Eternal Commercial Landmark and Riemann Hypothesis (2)

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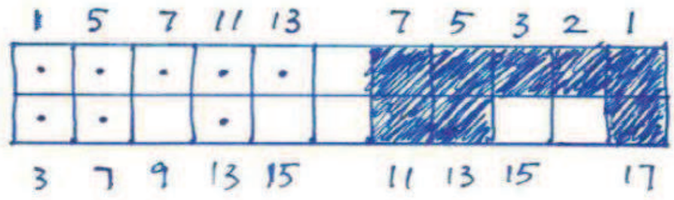
Abstract

In order to achieve better results in real estate investment and environmental protection planning, and also in order to have an eternal commercial building landmark to load our era into the history ; so such is human nature that kings, prime ministers, presidents, and chairpersons in different political systems , party committee secretaries and investors, they all hope to build an eternal commercial landmark in their country. However, where does the concept of eternal in the design diagram of this eternal landmark come from?



Since when I was studying Riemann's hypothesis, I found that in the face of mischievous prime numbers, the laws of mathematics are represented by the above eternal picture (addition and subtraction of more and less). Hence, it is meant for this eternal mathematical picture to be now automatically elected and can become a design drawing of an eternal landmark.
Because, it just happens that the application of mathematics is all pervasive.

I welcome scholars of mathematics、architecture、economics and social sciences from universities around the world to come to understand my denial of Riemann's hypothesis.(See below) .Also because, in fact, Riemann hypothesis is purely an intellectual final of (addition and subtraction eliminating zeta function). And hence, We don't need to waste time blaming that kind (pretending to be esoteric and falsifying the zeta function of prime numbers); and the important thing is that We should use the above eternal mathematical picture to defend (honest and correct addition and subtraction). It goes without saying that, as we who live in time after all, I welcome your exciting comments on building an eternal commercial landmark.

Frankly, other than classical buildings, the common problem of high-rise buildings in the modern world is, such as 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.
(Note: The design of the back of this financial city is up to the Hong Kong government and the owners to decide.)

Let's return to mathematics. To summarize Hilbert's problem 8, I want to use the above picture which is also the simplest and wisest one.
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.

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:

A:

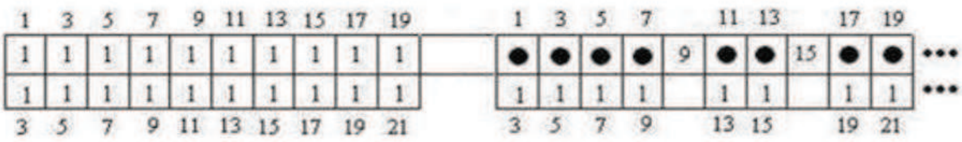
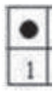


Figure A shows: Since the odd numbers in the upper row start from 1, and the lower row of odd numbers starts from 3, filling (the odd number blank spaces) respectively; Hence, the logarithm of the upper and lower two numbers  (odd numbers and odd number) are infinite. Besides, since prime numbers are infinite, these infinite prime numbers prove the logarithm of the upper and lower two numbers  (prime number and odd number) are also infinite.

B:

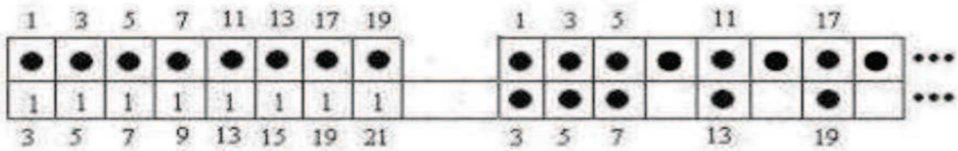
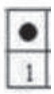


Figure B shows that because in the segment of  (the bottom row of prime & odd pairs 3-21), there are 8 odd numbers, 3 composite numbers, and 5 prime numbers;
The arithmetic method is, (8-3) = 5. Or (5+3) = 8.
This shows that: since the number of odd numbers is to be more (minuend), these (odd number 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.

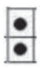
In short, if we define a number segment whenever a prime number is filled into (prime odd pairs in lower row), since the prime number in (prime odd pairs in lower row) is infinite , the number segment in (prime odd pairs in lower row) will also be infinite.
Thus, in terms of the infinite and irregular 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 more (minuend).
The law of numbers of composite number is always less (minus).
The law of numbers of prime number is always less (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.

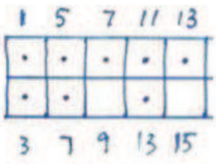
This indicates that the (odd number blank spaces) in the (prime odd pairs in lower row) , must be by the infinite prime numbers and infinite composite numbers， filling each other together.

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 of the upper and lower two numbers  (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.

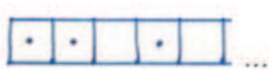
It's self-evident, because , Riemann's zero is an odd number;
So， Riemann's (zeros blank spaces) are (odd numbers blank spaces).



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, 

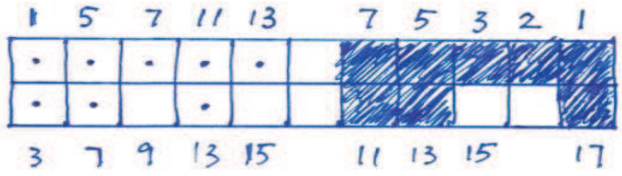
Must also be by the infinite prime numbers and infinite composite numbers, filling each other together.
The problem is clear that the Riemann hypothesis is incorrect since a set of zeros on the Riemann critical line cannot be all the prime numbers.

Conversely, if Riemann's zero are all prime numbers, which means that Riemann's (zeros blank spaces) are all filled by prime numbers;
Based on the law 1:
The (numbers of zeros blank space) is always more (minuend) ;
So, these (zeros blank spaces) ,must be by the number of prime numbers is always less (difference), and the number of non-prime numbers is always less (minus) , filling each other together. Thus, in the process of filling (zeros blank spaces), the number 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. Long story short, it is also because, currently, the world's authoritative mathematics magazines are still enthusiastically propagating that fake prime numbers are the mainstream of mathematics, it is impossible for this article to contribute to that kind of mathematics magazines.

As a consequence, I remind all humans from generation after generation that looking for prime numbers has no relationship with zeta function at 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.

Written in Hong Kong 2020. 15. Oct.



永恒的商厦地标与黎曼假设

为了在房地产投资和环境保护规划上取得更好的成绩，也为了在历史中，能有一座永恒的商厦地标来记载我们这个时代；所以人之常情，相信不同政体的国王、首相、总统、主席、党委书记和投资者们，他们都希望在本国，来建造一座永恒的商厦地标。然而，这座永恒的地标设计图，它的永恒概念到底是从哪里来？它能领导标新吗？

由于我在研究黎曼假设时发现：面对调皮的质数，
数学的定律，就是用以上这幅（表明多与少加减法的）永恒的图案来表示。
所以这幅本来是永恒的数学图案，现在自然可以成为一幅永恒的地标设计图。因为,数学的用途无孔不入。

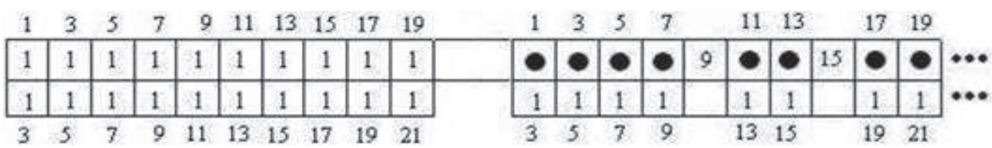
我欢迎世界各大学的建筑系，经济系和社科的学者，你们都能来了解，我对于黎曼假设的否定。(见下文)
也因为，实际上黎曼假设纯粹是一场(加减法陶汰 zeta 函数) 的智力决赛。
所以，我们没有必要再浪费时间去指责那类（假装深奥伪造质数的 zeta 函数)；
而重要的是，我们应该用以上这幅永恒的图案来捍卫（诚实正确的加减法）。
因此，作为毕竟都是在时间上生活的我们，我欢迎你们对建造一座永恒的商厦地标，提出令人兴奋的意见。

或者坦率来说，除了古典建筑之外，现代世界各国高层建筑的通病是，举个例:可惜香港中环的商厦是互相损人利己地来拼凑，整体就像一堆快回炉的旧电器。因此,为了优化私产和增加就业，也即然香港是中国与世界的联系人；所以港府和业主可用这幅图案的设计，集体奋发来重建一座空气流通良好的金融城。面积是中环汇丰二百倍。美妙的是，就算过了十万年，人类登上了银河系，这座永葆青春活力的金融城，也不会烟销灰灭，而是继续会有人来复制；因为它的设计表明了在质数猜想中的(多与少)是永恒。
(注：这座金融城背面的设计，请香港政府和业主们自己来决定)

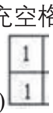
让我们回到数学。我先用以上这幅同时也是最简单最有智慧的图案，来给 Hilbert 第 8 题做个总结。
就在(左边图)下排，多与少的个数差别有二个表示：其一，孪生质数猜想成立。其二，黎曼假设不成立。
另在(右边图)中表示：虽然 18 的偶数是二个质数之和，比如 (1 +17，5 + 13，7 + 11)；但哥德巴赫猜想的前提是没有人可以逐一指出任一偶数，所以谁也无法逐一地来澄清：例如任一偶数是否二个质数之和。
顺便回忆，我前几年住伦敦时，曾受邀请到台湾南部的大学去讲演哥猜与孪猜，现在确定幸好孪猜成立。

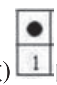
接着，有趣的是，如要证明黎曼假设不成立，我们应该先从孪生质数是无限的说起。请注意以下 A,B 二图:

A:

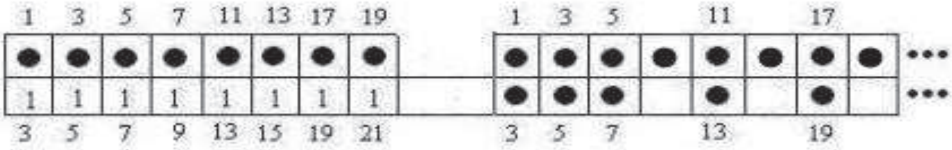


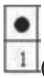
A 图表示：因为上排的奇数从 1 开始来填充空格，下排的奇数从 3 开始来填充空格；

所以，上下二个相配对的数字(奇数与奇数)  的对数是无限的。

另也因为质数是无限,所以这些无限的质数就会连带到,上下二个相配对的数字(质数与奇数)  的对数也是无限。

B:



B 图表示：因为在 (质奇对下排 3 – 21) 这一数段，奇数个数有 8 个,奇合数个数有 3 个,质数个数有 5 个；
所以算术的方式是，(8 – 3) = 5。 或者（5 + 3） = 8。
这说明：正因为奇数的个数注定是多(被减数)；所以，
这些(奇数空格) ,它们必需要由质数的个数注定是少(差数) ,与奇合数的个数注定也是少(减数) ,彼此共同来填充。

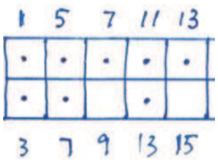
简而言之,如果我们以每当有质数来填充(质奇对下排)之时,就作为一个数段的话；那么,正因为在(质奇对下排)的质数是无限的，所以在(质奇对下排)的数段也是无限的。 因此， 就在 (质奇对下排)无限的每一数段里，
其公式是:（奇数的个数） –（奇合数个数）=（质数个数）。所以在每一数段，
奇数个数的定律始终是多(被减数)。
奇合数个数的定律始终是少(减数)。
质数个数的定律始终也是少(差数)。

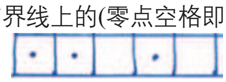
因此我们有定律 1：即然奇数的个数始终是多(被减数)；所以奇数个数可以完全来填充每一数段里的(奇数空格)。
定律 2：也即然奇合数的个数始终是少(减数)；所以，奇合数的个数不可能完全来填充每一数段里的(奇数空格)。
这说明在(质奇对下排)的奇数空格，它们必需要由无限的质数与无限的奇合数,彼此无规则的共同来填充。

这又说明在(质奇对下排)的这些无限的质数,它们同样会连带到,上下二个相配对的(孪生质数) 也是无限。

反之，如从某数段起，那些在(质奇对下排)的奇数空格，从此不再是由无限的质数与无限的奇合数共同来填充，
而是突然变成都是由清一色的奇合数来填充；那么这就会造成从某数段起，原本奇合数的个数始终是少(减数)，
从此就可以突然来代替，奇数的个数始终是多(被减数)； 十分明显，多少不分是一个矛盾。

综上，如把黎曼的零点当成是物理、哲学或者其他学科来理解,那就不用再谈下去了；但如把黎曼的零点当成是数学，那么数学的规则是，正整数只有奇数与偶数二种。这说明在黎曼临界线上的一组零点，如果不是一组偶数,
它们必须是一组奇数。 不言而喻，即然黎曼的零点就是奇数；那么黎曼的(零点空格)，自然就是(奇数空格)。



因此， 黎曼假设与孪生质数猜想，
这二个命题都有一个相同的理由，那就是在黎曼临界线上的一组零点，即一组奇数，
它们与 (左边图) 中位于(质奇对下排)的一组奇数， 诸如 3，7，9，13，15…，
这二组奇数在排列上，分别同样永远都是无规则的来出现。
所以请看：这些在黎曼临界线上的(零点空格即奇数空格)， ，
它们同样必需要由无限的质数与无限的奇合数， …， 彼此无规则的共同来填充。

问题很清楚，因为在黎曼临界线上的一组零点，它们不可能完全都是清一色的质数，所以黎曼假设不成立。
反之，如果黎曼的零点完全都是清一色的质数；也就是说,如果黎曼的(零点空格即奇数空格),它们完全都是由
清一色的质数来填充，那么正因为定律 1：零点的个数即奇数的个数始终是多(被减数)，所以这些(零点空格)，
它们也就只好要由【质数的个数始终是少(差数)，与黎曼伪造出来的那些"质数"个数始终也是少(减数〕】，
彼此无规则的共同来填充。 所以就在(零点空格)里，多与少的个数差别告诉我们： 黎曼假设不成立。

总而言之，黎曼假设不成立，其原因是 zeta 函数无法正确澄清任一质数，所以 zeta 函数的缺陷是把非质数来
伪造质数。因此，数学家来到人世间的目的，当然不是要绞尽脑汁去伪造质数。
另長話短說，也因为目前世界上权威的数学杂志，他们却还在大力宣传伪造质数是数学主流；所以本文不可能
去投稿这些数学杂志。因此借此机会，我提醒一代又一代的全人类：
实际上寻找质数与函数根本无关，比如在西方的古希腊, Euclid 证明质数无限,他是用(乘除法)来表述反证法；
而现时在东方的香港，本文同时来证明孪生质数无限，黎曼假设不成立；我是用(加减法来表述多与少)是永恒。