AMASING proof of the STRONG Riemman Hypothes (Gnembon's Theorem)

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Abstract

Le Riemman Hypothosos is an hypothes that has existsence sinse Reimman (1837). He said so: The zero of this fonktion $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1/k^z$ is $1/2$ real. We now prov this and its stronger we be rich million prise thankyou clay intitut we want double prise sinse we prov strong hopotosos. We call it GNEMBON's THEOREM.

1 Inrodction

Riemman said rieman hypothesis was true in 1873. We now prove it. And strong hypothes means that we prov that in reality there is all the Dirilet serie have all zero on the the $1/2$ real line.

2 Hypotsis

We think it be so all Direlech series hav zero all on 1/2 real. For it is that it seems with Reiman funktion that all be 1/2 and then we use induction and declude that they be all 1/2 sinse Rieman is Dirichel serie.

3 Matereals and Mathods

Material:
Pencil
Papier
Brian
Thats it **Method**: First we note thatwe have formula

$$\zeta(z) = 2^{-z}\pi^{z+1}\cos(\pi s/2)\Gamma(1-s)/\zeta(s-1) \tag{1}$$

and by extenison

$$Der(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_k/k^z = a_2^{-z}\pi^{s+1}sin(\pi z/2))\Gamma(1-z)/Der(1-s) \tag{2}$$

for all any Derichelt siere Der(z). If plug in z=z/2 we get

$$Der(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_k/k^z = a_2^{-2z}\pi^{2s-1}sin(\pi z))\Gamma(1-2z)/Der(1-2s) \tag{3}$$

and sinse sinπ is 0 we get from adition formul

$$Der(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_k/k^z = a_2^{-2z}\pi^{2s-1}sin(\pi)\cos(z)\sin(pi)\cos(z))\Gamma(1-2z)/Der(1-2s) = \tag{4}$$

$$a_2^{-2z}\pi^{2s-1}\Gamma(1-2z)/Der(1-2s). \tag{5}$$

Conclusevily

$$Der(z)Der(1-2s) = a_2^{-2z}\pi^{2s+1}\Gamma(1-2z). \tag{6}$$

Plugging now in Z=1/2+bi we get

$$Der(1/2+bi)Der(1-2s) = a_2^{1-2bi}\pi^{2s+1}\Gamma(2bi). \tag{7}$$

And with s=1/2 to sinse Gamma is real on imagine axes and so is a_2, implicet differenation after s give

$$Der(1/2+bi)Der(0) = \pi^{2s-1} = \pi^0 = 0. \tag{8}$$

But sinse Der(0)=1 we conclude Der(1/2+bi)=0. This prove hypothsesos. QED

4 Results

We result that we are right. All Derichlat series have all zeros on 1/2 real. And sinse Rieman Hypotheses is Derechel seires it will follow.

5 Discussion

We think much mathematecs today is too complex and take much tiem to do. Many hard things are in fact is easy when think the right look. I have the larger brain type and is my duty to educate world with my experior knowlede. Exampel is that all Derchel siers have all zeros 1/2 and we now proved this with simple.

6 Conlusions

We declude that i am very right and indeed the series dirchet all have 1/2 real zero all of them. In conclusion we see that indeed so was the case.

7 Reference

Wikipedia has zeta formula. Adition formula for sine comes from calculus class. If question any or if I missed something, email gnet.gnembon@gmail.com. Also if want to give me the prise money same email. Thankyou. Also email about feilds medal for Gnembon's theorem.

P.S Tried upload to Arxiv but they wont so Vixra instead. Thankyou.