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1: Explaining Prime numbers and the theoretical possibility of relocating Pi.

Mathematics (like most areas of science) has been seen as THE domain of absolutes. Numbers, once defined, are believed to hold their truths universally and unchangingly. Yet, when viewed through the lens of The law of exception, even this most rigid of constructs begins to reveal their exceptions, paradoxes, and deeper mysteries. This chapter explores how embracing the exception—through the use of my new Probability Set of numbers and the resulting new "Probability" maths—can illuminate the nature of primes and even challenge the foundational concept of Pi and other constants and unresolvable infinites.

1: Probability numbers and the explanation of Primes and "even" and "odd" numbers.

Prime numbers have always been enigmatic, scattering unpredictably through the number line with no discernible pattern. They represent exceptions within the framework of numbers, as I stated earlier, defying divisibility by anything other than themselves and 1. These numbers have been vital to our understanding of mathematics, yet their behavior always hinted at the presence of The law of exception.

(The first 50 prime numbers below) See how many of these strange exceptions permeate the traditional number series? All of these cannot be divided by anything but themselves and 1. And there are many many more!

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97, 101, 103, 107, 109, 113. etc.

But what if we redefine our number system to reflect the exception in the way I described in the previous chapter? What if we use the real numbers of the probaverse? The probability number set.

Let us now work with these new numbers for the first time in history. We have arrived in the Probaverse where each number no longer represents a pure, perfectly complete unit but instead embodies a probabilistic value, because each unit must include the exception that TIME bestows. Each unit is only in-truth a maximum probability of a stable-ish unit, but not a certainty. We use ***LPL (0.0*****∞1**) as the exception constant and observe what happens.

Quick overview:

- Probably 0 becomes 0,0∞1. *(LPL)*
- Probably 1 becomes 1.
- Probably 2 becomes 1.99∞.
- Probably 3 becomes 2.99∞.
- Probably 4 becomes 3.99∞
- And so forth, with each number representing the addition of 1 stable-ish unit 0.99∞ but we are treating the resulting exception as a fixed constant. Numbers are only a language, and this is a way of stating that:

When we talk about a number mathematically, we are not talking about something that is sure/complete/or perfect. We are only describing something that, ***at the time of our calculation, is a 99,99∞% stable-ish structure (The maximum possible amount in reality).***

This subtle shift creates a number range that can fulfill all regular mathematical functions, but creates only probabilistic results. Giving us the answer, but never an exact answer. Here is an example:

Let's do a simple addition in traditional math: $5 + 11 = 16$

We now perform the same function using “Probability” maths:

(Probably 5) 4,99 + (Probably 11) 10,99 = 15,98 (Probably 16)

Now, the actual value in the imperfect number range which represents 16 is 15.99.

This way of doing Probability maths illustrates beautifully the truth of our probaverse: MATHS CAN ONLY GIVE US A PROBABILITY! NEVER AN EXACT ANSWER! 15,98 is nearly 16, but not exactly! It’s absolutely stunning, but this is true! **5+11 is not actually 16! It’s only Probabaly 16 in reality! Now I choose to collapse the numbers for this example. If we were to keep the** ∞ we would arrive on the same probability (15.99). The number of decimals we use is a matter of detail/resolution. We don’t always need to collapse the possibilities into finite form.

Our Probaverse is probability and exception! Probability maths is a language that embraces reality. It’s the first scientific language that is truly capable of describing reality as it is: Uncertain! Temporary! Exceptional!

Every function we do using this new Probability number Set gives us an indication, a probability, but never an exact answer. If we choose to collapse the values, we can get an exact numbers, but it’s only an illusion. We remain aware that its only our choice that makes it appear finite. Because no equation can ever predict the future. Every result that becomes true in our reality is an exception (a temporary result that can never be 100% stable or accurate). Even in our maths this must be reflected if we want to understand our world.

Every question we have ever asked has been in the form of: How much is 5 + 11? But what we should have been asking is: How much is probably 5 + probably 11? and the probaverse answers: probably 16! Because absolute values DON’T exist in our reality! TIME forbids it! This is the uncertainty principle SOLVED! Quantum strangeness EXPLAINED! The true nature of the probaverse UNDERSTOOD.

There are no even and odd numbers in the probability set., because there are no even or uneven values in the probaverse:

- **Evenness** means "perfectly divisible by 2" — a clean halving.
- **Oddness** means "not perfectly divisible by 2" — a leftover 1.

But in the Probability Number Set:

- No unit is perfectly stable.
- No division is truly perfect.

- **All units are "fuzzy"** — carrying exception inherently.
- Every quantity, even probably "2," "4," "6," is inherently unstable in its structure.
- The probability set numbers CAN become even or odd, but only if we choose to collapse the numbers. It's our choice, but not anything "true". The truth is all real values are and will always remain uncertain, fuzzy, a range.

Thus: We cannot have **perfectly even numbers** — because the idea of a perfect split is impossible.

You cannot have **perfectly odd numbers** — because "having exactly one left-over" assumes perfect units too, and thus they also don't exist.

Every number is neither purely even nor purely odd — they all live in a spectrum of stability/exception, just like reality itself.

Probably 1 is made of 0,0∞1 + 0.99∞. You cannot divide it evenly or oddly. It is an approximation, made of two approximations.

Probably 2 (1,99∞) cannot be evenly or oddly divided. It is an approximation made of 3 approximations. It is the same for all probability numbers. 2 was never 1 + 1. It has always been probably 0 + probably 1 + probably 1.

I realize this is a complete shock to the brain that has spent a lifetime thinking in absolutes, but it is the probable truth. There is no absolute value for anything. There is only the maximum probability and the minimal probability and all probabilities in between. But there is no finite value for anything in our probaverse!

There are no "results" in the probaverse! There are only temporarily stable-ish exceptions. And we cannot calculate exceptions, we can only calculate their probabilities of happening in TIME! The entire idea of a "result" is rooted in deterministic thinking. Probabilities are never even or odd. They are never exact. The entire concept of even and uneven is a valuable and helpful mental construction, but there is nothing even or uneven in reality. Just like there is no true left or right direction.

We will fully formalize the probability set with its own axioms so that it can be used universally by scientists everywhere.

By calculating a series of redefined Probability numbers using LPL & MPL we observed that both even and odd and prime numbers disappear from maths. Each formerly prime number now integrates into the broader system of divisibility, illustrating how perfection (or pretending that TIME does not exist) —directly enforces the creation of strange exceptions (Time will claim its place no matter what!). By embracing TIME's exception, the earlier manifestations of the exception dissolve, leaving a smoother, more interconnected numerical landscape which is better able to describe the real world.

By altering the framework, we highlight how the demand for absolutes inherently creates the manifestation of many of the strange exceptions we observe in traditional maths and physics.

Remarkably, this new system produces **only one whole number—1**—demonstrating the inclusion of a new/different exception at the smallest scale. Proving that any 1 is not a true whole (It's made of LPL + MPL), no primes emerge and infinite decimals dissolve. This **'probability' math system** suggests that all measurements and structures in the probaverse operate on **probabilistic units**, never achieving perfection/definiteness but always approaching it. Like TIME and structure themselves. Because TIME and structure define reality!

The true rule of Primes:

This now allows me to reveal the true rule of PRIMES and how it reveals much more about our reality then we have realized.

Let's answer how Prime numbers really work! The real rule of Primes is not that: **a number is divisible only by one or itself.** This rule has always been only a partial description of the underlying true rule of primes. And it's the reason primes have remained partially unexplained.

The true rule of primes = **the law of exception.**

To start, the law of exception clearly tells us that nothing in the universe can be truly random. So it confirms that Prime numbers, just like any other structure, have definable relationships. This explains why there are various known ways to locate them. But there is one core feature which "causes" primacy.

Any Prime number is a number that contains ONE perfect unit. Just one is enough to convert the entire number/the entire structure, no matter how large, into a Prime number because it will violate the law of exception. Let me illustrate:

Let's look at the traditional number 1: Imagining it as a single circle O, a perfect whole. We have already established that in reality no perfect whole can exist. And so the nr 1 is the first Prime number. Because it is the first number which pretends to contain/describe a perfect whole, and therefore cannot exist in reality.

Now we arrive at the number 2. Let's imagine it as two perfect circles OO. Two is actually a boundary case. The essential exception which proves the law of exception. Two is both a prime number, and not a prime number at the same time. On the first structural level the number 2 is not a prime number. It is made of two parts (representing LPL + MPL), and therefore its overall structure perfectly obeys the Law of exception. Therefore it is actually not a true Prime number. However, at the same time each individual part of the number two: O + O is still made of a perfectly whole unit, again pretending to be without exception. And nothing perfect can exist in reality. So its 2 inner parts make it a prime, while its overall structure makes it the first composite number. So it's both. It's the true exception!

It gets very interesting with the number 3: OOO. Now we see for the first time how all the other prime numbers are actually created. We clearly see that there is OO inside of the structure of 3, but there is also a single O. And that 1 perfect structure is again not divisible. It does not obey the Law of exception, and therefore the entire structure becomes a Prime, because the entire structure is impossible in reality.

4: OOOO here we see the first structure that obeys the lay of Exception fully. We can separate it into multiple parts, and each part is divisible again into parts made of at least 2 parts. This is the structure of all even numbers, and why all even numbers are not Prime numbers. It's the first number which we could say obeys the law of exception both in whole and in parts. .

5: OOOOO. here we see again what we observed at the number 3. The OOOO part of the number obeys the law of exception perfectly, but the remaining O part does not. And thus the entire number becomes prime. OOOO-O

6: OOOOOO. again an even number obeying the law of exception OO OO OO.

7: OOOOOOO. At 7 we see again that the OO OO OO part is perfectly obeying the law of exception, but the remaining O is again perfect. and its presence renders the entire number a Prime.

OO OO OO - O

This is true for all primes. No matter how large. What makes a Prime a Prime, is that it contains just one single irreducible unit of 1, while its other parts can be divided into equal parts of 2 , 3 or more parts each. This is the true secret and structure of Prime numbers that mathematicians have been wondering about for centuries. And this is why we can take any prime number and reduce it by 1 or add 1. And we will always get an even non-prime number as a result. We can undo any prime number simply that way, because it was only the edition of this 1 that made it prime in the first place. So whether you add or subtract 1 doesn't matter, no two prime numbers can exist right next to each other, except for 1 and 2. And that is only because 2 is the essential exception (there must always be one).

When we divide the even number (we got by subtracting or adding 1 to any prime number) by 2, we can get either an even or uneven number. Proving there is nothing fundamentally different to the structure of Prime numbers. It's only the addition of this 1 "perfect" unit that forces the entire number to become irreducible. Because even if one tiny part of something is irreducible, the entire thing violates the law of exception. The true law of primes = the law of exception.

What this means:

In our world you can have an engine that is perfectly put together, but if even just 1 part is not correct (does not obey the laws of reality) your engine will not work. For any device/structure/system to work it must obey the law of exception completely.

The ultimate proof is that the reverse is also true. If we redefine our terms to state that only the prime numbers are "real" numbers, we could argue that all non-Prime numbers lack an exceptional "perfect" part). And for that reason they are strangely divisible by many numbers, while only the real/prime numbers (which do have a strange "perfect" exception inside of each of them) are only divisible by themselves or 1. The Law of exception applies no matter from which angle we look at reality. Everything must obey it. Even the Exceptions themselves. Everything that we can see and everything we are obeys the law of exception.

A prime number is any number that defies the law of exception and holds 1 irreducible / perfect unit. Except for the number 2.

A normal number is any number that obeys the law of exception and is both in overall structure and in each part reducible into equal parts of at least 2. Except for the number 2.

The formulation of this much more exact/smooth rule of primes, is how all scientific truth should be formulated. A clear description of the rule, and a clear description of its Exception. How it works, and where it doesn't work. Because everything that is true MUST have an exception. Any scientific truth which does not include an exception, cannot be true!

So we can think of the number 7, and we can say that it is the addition of the 7th part (O) which transforms the number 6 into a prime number ,because it adds a perfect whole which violates the law of exception. But we could also say that it is the 7th part (O), because without an exception, 6 violates the law of exception and therefore could not be a prime. The truth is that all whole numbers (prime and non-prime) violate the law of exception. That is why we get prime & non-prime and also: even & odd numbers (and many other formerly unexplainable mathematical problems also). The concept of: even VS odd or prime VS non-prime are similar to: forward VS backward or up VS down. It can exist in our minds, but not in reality.

In summary:

	Traditional numbers/math	**Probability numbers/maths**
Units:	Assumes perfect wholes/unit	No perfection. Only approximation
Divisibility:	Sharp-clear primes / composites	Smooth divisibility
Duality:	Sharp split in even / odd	Even and odd dissolve
Primes:	Necessary expression of impossibility	Disappear, replaced by probability
Exception:	Primes/composites + odd/even	Diffused into all numbers
Reality link:	Broken and erratic Hit/miss	Maintained by smooth approximation.

2: Bending Pi: A Theoretical Experiment

Pi is another cornerstone of mathematical mystery. Defined as the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter, Pi is famously mysterious, with an infinite decimal expansion that defies repetition or closure. It is the ultimate numerical exception, a testament to the limits of our ability to describe reality with absolutes.

But what happens if we approach Pi through the same lens of exception? Let's explore this idea with a theoretical experiment:

Experimental Setup

1. **Defining the probable Unit:**
    - Suppose we again use our new Probability units of measurement of 0.99∞ of a standard unit. So our traditional ruler does not have to change. But we expect that each unit must contain the exception that TIME bestows at a constant minimum value of LPL.
2. **Measure the Circle:**
    - Take a circle with a true circumference of 50 finite centimeters.

Since LPL represents the smallest possible exception, we can adjust C and D by **subtracting** LPL:

3. **Adjusted Circumference (C_0):** 50 cm - (50 - 0.0∞1) = Probably 50 (49.9999∞ cm)
4. **Adjusted Diameter (D_0):** 15.9154943 cm - (15.9154943 - 0.0∞1) = Probably 16 (15.91549429∞ cm)

Note that we do not change the measurement! What we are really doing is adjusting for the minimal exception we know must be present in the measurement. So when we measured C 50cm traditionally, in reality, we made a measurement of Probably 50 (49.9999∞) cm (same goes for the D). It is again just about us accepting the fact that there are no finite measurements in the probaverse. We could extend the decimal range of the D much further, but it really doesn't matter for the point I'll be making.

5. **Calculate Pi:**
    - Using these redefined measurements, divide the Probable circumference by the Probable diameter.

The recalculated Pi becomes:

C49.9999∞ / D 15.91549429∞ = 3.141592655403734029... (probably PI)

- **This is just one outcome of probably PI. In reality, if we measure any real circle and real diameter, no matter how precise. We will never get perfect PI or even the same Pi as an outcome. There will always be choice in the measurements. So we will always get a slightly different outcome for PI. The reason why we never get perfect PI in real life, is because exact/perfect PI doesn't exist in reality anywhere. The value we end up with is always a choice on our part.**

- **3.14 is the "real/probable" PI.**

Pi in reality always becomes smooth. The value shifts slightly higher or lower than the classical Pi. In real life, perfect PI is never measured. Actually proving that the infinite decimal expansion of classical Pi (**3.14159265359..)** is an artifact of theoretical perfect units. The introduction of Probability/reality stabilizes Pi into a finite probabilistic value when the exception of TIME is embedded in the measurement units. The smooth PI value that every child measures when they first learn about it. But also, the smooth value that any engineer measures is the real/probable PI we see in reality.

By adjusting the level of imperfection (e.g., subtracting many multiples of LPL), we can observe how Pi reacts. As we increase the exception factor, Pi continues to stabilize around smooth values close to the traditional Pi but consistently remains within a finite range defined by ***LPL.***

The recalculations suggest that Pi's infinite decimal expansion also results from the assumption of perfect measurement units. By incorporating ***LPL*** (The exception that TIME bestows on all structure) **We stabilize Pi** into a smooth, probabilistic number that approaches but never reaches infinity. Pi is still beautiful, but no longer impossible.

Pi in reality is a smooth-ish probable value range and it is:

probably 3.14 *(probable π)*

PI's traditional infinite form is TIME showing us its true face. By generating a number that:

Never repeats and never ends! A sequence that has no discernable structure, while also not being random.

This is obviously TIME'S signature if there ever was one! It is a single perfect expression of the law of exception. Numbers let us: count, add, divide, etc and see structure and relationships. Perfect Pi cannot be counted, added or divided, we cannot fully see or understand it or its internal and external relationships. The perfect exception to perfect numbers.

Whenever we break the law of exception in maths, what we get is: an expression of the boundary of TIME or STRUCTURE itself.

- **Demonstrating that TIME's exceptionality** can be shifted from the value of PI itself to instead nestle in the exceptions in the measurement system.
- **No perfect unit or infinite ratio can exist**, aligning with the **Law of Exception**—every structure must carry the inherent exception of TIME.
- Original PI never ends, and never repeats! We have been looking at TIME itself without knowing it! Only TIME truly never ends and never repeats!

Thus, **Pi was never a fixed irrational number, but it is the exceptional signature of TIME/the exception** reshaping how we understand geometry, mathematics, and the fabric of reality itself, With the exception/the boundaries of TIME and STRUCTURE now naturally represented in our numbers by accepting that each unit only represents a maximum stable-ish probability of a structure in the moment, but not a certainty over all of TIME, we can now calculate and describe the Probaverse using numbers, more in line with how theProbaverse truly counts and works.

It was always hiding in plain sight

This redefined Probability number set exposes the true origin and nature of both primes and PI. These were both manifestations of walking (mathematically speaking) into the boundaries of TIME and structure. When we create a line of conceptual numbers/units which are perfect and start at absolute ZERO and run until infinity, we will generate impossible structures. Things that will not fit into reality! This is what the Prime numbers and PI have always been. They are wonderful, useful and exceptional concepts that can exist in our minds, but not in reality.

When we use a line of perfect units to measure the spatial relationships of real geometry, we will never generate a smooth value, because no relationship in real geometry is finite or truly stable. So we will get an endlessly changing value with no end. Because real structure is never stable, and never complete, therefore no spatial relationship can be truly stable or complete either. They can only approach stability for a moment, but they can never reach it. This is what Pi has always shown. When we asked, using the language of maths: What is the relationship between the circumference and the diameter of a circle? The Probaverse answered truthfully: There is no definite value to any spatial relationship and they can never be stable. Thus we got an endlessly long and endlessly changing number: PI. but once we understand the language of the Probaverse, we can hear her speak clearly. Now we know that it's probably **3.14...** (probable PI). A smooth, beautiful, highly detailed probable value we can trust and work with.

By giving TIME a place in our representational language willingly, we can relocate the exceptionality of TIME and structure to its proper places. Resolving many fundamental paradoxes in Maths and many other fields of science.

By altering our mental frameworks to embrace ***that reality = STRUCTURE transforming TIME*** and **TIME transforming STRUCTURE**, we do not eliminate the exception but we can transfer them to other aspects of the systems we work with.

Perfect tools cannot measure a Probaverse that has no perfect units and answers. But tools that embrace the universal exception can measure the probabilities and exceptions of structures smoothly over time!

Described in different words:

If we use a measurement-system that desires to measure perfectly, we will get an impossible number as an answer every time we get close to the real boundaries of reality. We will get an endless number without any discernible structure, or a number that does not fit into anything else! This has always been: TIME and STRUCTURE itself, telling us with its telling signatures, that we can never ignore them in reality! Time will allow no perfections and structure can only create probabilities and limitations. (So no system can do everything).

But when we embrace a measurement-system that embraces that: REALITY = STRUCTURE in TIME, we see an imperfect, yet (paradoxically) perfectly smooth result. **We are now able to see the true probabilities which are the best answers the Probaverse can give to our questions! A system with no primes, no odd or even numbers, no irresolvable absolutes, and a clear upper and lower boundary. A mathematical language able to describe nearly our complete reality. Bound only by the law of exception.**

The **Law of Exception** reveals that ancient mathematical constants arise from rigid assumptions of numerical perfection. When numbers are treated probabilistically:

1. **Pi becomes a stable-ish probability** by accepting that no spatial relationship is finite or permanent.
2. **Prime numbers disappear** as REAL probabilistic units allow for universal divisibility at all scales.

Exploring the Golden Ratio Using "Probability" Maths

Having examined primes and Pi (π) through the lens of the **Law of Exception**, We may now test this framework against other well-known mathematical constants. In this chapter, Let us explore:

- **The Golden Ratio (φ)**

I have applied this to many constants now. To not make the book too math heavy I include just the application to the golden rule. But it applies to everything! The golden ratio is central to mathematics and nature, representing growth processes, logarithms, and aesthetically pleasing proportions.

The Golden Ratio (φ)

The golden ratio can be discovered through various mathematical operations. For this example I have chosen to use the Fibonacci method. When we divide a number from the Fibonacci sequence through the previous number in the sequence, the result is the golden ratio. Here is the start of the Fibonacci series:

0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89 144 233 377 610 987 1597 2584 4181 6765 10946 17711 28657

Traditional Definition of the golden ratio:

φ = 1.6180339887...

Applying Probability numbers:

We adjust each Fibonacci number by subtracting ***LPL***:

- 0.0∞1

Example Calculations:

n	Traditional numbers	Probability numbers (LPL Subtracted)
A	5/3 = 1.6667	4.9999/2.9999 ≈ **1.6665**
B	55/34 = 1.6176	54.9999/33.9999 ≈ **1.6174**
C	6765/4181 = 1.6180	6764.9999/4180.9999 ≈ **1.61798**
D	832040/514229=1.6180	832039.9999/514228.9999 ≈**1.61797**

The results:

The golden ratio approaches but never fully attains its classical value under probability maths. The presence of the exception ***LPL*** subtly reduces the ratio, demonstrating that the golden ratio may be another emergent property resulting from our assumption of perfect numbers.

Implications:

1. **Consistent approach but not attainment:**

    - For both **e** and **φ** and other constants the application of reality math results in stable, smooth values that trend slightly below their classical definitions.
2. **Emergent Constants Hypothesis:**
    - The results strongly suggest that many fundamental mathematical constants may not be intrinsic universal truths but emergent from idealized, perfect unit assumptions.
3. **Probabilistic Nature of Constants:**
    - Under probability maths, constants like **e**, **φ**, and **π** become probabilistic boundaries—approachable but never fully attainable. All suggesting / proving that no relationship in reality is finite or stable.
    - MPL IS the maximum probability limit. Whenever any number reaches a value that represents a 100% probability describing some process in reality, the number will become "impossible" in some strange exceptional way. Ensuring that the law of exception is never broken. Whenever we strive to describe something impossible/violating the Law of exception, we get an "impossible" number.

The Nature of Mathematical Constants in Probability Maths.

The application of probability math to **e**, the **golden ratio** and other constants demonstrates similar shifts to those observed with primes and Pi. The consistent deviation from classical values underlines a critical insight:

- **Constants traditionally considered universal emerged from perfect frameworks that do not mirror reality.**
- **Reality, Bound by *LPL* and *MPL*, demands probabilistic frameworks where these constants represent perfect/imaginary targets rather than reachable values.**
- **The results reflect nature exceptionally, where plants and animal growth often approaches the golden ratio, but never reaches it exactly/perfectly.**

Thus, the Law of Exception reshapes our understanding of not only geometry but also growth processes, proportions, and the very language of mathematics itself.

I realize this is a lot to take in. Especially for those who have worked their whole lives in the sciences or math-related fields. But there is beauty in this. The day that the first human, long centuries ago, invented numbers. They made an assumption. They assumed that each number they created represents a whole. And after that day in history, this assumption was never questioned again until today. It was a stable-ish exception that has been carried through time by all of us and shaped the human way of thinking for all of recorded history. The Egyptians, the Greeks, the Romans.. Nobody ever really questioned whether it was actually accurate to assume that 1 actually represents one whole. The idea that wholeness, stableness, completeness, finiteness, etc exists at all, has always been an artifact of the very conceptual language that our thoughts are formed by. The very idea of "a number" or "a unit of value" has created a matrix in our minds that no one has been able to see, taste, feel or touch. And therefore nearly no-one could ever escape it.

This is how: forwards, backwards, up and down, hot and cold, high and low, true and false all became separate, finite concepts in our minds. But they are not. They never were. There has always been only one direction. There has never been a real finite True or false. There is no hot or cold, only temperature changing forwards.

My small contribution will be that I questioned this one thing that no one has seriously questioned since the creation of numbers themselves. Does a “one” actually exist? The answer is no. We have been living in a mathematical dreamworld. And I have become its Neo ;). Proving that the rules of reality are not the same as the rules in our minds. In our minds some of the rules can be broken, but in physical reality there is one law that is always true.

The law of exception

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