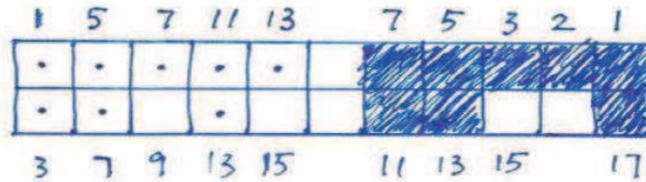


Zeros Blank Spaces Proving Riemann Hypothesis Is Incorrect

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Abstract

Looking for prime numbers has no relationship with zeta function all. For example, in ancient Greece in the West, Euclid proved that prime numbers are infinite and he used (multiplication and division) to express disproval; now in Eastern Hong Kong, this article also proves that the number of twin primes is infinite and the Riemann hypothesis is incorrect. The author uses (addition and subtraction to express more and less) to be eternal.



Zeros Blank Spaces Proving Riemann Hypothesis is Incorrect

Faced with mathematicians of each nationalities around the world, I first use the above clear picture to summarize Hilbert's question 8. In the lower row (the left picture), there are two representations of the number difference between more and less: First, the Twin prime conjecture correct. Second, Riemann hypothesis is incorrect. It is also shown (in the picture on the right) that : Although the even numbers of 18 is the sum of two prime numbers, such as (1+17, 5+ 13, 7+11), the premise of Goldbach's conjecture is that no one can point out even numbers one by one so no one can clarify it one by one. For example, whether every even number is the sum of two prime numbers. By the way, I recalled that when I lived in London a few years ago, I was invited to lecture on Goldbach's conjecture and Twin prime conjecture in universities in southern Taiwan. Now, it is lucky that Twin prime conjecture corrects.

The question is, how can this the simplest and the wisest picture be passed to all mankind generation after generation? It just happens that the application of mathematics is all-pervasive, and the design of this picture can be the appearance of a group of buildings; so in different polities, for the reigning kings from generation to generation, and for the prime ministers, presidents, chairmen, party committee secretaries, and investors, generated from people; if they want to load our era into history, they have to find a proof of success in this life as early as possible. Hence, they can use the design of this picture to build a timeless landmark for their country.

To give an example: it is a pity that the commercial buildings in Central in Hong Kong are pieced together in a mutually detrimental manner, and the whole is like a pile of old appliances returning to the furnace. Therefore, in order to optimize private property and increase employment, and for Hong Kong to continue to be the connector between China and the world; the Hong Kong government and proprietor in Hong Kong can use this design to work together to rebuild a Financial city with good airflow, with 200 times larger area compared with HSBC in Central. what's wonderful, even 100,000 years after human ascent into the galaxy, this ever youthful and vigorous financial city will not be faded out, but will continue to be copied by successors; because its design shows that it is that more and less in the prime number conjecture that is eternal.

Then, if we want to prove that Riemann Hypothesis is incorrect, we should start by proving the infinite number of twin prime. Please note the following two pictures A and B:

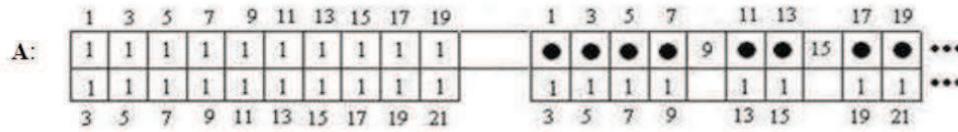


Figure A shows: Since the odd numbers in the upper row start from 1, and the lower row of odd numbers starts from 3, filling (the odd number blank spaces) respectively; Hence, the

logarithm of the upper and lower two numbers

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 (odd numbers and odd number) are infinite. Besides, since prime numbers are infinite, these infinite prime numbers prove the

logarithm of the upper and lower two numbers

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 (prime number and odd number) are also infinite.

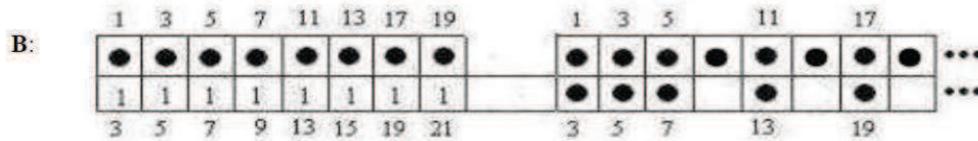


Figure B shows that because in the segment of

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 (the bottom row of prime & odd pairs 3-21), there are 8 odd numbers, 3 composite numbers, and 5 prime numbers; the arithmetic method is, $(8-3) = 5$. Or $(5+3) = 8$. This shows that: since the number of odd numbers is to be more (minuend), these (odd number blank spaces), must be by the number of prime numbers to be less (difference), and the number of composite numbers is also to be less (minus), filling each other together.

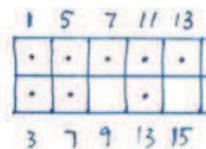
In short, if we make a number segment every time when a prime number is added into (prime odd pairs in lower row), the number segment in (prime odd pairs in lower row) will be infinite as the odd number in (prime odd pairs in lower row) is infinite. Thus, in terms of the infinite and irregular number segment in (prime odd pairs in lower row), the formula is: (number of odd numbers) - (number of composite number) = (number of prime numbers). Hence, in every number segment, the law of numbers of odd number is always (minuend). The law of numbers of composite number is always (minus). The law of numbers of prime number is always (difference).

Therefore, we have: law 1, that the number of odd numbers is always more (minuend); hence, the number of odd numbers can be completely filled in the (odd number blank spaces) in each number segment. Law 2, that the number of composite numbers is always less (minus); hence, the number of composite numbers cannot be completely filled in (odd number blank spaces) in each number segment. This indicates that the (odd number blank spaces) in the (prime odd pairs in lower row) must be filled together by the collaboration which is composed of infinite prime numbers and infinite composite numbers. This also shows that: because the prime numbers in (prime odd pairs in lower row) are infinite, so these infinite prime numbers

prove that the logarithm in upper and lower grids respectively  (prime numbers and prime numbers), which are the numbers of pair of twin prime numbers, will also be infinite.

On the contrary, starting from a certain number segment, the odd number blank spaces in (prime odd pairs in lower row) are no longer filled by infinite prime numbers and infinite composite numbers. Instead, they suddenly become filled with all composite numbers, which makes that starting from the certain number segment, the number of composite numbers, which is always less (minus), be replaced by the number of odd numbers, which is always more (minuend). Obviously, the difference between more and less means contradiction.

To sum up, if Riemann's zero is regarded as the philosophy of physics or other disciplines, then no more discussion is needed. However, if it is regarded as mathematics, then the mathematics rule is that positive integers only have odd number and even number. Hence, if a group of zeros on the Riemann critical line is not an even number group, they must be a group of odd numbers. Riemann's zero is an odd number, so Riemann's (zeros blank spaces) are (odd numbers blank spaces).



Therefore, the Riemann hypothesis and the twin prime number conjecture have the same reason for these two propositions, that is, a group of zero on the Riemann critical line, which is a group of odd numbers. They and the group of odd numbers in the lower row of (the picture on the left), such as 3, 7, 9, 13, 15..., are always arranged irregularly and equally in the arrangement respectively.

Hence, please see, the (zero blank spaces, which are odd number blank spaces) on the Riemann critical line  ..., they must also be filled with the collaboration which is composed of infinite prime numbers and infinite composite numbers,  ..., with irregular appearance.

The problem is clear that the Riemann hypothesis is incorrect since a set of zeros on the Riemann critical line cannot be all the prime numbers. Conversely, if Riemann's zero are all prime numbers, which means that Riemann's (zeros blank spaces, which are odd number blank spaces) are all filled by prime numbers, based on the law 1: the number of odd numbers, which is the numbers of (zeros blank space), is always more (minuend), these (zeros blank spaces) can just be filled by the collaboration that is composed of [the number of prime numbers is always less (difference), and the number of prime numbers faked by Riemann is always less (minus)] with irregular appearance. Thus, in the process of filling (zeros blank spaces), the difference between more and less numbers proves that the Riemann hypothesis is incorrect.

All and all, the reason why Riemann hypothesis is incorrect is mainly about the zeta function cannot correctly clarify prime number one by one, which shows that the defect of the zeta function is using the non-prime number to fake the prime number. Therefore, the purpose of the mathematician's coming to the world is, of course, not to rack up their brains to fake prime numbers. As a consequence, the author reminds all humans from generation after generation that looking for prime numbers has no relationship with zeta function all. For example, in ancient Greece in the West, Euclid proved that prime numbers are infinite and he used (multiplication and division) to express disproval; now in Eastern Hong Kong, this article also proves that the number of twin primes is infinite and the Riemann hypothesis is incorrect. The author uses (addition and subtraction to express more and less) to be eternal.

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