

The twin prime number is infinite

Abstract simulation: synchronous judgment arithmetic basic logic < inference

judgment and hypothesis contradiction >

(integer theory)

Arithmetic logic judgment theory

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Prime numbers, also known as prime numbers, have an infinite number.

A natural number greater than 1, except for 1 and itself, can not be divisible by other natural numbers. In other words, the number no longer has other factors than 1 and itself; Otherwise called a composite number.

According to the basic theorem of arithmetic, each integer larger than 1 is either a prime number itself, or it can be written as a product of a series of prime numbers;

And if the order of these prime numbers in the product is not considered, the written form is unique. The smallest prime number is 2

Composite numbers can(integer decomposition)

Prime numbers can not(integer decomposition)

What is called twin primes?

(Arbitrary prime number P)

$P + 2 = \text{prime number}$ (P and $P + 2 = \text{Twin primes}$)

or : $P - 2 = \text{prime number}$ (P and $P - 2 = \text{Twin primes}$)

$P + 2$ or $P - 2$ (All need to be judged.)

as:11

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11 - 2 = 9 (= \text{Composite number}) \\ 11 + 2 = 13 (= \text{prime number}) \end{array} \right.$$

11 and 13 All are prime numbers

\therefore 11 and 13 (Twin primes)

Then 11 can be expressed as (One prime factor of twin primes)

如 : 23

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 23 - 2 = 21 (= \text{Composite number}) \\ 23 + 2 = 25 (= \text{Composite number}) \end{array} \right.$$

23 and 21 , 25(Composite number)Conversely, 23 is not primes in twin primes.

(23 Finding twin primes) $23 - 2$ or $23 + 2$

$23 - 2 = 21$ (Integer decomposition) $= 3 \times 7$ (Extract prime factor : 3,7)

$3 + 2 = 5 = \text{prime number}$ (3 , and,5=Twin primes (Retain , 3)

$7 - 2 = 5 = \text{prime number}$ (5 , and,7=Twin primes (Retain , 7)

Inverse algorithm : $3 \times 7 + 2 = 23$

设 :

$N > 1$ (Arbitrary natural number)

even number $= 2N$

Odd number $= 2N - 1$

$\therefore 2N \div 2 = N$ (Satisfy integer solution)

∴ $N > 1$ (Even numbers do not exist prime numbers.)

Finding: prime arithmetic of twin primes

(Simulation: synchronous basic arithmetic reasoning judgement theorem)

(Found to be twin primes. Do not participate in the calculation after the reservation.)

Found to be twin primes. Do not participate in the calculation after the reservation.

Either (twin primes) or (not twin primes).

Seeking (twin primes)

$3 \times 5 \times 7 \times 11 \times 13 \times 17 = 255255$ (=Composite number)

$255255 + 4 = 255259$ (=prime number)

$255255 + 2 = 255257$ (=Compound number) (Integer decomposition) = 47×5431

255255, and, 255257, and, 255259 (Not twin primes.)

Extract prime factor : 47 and 5431

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 47 + 2 = 49 \text{ (=Composite number) (Integer decomposition) } = 7 \times 7 \\ 47 - 2 = 45 \text{ (=Composite number) (Integer decomposition) } = 3 \times 3 \times 5 \\ 5431 - 2 = 5429 \text{ (=Composite number) (Integer decomposition) } = 61 \times 89 \\ 5431 + 2 = 5433 \text{ (=Composite number) (Integer decomposition) } = 3 \times 1811 \end{array} \right.$$

47 and 5431 (Not twin primes.)

Extract prime factor : 7, 61, 89. Make a judgment

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 - 2 = 5 = \text{prime number (7 , and, 5 = Twin prime number) (Preservation 7)} \\ 61 - 2 = 59 = \text{prime number (61 , and, 59 = Twin prime number) (Preservation 7)} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 89-2=91 \text{ (=Composite number (Integer decomposition) = } 7 \times 13 \\ 89-2=87 \text{ (=Composite number) (Integer decomposition) = } 3 \times 29 \end{array} \right.$$

89(not the prime number of twin primes)

Twin Prime, extraction prime factor 7 and , 13

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7-2=5=\text{prime number (7 , and , 5=Twin prime number) (Preservation7)} \\ 13-2=11=\text{prime number (13 , and , 11=Twin prime number) (Preservation13)} \end{array} \right.$$

Inverse equations based on arithmetic logic

$$(7 \times 7 - 2) \times [61 \times (7 \times 13 - 2) + 2] = 255257$$

Academic theory:

A.B.C.D... It's an unknown area.

At the time of calculation, the answer is: we do not know a.b.c.d.e... Unknown.

You can't judge integers or fractions. You can only judge them based on the theorem.

hypothesis : prime number S

$$\therefore (S+2)=(A \times B) \text{ (or } A^n \times B^n \text{: Extract prime factor: A 和 B)}$$

$$\therefore A+2 \text{ (=Compound number)}$$

$$\therefore B+2 \text{ (=Compound number)}$$

$$A-2 \text{ (=prime number , and, } A-2 \text{ =Twin prime number) (Preservation A)}$$

$$B-2 \text{ =prime number (B , and, } B-2 \text{ =Twin prime number) (Preservation B)}$$

$$\therefore \text{Backward arithmetic logic } (A^n \times B^n) \pm 2 \text{ or } (A^n + 2) \text{ or } (B^n - 2)$$

(Synchronous arithmetic basic logic: Simulation of inverse operational equations)

$$\textcircled{1} [A^n \times B^n \pm 2]^{n \times D^n}$$

$$\textcircled{2} [A^n \times B^n \pm 2]^{n \times} [C^n \pm 2]^n$$

$$\textcircled{3} [A^n \pm 2]^{n \times} [B^n \pm 2]^n \dots \times [C^n \pm 2]^n$$

$[(X^n \pm 2)] = \text{prime number}$

$$\textcircled{1} (X^n \pm 2) Y^n$$

$$\textcircled{2} (X^n \pm 2)^n (Y^n \pm 2)^n$$

$$\textcircled{3} (X^n \pm 2)^n (Y^n \pm 2)^n \times \dots (Z^n \pm 2)$$

hypothesis : Twin primes have only a limited number of n (set: P_n maximum twin primes).

P₁, P_a, P_b, P_c, P_d, P_e, P_o,P_n

设 : P₁=2,

3 ≤ P_a, P_e, P_c, P_o ≤ P_n (Arbitrary odd prime number)

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n$$

$$2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times 11 \times 13 \times 19 \times 23 \times \dots \times P_n$$

2 reach P_n Multiplication from small to large

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1 \text{ and } P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1$$

The difference is equal to 2

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1 \text{ and } P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1$$

Or twin primes. Not twins primes.

No twin primes must be at least one compound number.

Make the judgement based on the operation logic above.

$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$ (Assumption = composite number) (Integer decomposition)

$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1$ (Assumption = composite number) (Integer decomposition)

(Operation basic logic reasoning twin prime number)

Existence of twin primes $> P_n$

Or find twin primes. $\leq P_n$

hypothesis:

Operation logic twin primes all $\leq P_n$

Reverse reasoning based on the basic logic of the above operations (twin primes).

Backward reasoning produces the following equations. (Make a judgment)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad [A^n \times B^n \pm 2]^{n \times D^n} = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad [A^n \times B^n \pm 2]^{n \times} [C^n \pm 2]^n = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad [A^n \pm 2]^{n \times} [B^n \pm 2]^{n \dots \times} [C^n \pm 2]^n = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

Reasoning is based on the above basic arithmetic logic.

Reasoning judgment $\textcircled{1} [A^n \times B^n \pm 2]^{n \times D^n}$

$$= P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

设: $D = P_1, P_a, P_e, P_c, P_o, \dots, P_n$

$$2 \leq D \leq pn$$

$$(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1) \div D$$

$(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n) \div D < \text{Meet integer solutions} >$

$1 \div D < \text{Does not satisfy integer solution} >$

Assuming equality is established

(Contradiction with proposition integer theory)

On the contrary, its hypothesis does not hold.

$$D = P_1, P_a, P_e, P_c, P_o, \dots, P_n$$

Reasoning judgment② : Reverse operation logic judgement

$$\textcircled{2} \quad [A^n \times B^{n+2}]^n \times [C^{n+2}]^n$$

set up : $[A^n \times B^{n+2}]^n = K$

$$[C^{n+2}]^n = L$$

$$(K-2) \times (L-2) = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

$$K \times L - 2K - 2L + 4 = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

$$K \times L - 2K - 2L = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 3$$

hypothesis: $K=L=Pa \times Pe$

$$(K-2)(K-2) = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

$$K \times K - 4K + 4 = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

$$K \times K - 4K = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 3$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 3$$

$$3 = P_2$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 3 = 3(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1)$$

$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n$. It does not contain 3

$$K(K-4) = 3(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1)$$

The left and right asymmetry factor does not satisfy the integer solution.

【Contradiction with proposition integer theory】

On the contrary, its hypothesis does not hold.

$$\textcircled{3} \quad [A^{n+2}]^n \times [B^{n+2}]^n \times \dots \times [C^{n+2}]^n$$

$$= P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

It belongs to the unknown computing field.

Multiplication to Transformation + -

hypothesis :

$$\textcircled{1} . \left[A^{\pm 2} \right]^n \times \left[B^{\pm 2} \right]^n \dots \times \left[C^{\pm 2} \right]^n = N \pm 2^n$$

$$= P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1 = N \pm 2^n$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n = N \pm 2^n - 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} . \left[A^{\pm 2} \right]^n \times \left[B^{\pm 2} \right]^n \dots \times \left[C^{\pm 2} \right]^n = N + 2^n P_a P_e$$

$$= P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1 = N + 2^n P_a P_e$$

set up :

$$2^n - 1 = P_a P_e$$

$$\textcircled{1} P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n = N \pm 2^n - 1$$

$$N = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P_a P_e$$

$$N = (P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P_a^{n-1} \times P_e^{n-1}) P_a P_e$$

$$N \div (P_a P_e) = (P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P_a^{n-1} \times P_e^{n-1})$$

那么 $(P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P_a^{n-1} \times P_e^{n-1})$ 【Prime number, or composite number.】

set up :

$$D = P_1, P_c, P_o, \dots, P_n \text{ (Does not include : } P_a, P_e)$$

$$(P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P_a^{n-1} \times P_e^{n-1}) \div D$$

$$(P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n) \div D < \text{Meet integer solutions} >$$

$$P_a^{n-1} \times P_e^{n-1} \div D < \text{Does not satisfy integer solution} >$$

【Contradiction with proposition integer theory】

反之、 $(P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P_a^{n-1} \times P_e^{n-1} = S)$ S 【A plural or prime number.】

S (The prime factor of integer factorization of composite numbers) ($P \neq P_1, P_a, P_b,$

$P_c, P_d, P_e, P_o, \dots, P_n$) S or S Prime factor

$$(P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1} a^l P^{n-1} e) + 2$$

$$(P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1} a^l P^{n-1} e) - 2$$

No judgement: equal to or not equal to prime number.

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n = (P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P^n a^l P^n e) + P^n a^l P^n e$$

Again, suppose:

$$(P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1} a^l P^{n-1} e) + 2 \text{ (=Composite number)}$$

$$(P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1} a^l P^{n-1} e) - 2 \text{ (=Composite number)}$$

那么

$$(P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1} a^l P^{n-1} e) + 2 \text{ (Integer Decomposition)}$$

Arithmetic logic based on above

$$[A^n \pm 2]^n \times [B^n \pm 2]^n \dots \times [C^n \pm 2]^n$$

All for (plus), all for (minus).

Again, suppose...

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + P_x P_y \text{ (} 2 \leq P_x P_y \leq P_n \text{)}$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P_x P_y \text{ (} 2 \leq P_x P_y \leq P_n \text{)}$$

There is no judgement: is prime factor a twin prime?

$$= [A^n \pm 2]^n \times [B^n \pm 2]^n \dots \times [C^n \pm 2]^n$$

$$= N \pm 2^n P_a^n \times P_e^n = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1 = N \pm 2^n$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n = N \pm 2^n P_a^n P_e^n - 1$$

$$\text{设 ; } 2^n P_a^n \times P_e^n - 1 = P_c^n \times P_o^n$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n = N \pm 2^n P_c^n P_o^n$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n = N + P_c^n \times P_o^n$$

$$N = (P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1}_c \times P^{n-1}_o) P_c \times P_o$$

$$N \div (P_c \times P_o) = (P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1}_c \times P^{n-1}_o)$$

$$(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1}_c \times P^{n-1}_o) \text{ 【Prime or composite numbers】}$$

$$(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1}_c \times P^{n-1}_o) \div P (P_1 \leq P \leq P_n) <\text{Does not satisfy integer solution}>$$

【Contradiction with proposition integer theory】

$$\text{Conversely : } (P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1}_c \times P^{n-1}_o = S) \text{ 【Prime or composite numbers】}$$

prime number (S)

$$(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1}_c \times P^{n-1}_o) + 2$$

$$(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1}_c \times P^{n-1}_o) - 2$$

No judgement is not prime.

Again, suppose.....

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P \quad (2 \leq P \leq P_n)$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + P$$

There is no judgement: is prime factor a twin prime?

Hypothesis of increasing Prime Number:

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n = N + P^n_c \times P^n_o$$

$$\text{hypothesis : } N - 2 = \text{Compound number} = P_c \times P_o \times P_e$$

$$N - 2 = P_c \times P_o \times P_e$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n = P_c \times P_o \times P_e + 2 + P^n_c \times P^n_o$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 2 = P_c \times P_o (P_e + P^{n-1}_c \times P^{n-1}_o)$$

$$2 (P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1) = P_c \times P_o (P_e + P^{n-1}_c \times P^{n-1}_o)$$

$$(P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1) \div (P) \quad (2 < P \leq P_n)$$

$$P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n \div (P) <\text{Meet integer solutions}>$$

$1 \div (P) <\text{Does not satisfy integer solution}>$

$(P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1) \div P_c \times P_o <\text{Does not satisfy integer solution}>$

Assuming equality is established : $<\text{Does not satisfy integer solution}>$

【Contradiction with proposition integer theory】

$N - 2 = \text{Composite number: integer factorization} = P_c \times P_o \times P_e$ (Unfounded)

hypothesis : $N - 2 = \text{Composite number} = P_a \times P_e$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n = P_a \times P_e + 2 + P_c^n \times P_o^n$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P_a \times P_e = 2 + P_c^n \times P_o^n$$

$$P_a \times P_e (P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1) = 2 + P_c^n \times P_o^n$$

【 $P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1$ 】

The hypothesis of infinite increments

Conversely:

【 $P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$ 】 and **【 $P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1$ 】** It is a finite value

There is contradiction between the increasing of the infinite hypothesis and the finite value.

hypothesis : $(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P_c^{n-1} \times P_o^{n-1})$ 包含 -1

$$\mathbf{【A^n \pm 2】}^n \times \mathbf{【B^n \pm 2】}^n \times \mathbf{【C^n \pm 2】}^n$$

$$\text{设 : } (P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P_c^{n-1} \times P_o^{n-1}) = L \times M$$

$$L = (A^n \pm 2)$$

$$N \div (P_c \times P_o) = (P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P_c^{n-1} \times P_o^{n-1})$$

$$N = \mathbf{【A^n \pm 2】} \times M \times (P_c \times P_o)$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1 = N \pm 2^n P_c^n P_o^n$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1 = [A^n \pm 2]^n \times [B^n \pm 2]^n \dots \times [C^n \pm 2]^n$$

$$[A^n \pm 2]^n \times [B^n \pm 2]^n \dots \times [C^n \pm 2]^n = N \pm 2^n P_a^n P_e^n$$

$$[A^n \pm 2]^n \times [B^n \pm 2]^n \dots \times [C^n \pm 2]^n \pm 2^n P_a^n P_e^n = (A^n \pm 2) \times M \times (P_c \times P_o)$$

$$2^n P_a^n P_e^n \div (A^n \pm 2) <\text{Does not satisfy integer solution}>$$

【Contradiction with proposition integer theory】

Conversely, the N factor does not contain. $[A^n \pm 2]^n \times [B^n \pm 2]^n \dots \times [C^n \pm 2]^n$ Any prime number

Increase variable prime factor

Infinite assumption

Increasing infinitely prime factor

Conversely increasing the prime factor. (= or ≠ Twin prime number)

Solving twin prime numbers based on arithmetic logic above

Existence prime number $P_s > P_n$ (= or ≠ Twin prime number)

再进行 $P_s - 2$ 与 $P_s + 2$ 都进行假设又递增素数 $P_m > P_n$ 未判断 (= or ≠ Twin prime number)

$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$ (Finite value)

The infinite hypothesis is infinite.

The finite value is not equal to the infinite value.

On the contrary, twin primes have finite and contradictory assumptions.

If the thesis is not rigorous, modification is only discussed later.

Reference: proof of the infinite size of Euclidean prime numbers

The twin prime number

抽象模拟：同步判断算术基本逻辑，推理判断和假设矛盾

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(整数理论)

质数(prime number)又称素数，有无限个。一个大于 1 的自然数，除了 1 和它本身外，不能被其他自然数整除，换句话说就是该数除了 1 和它本身以外不再其他的因数;否则称为合数。

根据算术基本定理，每一个比 1 大的整数，要么本身是一个质数，要么可以写成一系列质数的乘积;而且如果不考虑这些质数在乘积中的顺序，那么写出来的形式是唯一的。最小的质数是 2

复合数可以 (整数因式分解)

素数不可以 (整数因式分解)

什么叫：孪生素数

(任意素数 P)

$P + 2 = \text{素数}$ (=孪生素数)

P 和 $P + 2$ (孪生素数)

或： $P - 2 = \text{素数}$ (=孪生素数)

P 和 $P - 2$ (孪生素数)

这个是一个双边都需要判断的数

如:11

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11 - 2 = 9(\text{判断：} = \text{复合数}) \\ 11 + 2 = 13(\text{判断：} = \text{素数}) \end{array} \right.$$

那么 11 与 13 相差为 2 都是素数

\therefore 11 与 13 (是孪生素数)

那么 11 可以表达为 (孪生素数其中一个素因数)

如 : 23

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 23 - 2 = 21 (\text{判断} = \text{复合数}) \\ 23 + 2 = 25 (\text{判断} = \text{复合数}) \end{array} \right.$$

那么 23 与 21, 25 都是(复合数)反之 23 不是孪生素数里面素数

23 求解 (孪生素数) $23 - 2$ 或者 $23 + 2$

$23 - 2 = 21$ (因式分解) $= 3 \times 7$ (抽取素因数 : 3, 7)

$3 + 2 = 5$ (判断 = 素数) = 孪生素数 (保留 3)

$7 - 2 = 5$ (判断 = 素数) = 孪生素数 (保留 7)

逆导方程算术推理 $3 \times 7 + 2 = 23$

以算术逻辑推理对孪生素数无穷多对反证法

学术理论 :

A.B.C.D.....属于未知领域

在计算时候解答的时候:我们不知道 a.b.c.d.e.....未知数

不能判定整数或者分数, 只能根据定理进行判断

设 :

$N > 1$ (任意自然数)

偶数 $= 2N$

奇数 $= 2N - 1$

$\therefore 2N \div 2 = N$ (满足整数解)

$\therefore N > 1$ (偶数不存在素数)

寻找孪生素数

(模拟同步基本算术推理判断定理)

(解到是孪生素数时。保留后不在参加计算)

下面是模拟基本算术逻辑 (奇数)

要么是 (孪生素数) 要么不是 (孪生素数)

不是 (孪生素数) 求 (孪生素数)

$3 \times 5 \times 7 \times 11 \times 13 \times 17 = 255255$ (复合数)

$255255 + 4 = 255259$ (实行判断) (=素数)

$255255 + 2 = 255257$ (实行判断) (=复合数) (因式分解) $= 47 \times 5431$

255255 和 255257 和 255259 不是 (孪生素数)

抽取素因数 47 和 5431 进行判断是不是 (孪生素数)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 47 + 2 = 49 \text{ (实行判断) (=复合数) (因式分解) } = 7 \times 7 \\ 47 - 2 = 45 \text{ (实行判断) (=复合数) (因式分解) } = 3 \times 3 \times 5 \\ 5431 - 2 = 5429 \text{ (实行判断) (=复合数) (因式分解) } = 61 \times 89 \\ 5431 + 2 = 5433 \text{ (实行判断) (=复合数) (因式分解) } = 3 \times 1811 \end{array} \right.$$

47 和 5431 不是 (孪生素数)

抽取素因数 7。61。89 进行判断是不是 (孪生素数)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 - 2 = 5 \text{ (=素数) (=孪生素数) (保存 7)} \\ 61 - 2 = 59 \text{ (=素数) (=孪生素数) (保存 61)} \\ 89 - 2 = 91 \text{ (=复合数) (因式分解) } = 7 \times 13 \end{array} \right.$$

$$89-2=87 \text{ (=复合数) (因式分解) } =3 \times 29$$

89 不是 (孪生素数)

抽取素因数 7 和 13

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7-2=5 \text{ (=素数) (=孪生素数) (保存 7)} \\ 13-2=11 \text{ (=素数) (=孪生素数) (保存 13)} \end{array} \right.$$

根据算术逻辑进行逆导方程

$$(7 \times 7 - 2) \times [61 \times (7 \times 13 - 2) + 2] = 255257$$

学术理论 :

a.b.c.d.e.....属于未知领域。不知道 61 和 59 是不是孪生素数。

在数论领域根本就没有数字只能是未知数

论文只能用 A.B.C 代替我们不能否认也不能 (肯定) 只能

在论文里面的定理矛盾进行反推。

反推方程式表示法。

假设 : 素数 S

$$\therefore (S+2) = (A \times B) \text{ (或者 } A^n \times B^n \text{ : 抽取素因数 A 和 B)}$$

$$\therefore A+2 \text{ (=复合数)}$$

$$\therefore B+2 \text{ (=复合数)}$$

$$\text{或者 } A-2 \text{ (=素数) (=孪生素数) (保留 A)}$$

$$B-2 \text{ (=素数) (=孪生素数) (保留 B)}$$

$$\therefore \text{ 逆向算术表示或 } (A^n \times B^n) \pm 2 \text{ 或 } (A^n + 2) \text{ 或者 } (B^n - 2)$$

(同步算术基本逻辑 : 模拟逆导方程式)

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 【 } A^n \times B^n \pm 2 \text{】 }^n \times D^n$$

$$\textcircled{2} [A^n \times B^n \pm 2]^n \times [C^n \pm 2]^n$$

$$\textcircled{3} [A^n \pm 2]^n \times [B^n \pm 2]^n \dots \times [C^n \pm 2]^n$$

[(Xⁿ±2)表达：素数]

$$\textcircled{1} (X^n \pm 2)Y^n$$

$$\textcircled{2} (X^n \pm 2)^n (Y^n \pm 2)^n$$

$$\textcircled{3} (X^n \pm 2)^n (Y^n \pm 2)^n \times \dots (Z^n \pm 2)$$

假设：

孪生素数只有有限的 n 个（假设：P_n 最大孪生素数）

$$P_1, P_a, P_b, P_c, P_d, P_e, P_o, \dots P_n$$

$$\text{设：} P_1=2,$$

$$3 \leq P_a, P_e, P_c, P_o \leq P_n \text{ (任意奇素数)}$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n$$

$$2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times 11 \times 13 \times 19 \times 23 \times \dots \times P_n$$

由 2 到 P_n 从小到大依次相乘

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1 \text{ 与 } P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1$$

相差为 2

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1 \text{ 与 } P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1$$

要么是孪生素数，要么不是孪生素数。

不是孪生素数那么肯定最少一个是复合数。

不是孪生素数

以上面算术基本判断逻辑

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1 \text{ (假设=复合数) (因式分解)}$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1 \text{ (假设=复合数) (因式分解)}$$

求解：孪生素数 (算术逻辑基本推理)

存在孪生素数 $> P_n$

或者求出全部孪生素数 $\leq P_n$

假设：

求解：全部孪生素数 $\leq P_n$

根据上面算术基本逻辑产生进行 (孪生素数) 逆向推理

逆向推理产生以下方程式 (进行判断是否成立)

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 【} A^n \times B^n \pm 2 \text{】}^n \times D^n = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1 \text{ (复合数)}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 【} A^n \times B^n \pm 2 \text{】}^n \times \text{【} C^n \pm 2 \text{】}^n = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1 \text{ (复合数)}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 【} A^n \pm 2 \text{】}^n \times \text{【} B^n \pm 2 \text{】}^n \times \dots \times \text{【} C^n \pm 2 \text{】}^n = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1 \text{ (复合数)}$$

推理是基于上述基本算术逻辑。

推理判断 $\textcircled{1}$ $\text{【} A^n \times B^n \pm 2 \text{】}^n \times D^n$

$$= P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

设： $D = P_1, P_a, P_e, P_c, P_o, \dots, P_n$

$$2 \leq D \leq p_n$$

$$(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1) \div D$$

$(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n) \div D < \text{满足整数解}>$

$1 \div D < \text{不满足整数解}>$

(命题整数论相矛盾)

反之： $D = P_1, P_a, P_e, P_c, P_o, \dots, P_n$ 假设不成立

推理判断 $\textcircled{2}$ ：逆向推逻辑判断

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 【} A^n \times B^n \pm 2 \text{】}^n \times \text{【} C^n \pm 2 \text{】}^n$$

设： $\text{【} A^n \times B^n \pm 2 \text{】}^n = K$

$$【C^{n\pm 2}】^n = L$$

$$(K-2) \times (L-2) = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

$$K \times L - 2K - 2L + 4 = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

$$K \times L - 2K - 2L = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 3$$

假设: $K=L=Pa \times Pe$

$$(K-2)(K-2) = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

$$K \times K - 4K + 4 = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

$$K \times K - 4K = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 3$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 3$$

$$3 = P^2$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 3 = 3(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1)$$

$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n$ 里面不包含 3

$$K(K-4) = 3(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1)$$

左右不对称素因数, 非整数解

【和命题整数论相矛盾】

反之假设不成立

$$\textcircled{3} 【A^{n\pm 2}】^n \times 【B^{n\pm 2}】^n \dots \times 【C^{n\pm 2}】^n$$

$$= P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

在未知计算里面

化乘式为 + - 式

这里存在 2

设: 进行计算假设结果

$$\textcircled{1} . 【A^{n\pm 2}】^n \times 【B^{n\pm 2}】^n \dots \times 【C^{n\pm 2}】^n = N \pm 2^n$$

$$=P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1 = N \pm 2^n$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n = N \pm 2^n - 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} . [A^n \pm 2]^{n \times} [B^n \pm 2]^{n \dots} \times [C^n \pm 2]^{n} = N + 2^{n P_a P_e}$$

$$=P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1 = N + 2^{n P_a P_e}$$

设：

$$2^n - 1 = P_a^{P_e}$$

$$\textcircled{1} P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n = N \pm 2^n - 1$$

$$N = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P_a^{P_e}$$

$$N = (P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P_a^{n-1} \times P_e^{n-1}) P_a \times P_e$$

$$N \div (P_a \times P_e) = (P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P_a^{n-1} \times P_e^{n-1})$$

那么 $(P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P_a^{n-1} \times P_e^{n-1})$ 【素数，或者合数】

设：

$$D = P_1, P_c, P_o, \dots, P_n \text{ (不包含 } P_a, P_e)$$

$$(P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P_a^{n-1} \times P_e^{n-1}) \div D$$

$$(P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n) \div D <\text{满足整数解}>$$

$$P_a^{n-1} \times P_e^{n-1} \div D <\text{不满足整数解}>$$

【和命题整数论相矛盾】

反之、 $(P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P_a^{n-1} \times P_e^{n-1} = S)$ S 要么是素数、要么是复合数。

S 复合数因式分解所得到的素因数 $P(P \neq P_1, P_a, P_b, P_c, P_d, P_e, P_o, \dots, P_n)$ S 或者 S 的

素因数

S 没有判断、是不是孪生素数。

$$(P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1}_a P^{n-1}_e) + 2$$

$$(P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1}_a P^{n-1}_e) - 2$$

没有判断是不是素数

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n = (P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P^n_a P^n_e) + P^n_a P^n_e$$

再次假设:

$$(P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1}_a P^{n-1}_e) + 2 \quad (= \text{复合数})$$

$$(P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1}_a P^{n-1}_e) - 2 \quad (= \text{复合数})$$

那么

$$(P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1}_a P^{n-1}_e) + 2 \quad (\text{因式分解})$$

根据上面算术逻辑

$$[A^n \pm 2]^n \times [B^n \pm 2]^n \dots \times [C^n \pm 2]^n$$

全部为 (加式)、全部为 (减式)

再次假设.....

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + P_x P_y \quad (2 \leq P_x P_y \leq P_n)$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P_x P_y \quad (2 \leq P_x P_y \leq P_n)$$

都存在没有判断素因数是不是孪生素数

$$\text{二. } [A^n \pm 2]^n [B^n \pm 2]^n \dots \times [C^n \pm 2]^n$$

$$= N \pm 2^n P^n_a \times P^n_e = P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1 = N \pm 2^n$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n = N \pm 2^n P^n_a P^n_e - 1$$

$$\text{设; } 2^n P^n_a \times P^n_e - 1 = P^n_c \times P^n_o$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n = N \pm 2^n P^n_c P^n_o$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n = N + P^n_c \times P^n_o$$

$$N = (P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1}_c \times P^{n-1}_o) P_c \times P_o$$

$$N \div (P_c \times P_o) = (P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1}_c \times P^{n-1}_o)$$

$(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1}_c \times P^{n-1}_o)$ 【要么复合数，要么素数】

$(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1}_c \times P^{n-1}_o) \div P (P_1 \leq P \leq P_n) < \text{不满足整数解} >$

【和命题整数论相矛盾】

反之 $(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1}_c \times P^{n-1}_o = S)$ 【要么复合数，要么素数】

如果 S 素数

$(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1}_c \times P^{n-1}_o) + 2$

$(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P^{n-1}_c \times P^{n-1}_o) - 2$

没有判断是不素数

再次假设.....

$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P (2 \leq P \leq P_n)$

$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + P$

都存在没有判断的素因数是不是孪生素数

素数递增假设:

$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n = N + P^n_c \times P^n_o$

假设: $N - 2 = \text{复合数} = P_c \times P_o \times P_e$

$N - 2 = P_c \times P_o \times P_e$

$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n = P_c \times P_o \times P_e + 2 + P^n_c \times P^n_o$

$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 2 = P_c \times P_o (P_e + P^{n-1}_c \times P^{n-1}_o)$

$2 (P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1) = P_c \times P_o (P_e + P^{n-1}_c \times P^{n-1}_o)$

$(P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1) \div (P) (2 < P \leq P_n)$

$P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n \div (P) < \text{满足整数解} >$

$1 \div (P) < \text{不满足整数解} >$

$(P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1) \div P_c \times P_o < \text{不满足整数解} >$

假设等式成立：<不满足整数解>【和命题整数论相矛盾】

反之假设 $N-2=$ 复合数 $=P_c \times P_o \times P_e$ 不成立

假设： $N-2=$ 复合数 $=P_a \times P_e$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n = P_a \times P_e + 2 + P_c^n \times P_o^n$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - P_a \times P_e = 2 + P_c^n \times P_o^n$$

$$P_a \times P_e (P_1 \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1) = 2 + P_c^n \times P_o^n$$

那么进入无穷递增的假设

反之【 $P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$ 】与【 $P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n - 1$ 】是有限值

无穷的假设递增与有限值存在矛盾

算术不重合

假设： $(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P_c^{n-1} \times P_o^{n-1})$ 包含

$$【A^n \pm 2】^n \times 【B^n \pm 2】^n \times \dots \times 【C^n \pm 2】^n$$

设： $(P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P_c^{n-1} \times P_o^{n-1}) = L \times M$

$$L = (A^n \pm 2)$$

$$N \div (P_c \times P_o) = (P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times \dots \times P_n - P_c^{n-1} \times P_o^{n-1})$$

$$N = 【A^n \pm 2】 \times M \times (P_c \times P_o)$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1 = N \pm 2^n P_a^n P_e^n$$

$$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1 = 【A^n \pm 2】^n \times 【B^n \pm 2】^n \times \dots \times 【C^n \pm 2】^n$$

$$【A^n \pm 2】^n \times 【B^n \pm 2】^n \times \dots \times 【C^n \pm 2】^n = N \pm 2^n P_a^n P_e^n$$

$$【A^n \pm 2】^n \times 【B^n \pm 2】^n \times \dots \times 【C^n \pm 2】^n \pm 2^n P_a^n P_e^n = (A^n \pm 2) \times M \times (P_c \times P_o)$$

$2^n P_a^n P_e^n \div (A^n \pm 2)$ <不满足整数解>

【和命题整数理论相矛盾】

反之 N 素因数不包含 $[A^n \pm 2]^n \times [B^n \pm 2]^n \dots \times [C^n \pm 2]^n$ 里面任意一个素数

再次假设.....

增加变量素因数

无穷假设

递增无穷素因数

反之递增不相同素因数没有判断 (=或者≠孪生素数)

以上面算术逻辑求解孪生素数

所得到的 $P \leq p_n$ 都存在未判断素因数 P_s 未判断 (=或者≠孪生素数)

再进行 P_{s-2} 与 P_{s+2} 都进行假设又递增素因数 $P_m > P_n$ 未判断 (=或者≠孪生素数)

$P_1 \times P_a \times P_e \times P_c \times P_o \times \dots \times P_n + 1$ 有限值

而无穷假设递增是无限值

有限值 ≠ 无限值 (假设存在矛盾)

反之孪生素数有有限个与假设存在矛盾

如果论文感觉不严谨, 那么只是需要有的地方修改论述。

参考文献: 欧几里得素数无限大证明