

# PWT Follow-Up Protocol: Testing the Boundaries of Prime-Indexed Scaling

**Version:** 2.0

**Goal:** To determine the precise transition point and stability of the p-DSI effect by testing higher-order prime constraints (Twin Primes) and small perturbations ( $\pm\epsilon\pm\epsilon$ ) around prime scales.

## 1. Experimental Conditions and Independent Variables ( $\Lambda\Lambda$ )

This experiment modifies the independent variable  $\lambda\lambda$  to test the theory's structural limits. The core environment (Blocksworld RL) and all 6 dependent metrics remain identical to Protocol 1.1.

### New Condition Set A: Prime Perturbation Testing

This set tests the stability of the  $\Phi D\Phi D$  effect when the scaling factor  $\lambda\lambda$  is slightly perturbed from a prime number.

| Condition                                                             | Scaling Factors ( $\Lambda\Lambda$ ) | Type                   | Hypothesis                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Prime Core</b> ( $\Lambda P5\Lambda P5$ )                          | {5}{5} (Baseline from P1.1)          | Prime                  | Max $\Phi D\Phi D$ (Expect $\sim 250+\sim 250+$ ) |
| <b>Prime Minus Epsilon</b> ( $\Lambda P-\epsilon\Lambda P-\epsilon$ ) | {4.9,4.95,4.99}<br>{4.9,4.95,4.99}   | Slight Composite Shift | Gradual reduction in $\Phi D\Phi D$               |
| <b>Prime Plus Epsilon</b> ( $\Lambda P+\epsilon\Lambda P+\epsilon$ )  | {5.01,5.05,5.1}<br>{5.01,5.05,5.1}   | Slight Composite Shift | Gradual reduction in $\Phi D\Phi D$               |
| <b>Composite Core</b> ( $\Lambda C4\Lambda C4$ )                      | {4}{4} (Baseline from P1.1)          | Composite              | Min $\Phi D\Phi D$ (Expect $\sim 120\sim 120$ )   |

### New Condition Set B: Higher-Order Prime Structure (Twin Primes)

This set tests if "prime clustering" (twin primes) yields enhanced effects due to the close proximity of two fundamental scale constraints.

- Twin Prime Condition ( $\Lambda TP\Lambda TP$ ):** Scale the network or learning rate using a pair of factors  $(\lambda_1,\lambda_2)(\lambda_1,\lambda_2)$  defined by two consecutive prime numbers separated by 22: {(5,7), (11,13), (17,19)}{(5,7), (11,13), (17,19)}.
  - Architectural Test:** Use  $\lambda_1\lambda_1$  for Layer 1 width and  $\lambda_2\lambda_2$  for Layer 2 width.
  - Temporal Test:** Use  $\lambda_1\lambda_1$  for the forward pass period and  $\lambda_2\lambda_2$  for the backward pass period.
- Hypothesis:**  $\Lambda TP\Lambda TP$  will result in **super-additive  $\Phi D\Phi D$  values** (e.g.,  $\Phi D>270\Phi D>270$ ) due to the cooperative stabilization of scales.

## 4. Modified Execution Protocol

- Train:** Run  $N=5N=5$  instances for all 10 new conditions (Set A and Set B).

2. **Evaluate:** Run the standard evaluation battery to collect the 6 PWT metrics.

3. **Analysis:**

- Plot  $\Phi D \Phi D$  versus the  $\lambda \lambda$  value for **Set A** to visualize the  $\epsilon \epsilon$ -sensitivity (transition function).
- Compare the mean  $\Phi D \Phi D$  of  $\Lambda TP \Lambda TP$  against the mean  $\Phi D \Phi D$  of the single primes  $\Lambda P \Lambda P$  from Protocol 1.1 using a dedicated t-test to check for the super-additive effect.