

The prime number is connected to the quantum-mechanical basic equation.

Mathematician Euler discovered a prime number and a connection with π (Japanese yen) for the first time. The left side of a go board of the following equation that I had only with a prime number is equal to $\pi^2/6$. I transformed the following equation and had the equation of the area of Japanese yen. Then it became the equation that the prime number equation (zeta function) of the oiler assumed a prime number a radius. Here, a prime number and the correlation with what I set were provided on the top of the pulsation wave pattern of the figure of prime number, physics fusion as if I showed it to a figure of of the Lehman expectation proof that I contributed from an association between Schrodinger equation and circular motion of the elementary particle pulsation principle correlation chart in the online posting before last time. The prime number has a quantum-mechanical basic equation, the connection that are close to Schrodinger equation.

The prime number is connected to the quantum-mechanical basic equation.

The connection with a prime number and the natural world, the pulsation principle.

The equation only for prime numbers is equal to π . π expresses the important fixed number of the mathematics, a circle. The connection with a prime number and the natural world, the pulsation principle.

The equation of the oiler. This equation discovered a prime number and a connection with the natural world.

オイラーの方程式。史上はじめて素数と自然界との繋がりを発見した。

$$\frac{2^2}{2^2-1} \times \frac{3^2}{3^2-1} \times \frac{5^2}{5^2-1} \times \frac{7^2}{7^2-1} \times \frac{11^2}{11^2-1} \times \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

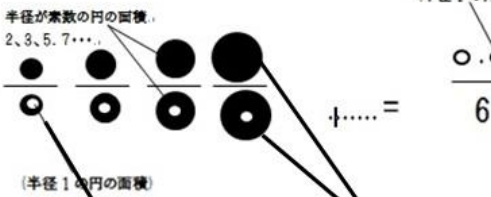
円の面積 ($\pi \cdot \text{半径}^2$) への変換。

上記の方程式に π を掛ける。

$$\frac{2^2 \pi}{2^2-1} \times \frac{3^2 \pi}{3^2-1} \times \frac{5^2 \pi}{5^2-1} \times \frac{7^2 \pi}{7^2-1} \times \frac{11^2 \pi}{11^2-1} \times \dots = \frac{\pi^3}{6}$$

$$\frac{\pi \cdot 2^2}{\pi \cdot 2^2 - \pi \cdot 1^2} \times \dots = \frac{\pi^3}{6}$$

$$\frac{2^2}{2^2-1} \times \frac{3^2}{3^2-1} \times \frac{5^2}{5^2-1} \times \frac{7^2}{7^2-1} \times \frac{11^2}{11^2-1} \times \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$



I convert an equation into an area of Japanese yen.
... I hang π in the equation mentioned above.

A circular area of radius 2.

$$\text{(A circular area of radius 2.)} - \text{(A circular area of radius 1)}$$

A circular area of radius 1.

A prime number,
2,3,5,7.....

A circular area of radius 1. A radius is the circular area of the prime number.

オイラーの素数方程式と物質波との関係。

$$\frac{2^2}{2^2-1} \times \frac{3^2}{3^2-1} \times \frac{5^2}{5^2-1} \times \frac{7^2}{7^2-1} \times \frac{11^2}{11^2-1} \times \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

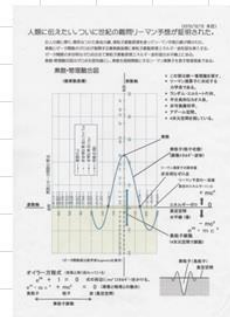
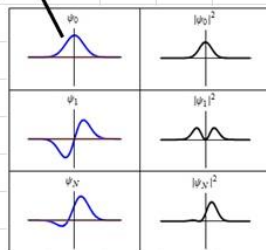
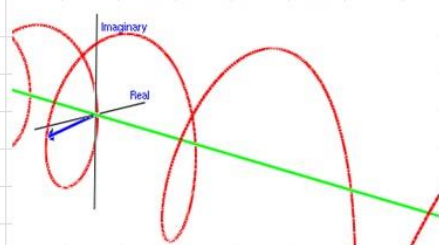
分母分子に π を掛けて円の面積 πR^2 にする。
半径が素数の円の面積。

$$\frac{\pi 2^2}{\pi 2^2 - \pi 1^2} \times \frac{\pi 3^2}{\pi 3^2 - \pi 1^2} \times \frac{\pi 5^2}{\pi 5^2 - \pi 1^2} \times \frac{\pi 7^2}{\pi 7^2 - \pi 1^2} \times \dots = \frac{(\pi 1^2)^2}{6}$$

半径が1の円の面積。

素数・物理融合図。

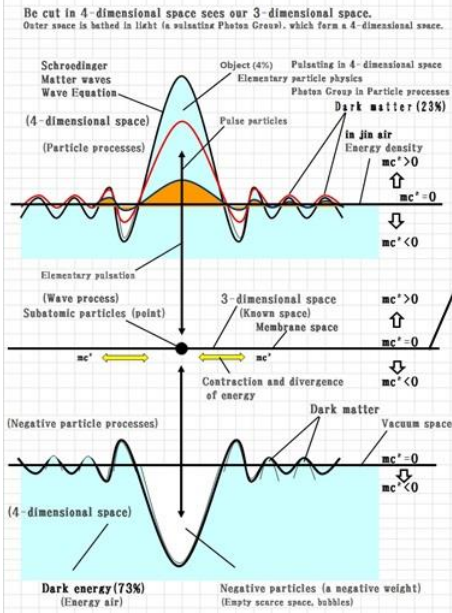
シュレーディンガー波動方程式の解。
複素数座標にて円を描いている。



The correlation chart with elementary particle pulsation principle and the Schrodinger wave equation.

- 1) An elementary particle is the quantum which assumed darkness energy to meet outer space a place and repeats a particle trip, a wave trip, the pulsation of the minus number particle trip.
- 2) The pulsation is expressed in the wave function of the Schrodinger equation, and the real number axis of the equation is equivalent to horizon ($mc^2=0$) of the pulsation model.
- 3) The wave packet representing the particle which an equation shows is elementary particle pulsation, and the natural collapse of the wave packet does not occur. It is not a pilot wave leading a particle.
- 4) The elementary particle has minus number mass by original mass, a minus number particle trip by a particle trip, and it is a particle having size intermittently, and it is by the wave trip with the point that there is not of the size.
- 5) All mass of the elementary particle converts it into energy by a pulsatile wave trip and are released in the horizon (three-dimensional space) and it is absorbed again and becomes the particle.
- 6) Negative energy is offset plus every pulsation 1 cycle, and the energy grand total of the place of the dark energy to pulsate becomes zero. (supersymmetry).

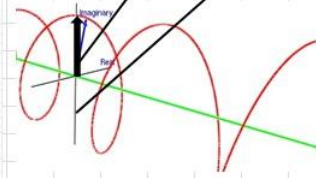
4-dimensional space



Schrodinger wave function answer.

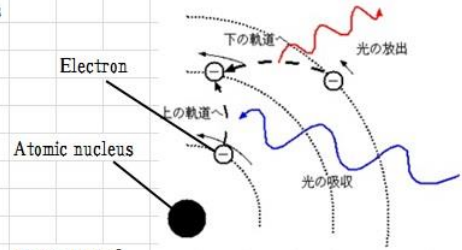
The arrow of time which turns.

Particle trip Imaginary number axis



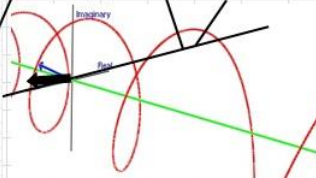
Pulsation 1 cycle is time for electronic orbit jump in the atoms.

It is time zero in the quantum mechanics.

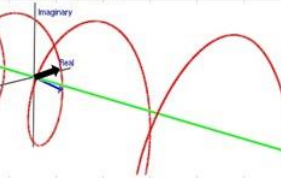


The horizon of the pulsation model

Wave trip 1 Real number axis

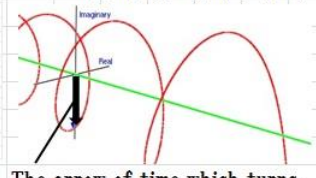


Wave trip 2



The source: Physics of EMAN
<http://eman-physics.net/>

Minus number particle trip



A wave function to satisfy Schrodinger equation.

The wave packet collapses immediately.
The pulsation does not collapse.

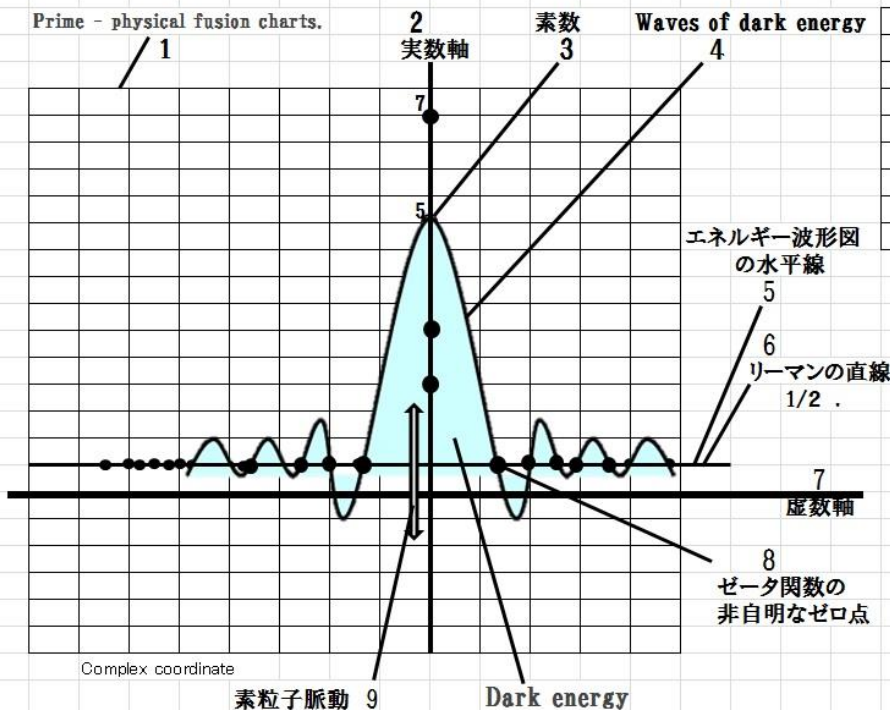


The arrow of time which turns.

Pulsating hypothesis proves the Riemann hypothesis.

Dark energy pulsating hypothesis

Prime - physical fusion charts.



1	Prime - physical fusion charts.
2	Real axis
3	Prime
4	Waves of dark energy
5	Horizontal lines
6	Riemann line
7	The imaginary axis
8	Zero point
9	pulsation

Prism interpretation of zero point and pulsating principle.

Louis, Dublins Dr. life, Riemann in challenging that.
(Proved by mathematical conundrum)

Buddy University Distinguished Professor.

Prism interpretation of zero point
(Dobranju Dr. intuition)

Pulsation principle hypothesis proves the Riemann hypothesis.

Diagram showing the 4-dimensional space.

Solve the mysteries of prime numbers spatial micro-structure.

Revealing the three-dimensional space we are aware the horizon.

* Matter waves appear as light as 3-dimensional space.

At the intersection of the line with the different colors of light waves.

Difference of wavelength emerges as the color of the light.

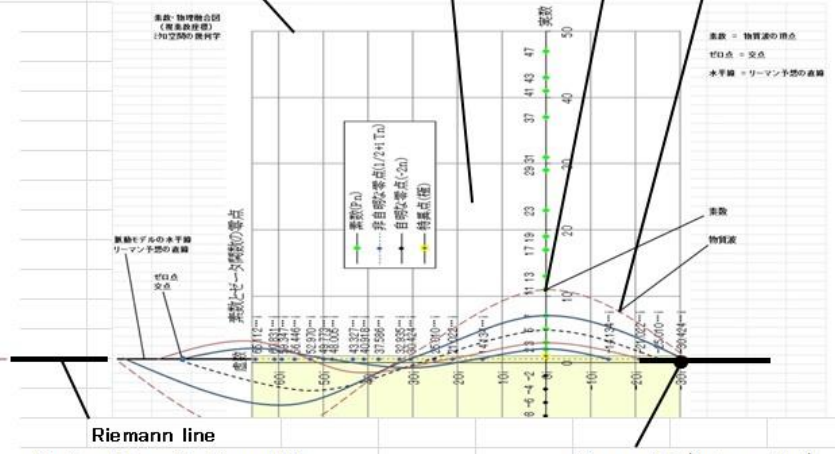
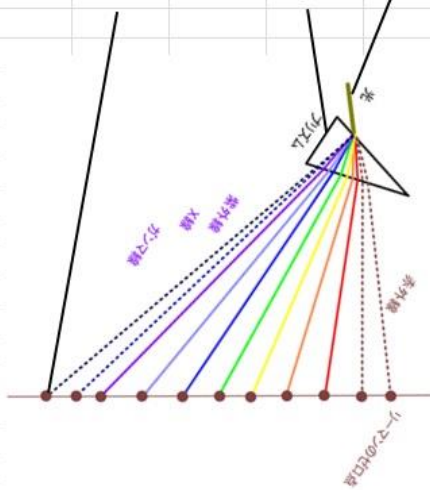
It's the zero point.

At the intersection of matter waves of various colors and alignment,

It's the zero point.

Zero point Prism. Light.

Prime - physical 4-dimensional space Prime Matter wave



素数と量子力学の基本方程式との繋がり。

数学者オイラーは、はじめて素数と π (円)との繋がりを見つけた。素数だけでできた下記の方程式の左辺が $\pi^2/6$ に等しい。私は下記の方程式を変形して、円の面積の方程式にしてみた。すると、オイラーの素数方程式(ゼータ関数)が素数を半径とした方程式になった。ここで、前回投稿記事におけるシュレーディンガー方程式と素粒子脈動原理相関図の円運動との関連から、以前に投稿したリーマン予想証明の図に示したごとく、素数・物理融合図の脈動波形の頂点を素数と設定したこととの相関が得られた。素数は量子力学の基本方程式、シュレーディンガー方程式と密接な繋がりを持っている。

素数と自然界・脈動原理との繋がり。

素数だけの方程式の解が数学の重要な定数、円を表す π であることが発見された。素数が円の半径を表している。円の半径は素粒子脈動波形の頂点に相当している。

オイラーの方程式。 史上はじめて素数と自然界との繋がり(円)を発見した。..

$$\frac{2^2}{2^2-1} \times \frac{3^2}{3^2-1} \times \frac{5^2}{5^2-1} \times \frac{7^2}{7^2-1} \times \frac{11^2}{11^2-1} \times \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

円の面積 ($\pi \cdot \text{半径}^2$) への変換。..

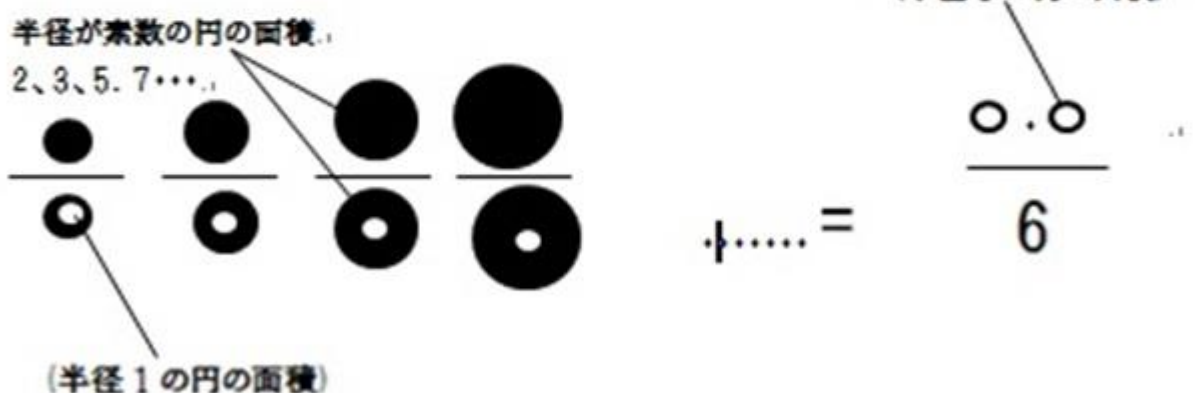
上記の方程式に π を掛ける。..

$$\frac{2^2 \cdot \pi}{2^2-1} = \dots$$

$$\frac{\pi \cdot 2^2}{\pi \cdot 2^2 - \pi \cdot 1^2} \dots = \frac{\text{半径 2 の円の面積}}{\text{半径 2 の円の面積} - \text{半径 1 の円の面積}} \dots$$

素数

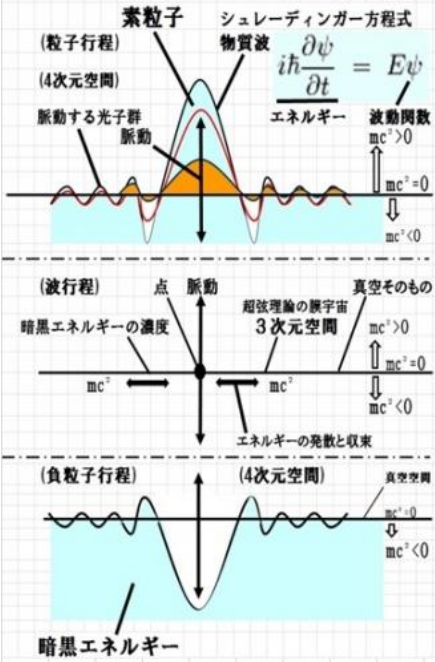
$$\frac{2^2}{2^2-1} \times \frac{3^2}{3^2-1} \times \frac{5^2}{5^2-1} \times \frac{7^2}{7^2-1} \times \frac{11^2}{11^2-1} \times \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$



素粒子脈動原理とシュレーディンガー波動方程式との相関図

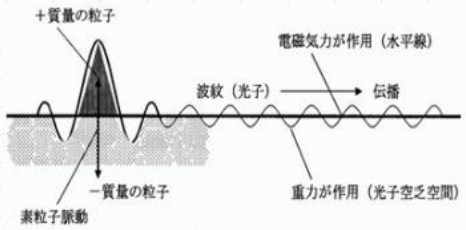
暗黒エネルギー脈動原理

脈動原理が解明する量子力学の幾何学



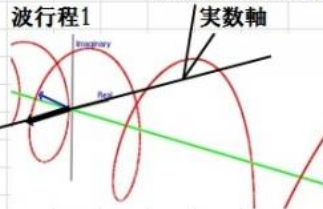
シュレーディンガー波動方程式の解

粒子行程 虚数軸

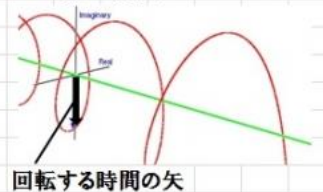


出典: EMANの物理
<http://eman-physics.net/>

脈動モデルの水平線



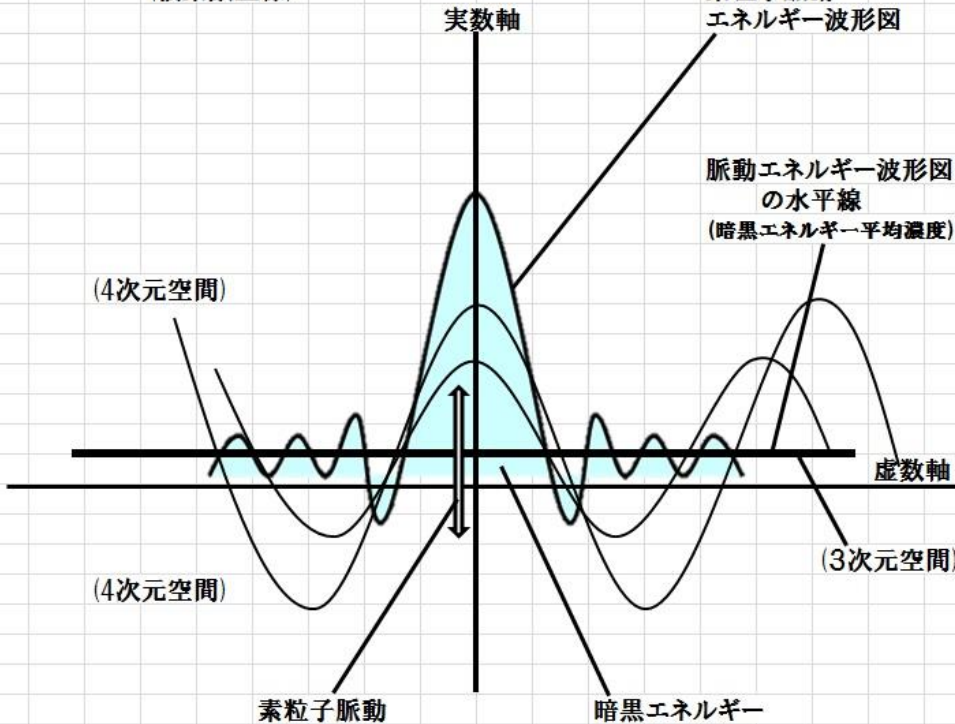
負粒子行程



動画貼り付け

素粒子脈動原理エネルギー波形図

(複素数座標)

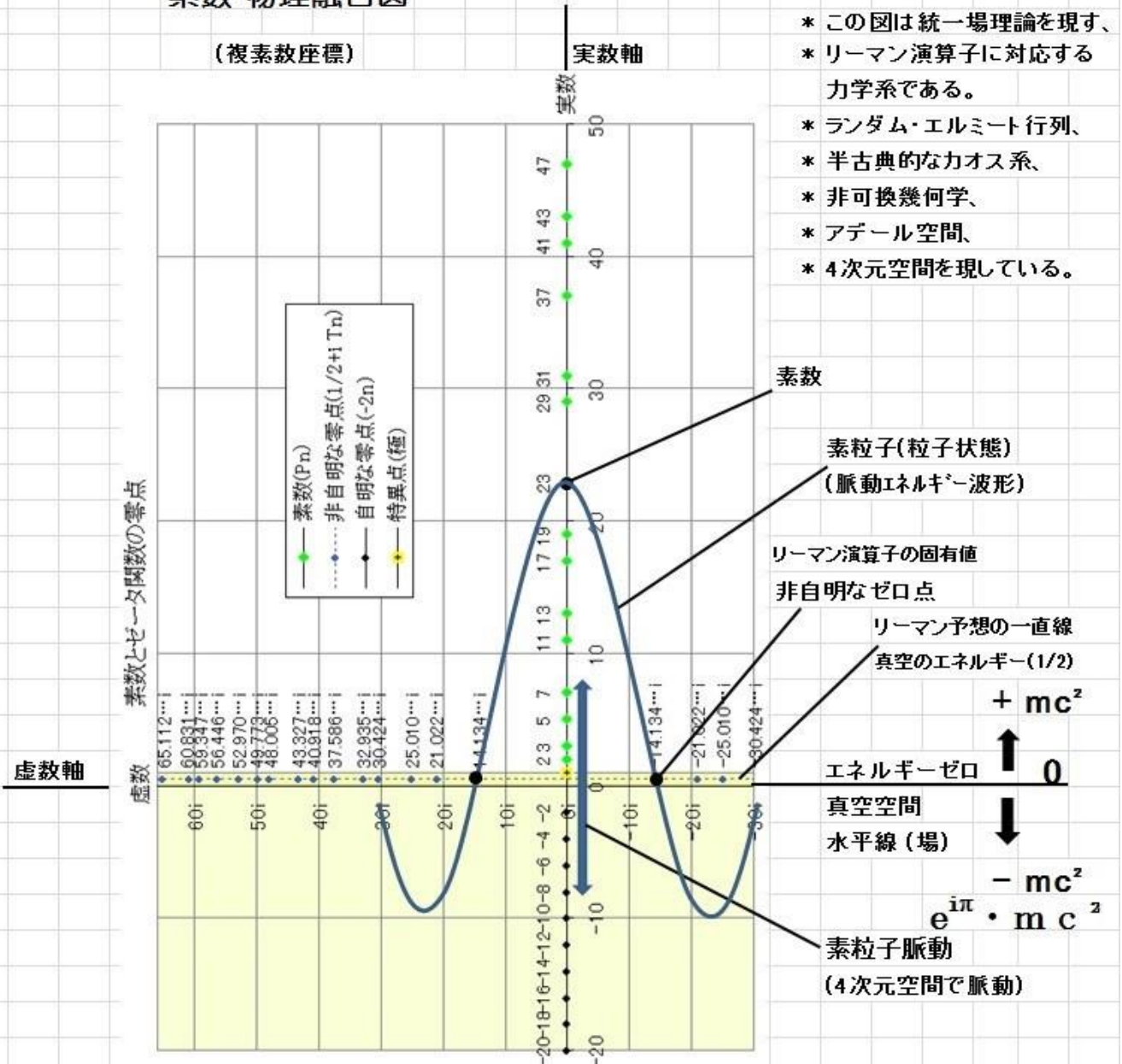


リーマン予想への挑戦(2)

巨人の肩に乗り、偶然みつけた黄金の鍵、素粒子脈動原理を使ってリーマン予想の扉が開かれた。
 素数とゼータ関数のゼロ点が展開する複素数座標に素粒子脈動原理エネルギー波形図を挿入する。
 ゼータ関数の非自明なゼロ点は全て素粒子脈動原理エネルギー波形図の水平線上にある。
 素数・物理融合図はゼロ点を固有値とし、素数を周期関数とするリーマン演算子を現す物理現象である。

素数・物理融合図

(複素数座標)



- * この図は統一場理論を現す、
- * リーマン演算子に対応する力学系である。
- * ランダム・エルミート行列、
- * 半古典的なカオス系、
- * 非可換幾何学、
- * アデル空間、
- * 4次元空間を現している。

(ゼータ関数図は数学者Sugimoto氏著作)

オイラー方程式 (素数と深く関わっている)

$$e^{ix} + 1 = 0 \quad \text{式の両辺に } mc^2 \text{ (エネルギー) をかける。}$$

$$e^{ix} \cdot mc^2 + mc^2 = 0 \quad \text{(素数と物理との融合)}$$

負粒子 粒子 波 (真空空間)

