

The Martyrs Mohammed Deif and Abu Obeida Hudaifa Samir Al-kahlut's Number Theory

This mathematical research is dedicated first to the prime minister of Spain "**Pedro Sanchez**" because of his strong position toward humanitarian issues , especially Palestinian issue, thank you for standing with GAZA ,and keeping the human conscience alive

My research also is dedicated to famous football player **Lamine Yamal** and the brave man **Gouardioula Pep** , both of them choose to stand with legal issues and said no to genocide in GAZA

My research also is dedicated to the strong and brave commentator and journalist **Ana Kasparian**, and also dedicated to the Romanian activist and influencer **Nicole Jens** who stand with GAZA and show the real face and image of so called "Israel"

My research also is dedicated to the strong and brave journalists the martyrs **Anas El-Sharif** and **Mohammed Qreiquea** who always put them lives at risk to show us the truth and to convey the deep suffering of GAZA residents

My research also is dedicated to the previous prime minister of Pakistan **Imran Khan** and I call for his immediate release

My research also is dedicated to the global icon **SAIDA AL-ALAMI**, who is still in prison because of her political opinion

My research also is dedicated to **Ulm 5 activist** and **Khabib Nurmagomedov** ,**Mohamed Ali Klay** , **Abdullah Elshrif** and **Malcolm X**

My research also is dedicated to **our resistance** that I am so proud of

INTRODUCTION

This research is about new vision and new notion of number theory and the distribution of numbers

It contains a proof of some infinite products and infinite series

It gives us a relationship with numbers in terms of infinite series and infinite products

It gives us also an idea about the unique number 1 in comparison with other numbers

*The Prime minister of Spain Pedro Sanchez formulas:

Let **Z(-1)** be $\sum All Numbers = 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+.....$

We have : $\sum All Primes = 2+3+5+7+11+13+17+19.....$

We have : $\sum^{/3} All Primes = 3+5+7+11+13+17+19.....$

We have : $\sum even.p = 2^1+2^2+2^3+2^4+2^5+2^6+2^7+.....$

Let us delete all even pure numbers and all prime numbers except number 2 and delete number 1 ;
we will get as a result:

$$\sum All Numbers - \sum^{/3} All Primes - \sum even.p - 1 = R_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 = & 6+10+12+14+15+18+20+21+22+24+25+26+27+28+30+33+34+35 \\ & +36+38+39+40+42+44+45+46+48+49+50+51+52+54+55+56+57+58 \\ & +60+62+63+65+66+68+69+70+72+74+75+76+77+78+80+81+82+84 \\ & +85+86+87+88+90+91+92+93+94+95+96+98+99+100+..... \end{aligned}$$

Then:

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 = & 6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+36+38+40+42+44+46 \\ & +48+50+52+54+56+58+60+62+66+68+70+72+74+76+78+80+82+84 \\ & +86+88+90+92+94+96+98+100+..... \\ & +9+15+21+25+27+33+35+39+45+49+51+55+57+63+65+69+75+77+81 \\ & +85+87+91+93+95+99+..... \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } T_1 = & 9+15+21+25+27+33+35+39+45+49+51+55+57+63+65+69+75 \\ & +77+81+85+87+91+93+95+99+..... \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$R_1 = 6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+36+38+40+42+44+46 \\ +48+50+52+54+56+58+60+62+66+68+70+72+74+76+78+80+82+84 \\ +86+88+90+92+94+96+98+100+.....$$

$$+ T_1$$

Then

$$R_1 = 2^1 * (3+5+6+7+9+10+11+12+13+14+15+17+18+19+.....) \\ + T_1$$

Therefore

$$R_1 = 2^1 * \sum^{/3} All Primes + 2^1 * T_1 + 2^1 * (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+...) \\ + T_1$$

Then

$$R_1 = 2^1 * (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+.....) \\ + 2^1 * \sum^{/3} All Primes + 2^1 * T_1 + T_1$$

Therefore

$$R_1 = 2^1 * 2^1 * (3+5+6+7+9+10+11+12+13+14+15+17+18+19+.....) \\ + 2^1 * \sum^{/3} All Primes + 2^1 * T_1 + T_1$$

Then

$$R_1 = 2^2 * \sum^{/3} All Primes + 2^2 * T_1 + 2^1 * 2^1 * (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+...) \\ + 2^1 * \sum^{/3} All Primes + 2^1 * T_1 + T_1$$

Therefore

$$R_1 = 2^1 * 2^1 * (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+.....) \\ + (2^1+2^2) * \sum^{/3} All Primes + (2^1+2^2) * T_1 + T_1$$

We continue repeating the same operation until the infinity we get as result:

$$R_1 = 2^1 * 2^1 * 2^1 * \dots (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+\dots) \\ + (2^1+2^2+2^3+\dots) * \sum^{/3} \text{All Primes} + (2^1+2^2+2^3+\dots) * T_1 + T_1$$

According to the Ismail Haniyeh Formula, published in my previous research Alaqa Flood theorem containing the proof of Riemann Hypothesis

$$\sum \text{even. } p = 2^1+2^2+2^3+2^4+2^5+2^6+2^7+\dots = -2$$

According to Yahya Sinwar theorem, published in my previous research Alaqa Flood theorem containing the proof of Riemann Hypothesis

$$2*2*2*2*2* \dots = 0$$

Then

$$R_1 = 2^1 * 2^1 * 2^1 * \dots (6+10+12+14+18+20+22+24+26+28+30+34+\dots) = 0 \\ + \sum \text{even. } p * \sum^{/3} \text{All Primes} + \sum \text{even. } p * T_1 + T_1$$

Therefore

$$R_1 = -2 * \sum^{/3} \text{All Primes} - 2 * T_1 + T_1$$

Then

$$R_1 = -2 * \sum^{/3} \text{All Primes} - T_1$$

Consequently:

$$\sum \text{All Numbers} - \sum^{/3} \text{All Primes} - \sum \text{even. } p - 1 = -2 * \sum^{/3} \text{All Primes} - T_1$$

$$\sum \text{All Numbers} + 2 - 1 = - \sum^{/3} \text{All Primes} - T_1$$

$$\sum \text{All Numbers} + 1 = - \sum^{/3} \text{All Primes} - T_1$$

We have :

$$\sum All\ Numbers + 1 = - \sum^{/3} All\ Primes - T_1$$

$$\sum All\ Numbers + 1 - 2 = -2 - \sum^{/3} All\ Primes - T_1$$

$$\sum All\ Numbers - 1 = - \sum All\ Primes - T_1$$

We have :

$$\sum All\ Numbers - 1 = - \sum All\ Primes - T_1$$

$$1 - \sum All\ Numbers = \sum All\ Primes + T_1$$

According to Ramanujan Formula

$$\sum All\ Numbers = -1/12$$

Then

$$1 - 1/12 = \sum All\ Primes + T_1$$

$$\sum All\ Primes + T_1 = 11/12$$

We have :

$$\sum All\ Numbers - 1 = - \sum All\ Primes - T_1$$

$$\sum All\ Numbers + \sum All\ Primes = 1 - T_1$$

*** Lamine Yamal , Guardiola Pep and Abdullah Elshrif**
formulas:

Let **Z(1)** be $\sum \overline{\text{All Numbers}} = 1 + 1/2 + 1/3 + 1/4 + 1/5 + 1/6 + 1/7 + 1/8 + 1/9 + 1/10 \dots$

We have : $\sum \overline{\text{All Primes}} = 1/2 + 1/3 + 1/5 + 1/7 + 1/11 + 1/13 + 1/17 + 1/19 \dots$

We have : $\sum^{/3} \overline{\text{All Primes}} = 1/3 + 1/5 + 1/7 + 1/11 + 1/13 + 1/17 + 1/19 \dots$

We have : $\sum \overline{\text{even.p}} = 1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + 1/2^4 + 1/2^5 + 1/2^6 + 1/2^7 + \dots$

We have :

$$\sum \overline{\text{All Numbers}} - \sum^{/3} \overline{\text{All Primes}} - \sum \overline{\text{even.p}} - 1 = \overline{\text{R}}_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\text{R}}_1 = & 1/6 + 1/10 + 1/12 + 1/14 + 1/15 + 1/18 + 1/20 + 1/21 + 1/22 + 1/24 + 1/25 \\ & + 1/26 + 1/27 + 1/28 + 1/30 + 1/33 + 1/34 + 1/35 + 1/36 + 1/38 + 1/39 + 1/40 \\ & + 1/42 + 1/44 + 1/45 + 1/46 + 1/48 + 1/49 + 1/50 + 1/51 + 1/52 + 1/54 + 1/55 \\ & + 1/56 + 1/57 + 1/58 + 1/60 + 1/62 + 1/63 + 1/65 + 1/66 + 1/68 + 1/69 + 1/70 \\ & + 1/72 + 1/74 + 1/75 + 1/76 + 1/77 + 1/78 + 1/80 + 1/81 + 1/82 + 1/84 + 1/85 \\ & + 1/86 + 1/87 + 1/88 + 1/90 + 1/91 + 1/92 + 1/93 + 1/94 + 1/95 + 1/96 + 1/98 \\ & + 1/99 + 1/100 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Then:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\text{R}}_1 = & 1/6 + 1/10 + 1/12 + 1/14 + 1/18 + 1/20 + 1/22 + 1/24 + 1/26 + 1/28 + 1/30 \\ & + 1/34 + 1/36 + 1/38 + 1/40 + 1/42 + 1/44 + 1/46 + 1/48 + 1/50 + 1/52 + 1/54 \\ & + 1/56 + 1/58 + 1/60 + 1/62 + 1/66 + 1/68 + 1/70 + 1/72 + 1/74 + 1/76 + 1/78 \\ & + 1/80 + 1/82 + 1/84 + 1/86 + 1/88 + 1/90 + 1/92 + 1/94 + 1/96 + 1/98 + 1/100 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&+1/9+1/15+1/21+1/25+1/27+1/33+1/35+1/39+1/45+1/49+1/51 \\
&+1/55+1/57+1/63+1/65+1/69+1/75+1/77+1/81+1/85+1/87+1/91 \\
&+1/93+1/95+1/99+.....
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Let } \overline{T}_1 = &+1/9+1/15+1/21+1/25+1/27+1/33+1/35+1/39+1/45+1/49+1/51 \\
&+1/55+1/57+1/63+1/65+1/69+1/75+1/77+1/81+1/85+1/87+1/91 \\
&+1/93+1/95+1/99+.....
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{R}_1 = &1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24+1/26+1/28+1/30 \\
&+1/34+1/36+1/38+1/40+1/42+1/44+1/46+1/48+1/50+1/52+1/54 \\
&+1/56+1/58+1/60+1/62+1/66+1/68+1/70+1/72+1/74+1/76+1/78 \\
&+1/80+1/82+1/84+1/86+1/88+1/90+1/92+1/94+1/96+1/98+1/100+... \\
&+ \overline{T}_1
\end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{R}_1 = &1/2^1 * (1/3+1/5+1/6+1/7+1/9+1/10+1/11+1/12+1/13+1/14+1/15+...) \\
&+ \overline{T}_1
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{R}_1 = &1/2^1 * \sum^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} + 1/2^1 * \overline{T}_1 + 1/2^1 * (1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+...) \\
&+ \overline{T}_1
\end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{R}_1 = &1/2^1 * (1/6+1/10+1/12+1/14+1/18+1/20+1/22+1/24+1/26+1/28+...) \\
&+ 1/2^1 * \sum^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} + 1/2^1 * \overline{T}_1 + \overline{T}_1
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\bar{R}_1 = 1/2^1 * 1/2^1 * (1/3 + 1/5 + 1/6 + 1/7 + 1/9 + 1/10 + 1/11 + 1/12 + 1/13 + 1/14 + \dots) \\ + 1/2^1 * \sum^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} + 1/2^1 * \bar{T}_1 + \bar{T}_1$$

Then

$$\bar{R}_1 = 1/2^2 * \sum^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} + 1/2^2 * \bar{T}_1 + 1/2^1 * 1/2^1 * (1/6 + 1/10 + 1/12 + 1/14 + \dots) \\ + 1/2^1 * \sum^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} + 1/2^1 * \bar{T}_1 + \bar{T}_1$$

Therefore

$$\bar{R}_1 = 1/2^1 * 1/2^1 * (1/6 + 1/10 + 1/12 + 1/14 + 1/18 + 1/20 + 1/22 + 1/24 + 1/26 + \dots) \\ + (1/2^1 + 1/2^2) * \sum^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} + (1/2^1 + 1/2^2) * \bar{T}_1 + \bar{T}_1$$

We continue repeating the same operation until the infinity we get as result:

$$\bar{R}_1 = 1/2^1 * 1/2^1 * 1/2^1 * \dots (1/6 + 1/10 + 1/12 + 1/14 + 1/18 + 1/20 + 1/22 + 1/24 + \dots) \\ + (1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + \dots) * \sum^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} + (1/2^1 + 1/2^2 + 1/2^3 + \dots) * \bar{T}_1 + \bar{T}_1$$

According to the martyr Yahya Ayyash Formula, published in my previous research Alaqsa Flood theorem containing the proof of Riemann Hypothesis

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

According to Yahya Sinwar theorem, published in my previous research Alaqsa Flood theorem containing the proof of Riemann Hypothesis

$$1/2 * 1/2 * 1/2 * 1/2 * 1/2 * \dots = 0$$

Then

$$\bar{R}_1 = 1/2^1 * 1/2^1 * 1/2^1 * \dots (1/6 + 1/10 + 1/12 + 1/14 + 1/18 + 1/20 + 1/22 + \dots) = 0 \\ + \sum \overline{even.p} * \sum^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} + \sum \overline{even.p} * \bar{T}_1 + \bar{T}_1$$

Therefore

$$\bar{R}_1 = 1 * \sum^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} + \bar{T}_1 + \bar{T}_1$$

Then

$$\overline{R_1} = \sum^{/3} \overline{All Primes} + 2 \overline{T_1}$$

Consequently:

$$\sum \overline{All Numbers} - \sum^{/3} \overline{All Primes} - \sum \overline{even.p} - 1 = \sum^{/3} \overline{All Primes} + 2 \overline{T_1}$$

$$\sum \overline{All Numbers} - \sum^{/3} \overline{All Primes} - 1 - 1 = \sum^{/3} \overline{All Primes} + 2 \overline{T_1}$$

$$\sum \overline{All Numbers} - 2 = 2 \sum^{/3} \overline{All Primes} + 2 \overline{T_1}$$

We have:

$$\sum \overline{All Numbers} - 2 = 2 \sum^{/3} \overline{All Primes} + 2 \overline{T_1}$$

$$\sum \overline{All Numbers} - 2 + 2 * 1/2 = 2 * 1/2 + 2 \sum^{/3} \overline{All Primes} + 2 \overline{T_1}$$

$$\sum \overline{All Numbers} - 2 + 1 = 2 * (1/2 + \sum^{/3} \overline{All Primes}) + 2 \overline{T_1}$$

$$\sum \overline{All Numbers} - 1 = 2 \sum \overline{All Primes} + 2 \overline{T_1}$$

Therefore

$$\sum \overline{All Numbers} - 2 \sum \overline{All Primes} = 1 + 2 \overline{T_1}$$

* A Global Icon Saida Al Alami formulas:

We have : $\mathbf{Z(-s)} = 1+2^s+3^s+4^s+5^s+6^s+7^s+8^s+9^s+10^s+11^s+.....$

We have : $\sum_s \text{All Primes} = 2^s+3^s+5^s+7^s+11^s+13^s+17^s+19^s+.....$

We have : $\sum_s^{/3} \text{All Primes} = 3^s+5^s+7^s+11^s+13^s+17^s+19^s+.....$

We have : $\sum_s \text{even. } p = 2^s+2^{2s}+2^{3s}+2^{4s}+2^{5s}+2^{6s}+2^{7s}+.....$

We have :

$$\mathbf{Z(-s) - \sum_s^{/3} \text{All Primes} - \sum_s \text{even. } p - 1 = R_s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_s = & 6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+15^s+18^s+20^s+21^s+22^s+24^s+25^s+26^s+27^s+28^s \\ & +30^s+33^s+34^s+35^s+36^s+38^s+39^s+40^s+42^s+44^s+45^s+46^s+48^s+49^s+50^s \\ & +51^s+52^s+54^s+55^s+56^s+57^s+58^s+60^s+62^s+63^s+65^s+66^s+68^s+69^s+70^s \\ & +72^s+74^s+75^s+76^s+77^s+78^s+80^s+81^s+82^s+84^s+85^s+86^s+87^s+88^s+90^s \\ & +91^s+92^s+93^s+94^s+95^s+96^s+98^s+99^s+100^s+..... \end{aligned}$$

Then:

$$\begin{aligned} R_s = & 6^s+10^s+12^s+14^s+18^s+20^s+22^s+24^s+26^s+28^s+30^s+34^s+36^s+38^s+40^s+42^s \\ & +44^s+46^s+48^s+50^s+52^s+54^s+56^s+58^s+60^s+62^s+66^s+68^s+70^s+72^s+74^s \\ & +76^s+78^s+80^s+82^s+84^s+86^s+88^s+90^s+92^s+94^s+96^s+98^s+100^s+..... \\ & +9^s+15^s+21^s+25^s+27^s+33^s+35^s+39^s+45^s+49^s+51^s+55^s+57^s+63^s+65^s \\ & +69^s+75^s+77^s+81^s+85^s+87^s+91^s+93^s+95^s+99^s+..... \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } T_s = & 9^s+15^s+21^s+25^s+27^s+33^s+35^s+39^s+45^s+49^s+51^s+55^s+57^s+63^s+65^s \\ & +69^s+75^s+77^s+81^s+85^s+87^s+91^s+93^s+95^s+99^s+..... \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$R_1 = 6^s + 10^s + 12^s + 14^s + 18^s + 20^s + 22^s + 24^s + 26^s + 28^s + 30^s + 34^s + 36^s + 38^s + 40^s + 42^s \\ + 44^s + 46^s + 48^s + 50^s + 52^s + 54^s + 56^s + 58^s + 60^s + 62^s + 66^s + 68^s + 70^s + 72^s + 74^s \\ + 76^s + 78^s + 80^s + 82^s + 84^s + 86^s + 88^s + 90^s + 92^s + 94^s + 96^s + 98^s + 100^s + \dots \\ + T_s$$

Then

$$R_s = 2^s * (3^s + 5^s + 6^s + 7^s + 9^s + 10^s + 11^s + 12^s + 13^s + 14^s + 15^s + 17^s + 18^s + 19^s + \dots) \\ + T_s$$

Therefore

$$R_s = 2^s * \sum_s^{/3} \text{All Primes} + 2^s * T_s + 2^s * (6^s + 10^s + 12^s + 14^s + 18^s + 20^s + 22^s + 24^s + \dots) \\ + T_s$$

Then

$$R_s = 2^s * (6^s + 10^s + 12^s + 14^s + 18^s + 20^s + 22^s + 24^s + 26^s + 28^s + 30^s + 34^s + \dots) \\ + 2^s * \sum_s^{/3} \text{All Primes} + 2^s * T_s + T_s$$

Therefore

$$R_s = 2^s * 2^s * (3^s + 5^s + 6^s + 7^s + 9^s + 10^s + 11^s + 12^s + 13^s + 14^s + 15^s + 17^s + 18^s + 19^s + \dots) \\ + 2^s * \sum_s^{/3} \text{All Primes} + 2^s * T_s + T_s$$

Then

$$R_s = 2^{2s} * \sum_s^{/3} \text{All Primes} + 2^{2s} * T_s + 2^s * 2^s * (6^s + 10^s + 12^s + 14^s + 18^s + 20^s + 22^s + \dots) \\ + 2^s * \sum_s^{/3} \text{All Primes} + 2^s * T_s + T_s$$

Therefore

$$R_s = 2^s * 2^s * (6^s + 10^s + 12^s + 14^s + 18^s + 20^s + 22^s + 24^s + 26^s + 28^s + 30^s + 34^s + \dots) \\ + (2^s + 2^{2s}) * \sum_s^{/3} \text{All Primes} + (2^s + 2^{2s}) * T_s + T_s$$

We continue repeating the same operation until the infinity we get as result:

$$R_s = 2^s * 2^s * 2^s * (6^s + 10^s + 12^s + 14^s + 18^s + 20^s + 22^s + 24^s + 26^s + 28^s + 30^s + 34^s +)$$

$$+ (2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} +)^{1/3} \text{ All Primes} + (2^s + 2^{2s} + 2^{3s} +)^{1/3} T_s + T_s$$

According to the Ismail Haniyeh Formula, published in my previous research Alaqa Flood theorem containing the proof of Riemann Hypothesis

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

With $s \neq 0$

According to Yahya Sinwar theorem, published in my previous research Alaqa Flood theorem containing the proof of Riemann Hypothesis

$$2^s . 2^s . 2^s . 2^s . 2^s = 0$$

Then

$$R_s = 2^s . 2^s . 2^s (6^s + 10^s + 12^s + 14^s + 18^s + 20^s + 22^s + 24^s + 26^s + ...) = 0$$

$$+ \sum_s \text{ even. } p^{1/3} \text{ All Primes} + \sum_s \text{ even. } p^{1/3} T_s + T_s$$

Therefore

$$R_s = \sum_s \text{ even. } p^{1/3} \text{ All Primes} + \sum_s \text{ even. } p^{1/3} T_s + T_s$$

Then

$$R_s = - (2^s / (2^s - 1))^{1/3} \text{ All Primes} - (2^s / (2^s - 1))^{1/3} T_s + T_s$$

Therefore

$$R_s = - (2^s / (2^s - 1))^{1/3} \text{ All Primes} + (1 - (2^s / (2^s - 1))^{1/3}) T_s$$

Then

$$R_s = - (2^s / (2^s - 1))^{1/3} \text{ All Primes} - (1 / (2^s - 1))^{1/3} T_s$$

Consequently:

$$Z(-s) - \sum_s^{1/3} \text{ All Primes} - \sum_s \text{ even. } p - 1 = - (2^s / (2^s - 1))^{1/3} \text{ All Primes} - (1 / (2^s - 1))^{1/3} T_s$$

Then

$$\mathbf{Z}(-\mathbf{S}) + (2^s / (2^s - 1)) * \sum_s^{/3} \text{All Primes} - \sum_s^{/3} \text{All Primes} = \sum_s \text{even. } p + 1 - (1 / (2^s - 1)) * T_s$$

Therefore

$$\mathbf{Z}(-\mathbf{S}) + ((2^s / (2^s - 1)) - 1) * \sum_s^{/3} \text{All Primes} = (2^s / (2^s - 1)) + 1 - (1 / (2^s - 1)) * T_s$$

Then

$$\mathbf{Z}(-\mathbf{S}) + (1 / (2^s - 1)) * \sum_s^{/3} \text{All Primes} = -(1 / (2^s - 1)) - (1 / (2^s - 1)) * T_s$$

Therefore

$$\mathbf{Z}(-\mathbf{S}) + (1 / (2^s - 1)) * \sum_s^{/3} \text{All Primes} = -(1 / (2^s - 1)) * (1 + T_s)$$

Then

$$\mathbf{Z}(-\mathbf{S}) = - (1 / (2^s - 1)) * (1 + T_s + \sum_s^{/3} \text{All Primes})$$

We have :

$$\mathbf{Z}(-\mathbf{S}) + (1 / (2^s - 1)) * \sum_s^{/3} \text{All Primes} = -(1 / (2^s - 1)) * (1 + T_s)$$

Then

$$\mathbf{Z}(-\mathbf{S}) + 2^s * (1 / (2^s - 1)) + (1 / (2^s - 1)) * \sum_s^{/3} \text{All Primes} = -(1 / (2^s - 1)) * (1 + T_s) + 2^s * (1 / (2^s - 1))$$

Therefore

$$\mathbf{Z}(-\mathbf{S}) + (1 / (2^s - 1)) * (2^s + \sum_s^{/3} \text{All Primes}) = -(1 / (2^s - 1)) * (1 + T_s) + (2^s * / (2^s - 1))$$

Then

$$\mathbf{Z}(-\mathbf{S}) + (1 / (2^s - 1)) * (\sum_s \text{All Primes}) = (2^s / (2^s - 1)) - (1 / (2^s - 1)) - (1 / (2^s - 1)) * T_s$$

Therefore

$$\mathbf{Z}(-\mathbf{S}) + ((1 / (2^s - 1)) * \sum_s \text{All Primes}) = 1 - ((1 / (2^s - 1)) * T_s)$$

*** The martyr journalist Anas Al-Sharif, the martyr journalist Mohammed Qraieqa, the brave journalist and commentator Ana Kasparian and the romanian activist and influencer Nicole Jens formulas:**

We have : $\mathbf{z(s)} = 1 + 1/2^s + 1/3^s + 1/4^s + 1/5^s + 1/6^s + 1/7^s + 1/8^s + 1/9^s + 1/10^s + 1/11^s + \dots$

We have : $\sum_s \overline{All\ Primes} = 1/2^s + 1/3^s + 1/5^s + 1/7^s + 1/11^s + 1/13^s + 1/17^s + 1/19^s + \dots$

We have : $\sum_s^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} = 1/3^s + 1/5^s + 1/7^s + 1/11^s + 1/13^s + 1/17^s + 1/19^s + \dots$

We have : $\sum_s \overline{even.p} = 1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} + \dots$

We have :

$$\mathbf{z(s) - \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} - \sum_s \overline{even.p} - 1 = \overline{R_s}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{R_s} = & 1/6^s + 1/10^s + 1/12^s + 1/14^s + 1/15^s + 1/18^s + 1/20^s + 1/21^s + 1/22^s + 1/24^s \\ & + 1/25^s + 1/26^s + 1/27^s + 1/28^s + 1/30^s + 1/33^s + 1/34^s + 1/35^s + 1/36^s + 1/38^s \\ & + 1/39^s + 1/40^s + 1/42^s + 1/44^s + 1/45^s + 1/46^s + 1/48^s + 1/49^s + 1/50^s + 1/51^s \\ & + 1/52^s + 1/54^s + 1/55^s + 1/56^s + 1/57^s + 1/58^s + 1/60^s + 1/62^s + 1/63^s + 1/65^s \\ & + 1/66^s + 1/68^s + 1/69^s + 1/70^s + 1/72^s + 1/74^s + 1/75^s + 1/76^s + 1/77^s + 1/78^s \\ & + 1/80^s + 1/81^s + 1/82^s + 1/84^s + 1/85^s + 1/86^s + 1/87^s + 1/88^s + 1/90^s + 1/91^s \\ & + 1/92^s + 1/93^s + 1/94^s + 1/95^s + 1/96^s + 1/98^s + 1/99^s + 1/100^s + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Then:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{R_s} = & 1/6^s + 1/10^s + 1/12^s + 1/14^s + 1/18^s + 1/20^s + 1/22^s + 1/24^s + 1/26^s + 1/28^s \\ & + 1/30^s + 1/34^s + 1/36^s + 1/38^s + 1/40^s + 1/42^s + 1/44^s + 1/46^s + 1/48^s + 1/50^s \\ & + 1/52^s + 1/54^s + 1/56^s + 1/58^s + 1/60^s + 1/62^s + 1/66^s + 1/68^s + 1/70^s + 1/72^s \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +1/74^s+1/76^s+1/78^s+1/80^s+1/82^s+1/84^s+1/86^s+1/88^s+1/90^s+1/92^s \\
& +1/94^s+1/96^s+1/98^s+1/100^s+..... \\
& +1/9^s+1/15^s+1/21^s+1/25^s+1/27^s+1/33^s+1/35^s+1/39^s+1/45^s+1/49^s \\
& +1/51^s+1/55^s+1/57^s+1/63^s+1/65^s+1/69^s+1/75^s+1/77^s+1/81^s+1/85^s \\
& +1/87^s+1/91^s+1/93^s+1/95^s+1/99^s+.....
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Let } \overline{T_s} = & 1/9^s+1/15^s+1/21^s+1/25^s+1/27^s+1/33^s+1/35^s+1/39^s+1/45^s+1/49^s \\
& +1/51^s+1/55^s+1/57^s+1/63^s+1/65^s+1/69^s+1/75^s+1/77^s+1/81^s+1/85^s \\
& +1/87^s+1/91^s+1/93^s+1/95^s+1/99^s+.....
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{R_1} = & 1/6^s+1/10^s+1/12^s+1/14^s+1/18^s+1/20^s+1/22^s+1/24^s+1/26^s+1/28^s \\
& +1/30^s+1/34^s+1/36^s+1/38^s+1/40^s+1/42^s+1/44^s+1/46^s+1/48^s+1/50^s \\
& +1/52^s+1/54^s+1/56^s+1/58^s+1/60^s+1/62^s+1/66^s+1/68^s+1/70^s+1/72^s \\
& +1/74^s+1/76^s+1/78^s+1/80^s+1/82^s+1/84^s+1/86^s+1/88^s+1/90^s+1/92^s \\
& +1/94^s+1/96^s+1/98^s+1/100^s+..... \\
& + \overline{T_s}
\end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{R_s} = & 1/2^s * (1/3^s+1/5^s+1/6^s+1/7^s+1/9^s+1/10^s+1/11^s+1/12^s+1/13^s+1/14^s+...) \\
& + \overline{T_s}
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{R_s} = & 1/2^s * \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} + 1/2^s * \overline{T_s} + 1/2^s * (1/6^s+1/10^s+1/12^s+1/14^s+...) \\
& + \overline{T_s}
\end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\overline{R_s} = 1/2^s * (1/6^s + 1/10^s + 1/12^s + 1/14^s + 1/18^s + 1/20^s + 1/22^s + 1/24^s + 1/26^s + \dots) \\ + 1/2^s * \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} + 1/2^s * \overline{T_s} + \overline{T_s}$$

Therefore

$$\overline{R_s} = 1/2^s * 1/2^s * (1/3^s + 1/5^s + 1/6^s + 1/7^s + 1/9^s + 1/10^s + 1/11^s + 1/12^s + 1/13^s + \dots) \\ + 1/2^s * \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} + 1/2^s * \overline{T_s} + \overline{T_s}$$

Then

$$\overline{R_s} = 1/2^{2s} * \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} + 1/2^{2s} * \overline{T_s} + 1/2^s * 1/2^s * (1/6^s + 1/10^s + 1/12^s + \dots) \\ + 1/2^s * \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} + 1/2^s * \overline{T_s} + \overline{T_s}$$

Therefore

$$\overline{R_s} = 1/2^s * 1/2^s * (1/6^s + 1/10^s + 1/12^s + 1/14^s + 1/18^s + 1/20^s + 1/22^s + 1/24^s + \dots) \\ + (1/2^s + 1/2^{2s}) * \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} + (1/2^s + 1/2^{2s}) * \overline{T_s} + \overline{T_s}$$

We continue repeating the same operation until the infinity we get as result:

$$\overline{R_s} = 1/2^s * 1/2^s * 1/2^s * \dots (1/6^s + 1/10^s + 1/12^s + 1/14^s + 1/18^s + 1/20^s + 1/22^s + \dots) \\ + (1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + \dots) * \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} + (1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + \dots) * \overline{T_s} + \overline{T_s}$$

According to the martyr commander Saleh shahadeh Formula, published in my previous research Alaqa Flood theorem containing the proof of Riemann Hypothesis

$$\sum_s \overline{even.p} = 1/2^s + 1/2^{2s} + 1/2^{3s} + 1/2^{4s} + 1/2^{5s} + 1/2^{6s} + 1/2^{7s} + \dots = 1/(2^s - 1)$$

With $s \neq 0$

According to Yahya Sinwar theorem, published in my previous research Alaqa Flood theorem containing the proof of Riemann Hypothesis

$$1/2^s . 1/2^s . 1/2^s . 1/2^s . 1/2^s \dots = 0$$

Then

$$\overline{R_s} = 1/2^s \cdot 1/2^s \cdot 1/2^s \dots (1/6^s + 1/10^s + 1/12^s + 1/14^s + 1/18^s + 1/20^s + 1/22^s + \dots) = 0 \\ + \sum_s \overline{even.p} * \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All Primes} + \sum_s \overline{even.p} * \overline{T_s} + \overline{T_s}$$

Therefore

$$\overline{R_s} = \sum_s \overline{even.p} * \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All Primes} + \sum_s \overline{even.p} * \overline{T_s} + \overline{T_s}$$

Then

$$\overline{R_s} = 1/(2^s - 1) * \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All Primes} - 1/(2^s - 1) * \overline{T_s} + \overline{T_s}$$

Therefore

$$\overline{R_s} = 1/(2^s - 1) * \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All Primes} + (1 + (1/(2^s - 1))) * \overline{T_s}$$

Then

$$\overline{R_s} = 1/(2^s - 1) * \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All Primes} + 2^s / (2^s - 1) * \overline{T_s}$$

Consequently:

$$\mathbf{z(s)} - \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All Primes} - \sum_s \overline{even.p} - 1 = 1/(2^s - 1) * \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All Primes} + 2/(2^s - 1) * \overline{T_s}$$

Then

$$\mathbf{z(s)} - 1/(2^s - 1) * \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All Primes} - \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All Primes} = \sum_s \overline{even.p} + 1 + 2^s / (2^s - 1) * \overline{T_s}$$

Therefore

$$\mathbf{z(s)} - (1 + (1/(2^s - 1))) * \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All Primes} = (1/(2^s - 1) + 1) + 2^s / (2^s - 1) * \overline{T_s}$$

Then

$$\mathbf{z(s)} - (2^s / (2^s - 1)) * \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All Primes} = 2^s / (2^s - 1) + 2^s / (2^s - 1) * \overline{T_s}$$

Therefore

$$Z(S) - (2^S / (2^S - 1)) * \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} = (2^S / (2^S - 1)) * (1 + \overline{T_s})$$

Then

$$Z(S) = (2^S / (2^S - 1)) * (1 + \overline{T_s} + \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes})$$

We have :

$$Z(S) - (2^S / (2^S - 1)) * \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} = (2^S / (2^S - 1)) * (1 + \overline{T_s})$$

Then

$$Z(S) - (2^S / (2^S - 1)) * 1/2^S - (2^S / (2^S - 1)) * \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes} = (2^S / (2^S - 1)) * (1 + \overline{T_s}) - (2^S / (2^S - 1)) * 1/2^S$$

Therefore

$$Z(S) - (2^S / (2^S - 1)) * (1/2^S + \sum_s^{/3} \overline{All\ Primes}) = (2^S / (2^S - 1)) * (1 + \overline{T_s}) - 1 / (2^S - 1)$$

Then

$$Z(S) - (2^S / (2^S - 1)) * (\sum_s \overline{All\ Primes}) = 2^S / (2^S - 1) * \overline{T_s} + (2^S / (2^S - 1)) - (1 / (2^S - 1))$$

Therefore

$$Z(S) - ((2^S / (2^S - 1)) * \sum_s \overline{All\ Primes}) = ((2^S / (2^S - 1)) * \overline{T_s}) + 1$$

* The complex number S and the theorem Yahya Sinwar and the theorem Ezzedden Al-Qassam brigades:

Let S be a complex number the belong to $\mathbb{C}$, hence $S \neq -1$ and $S \neq 0$ and $S \neq 1$

And we have :

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n = S^1 + S^2 + S^3 + S^4 + S^5 + S^6 + S^7 + \dots \neq 0$$

According to Yahya Sinwar theorem, published in my previous research Alaqsa Flood theorem containing the proof of Riemann Hypothesis

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

$$S \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n = S^2 + S^3 + S^4 + S^5 + S^6 + S^7 + \dots$$

$$\text{Then } S \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n - S^1$$

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

$$S \cdot (S \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n = S^2 + S^3 + S^4 + S^5 + S^6 + S^7 + \dots)$$

Then

$$S \cdot S \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n = S^3 + S^4 + S^5 + S^6 + S^7 + \dots$$

Therefore

$$S \cdot S \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n - S^1 - S^2$$

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

$$S \cdot (S \cdot S \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n = S^3 + S^4 + S^5 + S^6 + S^7 + \dots)$$

Then

$$S \cdot S \cdot S \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n = S^4 + S^5 + S^6 + S^7 + \dots$$

Therefore

$$S \cdot S \cdot S \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n - S^1 - S^2 - S^3$$

As a result

$$S \cdot S \cdot S \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n - (S^1 + S^2 + S^3)$$

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

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

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

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

$$S * S * S * \dots \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n$$

As a result we get :

$$S * S * S * \dots \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n = 0$$

$$\text{We have : } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n = 0$$

Then

$$S * S * S * \dots \neq 0$$

Let S be a complex number the belong to $\mathbb{C}$, hence $S \neq -1$ and $S \neq 0$ and $S \neq 1$

And we have :

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n = S^1 + S^2 + S^3 + S^4 + S^5 + S^6 + S^7 + \dots \neq 0$$

According to Ezzedden Al-Qassam brigades theorem, published in my previous research Alaqsa Flood theorem containing the proof of Riemann Hypothesis

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

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

Then

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

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

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

Then

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

Therefore

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

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

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

Then

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

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

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

According to Yahya Sinwar theorem, published in my previous research Alaqa Flood theorem containing the proof of Riemann Hypothesis

$$\text{We have: } 1/S * 1/S * 1/S * \dots \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S)^n = 0$$

Then the result will be:

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

Then

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

Therefore

$$(S^{-1} + S^{-2} + S^{-3} + S^{-4} + S^{-5} + S^{-6} + S^{-7} + \dots) + S^0 + (S^1 + S^2 + S^3 + S^4 + S^5 + S^6 + S^7 \dots) = 0$$

$$\text{Let } \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} S^n = S^1 + S^2 + S^3 + S^4 + S^5 + S^6 + S^7 + \dots$$

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

Then the result will be:

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

Then:

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} S^n = 0$$

As a conclusion, and according to Ezzedden Al-Qassam brigades theorem, published in my previous research Alaqsa Flood theorem containing the proof of Riemann Hypothesis

$$\forall s \in \mathbb{C}, \text{ hence } s \neq -1 \text{ and } s \neq 0 \text{ and } s \neq 1 \quad \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} s^n = 0$$

And according to Ezzedden Al-Qassam brigades theorem, published in my previous research Alaqsa Flood theorem containing the proof of Riemann Hypothesis

$$\forall s \in \mathbb{C}, \text{ hence } s \neq -1 \text{ and } s \neq 0 \text{ and } s \neq 1 \quad s * s * s * \dots = 0$$

*** The number (-1) and the theorem Yahya Sinwar and the theorem Ezzedden Al-Qassam brigades:**

*** Imran Khan, Ulm 5, Khabib Nurmagomedov, Mohamed Ali Klay and Malcolm X formula:**

Let us calculate this series

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1^n)$$

We have :

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1^n) = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} (-1^n) + (-1)^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1^n)$$

Then :

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1^n) = [(-1^{-1}) + (-1^{-2}) + (-1^{-3}) + (-1^{-4}) + (-1^{-5}) + \dots] + (-1^0) + [(-1^1) + (-1^2) + (-1^3) + (-1^4) + (-1^5) + \dots]$$

We have :

$$[(-1^{-1}) + (-1^{-2}) + (-1^{-3}) + (-1^{-4}) + (-1^{-5}) + \dots] = [1/(-1^1) + 1/(-1^2) + 1/(-1^3) + 1/(-1^4) + 1/(-1^5) + \dots]$$

Then :

$$[(-1^{-1}) + (-1^{-2}) + (-1^{-3}) + (-1^{-4}) + (-1^{-5}) + \dots] = [(-1^1) + (-1^2) + (-1^3) + (-1^4) + (-1^5) + \dots]$$

Therefore :

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1^n) = [(-1^1) + (-1^2) + (-1^3) + (-1^4) + (-1^5) + \dots] + (-1^0) + [(-1^1) + (-1^2) + (-1^3) + (-1^4) + (-1^5) + \dots]$$

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1^n) = 2 * [(-1^1) + (-1^2) + (-1^3) + (-1^4) + (-1^5) + \dots] + (-1^0)$$

We have :

$$(-1^0) = 1$$

Then :

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1^n) = 2 * [(-1^1) + (-1^2) + (-1^3) + (-1^4) + (-1^5) + \dots] + 1$$

And according to Hind Khoudary and Bissan Owda formula , published in my previous research Alaqla Flood theorem containing the proof of Riemann Hypothesis

Then:

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (i)^n (\text{Even}) = i^2 + i^4 + i^6 + i^8 + i^{10} + i^{12} + \dots = (-1^1) + (-1^2) + (-1^3) + (-1^4) + (-1^5) + \dots$$

Let us calculate $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (i)^n (\text{Even})$

We are going to multiply $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (i)^n (\text{Even})$ by i^2 and we get this:

$$i^2 \cdot \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (i)^n (\text{Even}) = i^4 + i^6 + i^8 + i^{10} + i^{12} + \dots$$

Then:

$$i^2 \cdot \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (i)^n (\text{Even}) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (i)^n (\text{Even}) - i^2$$

We have $i^2 = -1$ Then:

$$-\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (i)^n (\text{Even}) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (i)^n (\text{Even}) + 1$$

Therefore:

$$-2\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (i)^n (\text{Even}) = 1$$

As a result :

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (i)^n (\text{Even}) = -1/2$$

We have :

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (i)^n (\text{Even}) = (-1^1) + (-1^2) + (-1^3) + (-1^4) + (-1^5) + \dots = -1/2$$

And we have :

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1^n) = 2 * [(-1^1) + (-1^2) + (-1^3) + (-1^4) + (-1^5) + \dots] + 1$$

Then :

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1^n) = 2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (i)^n (\text{Even}) + 1$$

Therefore :

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1^n) = (2 * (-1/2)) + 1$$

Then :

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1^n) = -1 + 1$$

As a result :

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^n = 0$$

As a conclusion :

$$\forall S \in \mathbb{C}, \text{ hence } S \neq 0 \text{ and } S \neq 1, \quad \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} S^n = 0$$

Now , let us calculate this infinite product series

$$(-1) * (-1) * (-1) * (-1) * (-1) * \dots = 1$$

According to the martyr Ezzedden Al-Haddad and Hussain Fayad formula , published in my previous research Alaqa Flood theorem containing the proof of Riemann Hypothesis

$$\text{Then: } 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * \dots = 1$$

And according to Dr Hussam Abu Safiya and Dr Yusuf Abu Abdallah and Dr Imane Al-Makhlufi formula , published in my previous research Alaqa Flood theorem containing the proof of Riemann Hypothesis

$$\text{Then: } (-2) * (-3) * (-5) * (-7) * (-11) * (-13) * \dots = - (2\pi^2 + 1)$$

As a conclusion :

$$(-) * (-) * (-) * (-) * (-) * \dots = (-)$$

As a result :

$$(-1) * (-1) * (-1) * (-1) * (-1) * \dots = (-1)$$

*** The properties of number 1 in comparison to other complex numbers:**

According to Sidi Al-Alaoui and Sidi Al-Mallakh and Sidi Soukrate method and formula, published in my previous research Alaqsa Flood theorem containing the proof of Riemann Hypothesis

$$Z(0) = \log_2(0) = 1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+\dots$$

$$Z(0) = \text{Log}_2(0) = ((1^{-1}) + (1^{-2}) + (1^{-3}) + (1^{-4}) + (1^{-5}) + (1^{-6}) + (1^{-7}) + \dots) + 1^0 + (1^1 + 1^2 + 1^3 + 1^4 + 1^5 + 1^6 + 1^7 + \dots)$$

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

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

Then:

$$Z(0) = \text{Log}_2(0) = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 1^n + 1^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1^n = 2 - (\pi^2/6)$$

$$Z(0) = \text{Log}_2(0) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (1^n) = 2 - (\pi^2/6) \approx 0,356733333$$

According to the martyr Ezzedden Al-Haddad and Houssain Fayad formula , published in my previous research Alagsa Flood theorem containing the proof of Riemann Hypothesis

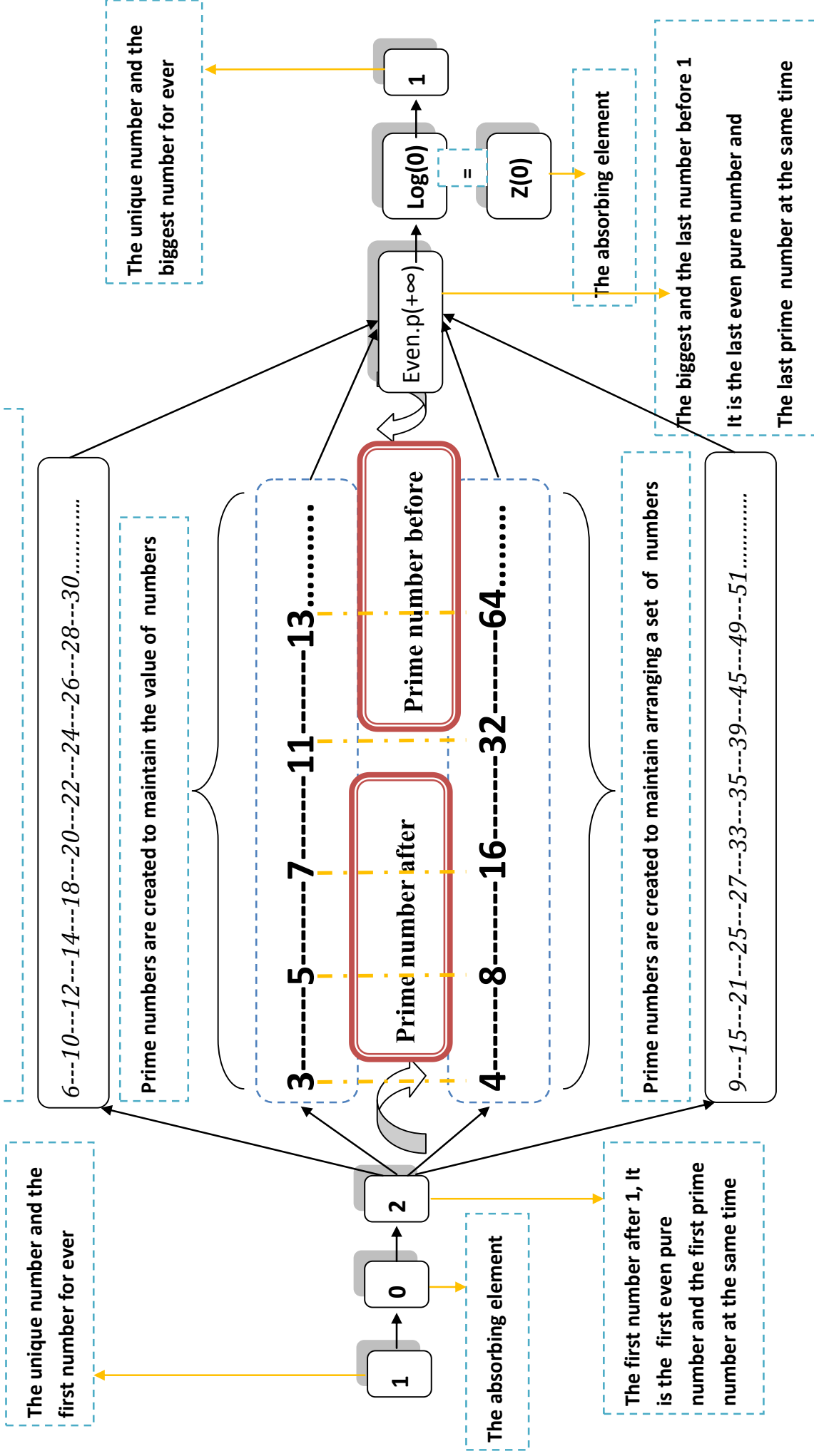
Then: $1*1*1*1*1*..... = 1$

As a conclusion:

The number 1 is the only number that is totally different from all numbers without exception , it is the only number that its results are different from all other numbers.

That is why we call it a unique number .

MY VISION ABOUT NUMBER THEORY



Abu Obeida,Israa,Ibrahim,Layan,Yaman,Minat Allah distribution number

INDEX

*INTRODUCTION	page 2
* The Prime minister of Spain Pedro Sanchez formulas	page 3
*Lamine Yamal , Guardiola Pep and Abdullah Elshrif formulas	page 7
*A Global Icon Saida Al Alami formulas	page 11
* The martyr journalist Anas Al-Sharif,the martyr journalist Mohammed Qraiqea the brave journalist and commentator Ana Kasparian and the romanian activist and influencer Nicole Jens formulas:	page 15
* The complex number S and the theorem Yahya Sinwar and the theorem Ezzedden Al-Qassam brigades:	page 20
* Imran Khan, Ulm 5, Khabib Nurmagomedov, Mohamed Ali Klay and Malcolm X formula:	page 24
* The properties of number 1 in comparison to other complex numbers:	page 27
* The distribution number vision in number theory :	page 28
* INDEX :	page 29