Numbers ended in 1,3,5,7,9

```
sq=Table[j,{j,1000000}]
sq=Select[sq,OddQ,(100000)]
sq1=Table[j,{j,9050}]
nb=Select[sq,CompositeQ,(1000)]
n=Select[sq,CompositeQ,(1000)]
b=Select[sq,CompositeQ,(1000)]
n1=(n^8-7)+(b^4)
nn=n1+nb+2
yt=Select[n1,PrimeQ(1000)]
gg=Select[nn,PrimeQ(1000)]
t=Select[n1,Mod[#,10]==3 &]
Position[n1,_?(Mod[#,10]==3 &)]
Length[yt]
```

You can vary the numbers in equation n1 by 1,3,5,7,9 subtracted from n^8 and numbers will always appear that differ from the majority, like black sheep, but these black sheep are repeated in terms of their position in relation to the list of n1 as follows:

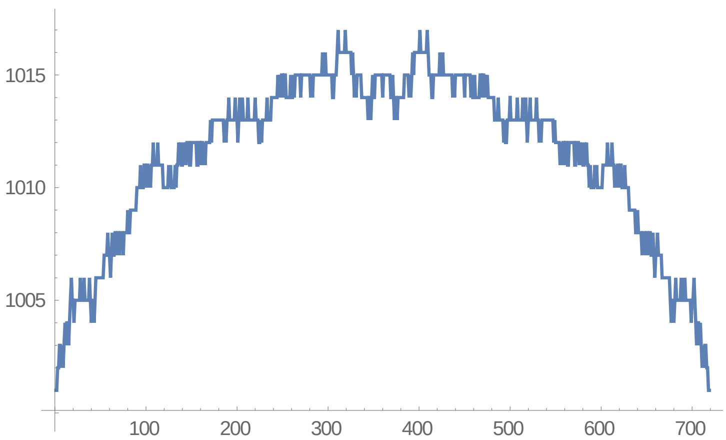
{{2},{4},{7},{9},{12},{15},{17},{20},{24},{26},{28},{33},{36},{39},{42},{45},{48},{51},{54},{57},{61},{65},{67},{70},{74},{77},{80},{82},{86},{91},{93},{97},{101},{105},{107},{111},{114},{117},{121},{124},{128},{131},{134},{137},{141},{143},{147},{151},{154},{157},{161},{164},{169},{173},{177},{180},{183},{187},{190},{193},{196},{199},{203},{206},{209},{212},{216},{219},{223},{227},{231},{235},{238},{241},{245},{248},{251},{256},{260},{264},{267},{270},{273},{277},{281},{283},{288},{290},{294},{299},{302},{306},{310},{313},{316},{321},{324},{327},{331},{335},{338},{341},{344},{348},{351},{354},{358},{363},{365},{368},{372},{375},{379},{384},{387},{391},{395},{399},{402},{406},{410},{413},{416},{420},{424},{428},{433},{435},{438},{440},{444},{447},{451},{456},{461},{465},{468},{472},{477},{481},{485},{489},{491},{495},{497},{501},{505},{508},{510},{514},{518},{522},{526},{530},{533},{537},{540},{543},{548},{551},{553},{556},{560},{564},{569},{572},{575},{580},{584},{587},{591},{594},{598},{602},{605},{609},{614},{617},{620},{624},{628},{632},{636},{641},{645},{649},{651},{654},{658},{662},{665},{670},{673},{678},{681},{686},{690},{694},{697},{699},{703},{707},{710},{714},{718},{722},{726},{729},{732},{736},{739},{744},{747},{749},{753},{757},{762},{766},{771},{775},{778},{782},{787},{789},{793},{798},{800},{804},{807},{811},{814},{819},{823},{826},{829},{833},{837},{839},{842},{846},{850},{853},{858},{861},{865},{869},{872},{876},{881},{885},{890},{894},{898},{901},{904},{908},{913},{917},{920},{925},{929},{932},{936},{941},{945},{947},{951},{954},{956},{960},{962},{966},{969},{973},{976},{981},{985},{989},{992},{994},{999}}

In the case of the programmatic lines above, these positions refer to numbers ending in 3 in a series of numbers ending in 5, for composite numbers, while for prime numbers all numbers end in 5...

As the numbers vary, the relative positions of the numbers remain the same.

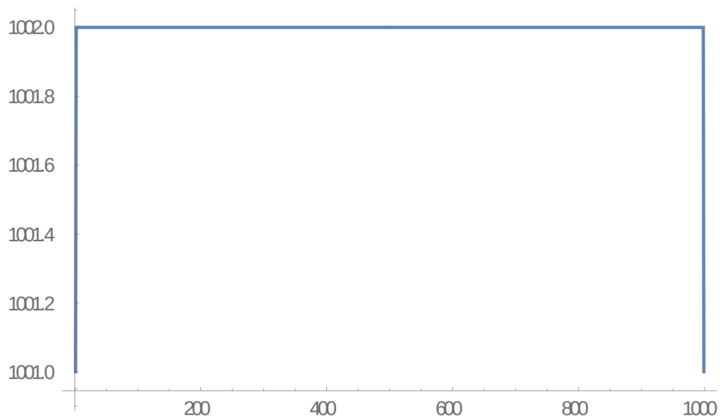
Observe carefully the resulto f th egraph for the modified lines of the program above to mod (#,10)=1 and compare to the other graph of the program next:

```
sq=Table[j,{j,1000000}]
sq=Select[sq,OddQ,(100000)]
sq1=Table[j,{j,9050}]
nb=Select[sq,CompositeQ,(1000)]
n=Select[sq,CompositeQ,(1000)]
b=Select[sq,CompositeQ,(1000)]
n1=(n^8-1)+(b^4)
nn=n1+nb+1
yt=Select[n1,PrimeQ(1000)]
gg=Select[nn,PrimeQ(1000)]
t=Select[n1,Mod[#,10]==9 &]
es=Position[n1,_?(Mod[#,10]==1 &)]
er=Flatten[es]
et=Reverse[er]
as=(er+et)
ad=Reverse[as]
de=(as-ad)/2
Length[yt]
ListLinePlot[as]
ListPolarPlot[as]
```




```
sq=Table[j,{j,1000000}]

sq=Select[sq,OddQ,(100000)]

sq1=Table[j,{j,9050}]

nb=Select[sq,CompositeQ,(1000)]

n=Select[sq,PrimeQ,(1000)]

b=Select[sq,PrimeQ,(1000)]
```

```
n1=(n^8-1)+(b^4)

nn=n1+nb+1

yt=Select[n1,PrimeQ(1000)]

gg=Select[nn,PrimeQ(1000)]

t=Select[n1,Mod[#,10]==9 &]

es=Position[n1,_?(Mod[#,10]==1 &)]

er=Flatten[es]

et=Reverse[er]

as=(er+et)

ad=Reverse[as]

de=(as-ad)/2

Length[yt]

ListLinePlot[as]

ListPolarPlot[as]
```



This is a specific graph when we use n as primes as well as b for the mod(#,10)=1...which is very distinct from the other graph above when we use Composites for the same mod.