On the Riemann hypothesis

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The Riemann zeta function be: ζ (s) = $\frac{1}{n^s}$,

in which it has a geometric series:

$$\frac{1}{1^s}+\frac{1}{2^s}+\frac{1}{4^s}+\frac{1}{8^s}+\frac{1}{16^s}+\frac{1}{32^s} + \ldots.$$

and its geometric sequence is :

$\frac{1}{1^s}\times\left(\frac{1}{2^s}\right)^{n-1}$, and the common ratio is $\frac{1}{2^s}$.

Because $\frac{1}{1^s}=\left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^s=1$, so, its geometric sequence is $\left(\frac{1}{2^s}\right)^{n-1}$ too.

but now, the Riemann zeta function includes the geometric series , so that the common ratio $\frac{1}{2^s}$ belongs to the Riemann zeta function.

In the same, because $\frac{1}{2^s}=\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^s$, in which its real part is $\frac{1}{2}$, so that the real part of the every non-trivial zeros of the Riemann zeta function is $\frac{1}{2}$.