**The New Prime theorem（15）**



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**Abstract:** Using Jiang function we prove that there exist infinitely many primes  such that each of  is a prime.

[Chun-Xuan Jiang. **The New Prime theorem（15）****.** *Researcher* 2018;10(11):32-35]. ISSN 1553-9865 (print); ISSN 2163-8950 (online). <http://www.sciencepub.net/researcher>. 6. doi:[10.7537/marsrsj101118.06](http://www.dx.doi.org/10.7537/marsrsj101118.06)

**Keywords**: prime; theorem; function; number; new

**Theorem.** Let  be a given prime.

 （1）

There exist infinitely many prime  such that each of  is a prime.

**Proof**. We have Jiang function[1]

, （2）

where ,  is the number of solutions of congruence

 （3）

From (3) we have , if  then , if  then . From (3) we have

. （4）

We prove that there exist infinitely many primes  such that each of  is a prime. Jiang function is a subset of Euler function: .

We have asymptotic formula [1]

. （5）

where .

Example 1. Let . From (1) we have

 （6）

We have Jiang function

 （7）

There exist infinitely many primes  such that  and  are all prime.

We have asymptotic formula

 （8）

Example 2. Let , from (1) we have

 （9）

We have jiang function

, （10）

where is the number of solutions of congruence

 （11）

From (11) we have , , , , , ,  otherwise.

Substituting it into (10) we have.

 （12）

We prove that there exist infinitely many primes  such that each of  is prime.

Note. The prime numbers theory is to count the Jiang function  and Jiang singular series [1-2], which can count the number of prime number. The prime number is not random. But Hardy singular series  is false. [2-5], which can not count the number of prime numbers.

**Note:**

This article was originally published as[Chun-Xuan Jiang. **The New Prime theorem（15）****.** *Academ Arena* 2015;7(1s): 21-22]. (ISSN 1553-992X). <http://www.sciencepub.net/academia>. 15

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5/1/2015