Proof of Twin Prime Conjecture

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Author’s Biography

The author of this research paper is K.H.K. Geerasee Wijesuriya . And this proof of twin prime conjecture is completely K.H.K. Geerasee Wijesuriya's proof.

Geerasee she studied before at Faculty of Science, University of Colombo Sri Lanka. And she graduated with BSc (Hons) in Physics and Mathematics from the University of Colombo, Sri Lanka in 2014. And in March 2018, she completed her first Doctorate Degree in Physics with first class recognition. Now she is following her second PhD in Astrophysics with Belarusian National Technical University.

Geerasee has been invited by several Astronomy/Physics institutions and organizations world-wide, asking to get involve with them. Also, She has received several invitations from some private researchers around the world asking to contribute to their researches. She worked as Mathematics tutor/Instructor at Mathematics department, Faculty of Engineering, University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Furthermore she has achieved several other scientific achievements already.

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Abstract

Twin prime numbers are two prime numbers which have the difference of 2 exactly. In other words, twin primes is a pair of prime that has a prime gap of two. Sometimes the term twin prime is used for a pair of twin primes; an alternative name for this is prime twin or prime pair. Up to date there is no any valid proof/disproof for twin prime conjecture. Through this research paper, my attempt is to provide a valid proof for twin prime conjecture.

Literature Review

The question of whether there exist infinitely many twin primes has been one of the great open questions in number theory for many years. This is the content of the twin prime conjecture, which states that there are infinitely many primes p such that p + 2 is also prime. In 1849, de Polignac made the more general conjecture that for every natural number k, there are infinitely many primes p such that p + 2k is also prime. The case k = 1 of de Polignac's conjecture is the twin prime conjecture.

A stronger form of the twin prime conjecture, the Hardy–Littlewood conjecture, postulates a distribution law for twin primes akin to the prime number theorem. On April 17, 2013, Yitang Zhang announced a proof that for some integer N that is less than 70 million, there are infinitely many pairs of primes that differ by N. Zhang's paper was accepted by Annals of Mathematics in early May 2013. Terence Tao subsequently proposed a Polymath Project collaborative effort to optimize Zhang's bound. As of April 14, 2014, one year after Zhang's announcement, the bound has been reduced to 246. Further, assuming the Elliott–Halberstam conjecture and its generalized form, the Polymath project wiki states that the bound has been reduced to 12 and 6, respectively. These improved bounds were discovered using a different approach that was simpler than Zhang's and was discovered independently by James Maynard and Terence Tao.

Assumption

Let's assume that there are finitely many twin prime numbers.

Therefore we proceed by considering that there are finitely many twin prime numbers. Then let the highest twin prime numbers are P_{n-1} and (P_{n-1} +2). Then for all prime numbers P_N greater than P_{n-1} , (P_N - 2) is not a prime number.

Methodology

With this mathematical proof, I use the contradiction method to prove that there are infinitely many twin prime numbers.

Let P_n is an odd number (because there are infinite number of odd numbers). And $P_n = P_3.Y$; Y is an integer (Here Y is not divisible by x_3 and we choose integer Y as it gives [x_3| (m_1 + Y)]. Then $P_3 .m_1 + P_n = x_3. Y'$; Y' is an integer. **To see the meaning of P_3 , x_3 and m_1 , please refer the below content.**

And according to our consideration, (P_n - 2) is not a prime number (And P_n is an integer such that (P_n – 2) is divisible by x_3. And (P_n – 2) is not divisible by P_3. To see the meaning of x_3 and P_3, please refer the below content).

But according to our consideration, (P_n - 2) is an odd number.

Thus for some prime number P_1 (< [(P_n - 2) / 2]) ; (P_n - 2) / P_1 = x_1 . Where we choose P_1 such that x_1 is a natural number.

Then (P_n - 2) = P_1 * x_1 ....(1)

Let P_N is a prime number greater than P_{n-1}. Then according to our assumption, (P_N + 2) is not a prime number. Here P_N is a prime number such that (P_N + 2) is dividing by prime number P_2. …………………(2) *** Here we should consider a prime number P_N such that $P_3 \neq x_3$ and x_3 is not divisible by P_3 ; whenever (P_N – 2) = $P_3 . x_3$. See the below content in the 'Proof' to see the verification of the existence of prime number P_N such that $P_3 \neq x_3$ and x_3 is not divisible by P_3 ; whenever (P_N – 2) = $P_3 . x_3$.

Thus $(P_N + 2) = P_2 * x_2$ for some x_2 natural number. Because there are infinitely many prime numbers. Since P_N is a prime number, for some r_2 (rational number which is not a natural number): $P_N / r_2 = P_2$.

Thus $(P_N + 2) = P_2 * x_2$ ………………(03) and $P_N = r_2 * P_2$ ……………….(04)

x_1 and x_2 are natural numbers and P_1 and P_2 are prime numbers.

Since P_N is a prime number , $(P_N – 2)$ is also not a prime number (Since $P_N – 2 > P_{n-1}$)

Then for some prime P_3 , $(P_N – 2) / P_3 = x_3$, Here we should considered prime number P_N such that $P_3 \neq x_3$ and x_3 is not divisible by P_3; whenever $(P_N – 2) = P_3 . x_3$. See the below content in the 'Proof' to see the verification of the existence of prime number P_N such that $P_3 \neq x_3$ and x_3 is not divisible by P_3; whenever $(P_N – 2) = P_3 . x_3$

$(P_N – 2) = P_3 * x_3$ ……………………..(05)

By (04) and (05): $P_3 * x_3 = P_2 * r_2 - 2$ …………………..(06)

But $(P_N + 2)$, $(P_n – 2)$ both are odd numbers. Thus $(P_N + 2) = (P_n – 2) + 2.l$ for some l integer number…………….(06)'

Then $(P_N - 2) = (P_n – 2) + 2.l - 4 = P_n +2.l - 6 = P_n + 2 . (l - 3)$ ....(6.1)'

And we know that $(P_N + 2) = (P_n – 2) + 2.l \rightarrow P_N = P_n + 2.l - 4$ ……………………(*)

Thus by (*): $P_n + 2.l - 4 = r_2 * P_2$. Thus by (06): $P_3 * x_3 + 2 = P_n + 2.l - 4$

Thus $P_3 * x_3 - 2.l + 6 = P_n$ ....(6.1.0)

Thus $P_3 * x_3 + 2. (l - 3) = P_n + 4. (l - 3) = P_n + 2.P_N - 4 - 2.P_n = 2.P_N – 4 – P_n$ (by (6.1)')

Thus $P_3 * x_3 + 2. (l - 3) = 2.P_N – 4 – P_n = P_{n''}$

Thus $P_3 * x_3 + 2. (l - 3) = P_{n''}$ ....(7)

Thus $P_3 * x_3 +2.l = 6 + 2. P_3 * x_3 - P_n$

$P_3 * x_3 + (2.l + M) = (6 + M - P_n) + 2. P_3 * x_3$; Where M is an integer

$(2.l + M) = (6 + M - P_n) + P_3 * x_3$; Where M is an integer ………(8)

But we chose M such that – (6 + M) = P_3 .m_1 ; for some integer m_1 which is not divisible by x_3. And let (M + 4) is not divisible by x_3 as well. And we chose P_n such that (P_n - 2) divides by x_3 …………(9) And (P_n - 2) is not divisible by P_3.

Thus (– 6 - M) = P_3 .m_1 and (P_n - 2) = x_3.m_0 for some integer m_1 and m_0 . m_0 is not divisible by P_3.

But (P_N – 2) divides by x_3. Thus according to our choice, [(P_N – 2) – (P_n - 2)] is divisible by x_3. i.e. (P_N – P_n) is divisible by x_3 . Thus P_N – P_n = x_3. m_2 ; for some integer m_2 .

Thus according to our choice: [(– 6 - M) = P_3 .m_1] and [(P_N – P_n) = x_3. m_2] for some integer m_1 and integer m_2 .

But (– 6 - M) = P_3 .m_1. Thus (M + 4) = - (P_3 .m_1 + 2) = x_3. m_3

But we chose M such that (4 + M) = x_3.m_3 ; for a non-integer m_3 …………………(10)

By (*): P_N – P_n + 4 = 2.l

Thus 2.l + M = (P_N – P_n) + 4 + M = x_3. m_2 + x_3.m_3 = x_3 . r' (since m_2 is an integer and since m_3 is not an integer). And here r' is not an integer. But r' is a rational number.

But (P_n – 6 - M) = P_3 .m_1 + P_n. Thus (P_n – 6 - M) = P_3 .m_1 + P_3.Y ; = x_3. Y' ; Y' is an integer. Because either Y or m_1 is not divisible by x_3 and we chose integer Y in that manner as it gives P_3 .m_1 + P_3.Y = x_3. Y' ; Y' is an integer.

Thus by (8): x_3 . r' = - x_3 .Y'+ P_3 * x_3

Thus r' = - Y' + P_3 ……………..(11)

But Y' is an integer. And P_3 is also an integer. But r' is not an integer. Thus by (11), we have a contradiction.

Therefore the only possibility is: our assumption is false.

Therefore there are infinitely many Twin Prime Numbers.

Proof

Verification of existence of prime number P_N (greater than P_{n-1}) such that $(P_N – 2) = P_3.x_3$; for the integer number x_3 which is not divisible by P_3

Let $Є_s$ is a positive real number $Є_s = [- A + C_s + (P_3).t_s] / P_s > 0$ for all s > (R - 2), $g_s < P_s * Є_s$ (since the only existing s > (R - 2) is (R - 1); " for all s > (R -2) means s = (R - 1) **here R-2 > n-1**)''. Where t_s is an integer number such that t_s is not divisible by P_3 . Here the chosen t_s integer number is responsible for $g_s < P_s * Є_s$ for all s > (R - 2) and t_s is responsible for $Є_{R-1} > 0$. That means here the value of t_s is responsible to say : " $Є_s$ is existing such that $g_s < P_s * Є_s$, for s = (R-1) ". Here $g_j = a_j$ for all j < (R – 1) = s. And where $\Sigma a_j = A$ for j < (R – 1) = s. **Here $P_R > P_{n-1}$** . Then for C_s , $g_s = P_s * Є_s - C_s$; here s ≡ R – 1. *** the meaning of 'j' is the order number and g_j is the prime gap between P_{j+1} and P_j, please refer the below content and the 2nd reference.

But s ≡ (R - 1). But here we chose C_{R-1} such that $g_{R-1} = P_{R-1} * Є_{R-1} – C_{R-1}$

But $g_{R-1} = P_{R-1} * Є_{R-1} – C_{R-1} = (- A + P_3.t_s)$. Where t_s is an integer number which is not divisible by P_3 .

Now let's use the 2nd reference to proceed further.

By 2nd reference, $P_R = 2 + \sum_{j=1}^{R-1} gj$ ……………….(i)

But we know already that for $Є_{R-1} > 0$, $g_{R-1} < P_{R-1} * Є_{R-1}$ for R - 1 = s.

Here s ≡ (R - 1)

(*** refer the 2nd reference below)

Then we already know that for some C_{R-1} positive number, $g_{R-1} = P_{R-1} * Є_{R-1} – C_{R-1}$.

But $g_{R-1} = P_{R-1} * Є_{R-1} – C_{R-1}$ for (R – 1) ≡ s

We know already that $Є_{R-1} = [- A + C_{R-1} + P_3.t_s] / P_{R-1} > 0$.

And $g_{R-1} = P_{R-1} * \epsilon_{R-1} - C_{R-1} = (- A + P_3.t_s)$. Where t_s is an integer number that is not divisible by P_3 . We know already that the chosen t_s integer number is responsible for $\epsilon_{R-1} > 0$.

We know that $g_j = a_j$ for all $j < (R - 1)$. Where a_j is a natural number. Also we know that $\Sigma a_j = A$ for $j < R - 1$. Here $R - 2 > n - 1$

Thus by (i): $P_R = 2 + P_3.t_s - A + A = P_3.t_s + 2$

Thus there exists prime number P_R such that $(P_R - 2) = P_3.t_s$ ………..(12) where t_s is not divisible by P_3 .

Now put $N \equiv R$. And consider $t_s = x_3$. Then we can state that $(P_N - 2) = P_3.x_3$; for some integer x_3 which is not divisible by P_3 .

Discussion

We assumed initially that there are finitely many twin primes. After proceeding with that, I ended up with a contradiction. But to get the contradiction, I used that P_N as prime number greater than P_{n-1} . Also to get the contradiction, I used the facts that $(P_N + 2)$ and $(P_N - 2)$ as non-primes since $P_N > P_{n-1}$. And also I have used that x_1 , x_2 and x_3 as natural numbers (since, $(P_N + 2)$ and $(P_N - 2)$ are not prime numbers). Therefore to get the contradiction, I have used the facts got from our assumption. Then the only possibility is our assumption is false.

Results

Therefore I have used our assumption to get a contradiction finally as showed in (11). Therefore it is possible to conclude that our assumption is false.

Thus there are infinitely many twin prime numbers.

Appendix

Prime number: A natural number which divides by 1 and itself only.

Twin Prime Numbers: Two prime numbers which have the difference exactly 2.

We denote 'i' th prime gap $g_i = P_{i+1} - P_i$

Then according to the 2nd reference; Prime number $P_N = 2 + \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} gj$

Also by 2nd reference: for all $\epsilon > 0$, there is a natural number 'n' such that for all $N - 1 > n$;

$g_{N-1} < P_{N-1} \cdot \epsilon$

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