a fusion of prime number and quantum physics.(2)

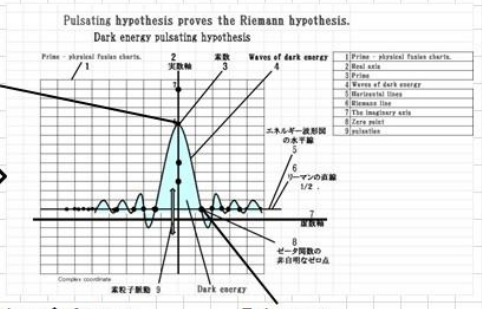
1) Equations of Euler product multiplied by PI, the equation for the area of a circle.
2) All these equations become concentric.
3) Is the Riemann Zeta function can be represented as a sum of an infinite number of simple sin, cos waves by Fourier transform.
4) And sine curve and cosine curve in circular motion, all in concentric circles that share the same center line.
5) Non-trivial Riemann zero was zero and area of a circle of sin and cosine curve that is equivalent to the Riemann Zeta-function
To be equivalent.
6) And the area of a circle of sine curve and cosine curve to zero all become concentric axis of rotation (1/2 straight).
7) This is Riemann's "line other than zero point does not exist" would prove that. And Honjo expected.

1) The function of the prime number, the wave pattern of the zeta function are equivalent with the friendship of the sin wave of the having many kinds, cos wave by Fourier transform.
2) There are a sin wave, a cos wave and the point of intersection (0 points) with the axis on an axis. The point of intersection that left the axis (straight line) does not exist.
3) The top of the pulsation wave pattern has deep relation to prime number, 0 points, mass, quark, energy, ...
4) Japanese yen that is a trace of the circular motion is a quantum-mechanical autocoupling operator, an L meat operator.
5) Japanese yen to assume a prime number a radius is a trace of the tops of the material wave of the pulsation principle; the point of intersection zero point with a wave and the axis.
6)The important fixed number that 1/2h often comes up in a quantum-mechanical equation.
7)1/2 of the Lehman expectation is The straight line that is the mystery that 0 points form a line of the infinite unit.
8)A sin wave by the Fourier transform, a cos wave and the point of intersection of the 1/2 straight line are 0 points.
9)ラセン of The solution (material wave) of the Schrodinger equation is equivalent with circular motion, too.
10)1/2 of the pulsation principle is equivalent to the horizon and is a place of the large unified field theory.

a fusion of prime number and quantum physics.(2)

素数と量子物理学の融合。(2)　Terubumi Honjou

The top of the material wave. (prime number)



The top of the material wave. (prime number)

The circular radius is prime number.

prime number

Radius 5

Radius 3

Radius 2

Radius 1

Viewpoint of the turn

Point zero

The top of the material wave. (prime number)

A straight line of the Lehman expectation.
The horizon of the pulsation model.
There is always the center of the circle on 1/2 line.

(h)

mass±m

Rotation axis
concentric circle

This equation is a prime number equation of the oilers.

オイラーの素数方程式と物質波との関係。

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

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。

半径が1の円の面積。

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

半径が1の円の面積。

I hang π to the fraction.
It is a circular area

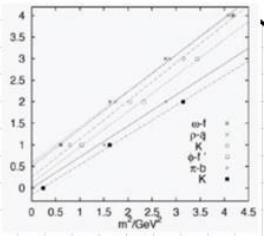
The circular radius is 1.

Schrodinger equation

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。

素数・物理融合図。

Regge・graph

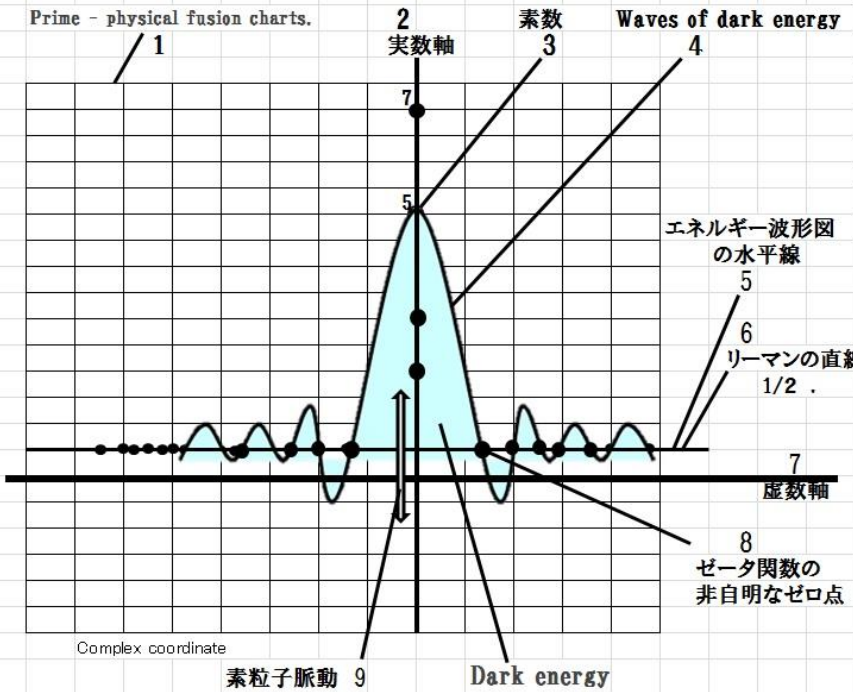


(mass)²

An imaginary number axis.

Pulsating hypothesis proves the Riemann hypothesis.

Dark energy pulsating hypothesis

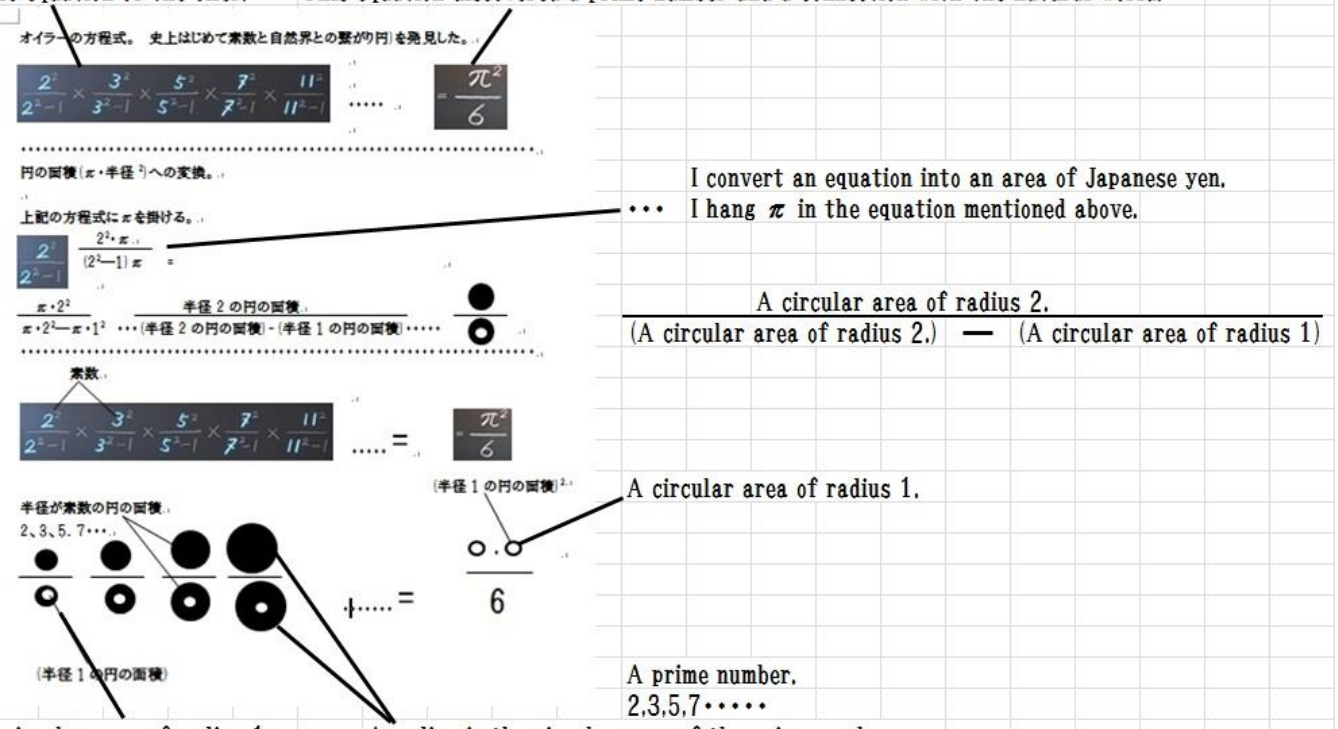


1	Prime - physical fusion charts.
2	Real axis
3	Prime
4	Waves of dark energy
5	Horizontal lines
6	Riemann line
7	The imaginary axis
8	Zero point
9	pulsation

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.



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

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

A circular area of radius 1.

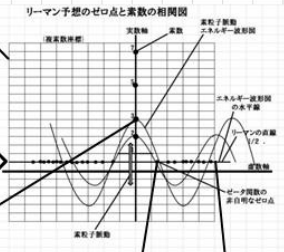
A prime number.
2,3,5,7・・・・・

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

脈動原理の円が素数と物理を繋ぐ (1) Terubumi Honjou

Circle of the pulsation principle joins a prime number and physics together.

The figure of 0 points and the prime number of the Lehman expectation of relationships.



The viewpoint
of the pulsation wave pattern.
脈動波形の視点

The top of the material wave
of the figure of elementary particle pulsation principle energy wave pattern. (prime number)
素粒子脈動原理エネルギー波形図の
物質波の頂点。(素数)

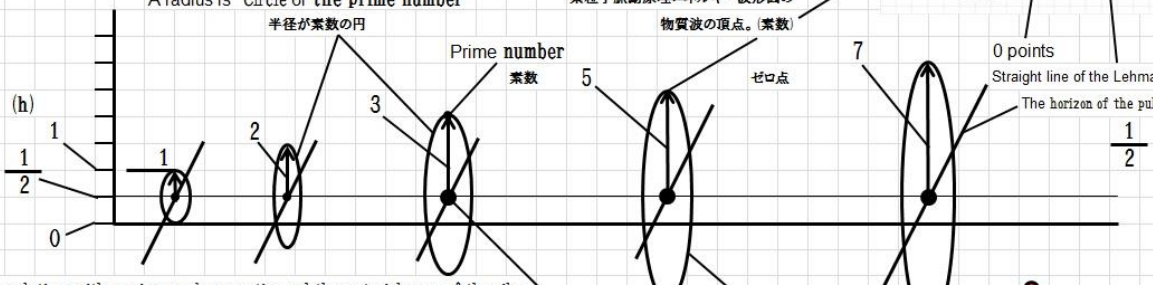
A radius is Circle of the prime number
半径が素数の円

Prime number
素数

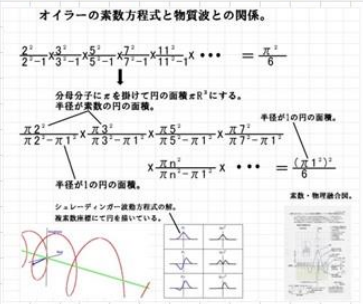
ゼロ点

0 points
Straight line of the Lehman expectation
The horizon of the pulsation model

(h)



The relations with a prime number equation and the material wave of the oiler.



There is always the center on 1/2 line.

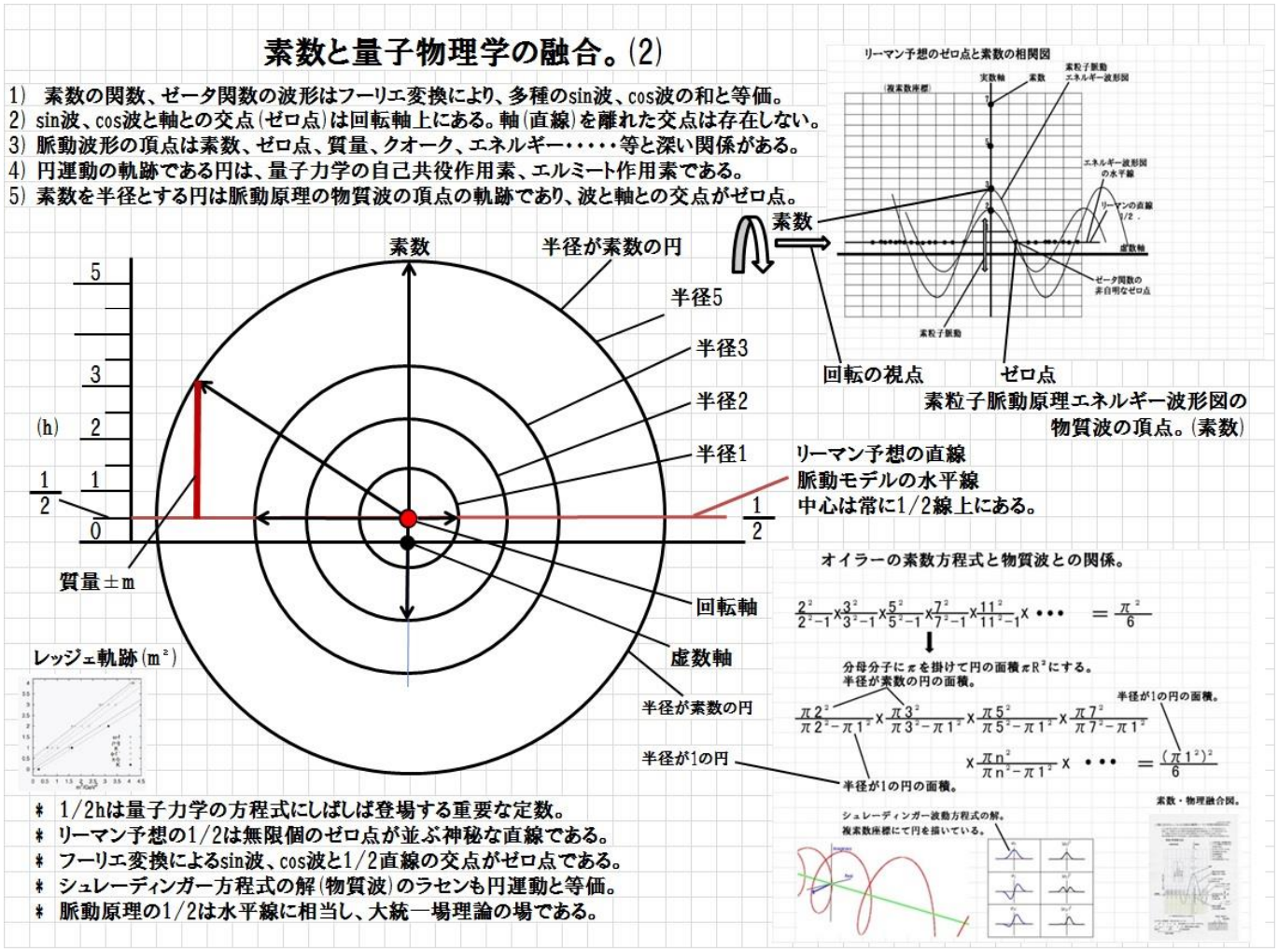
虚数軸

Imaginary number axis

As for this circle, a radius is an integral multiple of mass "m".

素数と量子物理学の融合(2)

1)オイラー積表示の方程式にπを掛けて円の面積の方程式として解釈する。
2)これらの方程式は全て同心円となる。
3)リーマン・ゼータ関数はフーリエ変換により、無限個の単純な sin 波、cos 波の和として表せる。
4) sin 波、cos 波は円運動であり、全て同心円であり、同じ中心線を共有している。
5)リーマン予想の非自明なゼロは、リーマン・ゼータ関数と等価な sin 波、cos 波の円形の面積をゼロとしたことと等価である。
6) sin 波、cos 波の円の面積をゼロにすると全て同心円の回転軸(1/2 の直線)になる。
7)これが、リーマン予想の「直線以外にゼロ点は存在しない」ことの証明になる。・・・本荘予想。



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。

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

++++++

オイラーの素数方程式と物質波との関係。

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

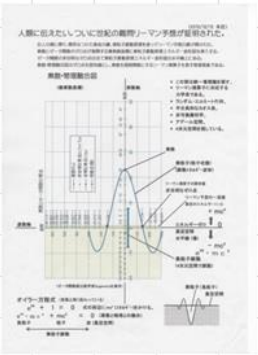
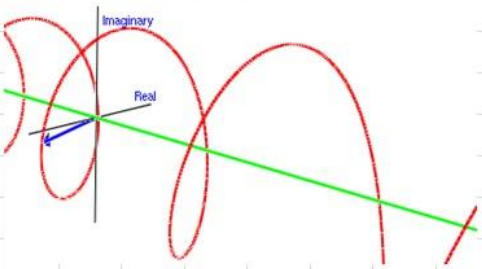
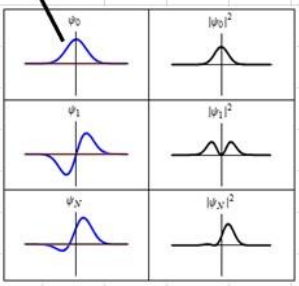
分母分子にπを掛けて円の面積πR^2にする。
半径が素数の円の面積。

半径が1の円の面積。

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

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。