – $1/i^2$ = $1/i^4 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^8 + 1/i^{10} + 1/i^{12} + \ldots$

Let us replace $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^{n}$ (Even) – $1/i^2$ its value and we get as a result this :

1= $1/i^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^{n}$ (Even) = $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^{n}$ (Even) – $1/i^2$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $1/i^2.\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^{n}$ (Even) - $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^{n}$ (Even) = – $1/i^2$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $(1/i^2 - 1).\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^{n}$ (Even) = – $1/i^2$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^{n}$ **(Even) = $1/(i^2 - 1) = -1/2$** and this formula is **El Haj Mohamed Damsiri formula**

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^{n}$ (Even) by $1/i^2$ until the infinity?</u>

Using **Yayha Sinwar theorem and notion** that states if we multiply a number **$1/i^2$** by itself until the infinity, we get 0 zero as a result.

$1/i^2 * 1/i^2 * 1/i^2 * \ldots\ldots\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^{n}$ (Even) = 0

$1/i^2 * 1/i^2 * 1/i^2 *$…………………………………… = 0

** Al-Warraq People and the hero soldier Muhammad Salah formula:

We have : $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^{n}$ (Even) = $1/i^2 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^8 + 1/i^{10} + 1/i^{12} + \ldots$

<u>Question: what will be the result if we repeat multiplying this infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\overline{(i)}^{n}$ (Even) by i^2 until the infinity?</u>

Using **Alqassam brigades theorem and notion of zero** we get as a result :

$3 = (1/i^2 + 1/i^4 + 1/i^6 + 1/i^8 + 1/i^{10} + 1/i^{12} + \ldots) + 1 + (i^2 + i^4 + i^6 + i^8 + i^{10} + i^{12} + \ldots) = 0$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} i^{2n} + i^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} i^{2n} = 0$

$\sum_{n \in Z} i^{2n} = 0$

and this formula is **Al-Warraq People and The Hero Soldier Muhammad Salah formula**

** The equality and similarity of The Martyr Dr Muhammad Mursi and Rabaa formula and Al-Warraq People and the hero soldier Muhammad Salah formula:

$$\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}(1/i^{2n}) + 1/i^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(1/i^{2n}) = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} i^{2n} + i^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} i^{2n} = 0$$

$$\sum_{n \in Z} 1/i^{2n} = \sum_{n \in Z} i^{2n} = 0$$

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FORMULAS

** Sidi Mbarek Method and formula: Relationship between the sum of natural numbers and the sum of odd numbers

We have : **Z(s)** = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1/n^s = \frac{1}{1^s} + \frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{3^s} + \frac{1}{4^s} + \frac{1}{5^s} + \frac{1}{6^s} + \frac{1}{7^s} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

And we have : **Z(-1) = 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+……………**

Let **Z(-1)** be $\sum All.Numbers$

Hence **Z(-1)** = $\sum All.Numbers$ =1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+……………

Therefore : $\sum All.Numbers$= (1+3+5+7+9+11+13+…) + (2+4+6+8+10+12+14+…)

Let denote 1+3+5+7+9+11+13+…. by $\sum odd$, hence $\sum odd$ = 1+3+5+7+9+11+13+…

Let denote 2+4+6+8+10+12+…. by $\sum Even$, hence $\sum Even$ = 2+4+6+8+10+12+….

Then $\sum All.Numbers = \sum odd + \sum Even$

We have : **Z(1) = 1 + 1/2 + 1/3 + 1/4 +1/5 + 1/6 + 1/7 + 1/8 + 1/9 + 1/10 + 1/11 + …….**

Let **Z(1)** be $\sum \overline{All.Numbers}$

Hence **Z(1)** = $\sum \overline{All.Numbers}$ =1+1/2+1/3+1/4+1/5+1/6+1/7+1/8+1/9+1/10+1/11+…

Therefore : $\sum \overline{All.Numbers}$= (1+1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+…) +(1/2+1/4+1/6+1/8+1/10+…)

Let denote 1+1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+…. By $\sum \overline{odd}$, hence $\sum \overline{odd}$ = 1+1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9 +…

Let denote 1/2+1/4+1/6+1/8 +…. By $\sum Even$, hence $\sum \overline{Even}$ = 1/2+1/4+1/6+1/8 +….

Then $\sum \overline{All.Numbers} = \sum \overline{odd} + \sum \overline{Even}$

Let **Z'(S)** be **Z(- S)** , hence **Z'(S) = Z(- S) =** $\mathbf{1^s + 2^s + 3^s + 4^s + 5^s + 6^s + 7^s + 8^s + 9^s + 10^s + 11^s + \ldots\ldots}$

Let denote 1+ 3^s+ 5^s+ 7^s+ 9^s+…. By $\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$, hence $\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$ = 1+ 3^s+ 5^s+ 7^s+ 9^s +…

Let denote 2^s+ 4^s+ 6^s+ 8^s +…. By $\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even}$, hence $\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even}$ = 2^s+ 4^s+ 6^s+ 8^s + …

Then **Z'(S) = Z(- S) =** $\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd} + \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even}$

Z(S) = $\mathbf{1/1^s + 1/2^s + 1/3^s + 1/4^s + 1/5^s + 1/6^s + 1/7^s + 1/8^s + 1/9^s + 1/10^s + 1/11^s + \ldots\ldots}$

Z(S) = $\mathbf{(1/1^s + 1/3^s + 1/5^s + 1/7^s + 1/9^s + 1/11^s + \ldots) + (1/2^s + 1/4^s + 1/6^s + 1/8^s + 1/10^s + \ldots)}$

Let denote $1/1^s + 1/3^s + 1/5^s + 1/7^s + \dots$ By $\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$, hence $\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} = 1/1^s + 1/3^s + 1/5^s + 1/7^s + \dots$

Let denote $1/2^s + 1/4^s + 1/6^s + 1/8^s + \dots$ By $\sum_{s/s} \overline{Even}$,hence $\sum_{s/s} \overline{Even} = 1/2^s + 1/4^s + 1/6^s + 1/8^s + \dots$

Then **Z(S) =** $\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} + \sum_{s/s} \overline{Even}$

Now let us determine the relationship between the sum of natural numbers and the sum of odd numbers

Z(-1) = $\sum All.Numbers$ = 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+12+13+14+15+16+17+18

+19+20+21+22+23+24+25+26+27+28+29+30+31+32+33

+34+35+36+37+38+39+40+41+................................

Let us delete all even pure numbers and all odd numbers; we will get as a result:

$$\boxed{1} \quad \sum All.Numbers - \sum odd - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = \text{Rest}$$

Hence Rest is a result

Rest= 6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+36+38+40+42+44

+46+48+50+52+54+56+58+60+62+66+68+70+72+74+76+78+.................

Then:

Rest = 2*(3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+...........)

\+

4*(3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+...........)

\+

8*(3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+...........)

\+

16*(3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+...........)

\+

....

\+

....

Therefore

Rest = 2^1*(3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+...........)

+

2^2*(3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+...........)

+

2^3*(3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+...........)

+

2^4*(3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+...........)

+

....

+

....

Then : **Rest** = (2^1 +2^2 +2^3 +2^4 +2^5 +......) * (3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+......)

We have $\sum odd$ = 1+3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+........

Then : $\sum odd - 1$ = 3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+........

Using Ismail Haniyeh Formula , we get :

2^1 +2^2 +2^3 +2^4 +2^5 +........ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ = -2

Therefore: $\boxed{2}$ $$\textbf{Rest} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p * (\sum odd - 1)$$

We have the equation 1 is equal to :

$$\sum All.Numbers - \sum odd \; - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = \text{Rest}$$

Let us substitute the value of Rest into this equation

$\boxed{3}$ $$= \sum All.Numbers - \sum odd \; - (-2) = -2 * \sum odd \; + 2$$

$\boxed{3}$ $$\Longleftrightarrow \sum All.Numbers - \sum odd \; +2 = -2 * \sum odd \; + 2$$

$\boxed{3}$ $$\Longleftrightarrow \sum All.Numbers - \sum odd \; = -2 * \sum odd$$

$\boxed{3}$ $$\Longleftrightarrow \sum \boldsymbol{All.Numbers} \; = \; - \sum \boldsymbol{odd}$$

$\boxed{3}$ $$\Longleftrightarrow \sum \boldsymbol{All.Numbers} \; + \; \sum \boldsymbol{odd} \; = \boldsymbol{0}$$

** Moulay Mustapha Method and formula: Relationship between the sum of reciprocal of natural numbers and the sum of reciprocal of odd numbers

Z(1) = $\sum \overline{All.Numbers}$ = 1+1/2+1/3+1/4+1/5+1/6+1/7+1/8+1/9+1/10+1/11

+1/12+1/13+1/14+1/15+1/16+1/17+1/18+1/19+1/20+1/21+1/22

+1/23+1/24+1/25+1/26+1/27+1/28+1/29+1/30+1/31+1/32

+1/34+1/35+1/36+1/37+1/38+1/39+1/40+1/41+……………..

Let us delete all reciprocals of even pure numbers and all reciprocals of odd numbers; we will get as a result:

$$\boxed{1} \quad \sum \overline{\boldsymbol{All.Numbers}} - \sum \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{\boldsymbol{even.p}} = \overline{\textbf{Rest}}$$

Hence Rest is a result

$\overline{\textbf{Rest}}$=

1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24+1/26+1/28+1/30+1/34+1/36+1/38 +1/40+1/42+1/44+1/46+1/48+1/50+1/52+1/54+1/56+1/58+1/60+1/62+1/66 +1/68+1/70+1/72+1/74+1/76+1/78+……………..

Then:

$\overline{\textbf{Rest}}$ = 1/2*(1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+1/19+1/21+1/23+………..)

+

1/4*(1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+1/19+1/21+1/23+………..)

+

1/8*(1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+1/19+1/21+1/23+………..)

+

1/16*(1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+1/19+1/21+1/23+………..)

+

……………………………………………………………………….

+

……………………………………………………………………….

Therefore

$\overline{\textbf{Rest}}$ = $1/2^1*(1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+1/19+1/21+1/23+..........)$

+

$1/2^2*(1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+1/19+1/21+1/23+..........)$

+

$1/2^3*(1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+1/19+1/21+1/23+..........)$

+

$1/2^4*(1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+1/19+1/21+1/23+..........)$

+

....

+

....

Then : $\overline{\textbf{Rest}}$ $= (1/2^1 +1/2^2 +1/2^3 +1/2^4 +1/2^5 +......)*(1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13...)$

We have $\sum \overline{odd}$ $= 1+1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+........$

Then : $\sum \overline{odd} - 1 = 1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+........$

Using Yahya Ayyash Formula , we get :

$1/2^1 +1/2^2 +1/2^3 +1/2^4 +1/2^5 +........ = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1$

Therefore: 2 $$\textbf{Rest} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} * \left(\sum \overline{odd} - 1\right)$$

We have the equation 1 is equal to :

$$\sum \overline{All.Numbers} - \sum \overline{odd} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = \overline{\text{Rest}}$$

Let us substitute the value of $\overline{\text{Rest}}$ into this equation

3 $$= \sum \overline{All.Numbers} - \sum odd - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = \sum \overline{odd} - 1$$

3 $$\Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{All.Numbers} - \sum \overline{odd} - 1 = \sum \overline{odd} - 1$$

3 $$\Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{All.Numbers} = 2*\sum \overline{odd}$$

3 $$\Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{\boldsymbol{All.Numbers}} = 2 \sum \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}}$$ this is Moulay Mustapha method and formula

3 $$\Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{\boldsymbol{All.Numbers}} - 2\sum \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} = 0$$

** Esharefa Almojahida Lalla Aisha Method and formula: Relationship between Zeta Prime Z'(S) and the sum of odd numbers that its exponent is a complex number S

We have :

Z'(S) = **Z(-S)** $= 1^s+2^s+3^s+4^s+5^s+6^s+7^s+8^s+9^s+10^s+11^s+12^s+13^s+14^s+15^s+16^s+17^s+18^s$

$+19^s+20^s+21^s+22^s+23^s+24^s+25^s+26^s+27^s+28^s+29^s+30^s+31^s+32^s+33^s$

$+34^s+35^s+36^s+37^s+38^s+39^s+40^s+41^s+$...

Let us delete all even pure numbers that its exponent is a complex numbers S, and all odd numbers that its exponent is a complex numbers ; we will get as a result:

$$\boxed{1} \qquad \mathbf{Z'(S)} - \sum_{s/s} odd \quad - \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = {}_{s/s}\,Rest$$

Hence Rest is a result

${}_{s/s}Rest = 6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s+26^s+28^s+30^s+34^s+36^s+38^s+40^s+42^s$

$+44^s+46^s+48^s+50^s+52^s+54^s+56^s+58^s+60^s+62^s+66^s+68^s+70^s+72^s+74^s+76^s+78^s+$.....

Then:

${}_{s/s}Rest = \quad 2^s*(3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+19^s+21^s+23^s+$...........)

+

$4^s*(3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+19^s+21^s+23^s+$...........)

+

$8^s*(3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+19^s+21^s+23^s+$...........)

+

$16^s*(3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+19^s+21^s+23^s+$...........)

+

....

+

....

Therefore

$_{s/s}Rest$ = $2^s*(3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+19^s+21^s+23^s+\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

+

$2^{2s}*(3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+19^s+21^s+23^s+\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

+

$2^{3s}*(3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+19^s+21^s+23^s+\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

+

$2^{4s}*(3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+19^s+21^s+23^s+\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

+

………………………………………………………………………….

+

………………………………………………………………………….

Then: $_{s/s}Rest$ $= (2^s+2^{2s}+2^{3s}+2^{4s}+2^{5s}+\ldots\ldots) * (3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+\ldots\ldots)$

We have $\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$ $= 1^s+3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then : $\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$ $- 1 = 3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Using Mohamed Deif Formula , we get :

$\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p$ $= 2^s+2^{2s}+2^{3s}+2^{4s}+2^{5s}+\ldots\ldots\ldots = -2^s/(2^s-1)$

Therefore: $\boxed{2}$

$$\boldsymbol{_{s/s}Rest = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p * (\sum_{s/s} odd - 1)}$$

$$\boldsymbol{_{s/s}Rest = -2^s/(2^s-1) * (\sum_{s/s} odd - 1)}$$

We have the equation 1 is equal to :

$$Z'(S) - \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd} - \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = {}_{s/s}Rest$$

Let us substitute the value of $_{s/s}Rest$ into this equation

$\boxed{3}$ $= Z'(S) - \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd} - \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = \boldsymbol{-2^s/(2^s-1)*(\sum_{s/s} odd - 1)}$

$\boxed{3} \iff Z'(S) - \sum_{s/s} odd - (-2^s/(2^s-1)) = -2^s/(2^s-1) * \sum_{s/s} odd + 2^s/(2^s-1)$

$3 \iff Z'(S) - \sum_{s/s} odd + 2^s/(2^s-1) = -2^s/(2^s-1) * \sum_{s/s} odd + 2^s/(2^s-1)$

$$\boxed{3} \iff \mathbf{Z'(S)} - \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd} = -2^s/(2^s-1) * \sum_{s/s} odd$$

$$\boxed{3} \iff \mathbf{Z'(S)} = \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd} \ -2^s/(2^s-1) * \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$$

$$\boxed{3} \iff \mathbf{Z'(S)} = \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd} \ \mathbf{(1 - 2^s/(2^s-1)) *} \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$$

$$\boxed{3} \iff \mathbf{Z'(S) = Z(-S) = -1/(2^s-1) *} \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$$

this is Eshareefa Almojahida Lalla Aisha method and formula

** Lalla Fatima Ezzahra and Tracy Method and formula: Relationship between Zeta Z(S) and the sum of reciprocal odd numbers that its exponent is a complex number S

We have :

Z'(S) = $1^s+1/2^s+1/3^s+1/4^s+1/5^s+1/6^s+1/7^s+1/8^s+1/9^s+1/10^s+1/11^s+1/12^s+1/13^s$

$+1/14^s+1/15^s+1/16^s+1/17^s+1/18^s+1/19^s+1/20^s+1/21^s+1/22^s+1/23^s+1/24^s$

$+1/25^s+1/26^s+1/27^s+1/28^s+1/29^s+1/30^s+1/31^s+1/32^s+1/33^s+1/34^s+1/35^s$

$+1/36^s+1/37^s+1/38^s+1/39^s+1/40^s+1/41^s+$..

Let us delete all reciprocals of even pure numbers that its exponent is a complex numbers S, and all reciprocals of odd numbers that its exponent is a complex numbers ; we will get as a result:

$$\boxed{1} \quad \mathbf{Z(S)} - \sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} \ - \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = {}_{s/s}\overline{Rest}$$

Hence Rest is a result :

${}_{s/s}\overline{Rest} = 1/6^s+1/10^s+1/12^s+1/14^s+1/18^s+1/20^s+1/22^s+1/24^s+1/26^s+1/28^s+1/30^s$

$+1/34^s+1/36^s+1/38^s+1/40^s+1/42^s+1/44^s+1/46^s+1/48^s+1/50^s+1/52^s+1/54^s+1/56^s$

$+1/58^s+1/60^s+1/62^s+1/66^s+1/68^s+1/70^s+1/72^s+1/74^s+1/76^s+1/78^s+$.................

Then:

$$_{s/s}\overline{Rest} = 1/2^s*(1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s+1/19^s+1/21^s+\dots)$$

$$+$$

$$1/4^s*(1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s+1/19^s+1/21^s+\dots)$$

$$+$$

$$1/8^s*(1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s+1/19^s+1/21^s+\dots)$$

$$+$$

$$1/16^s*(1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s+1/19^s+1/21^s+\dots)$$

$$+$$

…………………………………………………………………………….

$$+$$

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Therefore

$$_{s/s}\overline{Rest} = 1/2^s*(1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s+1/19^s+1/21^s+\dots)$$

$$+$$

$$1/2^{2s}*(1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s+1/19^s+1/21^s+\dots)$$

$$+$$

$$1/2^{3s}*(1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s+1/19^s+1/21^s+\dots)$$

$$+$$

$$1/2^{4s}*(1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s+1/19^s+1/21^s+\dots)$$

$$+$$

…………………………………………………………………………….

$$+$$

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Then: $_{s/s}\overline{Rest} =(1/2^s +1/2^{2s} +1/2^{3s} +1/2^{4s} +1/2^{5s}+\dots)*(1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+\dots)$

We have $\sum_{s/s}\overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} = 1^s+1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s +\dots\dots$

Then : $\sum_{s/s}\overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} - 1 = 1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s +\dots\dots$

Using Mohamed Deif Formula , we get :

$$\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^{s} + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + \dots\dots\dots = 1/(2^{s}-1)$$

Therefore: 2

$$_{s/s}\overline{\boldsymbol{Rest}} = \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{\boldsymbol{even.p}} * \left(\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} - 1\right)$$

$$_{s/s}\overline{\boldsymbol{Rest}} = \mathbf{1/(2^{s}-1)} * \left(\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} - \mathbf{1}\right)$$

We have the equation 1 is equal to :

$$Z(S) - \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} - \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = {}_{s/s}\overline{Rest}$$

Let us substitute the value of $_{s/s}\overline{Rest}$ into this equation

3 $= Z(S) - \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} - \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = \mathbf{1/(2^{s}-1)*}\left(\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} \mathbf{-1}\right)$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $Z(S) - \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} - (\mathbf{1/(2^{s}-1)}) = \mathbf{1/(2^{s}-1)*}\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} - \mathbf{1/(2^{s}-1)}$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $Z(S) - \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} = \mathbf{1/(2^{s}-1)*}\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}}$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\mathbf{Z(S)} = \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} + \mathbf{1/(2^{s}-1)*}\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}}$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\mathbf{Z(S)} = \mathbf{(1 + 1/(2^{s}-1))*}\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}}$

3 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\mathbf{Z(S)} = \mathbf{2^{s}/(2^{s}-1)*}\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}}$

this is Lalla Fatima Ezzahra and Tracy method and formula

** Khadija Method and formula: Relationship between the sum of even numbers and the sum of odd numbers and the relationship between the sum of even numbers and the sum of all numbers

1 $= \sum Even$ = 2+4+6+8+10+12+14+16+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+32+34+36+38

+40+42+44+46+48+50+52+54+56+58+60+62+64+66+68+70+72......

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum Even$=(2+4+8+16+32+64+..)+(6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+..)

We have : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ = 2+4+8+16+32+64+... = $2^1+2^2+2^3+2^4+2^5+2^6+2^7$+...

We substitute the left part of the equation and we get as a result:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum Even=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ + (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+...)

Then:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum Even=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$

+ (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+...)

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum Even=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$

+ 2^1 * (3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+...)

+ 2^1 * (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+...)

We have : $\sum odd$ = 1+3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+........

Then : $\sum odd$ -1 = 3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+........

Let us substitute this value in the equation 1 , we get as a result :

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum Even = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$

+ 2^1 * ($\sum odd$ - 1)

+ 2^1 * (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+...)

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum Even = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ + 2^1 * ($\sum odd$ - 1)

+ 2^1 * (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+...)

We repeat the same operation and we get :

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum Even = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ + 2^1 * ($\sum odd$ - 1)

+ 2^1 *2^1 * (3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+...)

+ 2^1 *2^1 * (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+...)

We have : $\sum odd$ -1 = 3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+........

Therefore :

$$1 \iff \sum Even = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p + 2^1 * (\sum odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^2 * (3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+\ldots)$$

$$+ 2^1 * 2^1 * (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+\ldots)$$

We have : $\sum odd$ -1 = 3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+........

Then :

$$1 \iff \sum Even = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p + 2^1 * (\sum odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^2 * (\sum odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^1 * 2^1 * (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+\ldots)$$

So we get :

$$1 \iff \sum Even = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p + 2^1 * (\sum odd - 1) + 2^2 * (\sum odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^1 * 2^1 * (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+\ldots)$$

We repeat the same operation:

$$1 \iff \sum Even = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p + 2^1 * (\sum odd - 1) + 2^2 * (\sum odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^1 * 2^1 * 2^1 * (3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+\ldots)$$

$$+ 2^1 * 2^1 * 2^1 * (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+\ldots)$$

Then:

$$1 \iff \sum Even = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p + 2^1 * (\sum odd - 1) + 2^2 * (\sum odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^3 * (3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+\ldots)$$

$$+ 2^1 * 2^1 * 2^1 * (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+\ldots)$$

We have : $\sum odd$ -1 = 3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+........

Therefore:

$$1 \iff \sum Even = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p + 2^1 * (\sum odd - 1) + 2^2 * (\sum odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^3 * (\sum odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^1 * 2^1 * 2^1 * (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+\ldots)$$

Then:

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum Even = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p + 2^1 * (\sum odd - 1) + 2^2 * (\sum odd - 1) + 2^3 * (\sum odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^1 * 2^1 * 2^1 * (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+\ldots)$$

We get as a result:

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum Even = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p + (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3) * (\sum odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^1 * 2^1 * 2^1 * (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+\ldots)$$

So we repeat the same operation until the infinity and we get as a result:

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum Even = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p + (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + \ldots\ldots) * (\sum odd - 1)$$

$$+ (2^1 * 2^1 * 2^1 * \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+\ldots)$$

Using YAHYA SINWAR theorem and notion of zero and zero distance, we get as a result:

$$2^1 * 2^1 * 2^1 * \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0 \Longrightarrow (2^1 * 2^1 * 2^1 * \ldots) (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+\ldots) = 0$$

Then:

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum Even = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p + (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + \ldots\ldots) * (\sum odd - 1)$$

Using ISMAIL HANIYEH Formula, we have:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + \ldots\ldots = -2$$

Therefore the equation 1 will be:

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum Even = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p * (\sum odd - 1)$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum Even = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p + (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p * \sum odd) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum Even = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p * \sum odd$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum Even = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p * \sum odd$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum Even = -2 \sum odd$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum Even + 2 \sum odd = 0$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum Even + \sum odd + \sum odd = 0$$

We have $\sum All.Numbers = \sum odd + \sum Even$

Then: $\sum All.Numbers + \sum odd = 0$

As conclusion we get:

1 $\Leftrightarrow \sum \boldsymbol{Even} = -2\sum \boldsymbol{odd}$

$\sum \boldsymbol{Even} + 2\sum \boldsymbol{odd} = 0$

$\sum \boldsymbol{Even} = 2\sum \boldsymbol{All.Numbers}$

$\sum \boldsymbol{Even} - 2\sum \boldsymbol{All.Numbers} = 0$

This is Khadija method and formula

** Sidi Othmane Method and formula: Relationship between the sum of reciprocals of even numbers and the sum of reciprocals of odd numbers and the relationship between the sum of reciprocals of even numbers and the sum of reciprocals of all numbers

$\boxed{1}$ = $\sum \overline{Even}$ = 1/2+1/4+1/6+1/8+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/16+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24

+1/26+1/28+1/30+1/32+1/34+1/36+1/38+1/40+1/42+1/44+1/46+1/48+1/50

+1/52+1/54+1/56+1/58+1/60+1/62+1/64+1/66+1/68+1/70+1/72……

1 $\Leftrightarrow \sum \overline{Even}$=(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+..)+(1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+..)

__**Using YAHYA AYYACH formula**__ we have :

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ = 1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+…= $1/2^1+1/2^2+1/2^3+1/2^4+1/2^5+\ldots$

We substitute the left part of the equation and we get as a result:

1 $\Leftrightarrow \sum \overline{Even}=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ + (1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24+…)

Then:

1 $\Leftrightarrow \sum \overline{Even}=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$

+ (1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24+1/26+1/28+1/30+1/34+…)

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{Even} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$

$+ 1/2^1 * (1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+1/19+1/21+1/23+...)$

$+1/2^1 * (1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24+1/26+1/28+1/30+1/34+...)$

We have : $\sum \overline{odd} = 1+ 1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+1/19+1/21+1/23+...$

Then : $\sum \overline{odd} -1 = 1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+1/19+1/21+1/23+...$

Let us substitute this value in the equation 1 , we get as a result :

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{Even} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$

$+ 1/2^1 * (\sum \overline{odd} - 1)$

$+1/2^1 * (1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24+1/26+1/28+1/30+1/34+...)$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{Even} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} + 1/2^1 * (\sum \overline{odd} - 1)$

$+1/2^1 * (1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24+1/26+1/28+1/30+1/34+...)$

We repeat the same operation and we get :

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{Even} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} + 1/2^1 * (\sum \overline{odd} - 1)$

$+ 1/2^1 *1/2^1 * (1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+1/19+1/21+1/23+...)$

$+ 1/2^1 *1/2^1 * (1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24+1/26+1/28+1/30+1/34+...)$

We have : $\sum \overline{odd} -1 = 1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+1/19+1/21+1/23+...$

Therefore :

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{Even} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} + 1/2^1 * (\sum \overline{odd} - 1)$

$+ 1/2^2 * (1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+1/19+1/21+1/23+...)$

$+ 1/2^1 *1/2^1 * (1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24+1/26+1/28+1/30+1/34+...)$

We have : $\sum \overline{odd} -1 = 1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+1/19+1/21+1/23+...$

Then :

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum \overline{Even}$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ + $1/2^1$ * ($\sum \overline{odd}$ - 1)

+ $1/2^2$ * ($\sum \overline{odd}$ - 1)

+ $1/2^1$ *$1/2^1$ * (1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24+1/26+1/28+1/30+1/34+…)

So we get :

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum \overline{Even}$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ + $1/2^1$ * ($\sum \overline{odd}$ - 1) + $1/2^2$ * ($\sum \overline{odd}$ - 1)

+ $1/2^1$ *$1/2^1$ * (1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24+1/26+1/28+1/30+1/34+…)

We repeat the same operation:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum \overline{Even}$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ + $1/2^1$ * ($\sum \overline{odd}$ - 1) + $1/2^2$ * ($\sum \overline{odd}$ - 1)

+$1/2^1$ *$1/2^1$ *$1/2^{1*}$ (1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+1/19+1/21+1/23+…)

+ $1/2^1$ *$1/2^1$ * $1/2^1$ * (1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24+1/26+1/28+1/30+1/34+…)

Then:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum \overline{Even}$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ + $1/2^1$ * ($\sum \overline{odd}$ - 1) + $1/2^2$ * ($\sum \overline{odd}$ - 1)

+$1/2^3$ * (1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+1/19+1/21+1/23+…)

+ $1/2^1$ *$1/2^1$ * $1/2^1$ * (1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24+1/26+1/28+1/30+1/34+…)

We have : $\sum \overline{odd}$ -1 = 1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+1/13+1/15+1/17+1/19+1/21+1/23+…

Therefore:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum \overline{Even}$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ + $1/2^1$ * ($\sum \overline{odd}$ - 1) + $1/2^2$ * ($\sum \overline{odd}$ - 1)

+ $1/2^3$ * ($\sum \overline{odd}$ - 1)

+ $1/2^1$ *$1/2^1$ * $1/2^1$ * (1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24+1/26+1/28+1/30+1/34+…)

Then:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$$\sum \overline{Even}$=$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ +$1/2^1$*($\sum \overline{odd}$ - 1)+$1/2^2$ *($\sum \overline{odd}$ - 1)+$1/2^3$ *($\sum \overline{odd}$ - 1)

+ $1/2^1$ *$1/2^1$ * $1/2^1$ * (1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24+1/26+1/28+1/30+1/34+…)

We get as a result:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$$\sum \overline{Even}$=$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ + ($1/2^1$ + $1/2^2$ + $1/2^3$)*($\sum \overline{odd}$ - 1)

+ $1/2^1$ *$1/2^1$ * $1/2^1$ * (1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24+1/26+1/28+1/30+1/34+…)

So we repeat the same operation until the infinity and we get as a result:

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{Even} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} + (1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + \ldots..)*(\sum \overline{odd} - 1)$$

+(1/2^1 *1/2^1 * 1/2^1 *…) (1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24+1/26+1/28+1/30+1/34+…)

Using YAHYA SINWAR theorem and notion of zero and zero distance, we get as a result:

$1/2^1*1/2^1*1/2^1*\ldots = 0 \Longrightarrow (1/2^1 *1/2^1 *1/2^1 *\ldots)(1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24+\ldots) = 0$

Then:

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{Even} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} + (1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + \ldots)*(\sum \overline{odd} - 1)$$

Using YAHYA AYYACH Formula, we have:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} = 1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + \ldots.. = 1$$

Therefore the equation 1 will be:

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{Even} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} *(\sum \overline{odd} - 1)$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{Even} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} + (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} * \sum \overline{odd}) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{Even} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} * \sum \overline{odd}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{Even} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} * \sum \overline{odd}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{Even} = \sum \overline{odd}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{Even} - \sum \overline{odd} = 0$$

Using Moulay Mustapha Formula, we have:

$$\sum \overline{All.Numbers} = 2 \sum \overline{odd}$$

Then:

$$\sum \overline{odd} = 1/2 \sum \overline{All.Numbers}$$

We substitute in the equation 1, and we get as a result:

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{Even} = 1/2 \sum \overline{All.Numbers}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{All.Numbers} = 2 \sum \overline{Even}$$

As a conclusion, we get:

1 $\Leftrightarrow$ $\sum \overline{Even} = \sum \overline{odd}$

$\sum \overline{Even} - \sum \overline{odd} = 0$

$\sum \overline{Even} = 1/2 \sum \overline{All.Numbers}$

$\sum \overline{Even} - 1/2 \sum \overline{All.Numbers} = 0$

$\sum \overline{All.Numbers} = 2 \sum \overline{Even}$

$\sum \overline{All.Numbers} - 2 \sum \overline{Even} = 0$

$\sum \overline{odd} = 1/2 \sum \overline{All.Numbers}$

This is Sidi Othmane method and formula

** Sidi Rashid and Lalla Khadija Method and formula: Relationship between the sum of even numbers that its exponent is a complex numbers S, and the sum of odd numbers that its exponent is a complex numbers S, and the relationship between the sum of even numbers that its exponent is a complex numbers S, and Zeta Prime Z'(S)

$\boxed{1}$ $= \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = 2^s+4^s+6^s+8^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+16^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s+26^s+28^s+30^s$

$+32^s+34^s+36^s+38^s+40^s+42^s+44^s+46^s+48^s+50^s+52^s+54^s+56^s+58^s$

$+60^s+62^s+64^s+66^s+68^s+70^s+72^s$......

1 $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = (2^s+4^s+8^s+16^s+32^s+64^s+128^s+512^s+1024^s+2048^s+4096^s.....)$

$+(6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s+26^s+28^s+30^s+34^s+.....)$

We have : $\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 2^s+4^s+8^s+16^s+32^s+64^s+... = 2^s+2^{2s}+2^{3s}+2^{4s}+2^{5s}+2^{6s}+2^{7s}+...$

We substitute the left part of the equation and we get as a result:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p$ +(6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s+26^s+28^s+30^s+…)

Then:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p$

+ (6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s+26^s+28^s+30^s+34^s+…)

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p$

+ 2^s * (3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+19^s+21^s+23^s+…)

+ 2^s * (6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s+26^s+28s+30^s+34^s+…)

We have : $\sum_{s/s} odd$ = 1+3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+19^s+21^s+23^s+……..

Then : $\sum_{s/s} odd$ -1 = 3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+19^s+21^s+23^s+……..

Let us substitute this value in the equation 1 , we get as a result :

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p$

+ 2^s * ($\sum_{s/s} odd$ - 1)

+ 2^s * (6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s+26^s+28s+30^s+34^s+…)

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p$ + 2^s * ($\sum_{s/s} odd$ - 1)

+ 2^s * (6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s+26^s+28s+30^s+34^s+…)

We repeat the same operation and we get :

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p$ + 2^s * ($\sum_{s/s} odd$ - 1)

+ 2^s *2^s * (3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+19^s+21^s+23^s+…)

+ 2^s *2^s * (6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s+26^s+28s+30^s+34^s+…)

We have : $\sum_{s/s} odd$ -1 = 3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+19^s+21^s+23^s+…

Therefore :

$$① \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p + 2^s * (\sum_{s/s} odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^{2s} * (3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+19^s+21^s+23^s+\ldots)$$

$$+ 2^s * 2^s * (6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s+26^s+28s+30^s+34^s+\ldots)$$

We have : $\sum odd$ -1 = $3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+19^s+21^s+23^s+\ldots$

Then :

$$① \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p + 2^s * (\sum_{s/s} odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^{2s} * (\sum_{s/s} odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^s * 2^s * (6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s+26^s+28s+30^s+34^s+\ldots)$$

So we get :

$$① \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p + 2^s * (\sum_{s/s} odd - 1) + 2^{2s} * (\sum_{s/s} odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^s * 2^s * (6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s+26^s+28s+30^s+34^s+\ldots)$$

We repeat the same operation:

$$① \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p + 2^s * (\sum_{s/s} odd - 1) + 2^{2s} * (\sum_{s/s} odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^s * 2^s * 2^s * (3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+19^s+21^s+23^s+\ldots)$$

$$+ 2^s * 2^s * 2^s * (6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s+26^s+28s+30^s+34^s+\ldots)$$

Then:

$$① \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p + 2^s * (\sum_{s/s} odd - 1) + 2^{2s} * (\sum_{s/s} odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^{3s} * (3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+23+\ldots)$$

$$+ 2^s * 2^s * 2^s * (6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s+26^s+28s+30^s+34^s+\ldots)$$

We have : $\sum_{s/s} odd$ -1 = $3^s+5^s+7^s+9^s+11^s+13^s+15^s+17^s+19^s+21^s+23^s+\ldots..$

Therefore:

$$(1) \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p + 2^s * (\sum_{s/s} odd - 1) + 2^{2s} * (\sum_{s/s} odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^{3s} * (\sum_{s/s} odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^s * 2^s * 2^s * (6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s+26^s+28s+30^s+34^s+\dots)$$

Then:

$$(1) \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p + 2^s*(\sum_{s/s} odd - 1)+2^{2s}*(\sum_{s/s} odd - 1)+2^{3s}*(\sum_{s/s} odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^s * 2^s * 2^s * (6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s+26^s+28s+30^s+34^s+\dots)$$

We get as a result:

$$(1) \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p + (2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s})*(\sum_{s/s} odd - 1)$$

$$+ 2^s * 2^s * 2^s * (6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s+26^s+28s+30^s+34^s+\dots)$$

So we repeat the same operation until the infinity and we get as a result:

$$(1) \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p + (2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + \dots)*(\sum_{s/s} odd - 1)$$

$$+ (2^s * 2^s * 2^s * \dots) (6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s+26^s+28s+30^s+34^s+\dots)$$

<u>Using YAHYA SINWAR theorem and notion of zero and zero distance</u>, we get as a result:

$$2^s * 2^s * 2^s * \dots = 0 \Longrightarrow (2^s * 2^s * 2^s * \dots) (6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s \dots) = 0$$

Then:

$$(1) \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p + (2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + \dots)*(\sum_{s/s} odd - 1)$$

<u>Using MOHAMMED DEIF Formula</u>, May Allah protect him , we have:

$$\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p = 2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} + 2^{4s} + 2^{5s} + \dots = - 2^s / (2^s - 1)$$

Therefore the equation 1 will be:

$$(1) \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p + \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p *(\sum_{s/s} odd - 1)$$

$$(1) \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p + (\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p * \sum_{s/s} odd) - \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p$$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p * \sum_{s/s} odd$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = - 2^s/(2^s - 1) * \sum_{s/s} odd$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} + 2^s/(2^s - 1) * \sum_{s/s} odd = 0$

Using Esharefa Almojahida Lalla Aisha Formula , we have:

$Z'(S) = - 1/(2^s - 1) * \sum_{s/s} odd$

$\sum_{s/s} odd = - (2^s - 1) * Z'(S)$

we substitute in the equation 1 and we get:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = - 2^s/(2^s - 1) * - (2^s - 1) * Z'(S)$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = 2^s * Z'(S)$

Then:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow Z'(S) = 1/2^s * \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even}$

As conclusion we get:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sum_{s/s} Even = - 2^s/(2^s - 1) * \sum_{s/s} odd}$

$\boldsymbol{\sum_{s/s} Even + 2^s/(2^s - 1) * \sum_{s/s} odd = 0}$

$\boldsymbol{Z'(S) = 1/2^s * \sum_{s/s} Even}$

$\boldsymbol{\sum_{s/s} Even = 2^s * Z'(S)}$

This is Sidi Rashid and Lalla Khadija method and formula

**** Lalla Nada Method and formula: Relationship between the sum of reciprocals of even numbers that its exponent is a complex numbers S, and the sum of reciprocals of odd numbers that its exponent is a complex numbers S, and the relationship between the sum of reciprocals of even numbers that its exponent is a complex numbers S, and Zeta Z(S)**

$\boxed{1}$ = $\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}}$ = $1/2^s+1/4^s+1/6^s+1/8^s+1/10^s+1/12^s+1/14^s+1/16^s+1/18^s+1/20^s$

$+1/22^s+1/24^s+1/26^s+1/28^s+1/30^s+1/32^s+1/34^s+1/36^s+1/38^s$

$+1/40^s+1/42^s+1/44^s+1/46^s+1/48^s+1/50^s+1/52^s+1/54^s+1/56^s$

$+1/58^s+1/60^s+1/62^s+1/64^s+1/66^s+1/68^s+1/70^s+1/72^s$......

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}}$ = $(1/2^s+1/4^s+1/8^s+1/16^s+1/32^s+1/64^s+1/128^s+1/512^s+1/1024^s+.....)$

$+(1/6^s+1/10^s+1/12^s+1/14^s+1/18^s+1/20^s+1/22^s+1/24^s+1/26^s+1/28^s+1/30^s+1/34^s+...)$

We have :

$\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ = $1/2^s+1/4^s+1/8^s+1/16^s+1/32^s+...$ = $1/2^s+1/2^{2s}+1/2^{3s}+1/2^{4s}+1/2^{5s}+...$

We substitute the left part of the equation and we get as a result:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ $+(1/6^s+1/10^s+1/12^s+1/14^s+1/18^s+1/20^s+1/22^s+.....)$

Then:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}}$ $=\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$

$+ (1/6^s+1/10^s+1/12^s+1/14^s+1/18^s+1/20^s+1/22^s+1/24^s+1/26^s+1/28^s+1/30^s+1/34^s+...)$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}}$ $=\sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$

$+1/2^s * (1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s+1/19^s+1/21^s+1/23^s+...)$

$+1/2^s * (1/6^s+1/10^s+1/12^s+1/14^s+1/18^s+1/20^s+1/22^s+1/24^s+1/26^s+1/28^s+1/30^s+1/34^s+...)$

We have : $\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$ = 1+1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s+1/19^s+1/21^s+1/23^s+...

Then : $\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$ -1 = 1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s+1/19^s+1/21^s+1/23^s+...

Let us substitute this value in the equation 1 , we get as a result :

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$

+ 1/2^s * ($\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$ - 1)

+1/2^s * (1/6^s+1/10^s+1/12^s+1/14^s+1/18^s+1/20^s+1/22^s+1/24^s+1/26^s+1/28^s+1/30^s+1/34^s+...)

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ + 1/2^s * ($\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$ - 1)

+1/2^s * (1/6^s+1/10^s+1/12^s+1/14^s+1/18^s+1/20^s+1/22^s+1/24^s+1/26^s+1/28^s+1/30^s+1/34^s+...)

We repeat the same operation and we get :

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ + 1/2^s * ($\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$ - 1)

+ 1/2^s *1/2^s * (1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s+1/19^s+1/21^s+1/23^s+...)

+1/2^s * 1/2^s * (1/6^s+1/10^s+1/12^s+1/14^s+1/18^s+1/20^s+1/22^s+1/24^s+1/26^s+1/28^s+1/30^s+1/34^s+...)

We have: $\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$ -1 = 1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s+1/19^s+1/21^s+1/23^s+...

Therefore :

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ + 1/2^s * ($\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$ - 1)

+ 1/2^{2s} * (1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s+1/19^s+1/21^s+1/23^s+...)

+1/2^s * 1/2^s * (1/6^s+1/10^s+1/12^s+1/14^s+1/18^s+1/20^s+1/22^s+1/24^s+1/26^s+1/28^s+1/30^s+1/34^s+...)

We have: $\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$ -1 = 1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s+1/19^s+1/21^s+1/23^s+...

Then :

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ + 1/2^s * ($\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$ - 1)

+ 1/2^{2s} * ($\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$ - 1)

+1/2^s * 1/2^s * (1/6^s+1/10^s+1/12^s+1/14^s+1/18^s+1/20^s+1/22^s+1/24^s+1/26^s+1/28^s+1/30^s+1/34^s+...)

So we get :

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} + 1/2^s * (\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} - 1) + 1/2^{2s} * (\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} - 1)$$

$+1/2^s * 1/2^s * (1/6^s+1/10^s+1/12^s+1/14^s+1/18^s+1/20^s+1/22^s+1/24^s+1/26^s+1/28^s+1/30^s+1/34^s+\ldots)$

We repeat the same operation:

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} + 1/2^s * (\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} - 1) + 1/2^{2s} * (\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} - 1)$$

$+ 1/2^s *1/2^s * 1/2^s * (1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s+1/19^s+1/21^s+1/23^s+\ldots)$

$+1/2^s*1/2^s*1/2* (1/6^s+1/10^s+1/12^s+1/14^s+1/18^s+1/20^s+1/22^s+1/24^s+1/26^s+1/28^s+1/30^s+1/34^s+\ldots)$

Then:

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} + 2^s * (\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} - 1) + 2^{2s} * (\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} - 1)$$

$+ 1/2^{3s} * (1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s+1/19^s+1/21^s+1/23^s+\ldots)$

$+1/2^s *1/2^s *1/2^s * (1/6^s+1/10^s+1/12^s+1/14^s+1/18^s+1/20^s+1/22^s+1/24^s+1/26^s+1/28^s+1/30^s+1/34^s+\ldots)$

We have: $\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$ -1 = $1/3^s+1/5^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/11^s+1/13^s+1/15^s+1/17^s+1/19^s+1/21^s+1/23^s+\ldots$

Therefore:

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} + 1/2^s * (\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} - 1) + 1/2^{2s} * (\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} - 1)$$

$$+ 1/2^{3s} * (\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} - 1)$$

$+1/2^s *1/2^s *1/2^s * (1/6^s+1/10^s+1/12^s+1/14^s+1/18^s+1/20^s+1/22^s+1/24^s+1/26^s+1/28^s+1/30^s+1/34^s+\ldots)$

Then:

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} +1/2^s*(\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} - 1)+1/2^{2s}*(\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} - 1)+1/2^{3s}*(\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} - 1)$$

$+1/2^s *1/2^s *1/2^s * (1/6^s+1/10^s+1/12^s+1/14^s+1/18^s+1/20^s+1/22^s+1/24^s+1/26^s+1/28^s+1/30^s+1/34^s+\ldots)$

We get as a result:

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} + (1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s})*(\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} - 1)$$

$+1/2^s *1/2^s *1/2^s * (1/6^s+1/10^s+1/12^s+1/14^s+1/18^s+1/20^s+1/22^s+1/24^s+1/26^s+1/28^s+1/30^s+1/34^s+\ldots)$

So we repeat the same operation until the infinity and we get as a result:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ +(1/2^{s} +1/2^{2s} +1/2^{3s} +1/2^{4s} +1/2^{5s} +...)*($\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$ - 1)

+ (1/2^{s} *1/2^{s} *1/2^{s} *...) (1/6^{s}+1/10^{s}+1/12^{s}+1/14^{s}+1/18^{s}+1/20^{s}+1/22^{s}+1/24^{s}+1/26^{s}+1/28^{s}+1/30^{s}+1/34^{s}+...)

Using YAHYA SINWAR theorem and notion of zero and zero distance, we get as a result:

1/2^{s} *1/2^{s} *1/2^{s} *...= 0 $\Longrightarrow$ (1/2^{s} *1/2^{s} *1/2^{s} *...)(6^{s}+10^{s}+12^{s}+14^{s}+18^{s}+20^{s}+22^{s}+24^{s}...) = 0

Then:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ + (1/2^{s} + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} +1/2^{4s} +1/2^{5s} +...)*($\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$ - 1)

Using SALAH SHEHADEH Formula, we have:

$\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ = 1/2^{s} + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} +1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} +..... = 1/(2^{s} – 1)

Therefore the equation 1 will be:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} + \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$ *($\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$ - 1)

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} + (\sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} * \sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}) - \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \sum_{\substack{n=1\\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} * \sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}}$ = 1 /(2^{s} – 1) * $\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}}$ -1 /(2^{s} – 1) * $\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$ = 0

Using Lalla FATIMA EZZAHRA and Tracy Formula , we have:

Z(S) = 2^{s} /(2^{s} – 1) * $\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$

$\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$ = (2^{s} – 1)/2^{s} * Z(S)

we substitute in the equation 1 and we get:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}}$ = 1 /(2^{s} – 1) * (2^{s} – 1)/2^{s} * Z(S)

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}}$ = 1/2^{s} * Z(S)

Then:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ Z(S) = 2^{s} * $\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}}$

As conclusion we get:

$$1 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{Even} = 1/(2^s - 1) * \sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$$

$$\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} = (2^s - 1) * \sum_{s/s} \overline{Even}$$

$$Z(S) = 2^s * \sum_{s/s} \overline{Even}$$

$$\sum_{s/s} \overline{Even} = 1/2^s * Z(S)$$

This is Lalla Nada method and formula

** Ousslino, Shaymaa and Dounya formula:

We have: $Z(S) = 2^S * (\prod^{S-1}.\sin(\prod S/2).\jmath(1 - S).Z(1 - S))$

<u>**Using Lalla NADA Formula**</u> , we have:

$Z(S) = 2^S * \sum_{s/s} \overline{Even}$

Then:

$2^S * \sum_{s/s} \overline{Even} = 2^S * (\prod^{S-1}.\sin(\prod S/2).\jmath(1 - S).Z(1 - S))$

$$\sum_{s/s} \overline{Even} = \prod^{s-1}.\sin(\prod S/2).\jmath(1 - S).Z(1 - S)$$

This is Ousslino, Shaymaa and Dounya formula

** Moataz Matar formula:

<u>**Using Lalla NADA Formula**</u> , we have:

$\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} = (2^S - 1) * \sum_{s/s} \overline{Even}$

<u>**Using Ousslino, Shaymaa and Dounya Formula**</u> , we have:

$\sum_{s/s} \overline{Even} = \prod^{S-1}.\sin(\prod S/2).\jmath(1 - S).Z(1 - S)$

So as a conclusion we get:

$$\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} = (2^s - 1) * (\prod^{s-1}.\sin(\prod S/2).\jmath(1 - S).Z(1 - S))$$

This is Moataz Matar formula

** The Martyrs commanders Method and formula (Marwan Issa, Ghazi Abu Tamaa, Raed Thabet ,Rafei Salama ,Ayman Noufal and Ahmed Al Ghandour: Relationship between the sum of natural numbers and the sum of its reciprocals, and the relationship among Z(1), Z(-1) and Z(0)

Using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , we have:

$- 1 - (1/2^1+1/2^2 +1/2^3 +1/2^4 +1/2^5 +1/2^6 +1/2^7+....) = 2^1 +2^2 +2^3 +2^4 +2^5 +2^6 +2^7 +...$

Then: $-1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^n$

And using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , we have:

$- 1 - (1/3^1+1/3^2 +1/3^3 +1/3^4 +1/3^5 +1/3^6 +1/3^7+....) = 3^1 +3^2 +3^3 +3^4 +3^5 +3^6 +3^7 +...$

Then: $-1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/3^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/3^n$

And using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , we have:

$- 1 - (1/5^1+1/5^2 +1/5^3 +1/5^4 +1/5^5 +1/5^6 +1/5^7+....) = 5^1 +5^2 +5^3 +5^4 +5^5 +5^6 +5^7 +...$

Then: $-1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/5^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/5^n$

And using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , we have:

$- 1 - (1/7^1+1/7^2 +1/7^3 +1/7^4 +1/7^5 +1/7^6 +1/7^7+....) = 7^1 +7^2 +7^3 +7^4 +7^5 +7^6 +7^7 +...$

Then: $-1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/7^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/7^n$

And using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , we have:

$- 1 - (1/P^1+1/P^2 +1/P^3 +1/P^4 +1/P^5 +1/P^6 +1/P^7+....) = P^1 +P^2 +P^3 +P^4 +P^5 +P^6 +P^7 +...$

Then: $-1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/P^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/P^n$

And using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , we have:

$- 1 - (1/6^1+1/6^2 +1/6^3 +1/6^4 +1/6^5 +1/6^6 +1/6^7+....) = 6^1 +6^2 +6^3 +6^4 +6^5 +6^6 +6^7 +...$

Then: $-1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/6^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/6^n$

And using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , we have:

$- 1- (1/10^1+1/10^2 +1/10^3 +1/10^4 +1/10^5 +....) = 10^1 +10^2 +10^3 +10^4 +10^5 +...$

Then: $-1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/10^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/10^n$

And using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , we have:

$$- 1- (1/12^1+1/12^2 +1/12^3 +1/12^4 +1/12^5 +....) = 12^1 +12^2 +12^3 +12^4 +12^5 +...$$

Then: $-1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/12^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/12^n$

And using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , we have:

$$- 1 - (1/\prod p^1+1/\prod p^2 +1/\prod p^3 +1/\prod p^4 +1/\prod p^5 +....) = \prod p^1 +\prod p^2 +\prod p^3 +\prod p^4 +\prod p^5 +...$$

Then: $-1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/(\prod p^n) = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/(\prod p^n)$

Let us sum the whole parts , and we get as a result:

$$- 1 - (1/2^1+1/2^2 +1/2^3 +1/2^4 +1/2^5 +1/2^6 +1/2^7+....) = 2^1 +2^2 +2^3 +2^4 +2^5 +2^6 +2^7 +...$$

+

$$- 1 - (1/3^1+1/3^2 +1/3^3 +1/3^4 +1/3^5 +1/3^6 +1/3^7+....) = 3^1 +3^2 +3^3 +3^4 +3^5 +3^6 +3^7 +...$$

+

$$- 1 - (1/5^1+1/5^2 +1/5^3 +1/5^4 +1/5^5 +1/5^6 +1/5^7+....) = 5^1 +5^2 +5^3 +5^4 +5^5 +5^6 +5^7 +...$$

+

$$- 1 - (1/7^1+1/7^2 +1/7^3 +1/7^4 +1/7^5 +1/7^6 +1/7^7+....) = 7^1 +7^2 +7^3 +7^4 +7^5 +7^6 +7^7 +...$$

+

....

+

....

+

$$- 1 - (1/P^1+1/P^2 +1/P^3 +1/P^4 +1/P^5 +1/P^6 +1/P^7+....) = P^1 +P^2 +P^3 +P^4 +P^5 +P^6 +P^7 +...$$

+

$$- 1 - (1/6^1+1/6^2 +1/6^3 +1/6^4 +1/6^5 +1/6^6 +1/6^7+....) = 6^1 +6^2 +6^3 +6^4 +6^5 +6^6 +6^7 +...$$

+

$$- 1- (1/10^1+1/10^2 +1/10^3 +1/10^4 +1/10^5 +....) = 10^1 +10^2 +10^3 +10^4 +10^5 +...$$

+

$$- 1- (1/12^1+1/12^2 +1/12^3 +1/12^4 +1/12^5 +....) = 12^1 +12^2 +12^3 +12^4 +12^5 +...$$

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$$- 1 - (1/\prod p^1+1/\prod p^2 +1/\prod p^3 +1/\prod p^4 +1/\prod p^5 +....) = \prod p^1 +\prod p^2 +\prod p^3 +\prod p^4 +\prod p^5 +...$$

$$= - Z(0) - \left(\sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^m}\right) - \left(\sum_{p=3}^{+\infty}\left(\sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{p^m}\right)\right) - \left(\sum_{(\prod p)=6}^{+\infty}\left(\sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(\prod p)^m}\right)\right) = \left(\sum_{m=-1}^{-\infty} \frac{1}{2^m}\right) + \left(\sum_{p=3}^{+\infty}\left(\sum_{-1}^{-\infty} \frac{1}{p^m}\right)\right) + \left(\sum_{(\prod p)=6}\left(\sum_{m=-1}^{-\infty} \frac{1}{(\prod p)^m}\right)\right)$$

$\Longleftrightarrow$ $-Z(0) - (\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^n) - (\sum_{P=3}^{+\infty}(\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/P^n)) - (\sum_{\prod p=6}^{+\infty}(\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/\prod p^n))$

$= (\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^n) - (\sum_{P=3}^{+\infty}(\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/P^n)) - (\sum_{\prod p=6}^{+\infty}(\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/\prod p^n))$

Therefore:

$- Z(0) - (1/2 + 1/3 + 1/4 + 1/5 + 1/6 + 1/7 + \ldots\ldots) = 2+3+4+5+6+7+\ldots\ldots.$

$- Z(0) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - (1/2 + 1/3 + 1/4 + 1/5 + 1/6 + 1/7 + \ldots) = 2+3+4+5+6+7+\ldots.$

$- Z(0) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - (1 + 1/2 + 1/3 + 1/4 + 1/5 + 1/6 + 1/7 + \ldots) = 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+\ldots$

1 $= 2 - Z(0) - (1 + 1/2 + 1/3 + 1/4 + 1/5 + 1/6 + 1/7 + \ldots) = 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+\ldots$

We have: $Z(1) = 1 + 1/2 + 1/3 + 1/4 + 1/5 + 1/6 + 1/7 + \ldots)$

We have: $Z(-1) = 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+\ldots$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $2 - Z(0) - Z(1) = Z(-1)$

Let us use this formula that we are going to prove later on:

$Z(0) = 2 - \prod^2/6$

We are going to substitute $Z(0)$ by its value, so we get as a result:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $2 - (2 - \prod^2/6) - Z(1) = Z(-1)$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\prod^2/6 - Z(1) = Z(-1)$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\mathbf{Z(1) + Z(-1) = \prod^2/6}$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\mathbf{Z(1) + Z(-1) - \prod^2/6 = 0}$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\mathbf{Z(1) + Z'(1) = \prod^2/6}$

This is The martyrs Commanders formula (Marwan Issa , Ghazi Abu Tamaa, Raed Thabet, Rafei Salama, Ayman Noufal and Ahmed Al Ghandour)

** My Spiritual Father SIDI ABDESSALAM YASSINE Method and formula" May ALLAH sanctify his secret": Relationship between Zeta Z(S) and Zeta Prime Z'(S)

Using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , we have:

$- 1 - (1/2^{s}+1/2^{2s} +1/2^{3s} +1/2^{4s} +1/2^{5s} +....) = 2^{s} +2^{2s} +2^{3s} +2^{4s} +2^{5s} +2^{6s} +2^{7s} +...$

Then: $-1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^{ns} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^{ns}$

And using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , we have:

$- 1 - (1/3^{s}+1/3^{2s} +1/3^{3s} +1/3^{4s} +1/3^{5s} +....) = 3^{s} +3^{2s} +3^{3s} +3^{4s} +3^{5s} +...$

Then: $-1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/3^{ns} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/3^{ns}$

And using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , we have:

$- 1 - (1/5^{s}+1/5^{2s} +1/5^{3s} +1/5^{4s} +1/5^{5s} +....) = 5^{s} +5^{2s} +5^{3s} +5^{4s} +5^{5s} +...$

Then: $-1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/5^{ns} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/5^{ns}$

And using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , we have:

$- 1 - (1/7^{s}+1/7^{2s} +1/7^{3s} +1/7^{4s} +1/7^{5s} +....) = 7^{s} +7^{2s} +7^{3s} +7^{4s} +7^{5s} +...$

Then: $-1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/7^{ns} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/7^{ns}$

And using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , we have:

$- 1 - (1/P^{s}+1/P^{2s} +1/P^{3s} +1/P^{4s} +1/P^{5s} +....) = P^{s} +P^{2s} +P^{3s} +P^{4s} +P^{5s} +...$

Then: $-1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/P^{ns} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/P^{ns}$

And using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , we have:

$- 1 - (1/6^{s}+1/6^{2s} +1/6^{3s} +1/6^{4s} +1/6^{5s} +....) = 6^{s} +6^{2s} +6^{3s} +6^{4s} +6^{5s} +...$

Then: $-1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/6^{ns} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/6^{ns}$

And using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , we have:

$- 1- (1/10^{s}+1/10^{2s} +1/10^{3s} +1/10^{4s} +1/10^{5s} +....) = 10^{s} +10^{2s} +10^{3s} +10^{4s} +10^{5s} +...$

Then: $-1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/10^{ns} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/10^{ns}$

<u>And using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance</u> , we have:

$$- 1- (1/12^{s}+1/12^{2s} +1/12^{3s} +1/12^{4s} +1/12^{5s} +....) = 12^{s} +12^{2s} +12^{3s} +12^{4s} +12^{5s} +...$$

Then: $-1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/12^{ns} = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/12^{ns}$

<u>And using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance</u> , we have:

$$- 1 - (1/\prod p^{s}+1/\prod p^{2s} +1/\prod p^{3s} +1/\prod p^{4s} +1/\prod p^{5s} +....) = \prod p^{s} +\prod p^{2s} +\prod p^{3s} +\prod p^{4s} +\prod p^{5s} +...$$

Then: $-1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/(\prod p^{\ ns}) = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/(\prod p^{\ ns})$

Let us sum the whole parts , and we get as a result:

$$- 1 - (1/2^{s}+1/2^{2s} +1/2^{3s} +1/2^{4s} +1/2^{5s} +....) = 2^{s} +2^{2s} +2^{3s} +2^{4s} +2^{5s} +...$$

+

$$- 1 - (1/3^{s}+1/3^{2s} +1/3^{3s} +1/3^{4s} +1/3^{5s} +....) = 3^{s} +3^{2s} +3^{3s} +3^{4s} +3^{5s} +...$$

+

$$- 1 - (1/5^{s}+1/5^{2s} +1/5^{3s} +1/5^{4s} +1/5^{5s} +....) = 5^{s} +5^{2s} +5^{3s} +5^{4s} +5^{5s} +...$$

+

$$- 1 - (1/7^{s}+1/7^{2s} +1/7^{3s} +1/7^{4s} +1/7^{5s} +....) = 7^{s} +7^{2s} +7^{3s} +7^{4s} +7^{5s} +...$$

+

....

+

....

+

$$- 1 - (1/P^{s}+1/P^{2s} +1/P^{3s} +1/P^{4s} +1/P^{5s} +....) = P^{s} +P^{2s} +P^{3s} +P^{4s} +P^{5s} +...$$

+

$$- 1 - (1/6^{s}+1/6^{2s} +1/6^{3s} +1/6^{4s} +1/6^{5s} +....) = 6^{s} +6^{2s} +6^{3s} +6^{4s} +6^{5s} +...$$

+

$$- 1- (1/10^{s}+1/10^{2s} +1/10^{3s} +1/10^{4s} +1/10^{5s} +....) = 10^{s} +10^{2s} +10^{3s} +10^{4s} +10^{5s} +...$$

+

$$- 1- (1/12^{s}+1/12^{2s} +1/12^{3s} +1/12^{4s} +1/12^{5s} +....) = 12^{s} +12^{2s} +12^{3s} +12^{4s} +12^{5s} +...$$

+

....

+

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+

$$- 1 - (1/\prod p^{s}+1/\prod p^{2s} +1/\prod p^{3s} +1/\prod p^{4s} +1/\prod p^{5s} +....) = \prod p^{s} +\prod p^{2s} +\prod p^{3s} +\prod p^{4s} +\prod p^{5s} +...$$

$$-Z(0) - \left(\sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^{ms}}\right) - \left(\sum_{p=3}^{+\infty}\left(\sum_{m=1}^{+\infty}\frac{1}{p^{ms}}\right)\right) - \left(\sum_{(\Pi p)=6}^{+\infty}\left(\sum_{m=1}^{+\infty}\frac{1}{(\Pi p)^{ms}}\right)\right) = \left(\sum_{m=-1}^{-\infty}\frac{1}{2^{ms}}\right) + \left(\sum_{p=3}^{+\infty}\left(\sum_{m=-1}^{-\infty}\frac{1}{p^{ms}}\right)\right) + \left(\sum_{(\Pi p)=6}^{+\infty}\left(\sum_{m=-1}^{-\infty}\frac{1}{(\Pi p)^{ms}}\right)\right)$$

$\Longleftrightarrow$ -Z(0) – $(\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/2^{ns})$ – $(\sum_{P=3}^{+\infty}(\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/P^{ns}))$ – $(\sum_{\prod p=6}^{+\infty}(\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/\prod p^{ns}))$
= $(\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/2^{ns})$ – $(\sum_{P=3}^{+\infty}(\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/P^{ns}))$ – $(\sum_{\prod p=6}^{+\infty}(\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1/\prod p^{ns}))$

Therefore:

- Z(0) – $(1/2^s + 1/3^s + 1/4^s + 1/5^s + 1/6^s + 1/7^s + \ldots\ldots) = 2^s + 3^s + 4^s + 5^s + 6^s + 7^s + \ldots\ldots.$

- Z(0)+$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ -$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ – $(1/2^s + 1/3^s + 1/4^s + 1/5^s + \ldots) = 2^s + 3^s + 4^s + 5^s + \ldots$

- Z(0) – $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ - $(1 + 1/2^s + 1/3^s + 1/4^s + 1/5^s + \ldots) = 1 + 2^s + 3^s + 4^s + 5^s + \ldots$

1 = 2 - Z(0) – $(1 + 1/2^s + 1/3^s + 1/4^s + 1/5^s + \ldots) = 1 + 2^s + 3^s + 4^s + 5^s + \ldots$

We have: Z(S) = $1 + 1/2^s + 1/3^s + 1/4^s + 1/5^s + 1/6^s + 1/7^s + \ldots$

We have: Z'(S) = Z(-S) = $1 + 2^s + 3^s + 4^s + 5^s + 6^s + 7^s + \ldots$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 2 - Z(0) - Z(S) = Z(-S)

Let us use this formula that we are going to prove later on:

Z(0) = 2 - $\prod^2/6$

We are going to substitute Z(0) by its value, so we get as a result:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 2 - (2 - $\prod^2/6$) - Z(S) = Z(-S)

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\prod^2/6$ - Z(S) = Z(-S)

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ **Z(S)+ Z(-S) = $\prod^2/6$**

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ **Z(S)+ Z(-S) - $\prod^2/6$ = 0**

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ **Z(S)+ Z'(S) = $\prod^2/6$**

This is MY Spiritual Father SIDI ABDESSALAM YASSINE formula: May Allah sanctify his secret

** Sidi Al-Alaoui and Sidi Al-Mallakh and Sidi Soucrate method and formula : the value of Z(0) and the value of log(0)

Using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , **and using First Palestinian Intifada Formula and Third Palestinian Intifada Formula,** we have:

$$- 1- (1/2^2 +1/2^4 +1/2^6 +1/2^8 +1/2^{10} + ...) = 2^2 +2^4 +2^6 +2^8 +2^{10} +...$$

Using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , **and using Nuseirat Massacre Formula and Al-Fajr Prayer Massacre Formula,** we have:

$$- 1- (1/P^2 +1/P^4 +1/P^6 +1/P^8 +1/P^{10} + ...) = P^2 +P^4 +P^6 +P^8 +P^{10} +...$$

Then we have:

$$- 1- (1/3^2 +1/3^4 +1/3^6 +1/3^8 +1/3^{10} + ...) = 3^2 +3^4 +3^6 +3^8 +3^{10} +...$$

And we have:

$$- 1- (1/5^2 +1/5^4 +1/5^6 +1/5^8 +1/5^{10} + ...) = 5^2 +5^4 +5^6 +5^8 +5^{10} +...$$

And we have also:

$$- 1- (1/7^2 +1/7^4 +1/7^6 +1/7^8 +1/7^{10} + ...) = 7^2 +7^4 +7^6 +7^8 +7^{10} +...$$

This is what happens for all prime numbers:

Using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , **and using Tangiers Brave People and Sidi Radwan Al-Qasteet Formula and Tariq Ibn Ziyad Formula,** we have:

$$- 1 - (1/\prod p^2 +1/\prod p^4 +1/\prod p^6 +1/\prod p^8 +1/\prod p^{10} ...) = \prod p^2 +\prod p^3 +\prod p^4 +\prod p^6 +\prod p^8 +\prod p^{10} +...$$

Then we have:

$$- 1- (1/6^2 +1/6^4 +1/6^6 +1/6^8 +1/6^{10} + ...) = 6^2 +6^4 +6^6 +6^8 +6^{10} +...$$

And we have:

$$- 1- (1/10^2 +1/10^4 +1/10^6 +1/10^8 +1/10^{10} + ...) = 10^2 +10^4 +10^6 +10^8 +10^{10} +...$$

And we have also:

$$- 1- (1/12^2 +1/12^4 +1/12^6 +1/12^8 +1/12^{10} + ...) = 12^2 +12^4 +12^6 +12^8 +12^{10} +...$$

This is what happens for all products of prime numbers:

So as a conclusion:

We have:

$$- 1 - (1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + ...) = 2^2 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + ...$$

And $- 1 - (1/3^2 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^8 + 1/3^{10} + ...) = 3^2 + 3^4 + 3^6 + 3^8 + 3^{10} + ...$

And $- 1 - (1/5^2 + 1/5^4 + 1/5^6 + 1/5^8 + 1/5^{10} + ...) = 5^2 + 5^4 + 5^6 + 5^8 + 5^{10} + ...$

And $- 1 - (1/7^2 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^8 + 1/7^{10} + ...) = 7^2 + 7^4 + 7^6 + 7^8 + 7^{10} + ...$

And ....

And ....

And ....

And $- 1 - (1/P^2 + 1/P^4 + 1/P^6 + 1/P^8 + 1/P^{10} + ...) = P^2 + P^4 + P^6 + P^8 + P^{10} + ...$

And we have:

$$- 1 - (1/6^2 + 1/6^4 + 1/6^6 + 1/6^8 + 1/6^{10} + ...) = 6^2 + 6^4 + 6^6 + 6^8 + 6^{10} + ...$$

$$- 1 - (1/10^2 + 1/10^4 + 1/10^6 + 1/10^8 + 1/10^{10} + ...) = 10^2 + 10^4 + 10^6 + 10^8 + 10^{10} + ...$$

$$- 1 - (1/12^2 + 1/12^4 + 1/12^6 + 1/12^8 + 1/12^{10} + ...) = 12^2 + 12^4 + 12^6 + 12^8 + 12^{10} + ...$$

And ....

And ....

And ....

And $- 1 - (1/\prod p^2 + 1/\prod p^4 + 1/\prod p^6 + 1/\prod p^8 + 1/\prod p^{10} ...) = \prod p^2 + \prod p^3 + \prod p^4 + \prod p^6 + \prod p^8 + \prod p^{10} + ...$

We can see that:

We have: $- 1 - (1/2^2 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^8 + 1/2^{10} + ...) = 2^2 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + ...$

Then: $- 1 - (1/2^2 + 1/(2^2)^2 + 1/(2^3)^2 + 1/(2^4)^2 + 1/(2^5)^2 + ...) = 2^2 + (2^2)^2 + (2^3)^2 + (2^4)^2 + (2^5)^2 + ...$

Therefore: $- 1 - (1/2^2 + 1/4^2 + 1/8^2 + 1/16^2 + 1/32^2 + ...) = 2^2 + 4^2 + 8^2 + 16^2 + 32^2 + ...$

We have: $- 1 - (1/3^2 + 1/3^4 + 1/3^6 + 1/3^8 + 1/3^{10} + ...) = 3^2 + 3^4 + 3^6 + 3^8 + 3^{10} + ...$

Then: $- 1 - (1/3^2 + 1/(3^2)^2 + 1/(3^3)^2 + 1/(3^4)^2 + 1/(3^5)^2 + ...) = 3^2 + (3^2)^2 + (3^3)^2 + (3^4)^2 + (3^5)^2 + ...$

Therefore: $- 1 - (1/3^2 + 1/9^2 + 1/27^2 + 1/81^2 + 1/243^2 + ...) = 3^2 + 9^2 + 27^2 + 81^2 + 243^2 + ...$

We have: $- 1 - (1/5^2 + 1/5^4 + 1/5^6 + 1/5^8 + 1/5^{10} + ...) = 5^2 + 5^4 + 5^6 + 5^8 + 5^{10} + ...$

Then: $- 1 - (1/5^2 + 1/(5^2)^2 + 1/(5^3)^2 + 1/(5^4)^2 + 1/(5^5)^2 + ...) = 5^2 + (5^2)^2 + (5^3)^2 + (5^4)^2 + (5^5)^2 + ...$

Therefore: $- 1 - (1/5^2 + 1/25^2 + 1/125^2 + 1/625^2 + 1/3125^2 + ...) = 5^2 + 25^2 + 125^2 + 625^2 + 3125^2 + ...$

We have: $- 1 - (1/7^2 + 1/7^4 + 1/7^6 + 1/7^8 + 1/7^{10} + ...) = 7^2 + 7^4 + 7^6 + 7^8 + 7^{10} + ...$

Then: $- 1 - (1/7^2 + 1/(7^2)^2 + 1/(7^3)^2 + 1/(7^4)^2 + 1/(7^5)^2 + ...) = 7^2 + (7^2)^2 + (7^3)^2 + (7^4)^2 + (7^5)^2 + ...$

Therefore: $- 1 - (1/7^2 + 1/49^2 + 1/343^2 + 1/2401^2 + 1/16807^2 + ..) = 7^2 + 49^2 + 343^2 + 2401^2 + 16807^2 + ...$

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We have: $- 1- (1/P^2 +1/P^4 +1/P^6 +1/P^8 +1/P^{10} + ...) = P^2 +P^4 +P^6 +P^8 +P^{10} +...$

Then: $- 1- (1/P^2 +1/(P^2)^2 +1/(P^3)^2 +1/(P^4)^2 +1/(P^5)^2 +...)=P^2 +(P^2)^2 +(P^3)^2 +(P^4)^2 +(P^5)^2 +...$

We have: $- 1- (1/6^2 +1/6^4 +1/6^6 +1/6^8 +1/6^{10} + ...) = 6^2 +6^4 +6^6 +6^8 +6^{10} +...$

Then: $- 1- (1/6^2 +1/(6^2)^2 +1/(6^3)^2 +1/(6^4)^2 +1/(6^5)^2 +...)=6^2 +(6^2)^2 +(6^3)^2 +(6^4)^2 +(6^5)^2 +...$

Therefore: $- 1-(1/6^2 +1/36^2 +1/216^2 +1/1296^2 +1/7776^2 + ..) = 6^2 +36^2 +216^2 +1296^2 +7776^2 +...$

We have: $- 1- (1/10^2 +1/10^4 +1/10^6 +1/10^8 +1/10^{10} +...) = 10^2 +10^4 +10^6 +10^8 +10^{10} +...$

Then: $- 1- (1/10^2 +1/(10^2)^2 +1/(10^3)^2 +1/(10^4)^2 +1/(10^5)^2 +..)=10^2 +(10^2)^2 +(10^3)^2 +(10^4)^2 +(10^5)^2 +..$

Therefore: $- 1-(1/10^2 +1/100^2 +1/1000^2 +1/10000^2 +1/100000^2 + ..) = 10^2 +100^2 +1000^2 +10000^2 +100000^2 +...$

We have: $- 1- (1/12^2 +1/12^4 +1/12^6 +1/12^8 +1/12^{10} +...) = 12^2 +12^4 +12^6 +12^8 +12^{10} +...$

Then: $- 1- (1/12^2 +1/(12^2)^2 +1/(12^3)^2 +1/(12^4)^2 +1/(12^5)^2 +..)=12^2 +(12^2)^2 +(12^3)^2 +(12^4)^2 +(12^5)^2 +..$

Therefore: $- 1-(1/12^2 +1/144^2 +1/1728^2 +1/20736^2 +1/248832^2 + ..) = 12^2 +144^2 +1728^2 +20736^2 +248832^2 +...$

We have: $- 1- (1/\prod p^2 +1/\prod p^4 +1/\prod p^6 +1/\prod p^8 +1/\prod p^{10} +...) = \prod p^2 +\prod p^4 +\prod p^6 +\prod p^8 +\prod p^{10} +...$

Then: $- 1- (1/\prod p^2+1/(\prod p^2)^2 +1/(\prod p^3)^2+1/(\prod p^4)^2 +1/(\prod p^5)^2 +..)=\prod p^2 +(\prod p^2)^2 +(\prod p^3)^2 +(\prod p^4)^2 +(\prod p^5)^2 +..$

Let us sum the whole parts, and we get as a result:

$- 1- (1/2^2 +1/4^2 +1/8^2 +1/16^2 +1/32^2 + ...) = 2^2 +4^2 +8^2 +16^2 +32^2 +...$

+

$- 1- (1/3^2 +1/9^2 +1/27^2 +1/81^2 +1/243^2 + ...) = 3^2 +9^2 +27^2 +81^2 +243^2 +...$

+

$- 1- (1/5^2 +1/25^2 +1/125^2 +1/625^2 +1/3125^2 + ...) = 5^2 +25^2 +125^2 +625^2 +3125^2 +...$

+

$- 1-(1/7^2 +1/49^2 +1/343^2 +1/2401^2 +1/16807^2 + ..) = 7^2 +49^2 +343^2 +2401^2 +16807^2 +...$

+

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....

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$- 1- (1/P^2 +1/(P^2)^2 +1/(P^3)^2 +1/(P^4)^2 +1/(P^5)^2 +...)=P^2 +(P^2)^2 +(P^3)^2 +(P^4)^2 +(P^5)^2 +...$

+

$- 1-(1/6^2 +1/36^2 +1/216^2 +1/1296^2 +1/7776^2 + ..) = 6^2 +36^2 +216^2 +1296^2 +7776^2 +...$

+

$- 1-(1/10^2 +1/100^2 +1/1000^2 +1/10000^2 +1/100000^2 + ..) = 10^2 +100^2 +1000^2 +10000^2 +100000^2 +...$

+

$- 1-(1/12^2 +1/144^2 +1/1728^2 +1/20736^2 +1/248832^2 + ..) = 12^2 +144^2 +1728^2 +20736^2 +248832^2 +...$

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$- 1- (1/\prod p^2+1/(\prod p^2)^2 +1/(\prod p^3)^2+1/(\prod p^4)^2 +1/(\prod p^5)^2 +..)=\prod p^2 +(\prod p^2)^2 +(\prod p^3)^2 +(\prod p^4)^2 +(\prod p^5)^2 +..$

---

1 $=- (1+1+1+1+...) - (1/2^2+1/3^2+1/4^2+1/5^2+1/6^2+1/7^2+...) = 2^2+3^2+4^2+5^2+6^2+7^2+...$

$=- Z(0) - (1/2^2+1/3^2+1/4^2+1/5^2+1/6^2+1/7^2+...) = 2^2+3^2+4^2+5^2+6^2+7^2+...$

$=- Z(0)+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - (1/2^2+1/3^2+1/4^2+1/5^2+1/6^2+1/7^2+...) = 2^2+3^2+4^2+5^2+6^2+7^2+...$

$= - Z(0) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - (1+1/2^2+1/3^2+1/4^2+1/5^2+1/6^2+1/7^2+...) = 1+2^2+3^2+4^2+5^2+6^2+7^2+...$

We have: $1+2^2+3^2+4^2+5^2+6^2+7^2+... = Z(-2) = 0$

Then the equation 1 will be: $- Z(0) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - (1+1/2^2+1/3^2+1/4^2+1/5^2+1/6^2+1/7^2+...) = 0$

We have: $1+1/2^2+1/3^2+1/4^2+1/5^2+1/6^2+1/7^2+... = Z(2) =\prod^2/6$

Then the equation 1 will be: - Z(0) - $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ - $\prod^2/6$ = 0

We have: Z(0) = - $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ - $\prod^2/6$

We have: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ = - 2

Then: Z(0) = 2 - $\prod^2/6$

As a conclusion we get:

Log (0) = Z(0) = 2 - ∏²/6

Log (0) = Z(0) =1+1+1+1+1+……. = 2 - (∏²/6) ≈ 0,356733333

This is Sidi Al-Alaoui and Sidi Al-Mallakh and Sidi Soukrate method and formula

** Tamer Almisshal "What is Hidden is greater" method and formula: Relationship between Zeta Z(2S) and Z(-2S)

Using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , and using Right of Return 3236 and Maher Jazi Formula and Palestinian Refugees 48 Formula,we have:

$$- 1- (1/2^{2s} +1/2^{4s} +1/2^{6s} +1/2^{8s} +1/2^{10s} + ...) = 2^{2s} +2^{4s} +2^{6s} +2^{8s} +2^{10s} +...$$

Using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , and using Khan Younis Massacre Formula(1956) and using Sabra and Shatila Massacre Formula(1982), we have:

$$- 1- (1/P^{2s} +1/P^{4s} +1/P^{6s} +1/P^{8s} +1/P^{10s} + ...) = P^{2s} +P^{4s} +P^{6s} +P^{8s} +P^{10s} +...$$

Then we have:

$$- 1- (1/3^{2s} +1/3^{4s} +1/3^{6s} +1/3^{8s} +1/3^{10s} + ...) = 3^{2s} +3^{4s} +3^{6s} +3^{8s} +3^{10s} +...$$

And we have:

$$- 1- (1/5^{2s} +1/5^{4s} +1/5^{6s} +1/5^{8s} +1/5^{10s} + ...) = 5^{2s} +5^{4s} +5^{6s} +5^{8s} +5^{10s} +...$$

And we have also:

$$- 1- (1/7^{2s} +1/7^{4s} +1/7^{6s} +1/7^{8s} +1/7^{10s} + ...) = 7^{2s} +7^{4s} +7^{6s} +7^{8s} +7^{10s} +...$$

This is what happens for all prime numbers that its exponent is a complex number S:

Using Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance , and using Al-Zallaqah Battle Formula and Zaynab An-Nafzawiyyah Formula, we have:

$$- 1 - (1/\prod p^{2s} +1/\prod p^{4s} +1/\prod p^{6s} +1/\prod p^{8s} +1/\prod p^{10s} ...) = \prod p^{2s} +\prod p^{3s} +\prod p^{4s} +\prod p^{6s} +\prod p^{8s} +\prod p^{10s} +...$$

Then we have:

$$- 1- (1/6^{2s} +1/6^{4s} +1/6^{6s} +1/6^{8s} +1/6^{10s} + ...) = 6^{2s} +6^{4s} +6^{6s} +6^{8s} +6^{10s} +...$$

And we have:

$$- 1- (1/10^{2s} +1/10^{4s} +1/10^{6s} +1/10^{8s} +1/10^{10s} + ...) = 10^{2s} +10^{4s} +10^{6s} +10^{8s} +10^{10s} +...$$

And we have also:

$$- 1- (1/12^{2s} +1/12^{4s} +1/12^{6s} +1/12^{8s} +1/12^{10s} + ...) = 12^{2s} +12^{4s} +12^{6s} +12^{8s} +12^{10s} +...$$

This is what happens for all products of prime numbers that its exponent is a complex number S:

So as a conclusion:

We have:

$$- 1- (1/2^{2s} +1/2^{4s} +1/2^{6s} +1/2^{8s} +1/2^{10s} + ...) = 2^{2s} +2^{4s} +2^{6s} +2^{8s} +2^{10s} +...$$

And $$- 1- (1/3^{2s} +1/3^{4s} +1/3^{6s} +1/3^{8s} +1/3^{10s} + ...) = 3^{2s} +3^{4s} +3^{6s} +3^{8s} +3^{10s} +...$$

And $$- 1- (1/5^{2s} +1/5^{4s} +1/5^{6s} +1/5^{8s} +1/5^{10s} + ...) = 5^{2s} +5^{4s} +5^{6s} +5^{8s} +5^{10s} +...$$

And $$- 1- (1/7^{2s} +1/7^{4s} +1/7^{6s} +1/7^{8s} +1/7^{10s} + ...) = 7^{2s} +7^{4s} +7^{6s} +7^{8s} +7^{10s} +...$$

And ....

And ....

And ....

And $$- 1- (1/P^{2s} +1/P^{4s} +1/P^{6s} +1/P^{8s} +1/P^{10s} + ...) = P^{2s} +P^{4s} +P^{6s} +P^{8s} +P^{10s} +...$$

And we have:

$$- 1- (1/6^{2s} +1/6^{4s} +1/6^{6s} +1/6^{8s} +1/6^{10s} + ...) = 6^{2s} +6^{4s} +6^{6s} +6^{8s} +6^{10s} +...$$

$$- 1- (1/10^{2s} +1/10^{4s} +1/10^{6s} +1/10^{8s} +1/10^{10s} + ...) = 10^{2s} +10^{4s} +10^{6s} +10^{8s} +10^{10s} +...$$

$$- 1- (1/12^{2s} +1/12^{4s} +1/12^{6s} +1/12^{8s} +1/12^{10s} + ...) = 12^{2s} +12^{4s} +12^{6s} +12^{8s} +12^{10s} +...$$

And ....

And ....

And ....

And $- 1 - (1/\prod p^{2s} +1/\prod p^{4s}/\prod p^{6s} +1/\prod p^{8s} +1/\prod p^{10s}+..) =\prod p^{2s} +\prod p^{3s} +\prod p^{4s} +\prod p^{6s} +\prod p^{8s} +\prod p^{10s} +..$

We can see that:

We have: $- 1- (1/2^{2s} +1/2^{4s} +1/2^{6s} +1/2^{8s} +1/2^{10s} + ...) = 2^{2s} +2^{4s} +2^{6s} +2^{8s} +2^{10s} +...$

Then: $- 1- (1/2^{2s} +1/(2^{2s})^2 +1/(2^{3s})^2 +1/(2^{4s})^2 +1/(2^{5s})^2 +...)=2^{2s} +(2^{2s})^2 +(2^{3s})^2 +(2^{4s})^2 +(2^{5s})^2 +...$

Therefore: $- 1- (1/2^{2s} +1/4^{2s} +1/8^{2s} +1/16^{2s} +1/32^{2s} + ...) = 2^{2s} +4^{2s} +8^{2s} +16^{2s} +32^{2s} +...$

We have: $- 1- (1/3^{2s} +1/3^{4s} +1/3^{6s} +1/3^{8s} +1/3^{10s} + ...) = 3^{2s} +3^{4s} +3^{6s} +3^{8s} +3^{10s} +...$

Then: $- 1- (1/3^{2s} +1/(3^{2s})^2 +1/(3^{3s})^2 +1/(3^{4s})^2 +1/(3^{5s})^2 +...)=3^{2s} +(3^{2s})^2 +(3^{3s})^2 +(3^{4s})^2 +(3^{5s})^2 +...$

Therefore: $- 1- (1/3^{2s} +1/9^{2s} +1/27^{2s} +1/81^{2s} +1/243^{2s} + ...) = 3^{2s} +9^{2s} +27^{2s} +81^{2s} +243^{2s} +...$

We have: $- 1- (1/5^{2s} +1/5^{4s} +1/5^{6s} +1/5^{8s} +1/5^{10s} + ...) = 5^{2s} +5^{4s} +5^{6s} +5^{8s} +5^{10s} +...$

Then: $- 1- (1/5^{2s} +1/(5^{2s})^2 +1/(5^{3s})^2 +1/(5^{4s})^2 +1/(5^{5s})^2 +...)=5^{2s} +(5^{2s})^2 +(5^{3s})^2 +(5^{4s})^2 +(5^{5s})^2 +...$

Therefore: $- 1- (1/5^{2s} +1/25^{2s} +1/125^{2s} +1/625^{2s} +1/3125^{2s} + ...) = 5^{2s} +25^{2s} +125^{2s} +625^{2s} +3125^{2s} +...$

We have: $- 1- (1/7^{2s} +1/7^{4s} +1/7^{6s} +1/7^{8s} +1/7^{10s} + ...) = 7^{2s} +7^{4s} +7^{6s} +7^{8s} +7^{10s} +...$

Then: $- 1- (1/7^{2s} +1/(7^{2s})^2 +1/(7^{3s})^2 +1/(7^{4s})^2 +1/(7^{5s})^2 +...)=7^{2s} +(7^{2s})^2 +(7^{3s})^2 +(7^{4s})^2 +(7^{5s})^2 +...$

Therefore: $- 1-(1/7^{2s} +1/49^{2s} +1/343^{2s} +1/2401^{2s} +1/16807^{2s} + ..) = 7^{2s} +49^{2s} +343^{2s} +2401^{2s} +16807^{2s} +...$

…….

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We have: $-1-(1/P^{2s}+1/P^{4s}+1/P^{6s}+1/P^{8s}+1/P^{10s}+....)=P^{2s}+P^{4s}+P^{6s}+P^{8s}+P^{10s}+...$

Then: $-1-(1/P^{2s}+1/(P^{2s})^2+1/(P^{3s})^2+1/(P^{4s})^2+1/(P^{5s})^2+...)=P^{2s}+(P^{2s})^2+(P^{3s})^2+(P^{4s})^2+(P^{5s})^2+...$

We have: $-1-(1/6^{2s}+1/6^{4s}+1/6^{6s}+1/6^{8s}+1/6^{10s}+....)=6^{2s}+6^{4s}+6^{6s}+6^{8s}+6^{10s}+...$

Then: $-1-(1/6^{2s}+1/(6^{2s})^2+1/(6^{3s})^2+1/(6^{4s})^2+1/(6^{5s})^2+...)=6^{2s}+(6^{2s})^2+(6^{3s})^2+(6^{4s})^2+(6^{5s})^2+...$

Therefore: $-1-(1/6^{2s}+1/36^{2s}+1/216^{2s}+1/1296^{2s}+1/7776^{2s}+..)=6^{2s}+36^{2s}+216^{2s}+1296^{2s}+7776^{2s}+...$

We have: $-1-(1/10^{2s}+1/10^{4s}+1/10^{6s}+1/10^{8s}+1/10^{10s}+...)=10^{2s}+10^{4s}+10^{6s}+10^{8s}+10^{10s}+...$

Then: $-1-(1/10^{2s}+1/(10^{2s})^2+1/(10^{3s})^2+1/(10^{4s})^2+1/(10^{5s})^2+..)=10^{2s}+(10^{2s})^2+(10^{3s})^2+(10^{4s})^2+(10^{5s})^2+..$

Therefore: $-1-(1/10^{2s}+1/100^{2s}+1/1000^{2s}+1/10000^{2s}+1/100000^{2s}+..)=10^{2s}+100^{2s}+1000^{2s}+10000^{2s}+100000^{2s}+..$

We have: $-1-(1/12^{2s}+1/12^{4s}+1/12^{6s}+1/12^{8s}+1/12^{10s}+...)=12^{2s}+12^{4s}+12^{6s}+12^{8s}+12^{10s}+...$

Then: $-1-(1/12^{2s}+1/(12^{2s})^2+1/(12^{3s})^2+1/(12^{4s})^2+1/(12^{5s})^2+..)=12^{2s}+(12^{2s})^2+(12^{3s})^2+(12^{4s})^2+(12^{5s})^2+..$

Therefore: $-1-(1/12^{2s}+1/144^{2s}+1/1728^{2s}+1/20736^{2s}+1/248832^{2s}+..)=12^{2s}+144^{2s}+1728^{2s}+20736^{2s}+248832^{2s}+...$

We have: $-1-(1/\prod p^{2s}+1/\prod p^{4s}+1/\prod p^{6s}+1/\prod p^{8s}+1/\prod p^{10s}+...)=\prod p^{2s}+\prod p^{4s}+\prod p^{6s}+\prod p^{8s}+\prod p^{10s}+...$

Then: $-1-(1/\prod p^{2s}+1/(\prod p^{2s})^2+1/(\prod p^{3s})^2+1/(\prod p^{4s})^2+1/(\prod p^{5s})^2+..)=\prod p^{2s}+(\prod p^{2s})^2+(\prod p^{3s})^2+(\prod p^{4s})^2+(\prod p^{5s})^2+..$

Let us sum the whole parts, and we get as a result:

$- 1 - (1/2^{2s} + 1/4^{2s} + 1/8^{2s} + 1/16^{2s} + 1/32^{2s} + \ldots) = 2^{2s} + 4^{2s} + 8^{2s} + 16^{2s} + 32^{2s} + \ldots$

+

$- 1 - (1/3^{2s} + 1/9^{2s} + 1/27^{2s} + 1/81^{2s} + 1/243^{2s} + \ldots) = 3^{2s} + 9^{2s} + 27^{2s} + 81^{2s} + 243^{2s} + \ldots$

+

$- 1 - (1/5^{2s} + 1/25^{2s} + 1/125^{2s} + 1/625^{2s} + 1/3125^{2s} + \ldots) = 5^{2s} + 25^{2s} + 125^{2s} + 625^{2s} + 3125^{2s} + \ldots$

+

$- 1 - (1/7^{2s} + 1/49^{2s} + 1/343^{2s} + 1/2401^{2s} + 1/16807^{2s} + ..) = 7^{2s} + 49^{2s} + 343^{2s} + 2401^{2s} + 16807^{2s} + \ldots$

+

....

+

....

+

$- 1 - (1/P^{2s} + 1/(P^{2s})^2 + 1/(P^{3s})^2 + 1/(P^{4s})^2 + 1/(P^{5s})^2 + \ldots) = P^{2s} + (P^{2s})^2 + (P^{3s})^2 + (P^{4s})^2 + (P^{5s})^2 + \ldots$

+

$- 1 - (1/6^{2s} + 1/36^{2s} + 1/216^{2s} + 1/1296^{2s} + 1/7776^{2s} + ..) = 6^{2s} + 36^{2s} + 216^{2s} + 1296^{2s} + 7776^{2s} + \ldots$

+

$- 1 - (1/10^{2s} + 1/100^{2s} + 1/1000^{2s} + 1/10000^{2s} + 1/100000^{2s} + ..) = 10^{2s} + 100^{2s} + 1000^{2s} + 10000^{2s} + 100000^{2s} + \ldots$

+

$- 1 - (1/12^{2s} + 1/144^{2s} + 1/1728^{2s} + 1/20736^{2s} + 1/248832^{2s} + ..) = 12^{2s} + 144^{2s} + 1728^{2s} + 20736^{2s} + 248832^{2s} + \ldots$

+

....

+

....

+

$- 1 - (1/\prod p^{2s} + 1/(\prod p^{2s})^2 + 1/(\prod p^{3s})^2 + 1/(\prod p^{4s})^2 + 1/(\prod p^{5s})^2 + ..) = \prod p^{2s} + (\prod p^{2s})^2 + (\prod p^{3s})^2 + (\prod p^{4s})^2 + (\prod p^{5s})^2 + ..$

---

1 $= - (1+1+1+1+\ldots) - (1/2^{2s} + 1/3^{2s} + 1/4^{2s} + 1/5^{2s} + 1/6^{2s} + 1/7^{2s} + \ldots) = 2^{2s} + 3^{2s} + 4^{2s} + 5^{2s} + 6^{2s} + 7^{2s} + \ldots$

$= - Z(0) - (1/2^{2s} + 1/3^{2s} + 1/4^{2s} + 1/5^{2s} + 1/6^{2s} + 1/7^{2s} + \ldots) = 2^{2s} + 3^{2s} + 4^{2s} + 5^{2s} + 6^{2s} + 7^{2s} + \ldots$

$= - Z(0) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - (1/2^{2s} + 1/3^{2s} + 1/4^{2s} + 1/5^{2s} + 1/6^{2s} + 1/7^{2s} + \ldots) = 2^{2s} + 3^{2s} + 4^{2s} + 5^{2s} + 6^{2s} + 7^{2s} + \ldots$

$= - Z(0) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - (1 + 1/2^{2s} + 1/3^{2s} + 1/4^{2s} + 1/5^{2s} + 1/6^{2s} + 1/7^{2s} + \ldots) = 1 + 2^{2s} + 3^{2s} + 4^{2s} + 5^{2s} + 6^{2s} + 7^{2s} + \ldots$

We have: $Z(2S) = 1 + 1/2^{2s} + 1/3^{2s} + 1/4^{2s} + 1/5^{2s} + 1/6^{2s} + 1/7^{2s} + \ldots$

We have: $Z'(2S) = Z(-2S) = 1 + 2^{2s} + 3^{2s} + 4^{2s} + 5^{2s} + 6^{2s} + 7^{2s} + \ldots$

Then the equation 1 will be: $- Z(0) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p - Z(2S) = Z(-2S)$

Then the equation 1 will be: $2 - Z(0) - Z(2S) = Z(-2S)$

We have: $Z(0) = 2 - \prod^2/6$

Then: $2 - (2 - \prod^2/6) - Z(2S) = Z(-2S)$

Therefore: $\prod^2/6 - Z(2S) = Z(-2S)$

As a conclusion we get:

$$\mathbf{Z(2S) + Z(-2S) = \prod^2/6}$$

$$\mathbf{Z(2S) + Z'(2S) = \prod^2/6}$$

$$\mathbf{Z(2S) + Z(-2S) - \prod^2/6 = 0}$$

$$\mathbf{Z(2S) + Z'(2S) - \prod^2/6 = 0}$$

This is Tamer Almisshal "What is Hidden is greater" method and formula

** The Martyr Sheikh Ahmed Yassine theorem and Formula

Using SIDI ABDESSALAM YASSINE Formula, we get :

$Z(S) = Z(-S) = \prod^2/6$

Let $S = 2N$, hence S is natural number

Then: 1 $= Z(2N) + Z(-2N) = \prod^2/6$

We have :

$Z(2N) = 1 + 1/2^{2N} + 1/3^{2N} + 1/4^{2N} + 1/5^{2N} + \ldots\ldots$

Using EULER Formula, we have:

$Z(2N) = 1 + 1/2^{2N} + 1/3^{2N} + 1/4^{2N} + 1/5^{2N} + \ldots\ldots = |B_{2N}| * (2^{2N-1} * \prod^{2N})/(2N)!$

Then:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow |B_{2N}| * (2^{2N-1} * \prod^{2N})/(2N)! + Z(-2N) = \prod^2/6$

Therefore:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\mathbf{Z(-2N) = \prod^2/6 - |B_{2N}| * (2^{2N-1} * \prod^{2N})/(2N)!}$

This is The Martyr Sheikh Ahmed Yassine Theorem and Formula

Ahmed Yassine special Formula when S = - 4 is :

$Z(-4) = \prod^2/6 - \prod^4/90 \approx 0{,}563$

Ahmed Yassine special Formula when S = - 6 is :

$Z(-6) = \prod^2/6 - \prod^6/945 \approx 0{,}629$

** Sinwar Stick theorem and notion:

*** Sinwar Stick Formula:

We have:

$Z(S) = \prod(-P^s/(1-P^s)) = (-2^s/(1-2^s))* (-3^s/(1-3^s))* (-5^s/(1-5^s))* (-7^s/(1-7^s))*$ ....

And we have:

$Z(- S) = \prod(1/(1-P^s)) = (1/(1-2^s))* (1/(1-3^s))* (1/(1-5^s))* (1/(1-7^s))*$ ....

And we have: By using Sidi Abdessalam Yassine Theorem

$Z(-S) + Z(S) = \prod^2/6$

we get as a result this :

$[(1/(1-2^s))*(1/(1-3^s))*(1/(1-5^s))*...]+[(-2^s/(1-2^s))*(-3^s/(1-3^s))*(-5^s/(1-5^s)*...] = \prod^2/6$

Then:

$[(1/(1-2^s))*(1/(1-3^s))*(1/(1-5^s))*...]+[(1/(1-2^s))*(1/(1-3^s))*(1/(1-5^s))*...)*((-2^S)*(-3^S)*(-5^S)*...)] = \prod^2/6$

Therefore:

1 $=[(1/(1-2^s))*(1/(1-3^s))*(1/(1-5^s))*...]*[1+ ((-2^S)*(-3^S)*(-5^S)*(-7^S)*(-11^S)*...)] = \prod^2/6$

We have:

$Z(- S) = \prod(1/(1-P^s)) = (1/(1-2^s))* (1/(1-3^s))* (1/(1-5^s))* (1/(1-7^s))*$ ....

Then the equation 1 will be :

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\mathbf{[1+ ((-2^S)*(-3^S)*(-5^S)*(-7^S)*(-11^S)*...)]* Z(- S) = \prod^2/6}$

This is SINWAR Stick Formula

*** Dr Hussam Abu Safiya and Yusuf Abu Abdellah and Dr Imane El Makhloufi Formula:

Question: what will be the result if we multiply the opposite numbers of all prime numbers by themselves until the infinity?

By using SINWAR Stick Formula , we have:

$$[1+ ((-2^S)*(-3^S)*(-5^S)*(-7^S)*(-11^S)*...)]* Z(- S) = \prod^2/6$$

Let S = 1

then the formula will be :

$$1 \quad = [1+ ((-2^1)*(-3^1)*(-5^1)*(-7^1)*(-11^1)*...)]* Z(- 1) = \prod^2/6$$

Therefore:

$$1 \quad \Longleftrightarrow [1+ ((-2)*(-3)*(-5)*(-7)*(-11)*...)]* Z(- 1) = \prod^2/6$$

We have :

$$Z(- 1) = 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+............... = -1/12$$

Then the equation will be :

$$1 \quad \Longleftrightarrow [1+ ((-2)*(-3)*(-5)*(-7)*(-11)*...)]*(- 1/12) = \prod^2/6$$

Therefore:

$$1 \quad \Longleftrightarrow [1+ ((-2)*(-3)*(-5)*(-7)*(-11)*...)] = (-12\prod^2)/6$$

As a result:

$$1 \quad \Longleftrightarrow [1+ ((-2)*(-3)*(-5)*(-7)*(-11)*...)] = -2\prod^2$$

Then:

$$1 \quad \Longleftrightarrow ((-2)*(-3)*(-5)*(-7)*(-11)*...) = -2\prod^2 -1 = - (2\prod^2 +1)$$

This is Hussam Abu Safiya Dr Yusuf Abu Abdellah and Dr Imane El Makhloufi Formula

*** Al-Qassam Shadow Unit Formula:

Question: what will be the result if we multiply the reciprocals of the opposite numbers of all prime numbers by themselves until the infinity?

By using SINWAR Stick Formula , we have:

$$[1+ ((-2^S)*(-3^S)*(-5^S)*(-7^S)*(-11^S)*\ldots)]* Z(- S) = \Pi^2/6$$

Let S = -1

then the formula will be :

$$1 \quad = [1+ ((-2^{-1})*(-3^{-1})*(-5^{-1})*(-7^{-1})*(-11^{-1})*\ldots)]* Z(1) = \Pi^2/6$$

Therefore:

$$1 \quad \Longleftrightarrow [1+ ((-1/2)*(-1/3)*(-1/5)*(-1/7)*(-1/11)*\ldots)]* Z(1) = \Pi^2/6$$

Using The martyrs Commanders Formula (Marwan Issa , Ghazi Abu Tamaa, Raed Thabet, Rafei Salama, Ayman Noufal and Ahmed Al Ghandour)

Then :

$$Z(1) + Z(-1) = \Pi^2/6$$

Therefore:

$$Z(1) = \Pi^2/6 - Z(-1)$$

As a result:

$$Z(1) = \Pi^2/6 + 1/12 = (2\Pi^2 +1)/12$$

Let us substitute the value of $Z(1)$ in the equation 1

$$\Longleftrightarrow [1+ ((-1/2)*(-1/3)*(-1/5)*(-1/7)*(-1/11)*\ldots)]* (2\Pi^2 +1)/12 = \Pi^2/6$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow [1+ ((-1/2)*(-1/3)*(-1/5)*(-1/7)*(-1/11)*\ldots)]= 12\Pi^2/(6*(2\Pi^2 +1))$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow [1+ ((-1/2)*(-1/3)*(-1/5)*(-1/7)*(-1/11)*\ldots)]= 2\Pi^2/(2\Pi^2 +1)$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow ((-1/2)*(-1/3)*(-1/5)*(-1/7)*(-1/11)*\ldots)= 2\Pi^2/(2\Pi^2 +1) \quad -1$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow ((-1/2)*(-1/3)*(-1/5)*(-1/7)*(-1/11)*\ldots)= [2\Pi^2 - (2\Pi^2 +1)]/(2\Pi^2 +1)$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow ((-1/2)*(-1/3)*(-1/5)*(-1/7)*(-1/11)*\ldots)= - 1/(2\Pi^2 +1)$$

This is Al-Qassam Shadow unit Formula

*** Ezzeddeen Al-haddad and Hussein fayyad Formula:

<u>Question: what will be the result if we multiply the number 1 by itself until the infinity?</u>

Using Dr Hussam Abu Safiya Formula , we have :

$$((-2)*(-3)*(-5)*(-7)*(-11)*...) = -2\prod^{2} -1 = -(2\prod^{2} +1)$$

Using Al-Qassam Shadow Unit Formula , we have :

$$((-1/2)*(-1/3)*(-1/5)*(-1/7)*(-1/11)*...) = -1/(2\prod^{2} +1)$$

Let us multiply Dr Hussam Abu Safiya Formula by Al-Qassam Shadow Unit Formula, then we get :

$$1 \quad =((-2)*(-3)*(-5)*(-7)*(-11)*...)*((-1/2)*(-1/3)*(-1/5)*(-1/7)*(-1/11)*...)= (-(2\prod^{2} +1))*(-1/(2\prod^{2} +1))$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow [(-2)*(-1/2)]*[(-3)*(-1/3)]*[(-5)*(-1/5)]*[(-7)*(-1/7)]*.....= (2\prod^{2} +1)/(2\prod^{2} +1)$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \mathbf{1*1*1*1*1*1*1*1*1*1*1..... = 1}$$

This is Ezzeddeen Al-Haddad and Hussein Fayyad Formula

** From classical mathematics to modern mathematics: postulate dropped down and new notions are being established, and the path of mathematics has been corrected

In classical mathematics, in the history of humanity mathematicians and scientist in general agree that if for example multiply the number 3 by itself until the infinity the result will be the infinity

Hence $x = 3^{(n+1)} = +\infty$

Despite using artificial intelligence Chat Gpt or DeepSeek , we get the same result that is infinity

But in modern mathematics and thanks to YAHYA SINWAR theorem and notion of zero and zero distance we get as a result 0 , hence: $3*3*3*....... = 0$

So apart from -1 and 0 and 1 ,any complex number S multiplied by itself until the infinity is 0

Hence: $S*S*S*....... = 0$

In classical mathematics, the logarithm function is not defined in 0 , it is defined in $]0, +\infty[$, that means log(0) does not exist hence $\log(0) = \emptyset$

But in modern mathematics, the logarithm function is defined in 0

Hence : $Z(0) = \log(0) = 2 - \pi^2/6 = 0{,}356733333$

Log (0) or Z(0) has the same properties of 0, hence it is an absorbent element, but it does not have the same value

In classical mathematics , EULER came up with his famous formula for S = 2

$$Z(2) = 1+ 1/2^2 +1/3^2 +1/4^2 +1/5^2 +1/6^2 +1/7^2 +....... = \pi^2/6$$

In modern mathematics, we came up with generalized EULER formula for any complex number S that is name is : **SIDI ABDESSALAM YASSINE** Formula $Z(S) + Z(-S) = \pi^2/6$

In classical mathematics, one of postulate that we strongly believe states that if we sum up natural numbers that are greater than 1 and their reciprocals, and we add 1 to this sum, automatically we get positive numbers

In modern mathematics, this postulate has dropped down. Now thanks to Ezzedeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of Zero and Zero Distance, we get new and accurate result , hence if we sum up natural numbers that are greater than 1 and their reciprocals, and we add 1 to this sum we get 0 as a result.

In classical mathematics, one of postulate that we strongly believe states that if we multiply 1 by itself until the infinity we get 1 as a result.

Hence : $1*1*1*....... = 1$

In modern mathematics, this postulate has been proved. Now, thanks to SINWAR stick theorem and notion, and Ezzedeen Al-Haddad and Hussein Fayad Formula , we get accurate result.

Hence : $1*1*1*....... = 1$

In classical mathematics, we have a simple complex plane that we all know

In modern mathematics, we have new concept of complex plane ,and new notions about complex numbers and complex plane have been established

Hence : $1/2 = - 1/2$, and this complex plane contains emptiness spaces ,and this shape looks like a black hole

In classical mathematics, we have a critical strip , hence all non trivial zero of Riemann Zeta function lie on 1/2

In modern mathematics, we have another critical strip that is Gaza strip, hence all non trivial zero of Ahmed Yassine Zeta function lie on -1/2

In classical mathematics, no one know the result of the product of all opposite prime number

In modern mathematics, and thanks to SINWAR stick theorem and notion and thanks to Hussam Abu Safiyyeh Formula we get accurate result: (-2)*(-3)*(-5)*(-7)*(-11)*.......... = $-2\prod^2 - 1 = -(2\prod^2 + 1)$

In classical mathematics, all trivial zeros have 0 as a value, hence: Z(-2N) = 0

In modern mathematics, and thanks to Ahmed Yassine theorem and notion, all trivial zeros have other values.

Hence: $Z(-2N) = \prod^2/6 - |B_{2N}| *(2^{2N-1} *\prod^{2N})/(2N)!$

In classical mathematics, all mathematicians agree that if a real part of imaginary number is equal or less than 1 then the series diverges

Hence: if Re(S) ≤ 1 then: Z(S) diverges

For example :

If S = 0 then $Z(0) = 1+1+1+1+1+............ = +\infty$

If S = 1 then $Z(1) = 1 +1/2 + 1/3 +1/4 +1/5 +..... = +\infty$, Harmonic series

If S = 3 then $Z(-3) = 1/1^{-3}+1/2^{-3}+1/3^{-3}+1/4^{-3}+1/5^{-3}+............$

$Z(-3) = 1^3+2^3+3^3+4^3+5^3+............ = +\infty$

In modern mathematics, and thanks to Sidi Abdessalam Yassine theorem and notion and thanks to Yahya sinwar theorem and notion of zero and zero distance and thanks to Ezzeddeen Al-Qassam Brigades theorem and notion of zero and zero distance, even if a real part of imaginary number is equal or less than 1 then the series converges

Hence: if Re(S) ≤ 1 then: Z(S) converges

If S = 0 then $Z(0) = 1+1+1+1+1+............ = 2 - \prod^2/6$

If S = 1 then $Z(1) = 1 +1/2 + 1/3 +1/4 +1/5 +..... = \prod^2/6 +1/12$

If S = 3 then $Z(-3) = 1/1^{-3}+1/2^{-3}+1/3^{-3}+1/4^{-3}+1/5^{-3}+............$

$Z(-3) = 1^3+2^3+3^3+4^3+5^3+............ = \prod^2/6 - 1,202 \approx 0,44127$

series converges So, new concept and notion have been established to more understand number theory and complex analysis

In classical mathematics, this equivalence 1 = 0 is wrong

In modern mathematics, and thanks to Abu Hamza and Ziyad Al-Nakhallah formula, and thanks to the MartyrDr khitam Elwassife and Dr Ala Al Najjar notion, and thanks to The commandant and the martyr Mohamed Deif and Abu Oubeida Complex plane, the previous equivalence is true

Hence : $x = 1 \Longrightarrow \forall X \in R \;\; X*1 = X*0$ means that all real numbers have 0 as a value , and this is what we can see in The commandant and the martyr Mohamed Deif and Abu Oubeida Complex plane

In modern mathematics, thanks to Abdessalam Yassine theorem and notion we get :

$Z(-3) = 1^3+2^3+3^3+4^3+5^3+............ = \prod^2/6 - Z(3) \neq +\infty$

$Z(-5) = 1^5+2^5+3^5+4^5+5^5+............ = \prod^2/6 - Z(5) \neq +\infty$

$Z(-7) = 1^7+2^7+3^7+4^7+5^7+............ = \prod^2/6 - Z(7) \neq +\infty$

$Z(-N) = 1^N+2^N+3^N+4^N+5^N+............ = \prod^2/6 - Z(N) \neq +\infty$

So, using Abdessalam Yassine theorem and notion, the notion of infinity + ∞ or - ∞ , has been drooped down and vanished.

** Sidi Mohamed Haraj and Sidi Ait Mellouk Formula: relationship between Zeta Z(S) and $\sum_{s/s}$ odd :

Using Lalla Aisha Formula, we have: $Z(-S) = Z'(S) = (-1/(2^s - 1)) * \sum_{s/s} odd$

Using Sidi Abdessalam Yassine Formula, may Allah sanctify his secret, we have:

$Z(S) + Z'(S) = \prod^2/6$

Then we get as a result:

1 $= \prod^2/6 - Z(S) = (-1/(2^s - 1)) * \sum_{s/s} odd$

Then:

1 $\Longleftrightarrow - Z(S) = (-1/(2^s - 1)) * \sum_{s/s} odd - \prod^2/6$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow Z(S) = (1/(2^s - 1)) * \sum_{s/s} odd + \prod^2/6$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow (1/(2^s - 1)) * \sum_{s/s} odd = Z(S) - \prod^2/6$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} odd = (2^s - 1)*Z(S) - (2^s - 1)* \prod^2/6$

This is Sidi Mohamed Haraj and Sidi Ait Mellouk Formula

** The president Bettina Volter and AHS students Formula: relationship between Zeta Z(S) and $\sum_{s/s}$ Even :

Using Sidi Rachid and Lalla Khadija Formula, we have got : $\sum_{s/s} Even = 2^s * Z'(S)$

Using Sidi Abdessalam Yassine Formula, may Allah sanctify his secret, we have:

$Z(S) + Z'(S) = \prod^2/6$

Then we get as a result:

1 $= \sum_{s/s} Even = 2^s * (\prod^2/6 - Z(S))$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} Even = 2^s * \prod^2/6 - 2^s * Z(S)$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/2^s * \sum_{s/s} Even = \prod^2/6 - *Z(S)$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow Z(S) = \prod^2/6 - 1/2^s * \sum_{s/s} Even$

This is The president Bettina Volter and AHS students Formula

** Lalla Hakim and Lalla Sherkaoui Formula: relationship between Zeta prime Z'(S) and $\sum_{s/s} \overline{\text{odd}}$:

Using Lalla Fatima Ezzahra and Tracy Formula, we have:

$Z(S) = (2^S/(2^S - 1)) * \sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$ and $\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} = ((2^S - 1)/2^S)*Z(S)$

Using Sidi Abdessalam Yassine Formula, may Allah sanctify his secret, we have:

$Z(S) + Z'(S) = \prod^2/6$

Then we get as a result:

$1 = \prod^2/6 - Z'(S) = (2^S/(2^S - 1))* \sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}$

Then:

$1 \Longleftrightarrow - Z'(S) = (2^S/(2^S - 1))* \sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} - \prod^2/6$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \mathbf{Z'(S) = \prod^2/6 - (2^s/(2^s - 1))* \sum_{s/s} \overline{odd}}$

And we have:

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} = ((2^S - 1)/2^S)* Z(S)$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} = ((2^S - 1)/2^S)* (\prod^2/6 - Z'(S))$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \mathbf{\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} = ((2^s - 1)/2^s)* \prod^2/6 - ((2^s - 1)/2^s)*Z'(S)}$

This is Lalla Hakim and Lalla Sherkaoui Formula

** Adnan Al-Ghoul Formula: relationship between Zeta prime Z'(S) and $\sum_{s/s} \overline{\text{Even}}$:

Using Lalla Nada Formula, we have: $Z(S) = 2^S * \sum_{s/s} \overline{Even}$ and $\sum_{s/s} \overline{Even} = 1/2^S *Z(S)$

Using Sidi Abdessalam Yassine Formula, may Allah sanctify his secret, we have: $Z(S) + Z'(S) = \prod^2/6$

Then we get as a result:

$1 = \prod^2/6 - Z'(S) = 2^S * \sum_{s/s} \overline{Even}$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \mathbf{Z'(S) = \prod^2/6 - 2^s *\sum_{s/s} \overline{Even}}$

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \mathbf{\sum_{s/s} \overline{Even} = 1/2^s * \prod^2/6 - 1/2^s * Z'(S)}$

This is Adnan Al-Ghoul Formula

** Mesut Ozil and Mohamed Aboutrika Formula: relationship between $\sum_{s/s} \overline{\mathbf{odd}}$ and $\sum_{s/s} \mathbf{Even}$:

Using Lalla Fatima Ezzahra and Tracy Formula, we have:

$Z(S) = (2^S/(2^S - 1)) * \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}}$ and $\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} = ((2^S - 1)/2^S)*Z(S)$

Using Sidi Abdessalam Yassine Formula, may Allah sanctify his secret, we have:

$Z(S) + Z'(S) = \prod^2/6$

Then we get as a result:

$1 \; = \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} = ((2^S - 1)/2^S)* (\prod^2/6 \; - Z'(S))$

Using Sidi Rachid and Lalla Khadija Formula, we have: $Z'(S) = 1/2^S * \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even}$

Let us substitute in the equation 1 and we get as a result :

$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} = ((2^S - 1)/2^S)* (\prod^2/6 \; - \; 1/2^S * \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even})$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} = \mathbf{((2^s - 1)/2^s)*\prod^2/6 \; - \; ((2^s - 1)/2^{2s})*} \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even)}$$

This is Mesut Ozil and Mohamed Aboutrika Formula

** The president of Colombia Gustavo Petro Formula: relationship between $\sum_{s/s} \overline{\mathbf{odd}}$ and $\sum_{s/s} \mathbf{odd}$:

Using Sidi Rachid and Lalla Khadija Formula, we have: $\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = - (2^S/2^S - 1)*\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$

Using Mesut Ozil and Mohamed Aboutrika Formula, we have:

$\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} = ((2^S - 1)/2^S)*\prod^2/6 \; - \; ((2^S - 1)/2^{2S}) * \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even}$

Let us substitute Sidi Rachid and Lalla Khadija Formula value to Mesut Ozil and Mohamed Aboutrika Formula

Then we get :

$\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} = ((2^S - 1)/2^S)*\prod^2/6 \; - \; ((2^S - 1)/2^{2S}) * \; - (2^S/(2^S - 1))* \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$

Therefore :

$$\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} = \mathbf{((2^s - 1)/2^s)*\prod^2/6 \; - 1/2^s *} \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$$

This is The president of Colombia Gustavo Petro Formula

** Khansaa Tulkarm and Ahlam Tamimi Formula: relationship between $\sum_{s/s} \overline{\text{Even}}$ and $\sum_{s/s}$ Even :

Using Lalla Nada Formula, we have:

$\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}}$ = $1/2^s$ *Z(S)

Using Sidi Abdessalam Yassine Formula, may Allah sanctify his secret, we have:

Z(S) + Z'(S) = $\prod^2/6$

Then we get as a result:

1 = $\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}}$ = $1/2^s$ *($\prod^2/6$ - Z'(S))

Using Sidi Rachid and Lalla Khadija Formula, we have:

Z'(S) = $1/2^s$ * $\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even}$

Let us substitute this value in the equation 1, then we get :

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \mathbf{1/2^s * \prod^2/6 \ - 1/2^{2s} *} \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even}$$

This is Khansaa Tulkarm and Ahlam Tamimi Formula

** Hesham Jerando and Malak Tahiri Formula: relationship between $\sum_{s/s} \overline{\text{Even}}$ and $\sum_{s/s}$ odd :

Using Khansaa Tulkarm and Ahlam Tamimi Formula, we have:

1 = $\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}}$ = $1/2^s$ *$\prod^2/6$ - $1/2^{2s}$ *$\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even}$

Using Sidi Rachid and Lalla Khadija Formula, we have:

$\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even}$ = - $(2^s/(2^s -1))$ * $\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$

We substitute $\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even}$ by its value in the equation 1 and we get :

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = 1/2^s * \prod^2/6 \ - 1/2^{2s} *- (2^s/(2^s -1)) * \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \mathbf{1/2^s * \prod^2/6 \ + 1/(2^s*(2^s -1)) *} \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$$

This is Hesham Jerando and Malak Tahiri Formula

** Mohanad Mohamed Mahmoud and Haitham Al-Hawajri Formula:

Using Ousslino, Shaymaa and Dounya Formula, we have:

$$\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \prod^{s-1}.\sin(\prod S/2).\eta(1 - S).Z(1 - S)$$

Using Khansaa Tulkarm and Ahlam Tamimi Formula, we have:

$$1 = \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = 1/2^s * \prod^2/6 \; - 1/2^{2s} * \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^{2s} * \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = 2^s * \prod^2/6 \; - \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = 2^s * \prod^2/6 \; - 2^{2s} * \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}}$$

Let us substitute the value of Ousslino, Shaymaa and Dounya Formula in the equation 1, and we get:

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{Even} = 2^s * \prod^2/6 \; - 2^{2s} * \prod^{s-1}.\sin(\prod S/2).\eta(1 - S).Z(1 - S)$$

This is Mohanad Mohamed Mahmoud and Haitham Al-Hawajri Formula

** Arwyn Heilrayne and Medea Benjamin Formula:

Using Ousslino, Shaymaa and Dounya Formula, we have:

$$\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = \prod^{s-1}.\sin(\prod S/2).\eta(1 - S).Z(1 - S)$$

Using Hesham Jerando and Malak Tahiri Formula, we have:

$$1 \quad = \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = 1/2^s * \prod^2/6 \; + (1/(2^s*(2^s - 1)) * \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s*(2^s - 1)*\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} = (2^s - 1)*\prod^2/6 \; + \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd} = 2^s*(2^s - 1)*\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Even}} \; - (2^s - 1)*\prod^2/6$$

Let us substitute the value of Ousslino, Shaymaa and Dounya Formula in the equation 1, and we get:

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd} = 2^s*(2^s - 1)*\prod^{s-1}.\sin(\prod S/2).\eta(1 - S).Z(1 - S) \; - (2^s - 1)*\prod^2/6$$

This is Arwyn Heilrayne and Medea Benjamin Formula

** Sarah Wilkinson and Sarah Friedland Formula:

We have:

$$Z'(S) - \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd} - \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p =_{s/s} Rest$$

Using Sidi Abdessalam Yassine Formula, may Allah sanctify his secret, we have:

$$Z(S) + Z'(S) = \prod^2/6$$

Then we get as a result:

$$1' = (\prod^2/6 - Z(S)) - \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd} - \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p =_{s/s} Rest$$

Using The president of Colombia Gustavo Petro Formula, we have:

$$1 = \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} = ((2^s -1)/2^s)*\prod^2/6 \quad -1/2^s * \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s *\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} = (2^s -1)*\prod^2/6 \quad - \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow 2^s *\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} - (2^s -1)*\prod^2/6 = - \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$$

$$1 \Longleftrightarrow \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd} = (2^s -1)*\prod^2/6 \quad - 2^s *\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}}$$

Let us substitute the value of $\sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$ in the equation 1', and we get as a result :

$$1' \Longleftrightarrow (\prod^2/6 - Z(S)) - ((2^s -1)*\prod^2/6 \quad - 2^s *\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} \ ) - \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p =_{s/s} Rest$$

$$1' \Longleftrightarrow \prod^2/6 - Z(S) - (2^s -1)*\prod^2/6 \quad + 2^s *\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} \quad - \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p =_{s/s} Rest$$

$$1' \Longleftrightarrow \prod^2/6 - Z(S) - 2^s *\prod^2/6 \ +\prod^2/6 \ + 2^s *\sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} \quad - \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p =_{s/s} Rest$$

$$1' \Longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\prod^2/3 - Z(S) - 2^s *\prod^2/6 \ + 2^s *\sum_{s/s} \overline{odd} \quad - \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} even.p =_{s/s} Rest}$$

This is Sarah Wilkinson and Sarah Friedland Formula

** Hind Rajab,Warda Sheikh Khalil and Rahaf Saad Formula:

We have:

$$Z(S) - \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} - \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} =_{s/s} \overline{Rest}$$

Using Sidi Abdessalam Yassine Formula, may Allah sanctify his secret, we have:

$$Z(S) + Z'(S) = \prod^2/6$$

Then we get as a result:

$$1' \quad = (\prod^2/6 - Z'(S)) - \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} - \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} =_{s/s} \overline{Rest}$$

Using The president of Colombia Gustavo Petro Formula, we have:

$$1 \quad = \sum_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{odd}} = ((2^s - 1)/2^s) * \prod^2/6 \quad -1/2^s * \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}$$

Let us substitute the value of The president of Colombia Gustavo Petro Formula in the equation 1’,

and we get as a result :

$$1' \Longleftrightarrow (\prod^2/6 - Z'(S)) - (((2^s - 1)/2^s) * \prod^2/6 - 1/2^s * \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd}) - \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{even.p} =_{s/s} \overline{Rest}$$

$$1' \Longleftrightarrow \prod^2/6 - Z'(S) - ((2^s - 1)/2^s) * \prod^2/6 + 1/2^s * \sum_{s/s} \boldsymbol{odd} - \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ s/s}}^{\infty} \overline{\boldsymbol{even.p}} =_{s/s} \overline{\boldsymbol{Rest}}$$

This is Hind Rajab, Warda Sheikh Khalil and Rahaf Saad Formula

** Jeniffer Garner , Amanda Radeljak and Hannah Einbinder Formula:

we have: 1 = $Z(S) = 2^s.\Pi^{s-1}.\sin(\Pi S/2).\eta(1 - S).Z(1 - S)$

Using Sidi Abdessalam Yassine Formula, may Allah sanctify his secret, we have:

2 = $Z(1-S) + Z'(1-S) = \Pi^2/6$

we have: $Z'(1-S) = Z(-(1-S))$

Then : 2 $\Longleftrightarrow Z(1-S) + Z(-(1-S)) = \Pi^2/6$

Therefore: 2 $\Longleftrightarrow Z(1 - S) + Z(S - 1) = \Pi^2/6$

As a result : 2 $\Longleftrightarrow Z(1 - S) = \Pi^2/6 - Z(S - 1)$

Let us substitute the value of the equation 2 in the equation 1 , and we get as a result :

1 $\Longleftrightarrow Z(S) = 2^s.\Pi^{s-1}.\sin(\Pi S/2).\eta(1 - S).(\Pi^2/6 - Z(S - 1))$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow Z(S) = 2^s.\Pi^{s-1}. \Pi^2/6.\sin(\Pi S/2).\eta(1 - S) - 2^s.\Pi^{s-1}.\sin(\Pi S/2).\eta(1 - S).Z(S - 1)$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\mathbf{Z(S) = 2^s.\Pi^{S+1}/6 .\sin(\Pi S/2). \eta(1 - S) - 2^s.\Pi^{s-1}.\sin(\Pi S/2).\eta(1 - S).Z(S - 1)}$

This is Jeniffer Garner ,Amanda Radeljak and Hannah Einbinder Formula

** Ons Jabeur and Reneé Rapp Formula:

we have: 1 = $Z(S) = 2^s.\Pi^{s-1}.\sin(\Pi S/2).\eta(1 - S).Z(1 - S)$

Using Sidi Abdessalam Yassine Formula, may Allah sanctify his secret, we have:

2 = $Z(S) + Z'(S) = \Pi^2/6$

Then : 2 $\Longleftrightarrow Z (S) = \Pi^2/6 - Z'(S)$

Let us substitute the value of the equation 2 in the equation 1 , and we get as a result :

1 $\Longleftrightarrow \Pi^2/6 - Z'(S) = 2^s.\Pi^{s-1}.\sin(\Pi S/2).\eta(1 - S).Z(1 - S)$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow - Z'(S) = 2^s.\Pi^{s-1}.\sin(\Pi S/2).\eta(1 - S).Z(1 - S) - \Pi^2/6$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\mathbf{Z'(S) = - 2^s.\Pi^{s-1}.\sin(\Pi S/2).\eta(1 - S).Z(1 - S) + \Pi^2/6}$

This is Ons Jabeur and Reneé Rapp Formula

** “No Migration Except to Jerusalem” Formula:

Using Jeniffer Garner, Amanda Radeljak and Hannah Einbinder Formula, we have:

(1) $= Z(S) = 2^s.\ \Pi^{S+1}/6.\sin(\Pi S/2).\Gamma(1-S)\ \ -2^s.\Pi^{s-1}.\sin(\Pi S/2).\Gamma(1-S).Z(S-1)$

Using Sidi Abdessalam Yassine Formula, may Allah sanctify his secret, we have:

(2) $= Z(S) + Z'(S) = \Pi^2/6$

Then : (2) $\Longleftrightarrow$ $Z(S) = \Pi^2/6\ - Z'(S)$

Let us substitute the value of the equation 2 in the equation 1 , and we get as a result :

(1) $\Longleftrightarrow \Pi^2/6\ - Z'(S) = 2^s.\ \Pi^{S+1}/6.\sin(\Pi S/2).\Gamma(1-S)\ \ -2^s.\Pi^{s-1}.\sin(\Pi S/2).\Gamma(1-S).Z(S-1)$

(1) $\Longleftrightarrow - Z'(S)= 2^s.\ \Pi^{S+1}/6.\sin(\Pi S/2).\Gamma(1-S)\ \ -\Pi^2/6\ \ -2^s.\Pi^{s-1}.\sin(\Pi S/2).\Gamma(1-S).Z(S-1)$

(1) $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\mathbf{Z'(S)= -2^s.\ \Pi^{S+1}/6.\sin(\Pi S/2).\Gamma(1-S)\ \ +\Pi^2/6\ \ +2^s.\Pi^{s-1}.\sin(\Pi S/2).\Gamma(1-S).Z(S-1)}$

This is “No Migration Except to Jerusalem” Formula

** Sidi Mohamed jelloul and Prisoners of Rif Movement Formula: Calculating $\sum \overline{\text{All. Numbers}}$

Using Sidi Al-Alaoui Sidi, Al-Mallakh, Sidi Sokrate Formula, we have:

(1) $= Z(0) = 2 - \Pi^2/6$

(1) $\Longleftrightarrow Z(0) + \Pi^2/6\ \ = 2$

(1) $\Longleftrightarrow (6Z(0) + \Pi^2)/6\ \ = 2$

(1) $\Longleftrightarrow 6/(6Z(0) + \Pi^2)\ \ = 1/2$

(1) $\Longleftrightarrow 1/6*(6/(6Z(0) + \Pi^2))\ \ = 1/6*\ 1/2$

(1) $\Longleftrightarrow 1/(6Z(0) + \Pi^2)\ \ = 1/12$

Using The Martyrs Commanders “Marwan Issa, Ghazi Abu Tamaa, Raed Thabet, Rafei Salama,Ayman Noufal and Ahmed Al-Ghandour” Formula, we have:

(2) $= Z(1) + Z(-1) = \Pi^2/6$

Then: (2) $\Longleftrightarrow \sum \overline{All.Numbers}\ + \sum All.Numbers = \Pi^2/6$

we have: $\sum All.Numbers$ = 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+……….

According to Ramanujan Formula we get :

$\sum All.Numbers$ = 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+………. = -1/12

Let us substitute the value of Ramanujan in the equation 2, and we get as a result :

$$(2) \Leftrightarrow \sum \overline{All.Numbers} + (-1/12) = \prod^2/6$$

$$(2) \Leftrightarrow \sum \overline{All.Numbers} = 1/12 + \prod^2/6 = (1+2\prod^2)/12$$

According to the equation 1 we have :

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow 1/(6Z(0) + \prod^2) = 1/12$$

Then:

$$(2) \Leftrightarrow \sum \overline{All.Numbers} = 1/12 + \prod^2/6 = (1+2\prod^2)/12 = 1/(6Z(0) + \prod^2) + \prod^2/6$$

$$(2) \Leftrightarrow \sum \overline{All.Numbers} = 1/12 + \prod^2/6 = (1+2\prod^2)/12 = (\prod^4 + (6\prod^2.Z(0)) + 6)/(6\prod^2 + 36Z(0))$$

This is Sidi Mohamed Jelloul and Prisoners of Rif Movement "Sidi Naser Zefzafi, Sidi Nabil Ahamjiq, Sidi Mohamed Haki, Sidi Zakaria Adahshour, and Sidi Samir Egheed" Formula

** Sidi Mohamed ben Said Ait Idder and Head of The Bar Association Abderrahman Ben Aamrou Formula: Calculating $\sum \overline{\mathbf{odd}}$

Using Sidi Othmane Formula, we have:

$$(1) \quad = \sum \overline{odd} = 1/2.\sum \overline{All.Numbers}$$

Using Sidi Mohamed Jelloul and Prisoners of Rif Movement Formula, we have:

$$(2) \quad = \sum \overline{All.Numbers} = 1/12 + \prod^2/6$$

Let us substitute the value of equation 1 in the equation 2, and we get as a result :

$$(2) \Leftrightarrow \sum \overline{odd} = 1/24 + \prod^2/12 = (1+2\prod^2)/24 = (\prod^4 + (6\prod^2.Z(0)) + 6)/(12\prod^2 + 72.Z(0))$$

$$\sum \overline{odd} = 1+1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+\ldots = 1/24 + \prod^2/12 = (1+2\prod^2)/24 = (\prod^4 + (6\prod^2.Z(0)) + 6)/(12\prod^2 + 72.Z(0))$$

This is Sidi Mohamed Ben Said Ait Idder and The Head of Bar Association Abderrahman Ben Aamrou Formula

** “We are The Next Day and We are The Flood” Formula: Calculating $\sum \overline{\text{Even}}$

Using Sidi Othmane Formula, we have:

(1) $= \sum \overline{Even} = 1/2.\sum \overline{All.Numbers}$

Using Sidi Mohamed Jelloul and Prisoners of Rif Movement Formula, we have:

(2) $= \sum \overline{All.Numbers} = 1/12 + \prod^2/6$

Let us substitute the value of equation 1 in the equation 2, and we get as a result :

(2) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \overline{Even} = 1/24 + \prod^2/12 = (1+2\prod^2)/24 = (\prod^4 + (6\prod^2. Z(0)) + 6)/(12\prod^2 + 72.Z(0))$

$\sum \overline{Even} = 1+1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+\ldots = 1/24 + \prod^2/12 = (1+2\prod^2)/24 = (\prod^4 + (6\prod^2. Z(0)) + 6)/(12\prod^2 + 72.Z(0))$

This is “We are The Next Day and We are The Flood” Formula

** The equality and similarity of Sidi Mohamed Ben Said Ait Idder and The head of Bar Association Abderrahman Ben Aamrou formula and “We are The Next Day and We are The Flood”formula:

$\sum odd = \sum Even = 1/24 + \prod^2/12 = (1+2\prod^2)/24 = (\prod^4 + (6\prod^2. Z(0)) + 6)/(12\prod^2 + 72.Z(0))$

$1+1/3+1/5+1/7+1/9+1/11+\ldots = 1/2+1/4+1/6+1/8+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/16+\ldots$

** “Message of Islam or The Flood” Formula: Calculating $\overline{\text{Rest}}$

We have: $\overline{Rest} = \sum \overline{All.Numbers} - \sum \overline{odd} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{even.p}$

Using Moulay Mustapha Method and Formula, we get:

$\overline{Rest} = \sum \overline{odd} - 1$

Then:

$\overline{Rest} = 1/24 + \prod^2/12 - 1 = -23/24 + \prod^2/12 = (-23+2\prod^2)/24 = (\prod^4 + (6\prod^2 - 72).Z(0) - 12\prod^2 + 6)/(72Z(0) + 12\prod^2)$

And

$\overline{Rest} = 1/6 + 1/10 + 1/12 + 1/14 + 1/18 + 1/20 + 1/22 + 1/24 + 1/26 + 1/28 + 1/30 + 1/34 + \ldots$

This is “Message of Islam or The Flood ” Formula

**Brave journalists and Free Pens "Raissouni,Omar, Bouachrine" Formula:

Using Sidi Al-Alaoui Sidi, Al-Mallakh, Sidi Sokrate Formula, we have:

1 $= Z(0) = 2 - \prod^2/6$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow Z(0) + \prod^2/6 = 2$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow (6Z(0) + \prod^2)/6 = 2$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow 6/(6Z(0) + \prod^2) = 1/2$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/6*(6/(6Z(0) + \prod^2)) = 1/6* 1/2$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow 1/(6Z(0) + \prod^2) = 1/12$

1 $\Longleftrightarrow - 1/12 = - 1/(6Z(0) + \prod^2)$

According to Ramanujan Formula we get :

$$Z(-1) = \sum All.Numbers = 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+\dots\dots\dots = -1/12$$

So according to the equation 1, we get as a result:

$$\mathbf{Z(-1) = \sum All.Numbers = 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+\dots.. = -1/12 =- 1/(6Z(0) + \prod^2)}$$

This is Brave journalists and Free Pens "Raissouni, Omar, Bouachrine" Formula

** Sidi abdellatif Kadim,Sidi Rashid Lakehel and Sidi Murad Lakehel and Sidi Abdelaziz Qadi Formula:

Using Sidi Mbarek Formula, we have:

$$\sum odd = - \sum All.Numbers$$

According to Brave journalists and Free Pens"Raissouni, Omar, Bouachrine" Formula, we have :

$$Z(-1) = \sum All.Numbers = -1/12 = - 1/(6Z(0) + \prod^2)$$

Then:

$$\mathbf{\sum odd = 1+3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+\dots\dots = 1/12 = 1/(6Z(0) + \prod^2)}$$

This is Sidi Abdellatif Kadim, Sidi Rashid Lakehel and Sidi Murad Lakehel and Abdelaziz Qadi Formula

** Sidi Noureddine Al-Awaj and Lalla Saida Al-Alami and Sidi Khalid Nefzaoui Formula:

We have : $\sum All.Numbers = \sum Even + \sum odd$

Then: $\sum Even = \sum All.Numbers - \sum odd$

Therefore: $\sum Even$ = -1/12 -1/12 = -1/6

As a result:

$\sum Even$ = **2+4+6+8+10+12+14+16+18+20+24+...= -1/6 = -2/(6Z(0) + ∏2)**

This is Sidi Noureddine Al-Awaj and Lalla Saida Al-Alami and Sidi Khalid Nefzaoui Formula

** Hiba Al-Farshioui, Othmane Al-Moussaoui, Idder Moutei and Amine Akhbash Formula:

Using Sidi Mbarek Formula, we have:

1 $= Rest = \sum All.Numbers - \sum odd - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p = 2 - 2\sum odd$

Using Sidi Abdellatif Kadim, Sidi Rashid Lakehel and Sidi Murad Lakehel and Abdelaziz Qadi Formula, we have:

2 $= \sum odd = 1/12 = 1/(6Z(0) + \prod^2)$

Let us substitute the value of equation 2 in the equation 1, and we get as a result :

1 $\Longleftrightarrow Rest = 2 - 2\sum odd = 2 - 2*1/12 = 2 - 2*(1/(6Z(0) + \prod^2))$

$\Longleftrightarrow Rest = 2 - 2\sum odd = 2 - 1/6 = 2 - (2/(6Z(0) + \prod^2))$

$\Longleftrightarrow Rest = 2 - 2\sum odd = 11/6 = 2 - (2/(6Z(0) + \prod^2))$

Rest **= 6+10+12+14+18+20+...= 11/6 = 2 - (2/(6Z(0) + ∏²))=(2∏² +12Z(0) -2)/(6Z(0) + ∏²)**

This is Hiba Al-Farshioui, Othmane Al-Moussaoui, Idder Moutei and Amine Akhbash Formula

** In numbers theory, probabilities and randomness are regular and they are will controlled by prime numbers:

We have: Z(-1) = $\sum All.Numbers$

$\sum All.Numbers$= 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+…………………

$\sum All.Numbers$ = 1

+ ($2^1+2^2+2^3+2^4+2^5+2^6+2^7$+……..)

+ ($3^1+3^2+3^3+3^4+3^5+3^6+3^7$+……..)

+ ($5^1+5^2+5^3+5^4+5^5+5^6+5^7$+……..)

+ ($7^1+7^2+7^3+7^4+7^5+7^6+7^7$+……..)

+………………………………………………………………

+………………………………………………………………

+………………………………………………………………

+ ($P^1+P^2+P^3+P^4+P^5+P^6+P^7$+……..)

+ ($6^1+6^2+6^3+6^4+6^5+6^6+6^7$+……..) With 6 = 3*2

+ ($10^1+10^2+10^3+10^4+10^5+10^6+10^7$+……..) With 10 = 5*2

+ ($12^1+12^2+12^3+12^4+12^5+12^6+12^7$+……..) With 12 = 3*2*2

+ ($15^1+15^2+15^3+15^4+15^5+15^6+15^7$+……..) With 15 = 3*5

+………………………………………………………………

+………………………………………………………………

+………………………………………………………………

+ ($\prod p^{1} + \prod p^{2} + \prod p^{3} + \prod p^{4} + \prod p^{5} + \prod p^{6} + \prod p^{7}$ +……)

We have:

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$ = $2^1+2^2+2^3+2^4+2^5+2^6+2^7$+…….. = - ($P_2/(P_2 - 1)$)

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n$ = $3^1+3^2+3^3+3^4+3^5+3^6+3^7$+…….. = - ($P_3/(P_3 - 1)$)

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(5)^n$ = $5^1+5^2+5^3+5^4+5^5+5^6+5^7$+…….. = - ($P_5/(P_5 - 1)$)

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n$ = $7^1+7^2+7^3+7^4+7^5+7^6+7^7$+…….. = - ($P_7/(P_7 - 1)$)

So as a result we get:

$\sum All.Numbers$ = 1+($\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} even.p$)+($\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(3)^n$ +$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(5)^n$ +$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(7)^n$ +...)+(6+10+12+15+18+.....+$\prod$p)

$\sum All.Numbers$ = 1 - ($P_2/(P_2 - 1)$)-(($P_3/(P_3 - 1)$)+ ($P_5/(P_5 - 1)$)+ ($P_7/(P_7 - 1)$)+...)+ (6+10+12+15+18+.....+$\prod$p)

$\sum All.Numbers$ - 1 +($P_2/(P_2 - 1)$)+(($P_3/(P_3 - 1)$)+ ($P_5/(P_5 - 1)$)+ ($P_7/(P_7 - 1)$)+...) = (6+10+12+15+18+20+22.....+$\prod$p)

Left Side = **Constant**

Right side = **Probabilities And Randomness**

We have: 6 = 3*2 and 10= 5*2 15= 5*3 and 18=3*3*2= 3^2 *2 and 20=5*2*2= 5 *2^2

And 21=7*3 and 22=11*2 and 24=3*2*2*2=3*2^3 and 26=13*2= 3^2 *2 and 28=7*2*2= 7 *2^2

And 30=5*3*2 and 22=11*2 and 33=3*11 and 34=17*2 and 35=7*5

And 38=19*2 and 39=13*3 and 40=5*2*2*2=5*2^3 and so on ....

$(\prod p)_p = P_4 * P_{10} * (P^{17})_{31} * (P^n)_L * .... * (P^t)_y$

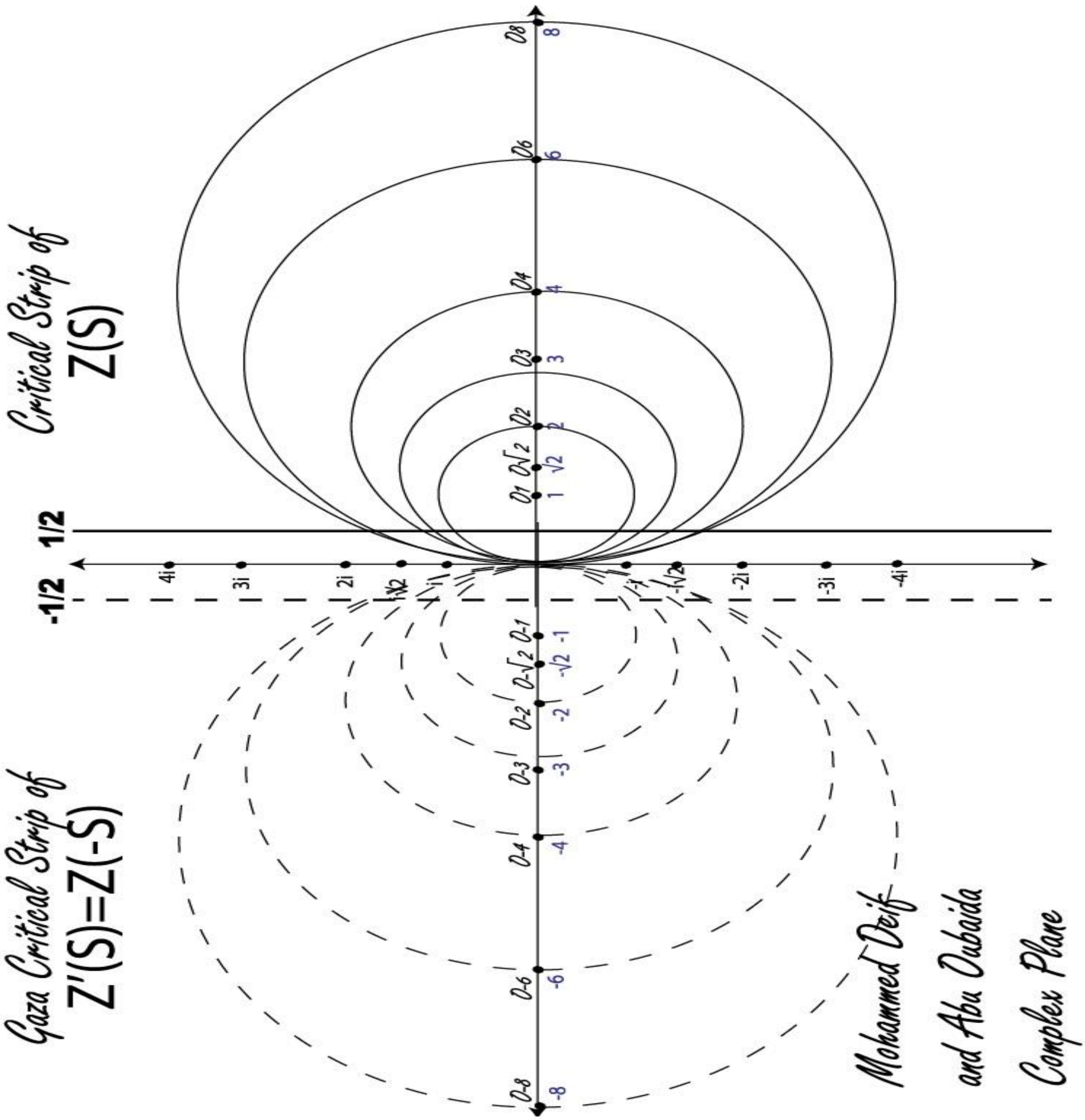
$(\prod p)_x = P_5 * (P^2)_{82} * (P^{17})_3 * ....(P^m)_h * .... * (P^w)_z$

So as a conclusion, we can say that the right side has a relationship with probabilities and randomness, in the other hand especially in left side, we have many constant values that do not change, those constant values control the right side (Probabilities and Randomness), so we can say that even the right side that is supposed to be random is will controlled by left side, so the probabilities and Randomness are regular and will controlled thanks to left side.

* The Zeta function Z(S) and the Zeta Prime Z'(S) = Z(-S):

**** The function Z(S), hence Re(S) ≥ 1 and the function Z'(S) = Z (-S), hence Re(S) ≤ -1**

1) The representation of complex numbers in « Abu Obaida and The martyr and The leader and The Commander Mohamed Deif Complex Plane " that their real part is greater than 1 Re(S)≥1 , and complex numbers that their real part is less than -1 Re(S)≤-1:



In Abu Obaida and The Martyr and The Leader and The Commander Mohamed Deif Complex Plane , if the real part of complex numbers that belongs to : Re(S) ∈] -∞ , -1] U[1 , +∞[, then these complex numbers meet and intersect in zero point 0

We have :

$$Z(S)= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/n^{s} = 1/1^{s} +1/2^{s} +1/3^{s} +1/4^{s} +1/5^{s} +1/6^{s} +1/7^{s} +\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

And we have :

$$Z'(S) = Z(-S) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/n^{-s} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n^{s} = 1^{s} + 2^{s} + 3^{s} + 4^{s} + 5^{s} + 6^{s} + 7^{s} +\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

We have :

$$Z(0)= 1/1^{0} +1/2^{0} +1/3^{0} +1/4^{0} +1/5^{0} +1/6^{0} +1/7^{0} +\ldots\ldots=1+1+1+1+1+\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$Z'(0)= 1^{0} + 2^{0} + 3^{0} + 4^{0} + 5^{0} + 6^{0} + 7^{0} +\ldots\ldots=1+1+1+1+1+\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then: $Z(0)= Z'(0)$

1) The trivial zeros of Riemann Zeta Function Z(S), and the trivial zeros of Sheikh Ahmed Yassine Zeta Function Z'(S) = Z (-S):

Mathematicians have proved that the trivial zeros of Zeta function Z(S) are :

-2 , -4 , -6 , -8 , -10 , …………, -2N

So let us prove that -2 is a trivial zero of Zeta function Z(S) using our formula

If Z(S) = 0 then S = - 2 : $Z(S) = 0 \Longrightarrow S = -2$

Using Abdessalam Yassine Formula May Allah sanctify his secret , we have got:

$$Z(S) + Z'(S) = \pi^{2}/6$$

If $Z(S) = 0$ Then Abdessalam Yassine Formula May Allah sanctify his secret will be :

$$Z'(S) = \pi^{2}/6$$

We have: $Z'(S) = 1^{s} + 2^{s} + 3^{s} + 4^{s} + 5^{s} + 6^{s} + 7^{s} +\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then : $Z'(S) = 1/1^{-s} + 1/2^{-s} + 1/3^{-s} + 1/4^{-s} + 1/5^{-s} + 1/6^{-s} + 1/7^{-s} +\ldots\ldots\ldots$

And we have: $\pi^{2}/6 = 1/1^{2} + 1/2^{2} + 1/3^{2} + 1/4^{2} + 1/5^{2} + 1/6^{2} + 1/7^{2} +\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Therefore: $1/1^{-s} + 1/2^{-s} + 1/3^{-s} + 1/4^{-s} + 1/5^{-s} +\ldots\ldots = 1/1^{2} + 1/2^{2} + 1/3^{2} + 1/4^{2} + 1/5^{2} +\ldots\ldots$

As a result -S = 2 then S = -2

So if $Z(S) = 0$ Then $S = -2$, and that is true

<u>What is the trivial zeros of Seikh Ahmed Yassine Zeta Function Z'(S)?</u>

Using Abdessalam Yassine Formula May Allah sanctify his secret , we have got:

$$Z(S) + Z'(S) = \pi^2/6$$

If $Z'(S) = 0$ Then Abdessalam Yassine Formula May Allah sanctify his secret will be :

$$Z(S) = \pi^2/6$$

We have: $Z(S) = 1/1^s + 1/2^s + 1/3^s + 1/4^s + 1/5^s + 1/6^s + 1/7^s + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

And we have: $\pi^2/6 = 1/1^2 + 1/2^2 + 1/3^2 + 1/4^2 + 1/5^2 + 1/6^2 + 1/7^2 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Therefore: $1/1^s + 1/2^s + 1/3^s + 1/4^s + 1/5^s + \ldots.. = 1/1^2 + 1/2^2 + 1/3^2 + 1/4^2 + 1/5^2 + \ldots..$

As a result $S = 2$

So if $Z'(S) = 0$ Then $S = 2$

So 2 is a trivial zero of Sheikh Ahmed Yassine Zeta Function Z'(S)

So, we are going to follow the same way that mathematicians have followed to prove that :

4 , 6 , 8 , 10 , 12 , 14 , 16 , 20 , 22 , 24 ,…………., 2N are trivial zeros of Sheikh Ahmed Yassine Zeta Function Z'(S)

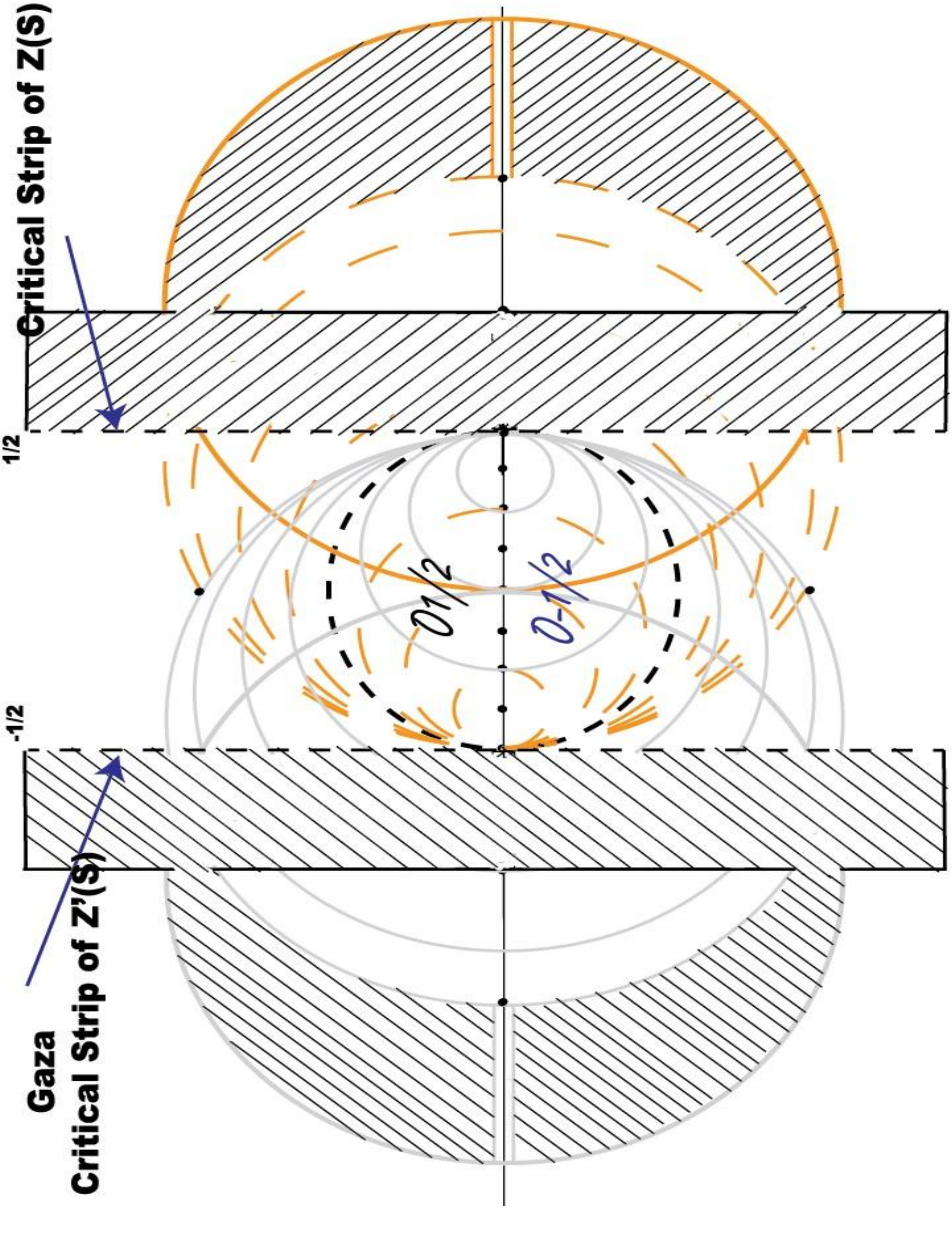
<u>As a conclusion:</u>

The trivial zeros of Riemann Zeta function Z(S) are : -2 , -4 , -6 , -8 , -10 , …………, -2N

The trivial zeros of Sheikh Ahmed Yassine Zeta function Z'(S) are : 2 , 4 , 6 , 8 , 10 , …………, 2N

**** The function Z(S),hence Re(S)∈[0 ,1[,and the function Z'(S)=Z(-S),hence Re(S)∈]-1 ,0]**

1) The representation of complex numbers in « Abu Obaida and The martyr and The leader and The Commander Mohamed Deif Complex Plane " that their real part belongs to]-1 ,0]U[0 ,1[: Re(S)∈ [0 ,1[and Re(S)∈]-1 ,0]:



In Abu Obaida and The Martyr and The Leader and The Commander Mohamed Deif Complex Plane , if the real part of complex numbers that belongs to : Re(S) ∈] -1 , 0] U[0 , 1[, then these complex numbers meet and intersect in 0^+ or 0^- ,we say that they intersect in 0

We have :

$Z(S)= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/n^{s} = 1/1^{s} +1/2^{s} +1/3^{s} +1/4^{s} +1/5^{s} +1/6^{s} +1/7^{s} +$…………………

And we have :

$Z'(S) = Z(-S) =\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1/n^{-s} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n^{s} = 1^{s} + 2^{s} + 3^{s} + 4^{s} + 5^{s} + 6^{s} + 7^{s} +$…………………

We have :

$Z(1/2)= 1/1^{1/2} +1/2^{1/2} +1/3^{1/2} +1/4^{1/2} +1/5^{1/2} +1/6^{1/2} +1/7^{1/2} +$……

Then :

$Z(1/2)= 1 +1/\sqrt{2} +1/\sqrt{3} +1/\sqrt{4} +1/\sqrt{5} +1/\sqrt{6} +1/\sqrt{7} +$……

We have :

$Z'(-1/2) = 1^{-1/2} + 2^{-1/2} + 3^{-1/2} + 4^{-1/2} + 5^{-1/2} + 6^{-1/2} + 7^{-1/2} +$……

Then :

$Z'(-1/2) = 1 +1/\sqrt{2} +1/\sqrt{3} +1/\sqrt{4} +1/\sqrt{5} +1/\sqrt{6} +1/\sqrt{7} +$……

Therefore: $Z(1/2)= Z'(-1/2)$

We have : $Z(-1/2)= 1/1^{-1/2} +1/2^{-1/2} +1/3^{-1/2} +1/4^{-1/2} +1/5^{-1/2} +1/6^{-1/2} +1/7^{-1/2} +$……

As a result : $Z(-1/2)= 1^{1/2} + 2^{1/2} + 3^{1/2} + 4^{1/2} + 5^{1/2} + 6^{1/2} + 7^{1/2} +$……

Then : $Z(-1/2)= 1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{7} +$……

We have : $Z'(1/2) = 1^{1/2} + 2^{1/2} + 3^{1/2} + 4^{1/2} + 5^{1/2} + 6^{1/2} + 7^{1/2} +$……

Then : $Z'(1/2) = 1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{7} +$……

Therefore: $Z(-1/2) = Z'(1/2)$

As a conclusion:

$Z(1/2)= Z'(-1/2)$ And $Z(-1/2) = Z'(1/2)$

* Palestine, Al-Quds, and Al-Aqsa Flood Theorem:

We have : $Z(S) = 1 + 1/2^s + 1/3^s + 1/4^s + 1/5^s + 1/6^s + 1/7^s + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

And we have the first non trivial zero of Zeta function is $S_0 = 1/2 + 14{,}135i$ when $Z(S_0) = 0$

Using Sidi Abdessalam Yassine Formula May Allah sanctify his secret, we have:

$$\forall\ S \in \mathbb{C} \qquad Z(S) + Z'(S) = \prod^2/6 \quad \text{,Hence :} \quad Z'(S) = Z(-S)$$

***The Riemann hypothesis will be true when 1 is true <u>or</u> when 2 is true**

1 If all complex numbers that satisfy $Z(S) = 0$ implies that $Re(S) = 1/2$

$$\forall\ S \in \mathbb{C} \qquad Z(S) = 0 \Longrightarrow Re(S) = 1/2 \quad , S = 1/2 + ib$$

2 The Riemann hypothesis will be true when a is true <u>and</u> b is true

a If we introduce all complex numbers that their real numbers belong to]0 ,1/2[U]1/2 , 1[in Sidi Abdessalam Yassine Formula May Allah sanctify his secret, and we get as a result a complex number that its real number is unequal to 1/2 this means :

$$\text{II} \quad \forall\ S_{input} \in \mathbb{C}\ ,\ S_{input} = a/c + ib \ , \text{hence } a/c \in \,]0\,,1/2[\ \cup\ ]1/2\,,1[$$

$$\text{II} \Longrightarrow S_{output} = a'/c' + ib'\ ,\ Re(S_{output}) \neq Re(S_0) = 1/2$$

b There exists a complex number that its real part is equal to 1/2 :

$$\exists\ S \in \mathbb{C}\ ,\ S = 1/2 + ib\ , \text{hence } Z(1/2 + ib) = 0 \Longrightarrow S = S_0$$

S_0 one of the non trivial zero of Riemann Zeta Function

***The Riemann hypothesis will be wrong when 3 is wrong <u>or</u> when 4 is wrong**

3 There exists a complex number S , hence is $Z(S) = 0$, $Re(S) \neq 1/2$:

$$\exists\ S \in \mathbb{C}\ ,\ Z(S) = 0 \Longrightarrow Re(S) \neq 1/2$$

4 There exists a complex number S_{input} that its real part $Re(S_{intput})$ belongs to **]0 ,1/2[U]1/2 , 1[, $S_{input} = a/c + ib$**

hence if we introduce S_{input} in Abdessalam Yassine Formula May Allah sanctify his secret , we get as a result:

$$S_{output} = a'/c' + ib'\ ,\ Re(S_{output}) = Re(S_0) = 1/2 \quad \text{this means :}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\exists\ S_{input} \in \mathbb{C}\ , Re(S_{intput}) \in \,]0\,,1/2[\ \cup\ ]1/2\,,1[\ \Longrightarrow S_{output} = a'/c' + ib'\ , Re(S_{output}) = 1/2}$$

*So to prove that The Riemann Zeta function is true , we are going to use the condition 2

Let us prove that the condition a is true:

Using Sidi Abdessalam Yassine Formula May Allah sanctify his secret, we have:

$$Z(S) + Z'(S) = \Pi^2/6$$

We have: $S_1 = a/c + ib$, hence $a/c \in]0 ,1/2[\cup]1/2 , 1[$

Using Sidi Abdessalam Yassine Formula May Allah sanctify his secret, we will get:

$$Z(S_1) + Z'(S_1) = \Pi^2/6$$

$$(1+(1/2^{(a/c+ib)})+(1/3^{(a/c+ib)})+(1/4^{(a/c+ib)})+(1/5^{(a/c+ib)})+\ldots) + (1+(1/2^{-(a/c+ib)})+(1/3^{-(a/c+ib)})+(1/4^{-(a/c+ib)})+(1/5^{-(a/c+ib)})+\ldots) = \Pi^2/6$$

Then :

$$1+(1/2^{(a/c+ib)})+(1/3^{(a/c+ib)})+(1/4^{(a/c+ib)})+(1/5^{(a/c+ib)})+\ldots\ldots = Z(S)$$

And

$$1+(1/2^{-(a/c+ib)})+(1/3^{-(a/c+ib)})+(1/4^{-(a/c+ib)})+(1/5^{-(a/c+ib)})+\ldots\ldots = Z'(S)$$

Therefore :

$$1+(1/2^{(a/c+ib)})+(1/3^{(a/c+ib)})+(1/4^{(a/c+ib)})+(1/5^{(a/c+ib)})+\ldots\ldots = 1+ 1/2^s +1/3^s +1/4^s +1/5^s +\ldots$$

And

$$1+(1/2^{-(a/c+ib)})+(1/3^{-(a/c+ib)})+(1/4^{-(a/c+ib)})+(1/5^{-(a/c+ib)})+\ldots\ldots = 1+ 1/2^{-s} +1/3^{-s} +1/4^{-s} +1/5^{-s} +\ldots$$

Let us take for example $S_1 = 1/3 + ib$, hence $1/3 \in]0 ,1/2[\cup]1/2 , 1[$

Then :

$$1+(1/2^{(1/3+ib)})+(1/3^{(1/3+ib)})+(1/4^{(1/3+ib)})+(1/5^{(1/3+ib)})+\ldots\ldots = 1+ 1/2^s +1/3^s +1/4^s +1/5^s +\ldots$$

And

$$1+(1/2^{-(1/3+ib)})+(1/3^{-(1/3+ib)})+(1/4^{-(1/3+ib)})+(1/5^{-(1/3+ib)})+\ldots\ldots = 1+ 1/2^{-s} +1/3^{-s} +1/4^{-s} +1/5^{-s} +\ldots$$

Let us calculate the value of S when Z(S) = 0

If Z(S) = 0 this implies that :

$$1+(1/2^{(1/3+ib)})+(1/3^{(1/3+ib)})+(1/4^{(1/3+ib)})+(1/5^{(1/3+ib)})+\ldots= 1+ 1/2^s +1/3^s +1/4^s +1/5^s +\ldots= Z(S) = 0$$

Therefore:

$$1+(1/2^{-(1/3+ib)})+(1/3^{-(1/3+ib)})+(1/4^{-(1/3+ib)})+(1/5^{-(1/3+ib)})+\ldots\ldots = 1+ 1/2^{-s} +1/3^{-s} +1/4^{-s} +1/5^{-s} +\ldots$$

As a conclusion : $S_{output} = 1/3 + ib$, Hence $1/3 \neq Re(S_0)= 1/2$

Let us repeat the same operation with all complex numbers that their real parts belongs to]0 ,1/2[U]1/2 , 1[

Re(S) ∈]0 ,1/2[U]1/2 , 1[, we will get as a result : $Re(S_{output}) \neq 1/2$

$\forall$ $S_{input} \in ₵$,$Re(S_{intput}) \in]0 ,1/2[\cup]1/2 , 1[\Longrightarrow Re(S_{output}) \neq Re(S_0)= 1/2$

As a conclusion the condition a is satisfied

Remark:

This condition a is satisfied even if Re(S) ∈ [1 , +∞[this means that :

$\forall$ $S_{input} \in \mathbb{C}$,$Re(S_{intput}) \in [1 , +\infty[\Longrightarrow Re(S_{output}) = Re(S_0) \neq 1/2$

Let us prove that the condition b is true:

Let $S_1 = 1/2 +14,135i$, hence $Re(S_1) = 1/2$

Using Sidi Abdessalam Yassine Formula May Allah sanctify his secret, we will get:

$$Z(S_1) + Z'(S_1) = \prod^2/6$$

Then :

$1+(1/2^{(1/2 +14,135i)})+(1/3^{(1/2 +14,135i)})+(1/4^{(1/2 +14,135i)})+(1/5^{(1/2 +14,135i)})+\ldots= 1+ 1/2^s +1/3^s +1/4^s +1/5^s +\ldots$

And

$1+(1/2^{-(1/2 +14,135i)})+(1/3^{-(1/2 +14,135i)})+(1/4^{-(1/2 +14,135i)})+(1/5^{-(1/2 +14,135i)})+\ldots= 1+ 1/2^{-s} +1/3^{-s} +1/4^{-s} +1/5^{-s} +\ldots$

Let us calculate the value of S when Z(S) = 0

If Z(S) = 0 this implies that :

$1+(1/2^{(1/2 +14,135i)})+(1/3^{(1/2 +14,135i)})+(1/4^{(1/2 +14,135i)})+(1/5^{(1/2 +14,135i)})+\ldots=1+ 1/2^s +1/3^s +1/4^s +1/5^s +\ldots=Z(0)=0$

Therefore:

$1+(1/2^{-(1/2 +14,135i)})+(1/3^{-(1/2 +14,135i)})+(1/4^{-(1/2 +14,135i)})+(1/5^{-(1/2 +14,135i)})+\ldots= 1+ 1/2^{-s} +1/3^{-s} +1/4^{-s} +1/5^{-s} +\ldots$

As a conclusion:

$S_{output} = 1/2 + 14,135i = S_0$, Hence **$Re(S_{output}) = Re(S_0)= ½$**

Therefore the condition b is satisfied

As a result the Riemann hypothesis is true

Therefore using Palestine, Al-Quds, and Al-Aqsa Flood Theorem , we prove that:

$$\forall S \in \mathbb{C} \quad , Z(S) = 0 \Longrightarrow S = 1/2 +ib$$

Following the same manner and method , we prove that:

$$\forall S \in \mathbb{C} \quad , Z'(S) = Z(-S) = 0 \Longrightarrow S = -1/2 + ib$$

***Palestine, Al-Quds, and Al-Aqsa Flood Theorem

Palestine, Al-Quds, and Al-Aqsa Flood Theorem is here to prove 2 hypothesis :

-The well known hypothesis that is Riemann hypothesis:

Palestine, Al-Quds, and Al-Aqsa Flood Theorem states that :

$$\forall S \in \mathbb{C} \quad , Z(S) = 0 \Longrightarrow S = 1/2 + ib$$

-Al- Yassinayn,Sidi Abdessalam Yassine and Sidi Ahmed Yassine hypothesis :

Palestine, Al-Quds, and Al-Aqsa Flood Theorem states that :

$$\forall S \in \mathbb{C} \quad , Z'(S) = 0 \Longrightarrow S = -1/2 + ib$$

Thanks to Allah , we arrive to prove one of the most enigmatic and significant conundrums in the world of numbers that has tantalized and challenged some of the brightest minds for over a century, and we open the door to the new and modern mathematics that break postulate and axioms ,this theorem will also open the door in many other fields in physics in natural science , and space , this will help to know the universe with accuracy.

and we arrive to open new door that has never been opened before and this can help to understand the universe and mathematics and all sciences and resolve complicated problems , and to understand many other phenomenon in different areas especially in Quantum physic .

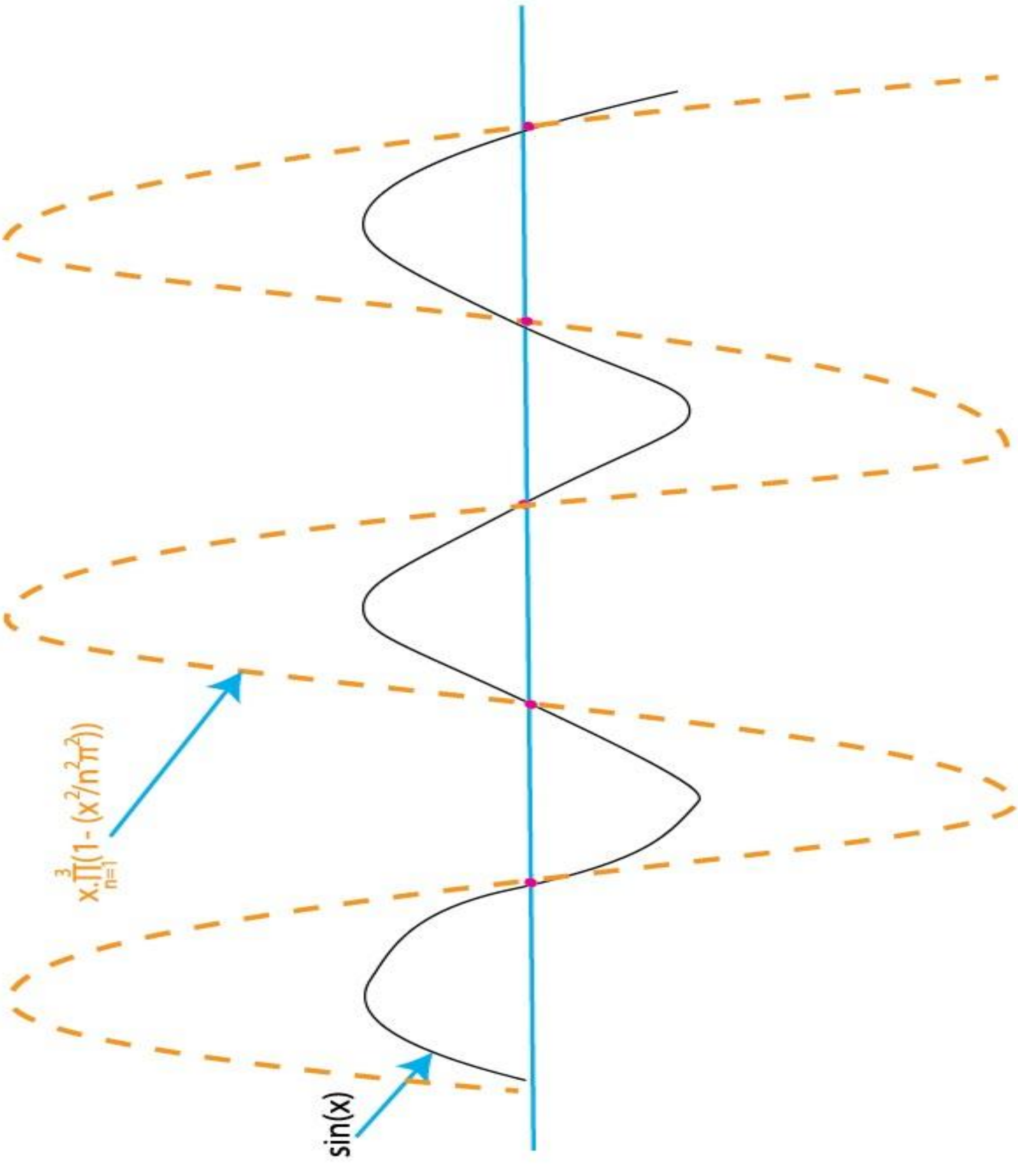
Remark:

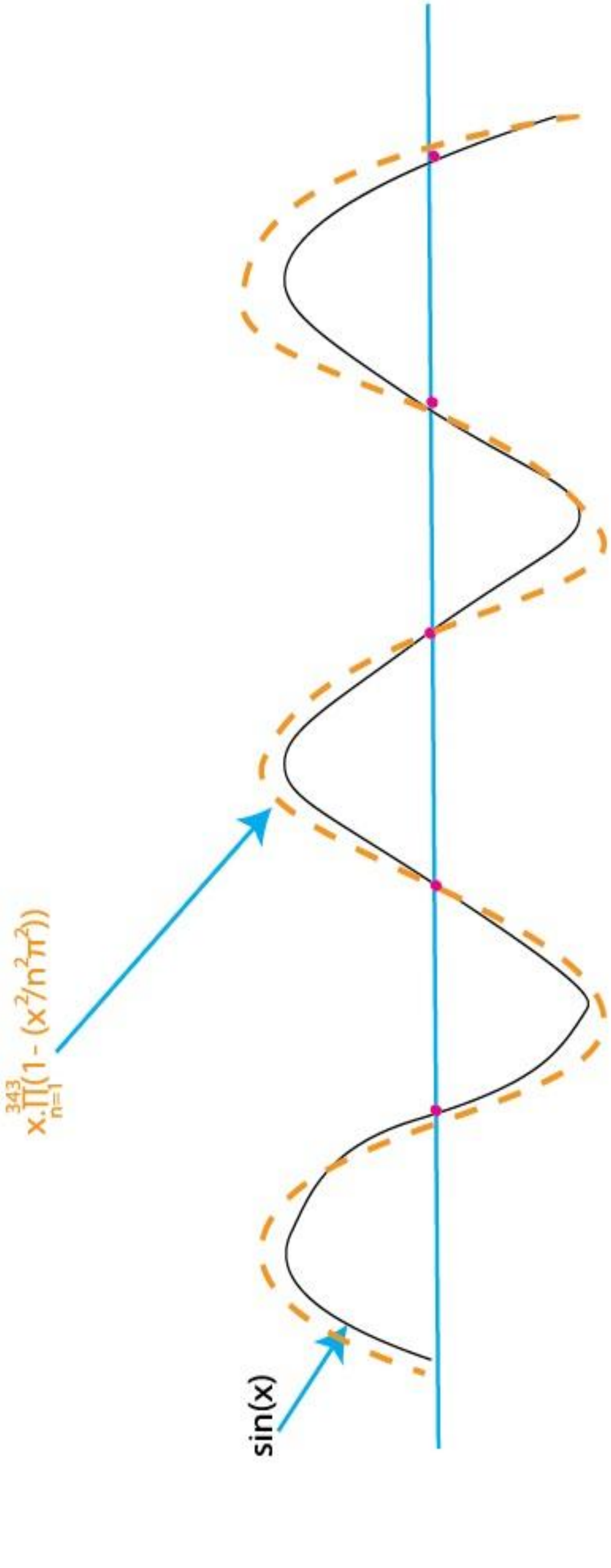
we have

$$\sin(x) = x \times \prod_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{n^2\pi^2}\right)$$

$$\sin(x) = x\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{\pi^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{4\pi^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{9\pi^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{16\pi^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{25\pi^2}\right)\times \ldots$$

As long as n increases without bound, and approaches infinity, the function graph will be similar to Sine function graph sin(x)



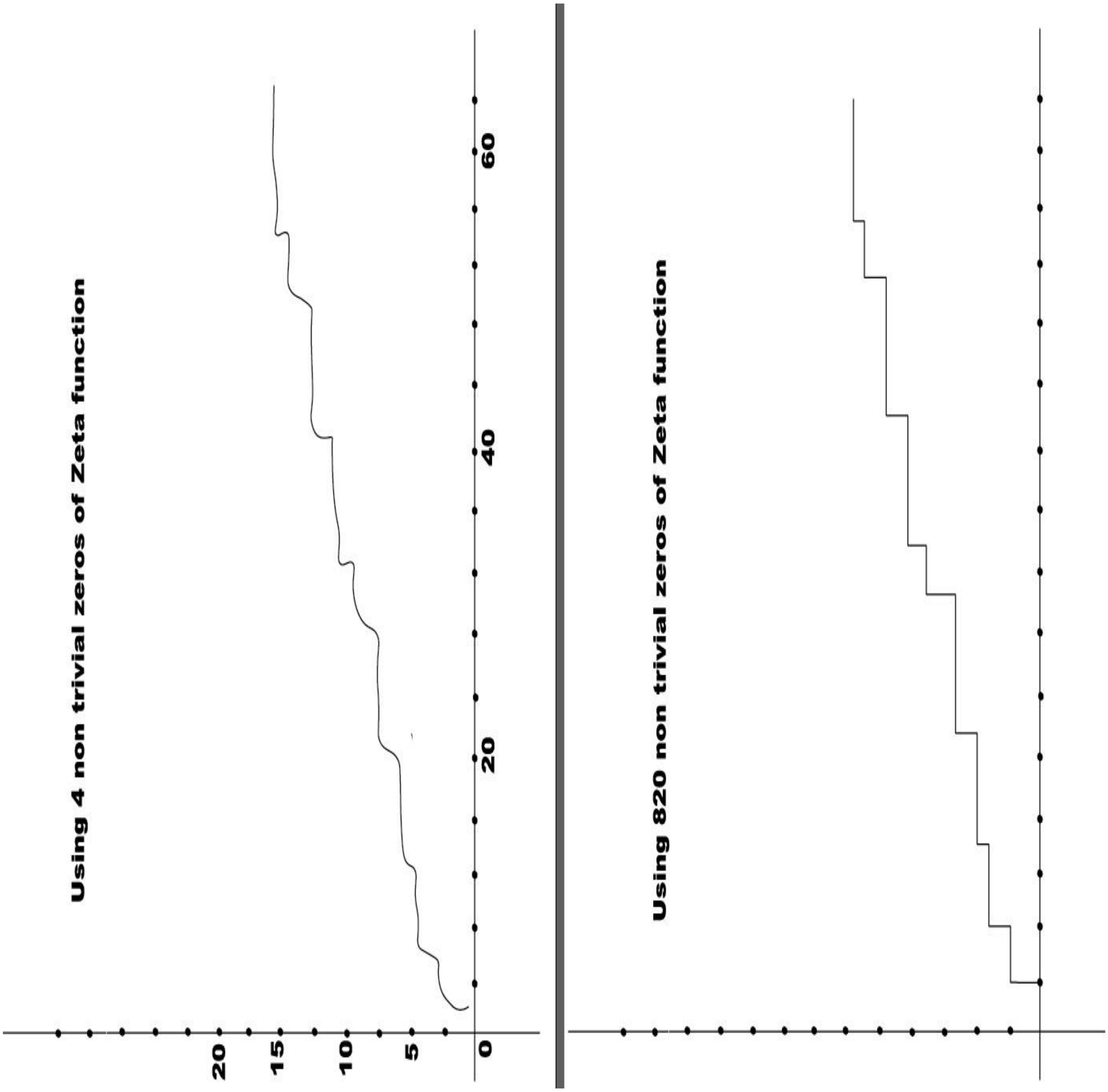


$x.\prod_{n=1}^{343}(1-(x^2/n^2\pi^2))$
sin(x)

Using **Sidi Abdessalam Yassine** Formula May Allah sanctify his secret, we have :

$$Z(S_1) + Z'(S_1) = \prod^2/6$$

As long as we use more **non trivial zeros of Zeta function**, The Riemann Prime numbers function approaches **Gauss Prime numbers function** as defined by Gauss.



Conclusion: as long as we use more non trivial zeros of Zeta function, we approach the Gauss Prime numbers function, and as long as n increases in the previous function, we approach Sine function sin(x) which means that there is a relationship.

And the distribution of prime numbers is well controlled, and prime numbers are distributed as regularly as they can possibly be. There is a certain amount of noise that is extremely will controlled

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