ON CRAMER'S CONJECTURE

In 1937 the Swedish mathematician Harald Cramer put forth the hypothesis that there always exists a prime number between X and X $(\text{In}X)^2$, I respons in this way :

That :

$$\begin{cases} X \text{ and } X\,(\text{In}X)^2 \Leftrightarrow Q \\ Q \subset S_1 \wedge S_2 \\ S_2 \subset S_3 \wedge S_4 \\ S_4 \Leftrightarrow \Upsilon \\ \\ \Psi = \dfrac{S_3}{\sqrt{S_4}} \end{cases}$$

Or that :

$$\begin{cases} X \text{ and } X\,(\text{In}X)^2 \Leftrightarrow Q \\ Q \subset S_1 \wedge S_2 \\ S_1 = 0 \\ S_2 \Leftrightarrow S_3 \end{cases}$$

(where Q, is a serie of whole naturals, S_1 is a certain number of even numbers, S_2 is a certain number of odd numbers, S_3 a certain number of odd numbers that are multiples, S_4 a certain number of odd+ non-multiple numbers, Υ
Ψ, the number of prime numbers from a series of natural given whole numbers)

In this case taking into a account the prime numbers distribution (see theory on the particular distribution of prime numbers) Cramer's conjecture is wrong.