PROOF OF TWIN PRIME CONJECTURE

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In $(5,7),(11,13),\cdots,(6n-1,6n+1)$

Composite Multiples of $6a\pm1$ are in $(6a\pm1)b\pm a$th bracket

If there's no natural number a,b,Q that $Q=6ab\pm a\pm b$, $6Q\pm1$ are twin prime.

I'll show that there's infinitely many Q such that

In other words, If there are infinitely Q that is not belonging to

$5n\pm1$

$7n\pm1$

$11n\pm2$

$13n\pm2$

$\vdots$

Twin primes are infinitely many.

number of natural numbers that is not belonging to

$5n, 5n+1$

$7n, 7n+1$

$11n, 11n+1$

$13n, 13, +1$

$\vdots$

is 6 from that only $(1,2),(2,3),(3,4),(8,9)$ are pair of adjacent $2^\alpha3^\beta$

Let's change $5n$ to $5n-1$

Under T, it increase as number of answers of $5n=5^\alpha$, decrease less than as number of answers of $5n-1=2^\alpha3^\beta$

Under T, number of natural numbers that is not belonging to

$5n\pm1$

$7n, 7n+1$

$11n, 11n+1$

$13n, 13, +1$

$\vdots$

is greater than $6+ln_5T-\frac{1}{5}\cdot\frac{2}{2-1}\cdot ln_3T$

If you repeat,

Under T, number of natural numbers that is not belonging to

$5n\pm1$

$7n\pm1$

$11n\pm2$

$13n\pm2$

$\vdots$
is greater than $6+\sum_{t}^{i=3}(ln_{p_i}T-\frac{2}{p_i}\cdot\prod_{i-2}^{j=1}\frac{p_i}{p_i-1}\cdot ln_{p_{i-1}}T)$
and
$\lim_{T\to\infty}(6+\sum_{t}^{i=3}(ln_{p_i}T-\frac{2}{p_i}\cdot\prod_{i-2}^{j=1}\frac{p_i}{p_i-1}\cdot ln_{p_{i-1}}T))=\infty$
Hence,
Twin primes are infinitely many.
when p_t is greater prime under T

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