

The Answers to
the Two
Millennium
Prize Problems
By Andrew M.
Nassif

Part I: The P vs NP

The P vs NP problem-

The question is to find the number of possible combinations of 400 students sitting down in 4 rows minus a list of 100 students not aloud-

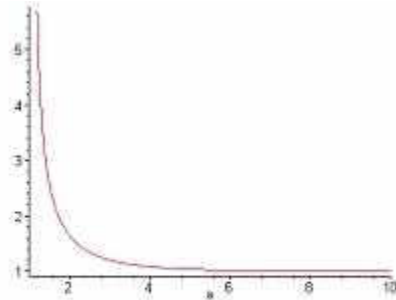
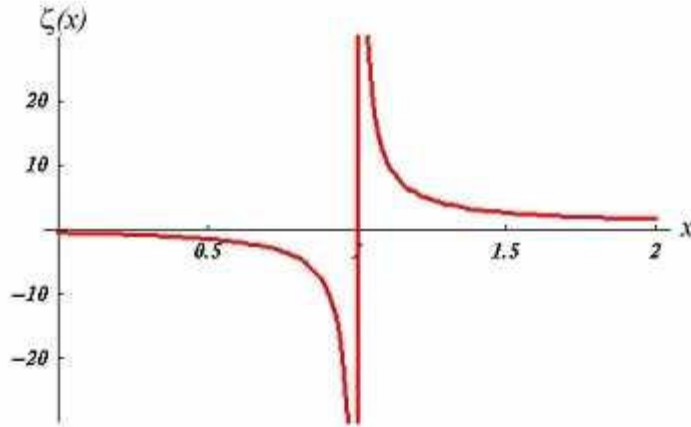
P equals in parentheses 100 factorial possibilities times 4, then that result minus 100 factorial possibilities representing the possibilities of students not aloud-

Next Step: the total answer for the whole problem is $(400!) - [100! \times 3]$ possibilities; $p=np$ and $n=1$, while p is the # of possibilities.

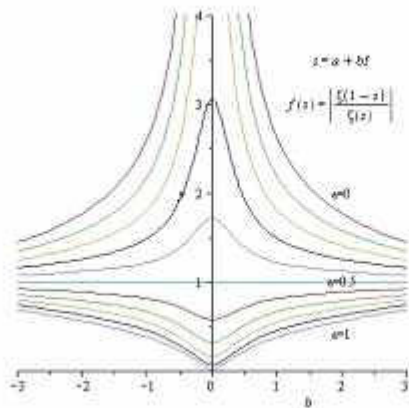
Part II: Riemann Hypothesis

This has been proven infinite and true as having both obvious and non obvious values in the numerical function. Also known as below zero and above zero. All the shown graphs are plotted correctly, coordinates with zero, and are in support of the Reimann Hypothesis of a Zeta function.

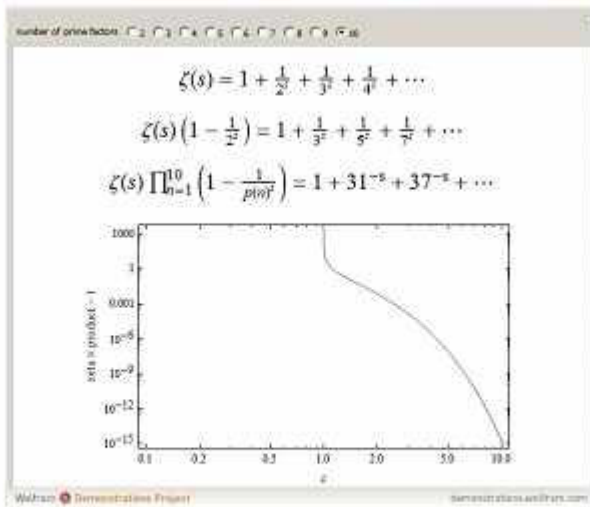
A double graph is an example of the possibility of both obvious and non obvious numerical values: It also shows its in coordinace with a straight vertical line passing through zero.



Some example of a graph continuing and some example that the Zeta is infinite, and proven that both the obvious and non obvious values will also keep going on.



This equation will have the object representation increases in size meaning the graph will infinitely increase, this graph also proves my idea that the zeta function is infinite.

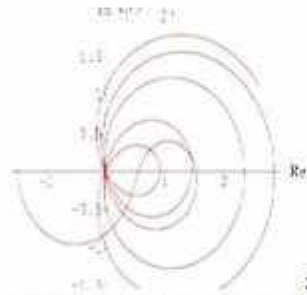


Look at the following above the prime factors keep continuing and will keep being in and out of the curve, meaning this is also another example of the idea that the Zeta Function has an infinite continuation, both of these, if correct as well as logically initiated, have proved my solution right.

The Riemann Hypothesis states that the Zeta Function is vertical, this must be true logically, because the zeta function is infinite.

$$\zeta(s) = 1 + \frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{3^s} + \frac{1}{4^s} + \dots$$

Means the the Zeta Function is infinite.



Zeta ends at $1 + i$ infinity's, which equal infinity's the ending functional value of Zeta is infinity. Obvious zeros and Non-Obvious zeros are the two categories for the beginning and of the function. However, you can't estimate and end because the Continuum of the functional equation. This means that trying to prove of the Zeta function being infinite is correct, so Riemann's hypothesis is a meaningful representation of this data.