The prove goldbach conjecture method, equations of inference

Ren Yongxue 1, Ren Yi 2

(1) China's Inner Mongolia reemployment of dental group g stone sing-an oil company in Inner Mongolia, tooth g 022150;
2. The college of preventive medicine specialty of guangdong province of China, guangzhou 510310)

Abstract: the paper methods of proof goldbach conjecture equations of （a+b）=2 √A_1, in quadrant I n d space coordinate system, demonstrate the sum of any two real Numbers (a + b) is equal to the NTH power by the sum of the two real Numbers (a + b) for a quarter of a square of side area of the square root of 2 times the NTH power. N scope is: n p 0 n ∈ n (positive integer infinite set)

Keywords: equations, premise condition, square diagonally integral method, the inference, n power scope

1, the equations: （a+b）=2√A_1

Sources:

We in the paper: "the proved method of goldbach conjecture," by creating a "double rectangular coordinate system", within the Ⅰ quadrant, each all axes coordinate values constitute the infinite sets. Coordinates with infinite sets one to one correspondence between the elements within and equal relationship. With any the sum of two odd prime Numbers (a + b) to a side to form a square area, for a quarter of a square area A1 "square" diagonal line integral method, a quarter of a square area A1 equation is derived with the definite integral equation; Argument A1 area value is infinite generalized integral value, and derive the equations A1 (a + b) = 2), therefore, the goldbach conjecture. As shown in figure 1:

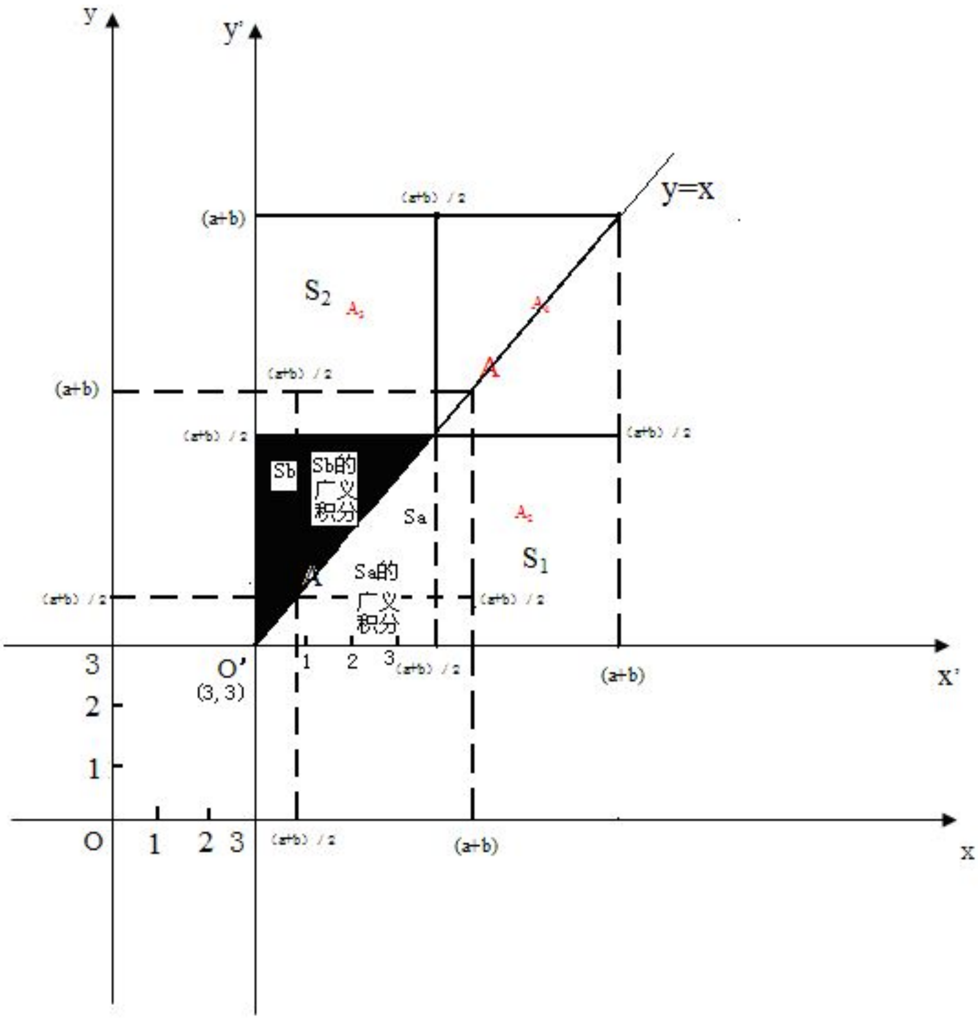


Figure —1

We any argument the sum of two odd prime Numbers (a + b) in the "double rectangular coordinate system",

Corollary 1:

Any two odd prime Numbers (a + b) is equal to the sum by the the sum of two odd prime Numbers (a + b) for a quarter of a square of side area of square root of 2 times.

Corollary 2:

Any of the sum of two odd prime Numbers (a + b) is equal to the that the sum of two odd prime Numbers (a + b) as the side length of a quarter of a square area A1 generalized integral value of the open square of 2 times.

Equations **$(a+b)=2\sqrt{A_1}$** meet a precondition:

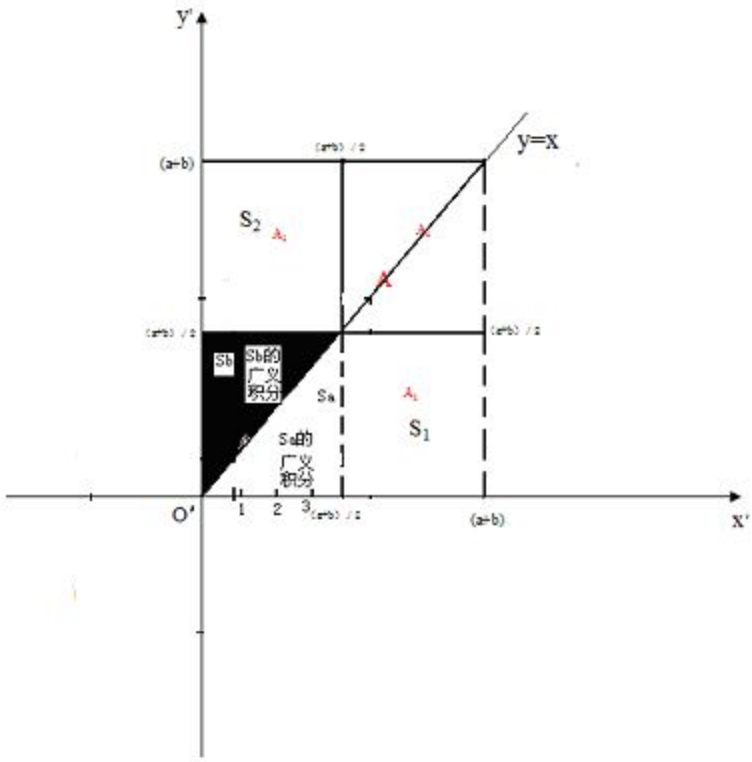
A and b are all odd primes any one of a set of infinite element, expressed as:

$a\in Jss$,$b\in Jss$，$a\geq 3$，$b\geq 3$，　$(a+b)\geq 6$，$(a+b)/2\geq 3$,　$(a+b)/2\in N^{+}_{\geq 3}$

2, the equations:　**$(a+b)=2\sqrt{A_1}$** The inference

equation **$(a+b)=2\sqrt{A_1}$** Meet the premise condition:

$a\in R$,$b\in R$，$a\geq 0$，$b\geq 0$，　$(a+b)\geq 0$，$(a+b)/2\geq 0$,　$(a+b)/2\in R$ ， A and b is real infinite set any of the above elements, as shown in figure 2:



Figure— 2

Condition: $y = (a+b)/2$;

$X=(a+b)/2$; $y=x$; $A_1=2S_a$; $S_a=S_b$;

$a\in R, b\in R$，$a\geq 0$，$b\geq 0$，（a+b）≥ 0，（a+b）$/2\geq 0$, （a+b）$/2\in 0$

，$A_1=A_2=A_3=A_4=1/4A$, Small square area A1 is derived equations.

See A1 as a special curved trapezoid area, y = x in the interval [0, (a + b) / 2] on integrable, A1 with definite integral are expressed as:

$$A_1=2S_a;\qquad S_a=\int_0^{(a+b)/2} x\,dx = 1/2[(a+b)/2]^2;$$

$$A_1=2\int_0^{(a+b)/2} x\,dx=[(a+b)/2]^2$$

Proof: in $[0, +\infty)$, A1 is infinite range of generalized integral.

Proof:

Known:

(1) y = x is the elementary function, define the interval $[0, +\infty)$ for continuous function, meet the function of continuous conditions.

（2） $a\in R, b\in R$，$a\geq 0$，$b\geq 0$; $y = (a+b)/2$;

$X=(a+b)/2$; $y=x$; $A_1=2S_a$；$S_a=S_b$;

（a+b）≥0，（a+b）/2≥0, （a+b）/2∈0

Y = x function F (x) = 1/2 (a + b)] [2/2.2 times the value of the function of 2 1/2 (a + b)] [2/2 is 9 or more constant.

(limC = C);By y = (a + b) / 2, x = (a + b) / 2 and y = x of a right triangle Sa generalized integral;

Function y = x in [0, + up) on the generalized integral. Remember to:

$$Sa=\int_0^{+\infty} xdx=\lim_{(a+b)/2\to+\infty}\int_0^{(a+b)/2} xdx= \lim_{x\to+\infty}(X^2/2)= \lim_{(a+b)\to+\infty} 1/2[(a+b)/2]^2$$

$$=1/2[(a+b)/2]^2$$

$A_1=2Sa$

$$A_1=2\int_0^{+\infty} xdx=\lim_{(a+b)/2\to+\infty}\int_0^{(a+b)/2} 2xdx= \lim_{x\to+\infty}[2(X^2/2)] = \lim_{(a+b)\to+\infty} 2[(a+b)/2]^2/2$$

$$=[(a+b)/2]^2$$

Launch equations： $(a+b) =2\sqrt{A_1}$

2.1 a square of one-dimensional side length (a + b)

Conclusion: (1)

In plane rectangular coordinate system in quadrant I, any two real Numbers (a + b) is equal to the sum by which the sum of two real Numbers (a + b) as the side length of a quarter of the square area of square root of 2 times.

Conclusion: (2)

Any two real Numbers (a + b) is equal to the sum by which the sum of two real Numbers (a + b) as the side length of a quarter of a square area A1 generalized integral value of square root of 2 times.

2.2The square of the two-dimensional area: $(a+b)^2 =(2\sqrt{A_1})^2$

Corollary 2: in quadrant I plane rectangular coordinate system, the sum of any two real Numbers (a + b) is equal to the square by the sum of the two real Numbers (a + b) for a quarter of a square of side length of square root of 2 times square.

Completely sum of squares formula: $(a+b)^2=a^2+b^2+2ab$

The meaning of the formula:

Square of two Numbers and equal to the sum of the squares of the them, plus 2 times of their product. Expressed as a perfect square of two Numbers and formulas

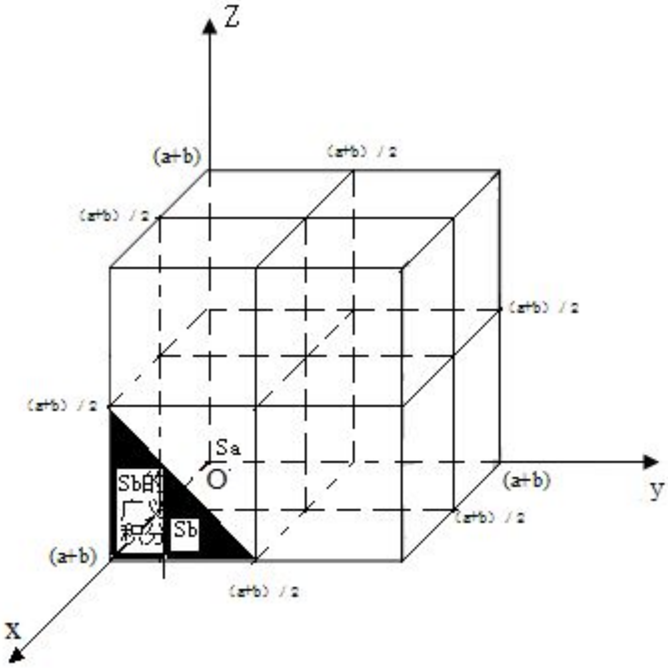
The correlation equation:

$(a+b)^2 =(2\sqrt{A_1})^2$

推出：$a^2+b^2+2ab =(2\sqrt{A_1})$

2.3 The square of the 3 d volume：$(a+b)^3 =(2\sqrt{A_1})^3$

Corollary 3: in three-dimensional space rectangular coordinate system in quadrant I, the sum of any two real Numbers (a + b) cubic are equal by the sum of the two real Numbers (a + b) for a quarter of a square of side length cubic area of square root of 2 times. As shown in figure 3:



Figure—3

Complete cubic and formula: $\mathbf{(a+b)^3=a^3+3a^2b+3ab^2+b^3}$

The meaning of the formula:

Complete cubic and formula is refers to the two Numbers and cubic is equal to the number of the two cubic and with each number in the square multiplied by another number and three times

The correlation equation:

$$(a+b)^3 = (2\sqrt{A_1})^3$$

推出：$\mathbf{a^3+3a^2b+3ab^2+b^3}=(2\sqrt{A_1})^3$

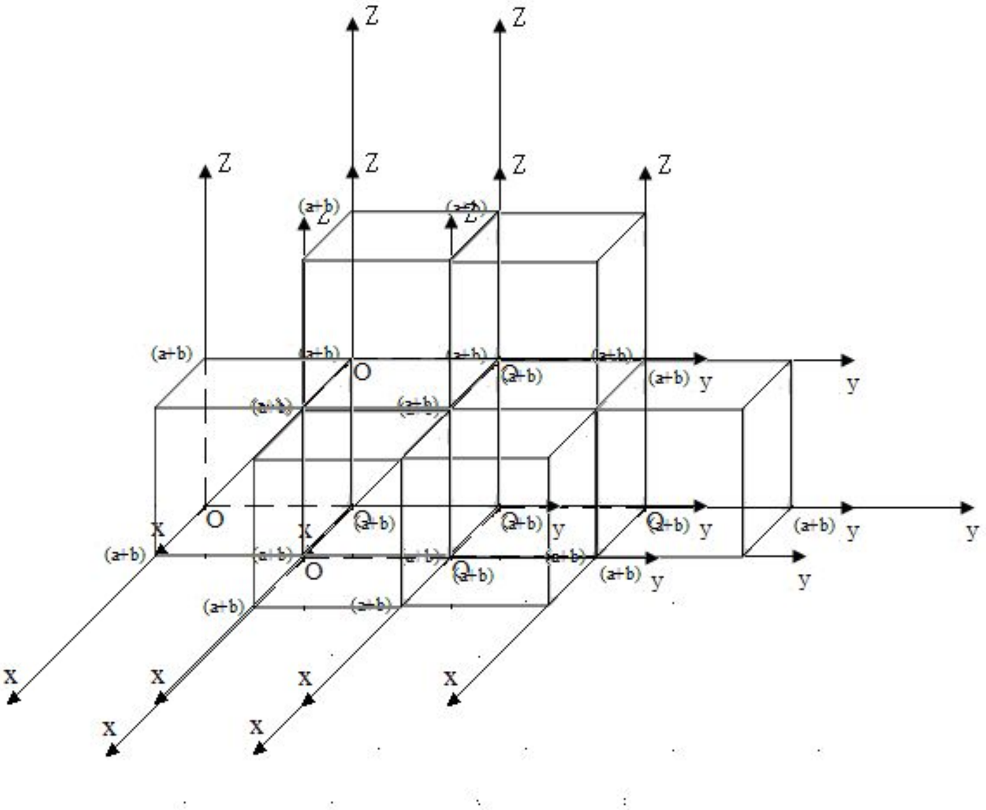
Further proof:

2.4 square side length (a + b) 4 power (4 d) :

$$(a+b)^4 = (2\sqrt{A_1})^4$$

$$[(a+b)^2]^2 = [(2\sqrt{A_1})^2)$$

Corollary 4: in two symmetrical equal compound three-dimensional rectangular coordinate system in quadrant I, the sum of any two real Numbers (a + b) power is equal to 4 by the sum of the two real Numbers (a + b) as the side length of a quarter of the square area of the square root of 2 times 4 power. As shown in figure 4:



Figure— 4

In two symmetrical equal compound three-dimensional rectangular coordinate system I quadrant internal 1/2 "Egypt pyramid" structure, at the same time, there are eight equal cube size 8 (a + b) 3, figure 4 is in two symmetrical equal compound three-dimensional space rectangular coordinate system I quadrant within1 hypercube method.

We concluded that:

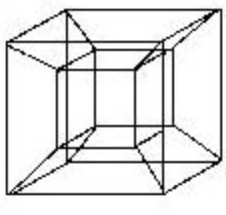
1/2 "Egypt pyramid" structure, consists of two symmetrical equal Angle of tetrahedron combination of integrity. 1/2 "Egypt pyramid" internal to the center of its four apex Angle of attachment of a four dimensional space.

Super cube:

$(a+b)^4 = (2\sqrt{A_1})^4$

$(a+b)^4 = (a+b)^3 * (a+b)$

Super cube in 3 d space projection drawing, as shown in figure 5:



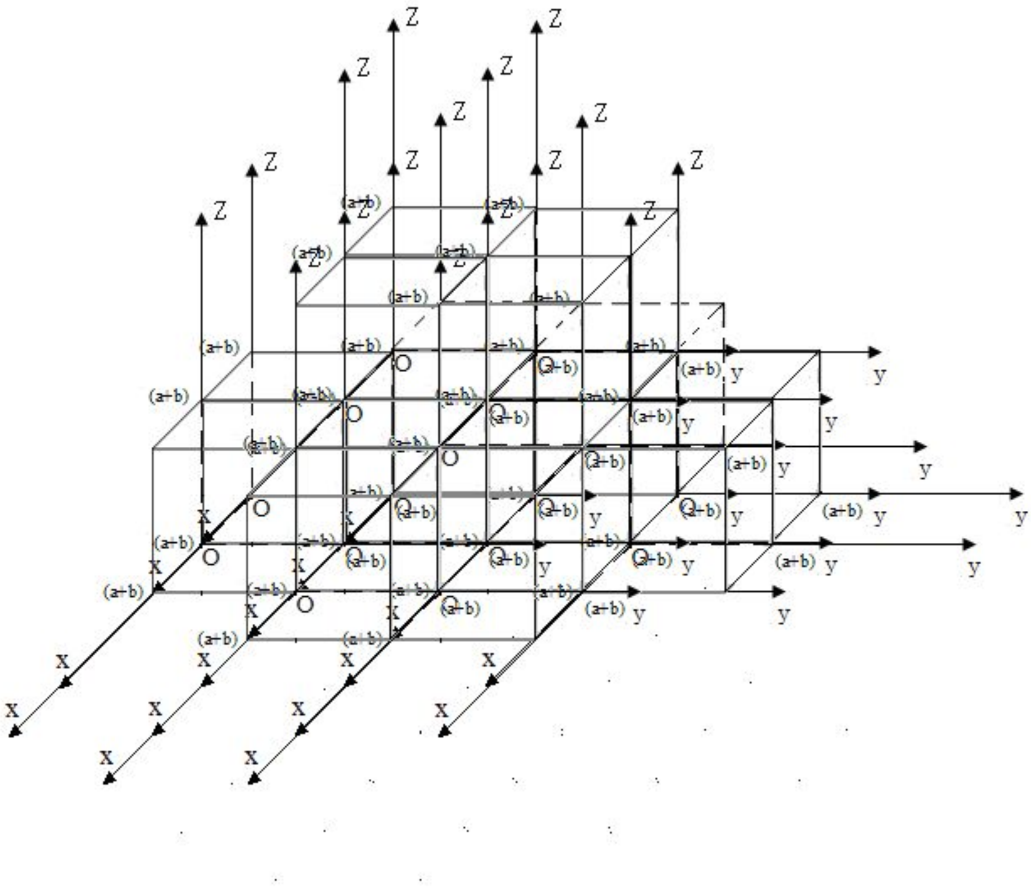
Figure— 5

2.5 square side length (a + b) five power (5 d) :

$$(a+b)^5=(2\sqrt{A_1})^5$$

$$[(a+b)^2]^3=[(2\sqrt{A_1})^2)]^3$$

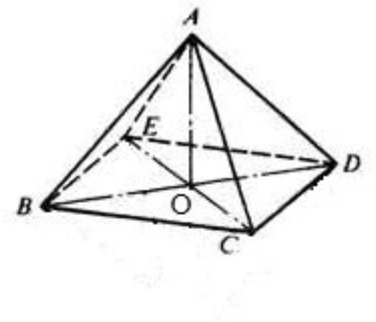
Corollary 5: in two symmetrical equal compound I quadrant four dimensional space rectangular coordinate system, the sum of any two real Numbers (a + b) power is equal to 5 by the sum of the two real Numbers (a + b) as the side length of a quarter of the square area of 5 square root of 2 times square. As shown in figure 6:



Figure—6

In two symmetrical equal compound 4 dimensional space rectangular coordinate system I quadrant internal present 1 "Egypt pyramid" structure, at the same time there are 16 equal cube size 16 (a + b) 3, figure 6 is in two symmetrical equal compound 4 dimensional space rectangular coordinate system I quadrant within 2 hypercube method.

1 "the Egyptian pyramid" structure, it is 1/2 is octahedron, as shown in figure 9:



Figure—7

We concluded that:

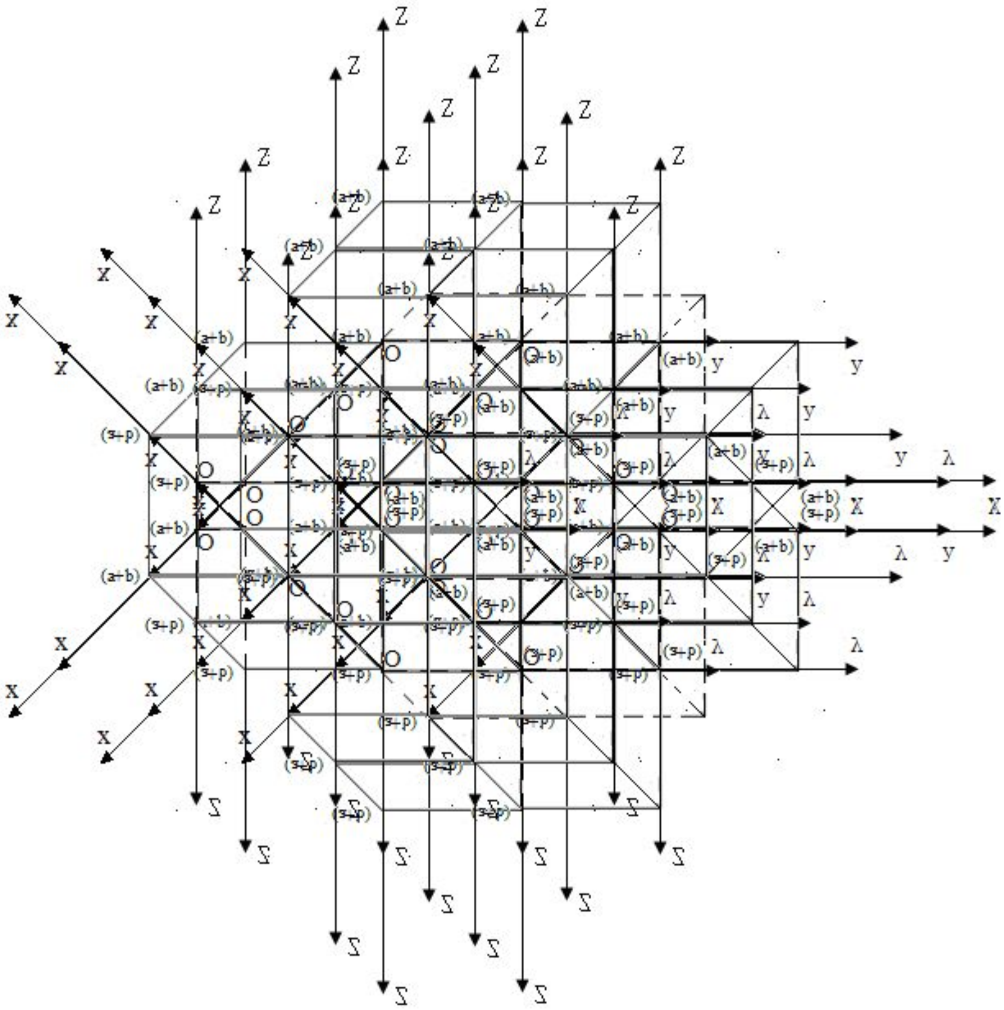
1 "the Egyptian pyramid" structure, by four symmetrical equal angular tetrahedron that constitute integrity. In the inside of the centre of Egyptian pyramids to 1/2 is octahedron of five apex Angle of attachment 1 5 dimensions.

2.6 square side length (a + b) power 6 (6 d) :

$$(a+b)^6=(2\sqrt{A_1})^6$$

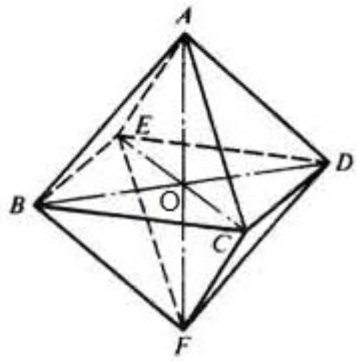
$$[(a+b)^3]^3=[(2\sqrt{A_1})^3)]^3$$

Corollary 6: in two symmetrical equal compound 5 d space rectangular coordinate system in quadrant I, the sum of any two real Numbers (a + b) power 6 are equal by the sum of the two real Numbers (a + b) for a quarter of a square of side area of the square root of 2 times the power 6. As shown in figure 7:



Figure—8

In two symmetrical equal compound 5 d space rectangular coordinate system I quadrant internal present two base "Egypt pyramid" structure of symmetry, there are 32 equal volume and cube 32 (a + b) 3, figure 7 is equal in two symmetric composite 5 d space rectangular coordinate system internal launched four quadrant I hypercube method.
Two base symmetrical "Egypt pyramid" structure is one is octahedron, as shown in figure 9:



Figure—9

We concluded that:

Two base "Egypt pyramid" structure of symmetry, by eight symmetrical equal angular tetrahedron that constitute integrity. In the center of the octahedral internal to is octahedron 6 apex Angle of attachment 1 6 dimensional space.

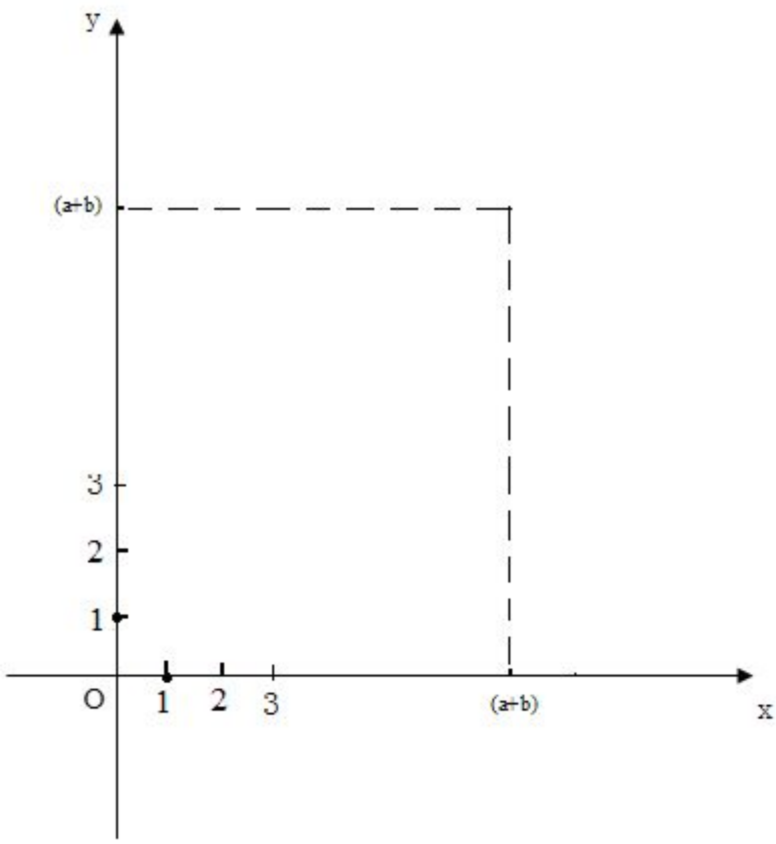
...... Until infinite n (n), n scope is: n p 0 n ∈ n (positive integer infinite set)

2. N square side length (a + b) N (N) : $(a+b)^n = (2\sqrt{A_1})^n$

3. Corollary: in quadrant I n d space coordinate system, the sum of any two real Numbers (a + b) is equal to the NTH power by the sum of the two real Numbers (a + b) for a quarter of a square of side area of the square root of 2 times the NTH power.

4. Special circumstances when n = o, $(a+b)^0 = (2\sqrt{A_1})^0$ $(a+b)^0 = 1$; $(2\sqrt{A_1})^0 = 1$

A square side length 0 power of (a + b), said: the square side length (a + b) by a one dimensional "line" movement to zero dimensional "point 1". As shown in figure 10:



Figure—10