

$\zeta(4), \zeta(6), \dots, \zeta(80), \zeta(82)$ are irrational number

Toshiro Takami*
mmm82889@yahoo.co.jp

Abstract

$\zeta(4), \zeta(6), \dots, \zeta(80), \zeta(82)$ considered.

From these equations, it can be said that $\zeta(4), \zeta(6), \dots, \zeta(80), \zeta(82)$ are irrational numbers.

$\zeta(84), \zeta(86)$ etc. can also be expressed by these equations.

Because I use π^2 , these are to be irrational numbers.

The fact that the even value of $\zeta(2n)$ is irrational can also be explained by the fact that each even value of $\zeta(2n)$ is multiplied by π^2 .

key words

irrational number, π^2 , $\zeta(4), \zeta(6), \dots, \zeta(80), \zeta(82)$

1 introduction

(Proof)

If π is assumed to be rational number. $\pi = \frac{m}{n}$, m and n are integer.

Equal $n\pi = m$

Square on both sides.

$n^2\pi^2 = m^2$, it equal $\pi^2 = \frac{m^2}{n^2}$. it equal $\pi = \frac{m}{n}$

But, $\pi \neq \frac{m}{n}$.

This is because π is known to be an irrational number.

This contradicts.

π^2 is irrational number.

(proof end)

*47-8 Kuyamadai, Isahaya-shi, Nagasaki-prefecture, 854-0067 Japan

and

(Proof)

If π^2 is assumed to be rational number. $\pi^2 = \frac{m}{n}$, m and n are integer.

Equal $n\pi^2 = m$

Square on both sides.

$n^2\pi^4 = m^2$, it equal $\pi^4 = \frac{m^2}{n^2}$. it equal $\pi^2 = \frac{m}{n}$

But, $\pi^2 \neq \frac{m}{n}$.

This is because π^2 is an irrational number.

This contradicts.

π^4 is irrational number.

(proof end)

and

(Proof)

If π^2 is assumed to be rational number. $\pi^2 = \frac{m}{n}$, m and n are integer.

Equal $n\pi^2 = m$

To the third power on both sides.

$n^3\pi^6 = m^3$, it equal $\pi^6 = \frac{m^3}{n^3}$. it equal $\pi^2 = \frac{m}{n}$

But, $\pi^2 \neq \frac{m}{n}$.

This is because π^2 is an irrational number.

This contradicts.

π^6 is irrational number.

(proof end)

Do the same for π^8, π^{10} , etc.

and

(irrational number) \times (rational number) = (irrational number)

(Proof)

if $\pi \times \frac{s}{t} = \frac{m}{n}$ s and t, m and n are integer.

equal $\pi = \frac{t}{s} \times \frac{m}{n} = \frac{tm}{sn}$

But, $\pi \neq \frac{tm}{sn}$.

This is because π is known to be an irrational number.

This contradicts.

$\pi \times \frac{s}{t}$ is irrational number.

2 Discussion

The following formula is given using the formula for an even value of ζ using Bernoulli numbers.

$$\zeta(2) = \pi^2 \times \frac{1}{6} \quad (1)$$

$$\zeta(4) = \pi^4 \times \frac{1}{90} \quad (2)$$

$$\zeta(6) = \pi^6 \times \frac{1}{945} \quad (3)$$

$$\zeta(8) = \pi^8 \times \frac{1}{9450} \quad (4)$$

$$\zeta(10) = \pi^{10} \times \frac{1}{93555} \quad (5)$$

$$\zeta(12) = \pi^{12} \times \frac{691}{638512875} \quad (6)$$

$$\zeta(14) = \pi^{14} \times \frac{2}{18243225} \quad (7)$$

$$\zeta(16) = \pi^{16} \times \frac{43867}{38979295480125} \quad (8)$$

$$\zeta(18) = \pi^{18} \times \frac{43867}{38979295480125} \quad (9)$$

$$\zeta(20) = \pi^{20} \times \frac{174611}{1531329465290625} \quad (10)$$

$$\zeta(22) = \pi^{22} \times \frac{155366}{13447856940643125} \quad (11)$$

$$\zeta(24) = \pi^{24} \times \frac{236364091}{201919571963756521875} \quad (12)$$

$$\zeta(26) = \pi^{26} \times \frac{1315862}{11094481976030578125} \quad (13)$$

$$\zeta(28) = \pi^{28} \times \frac{6785560294}{564653660170076273671875} \quad (14)$$

$$\zeta(30) = \pi^{30} \times \frac{6892673020804}{5660878804669082674070015625} \quad (15)$$

$$\zeta(32) = \pi^{32} \times \frac{7709321041217}{62490220571022341207266406250} \quad (16)$$

$$\zeta(34) = \pi^{34} \times \frac{151628697551}{12130454581433748587292890625} \quad (17)$$

$$\zeta(36) = \pi^{36} \times \frac{26315271553053477373}{20777977561866588586487628662044921875} \quad (18)$$

$$\zeta(38) = \pi^{38} \times \frac{308420411983322}{2403467618492375776343276883984375} \quad (19)$$

$$\zeta(40) = \pi^{40} \times \frac{261082718496449122051}{20080431172289638826798401128390556640625} \quad (20)$$

$$\zeta(42) = \pi^{42} \times \frac{261082718496449122051}{20080431172289638826798401128390556640625} \quad (21)$$

$$\zeta(44) = \pi^{44} \times \frac{5060594468963822588186}{37913679547025773526706908457776679169921875} \quad (22)$$

$$\zeta(46) = \pi^{46} \times \frac{103730628103289071874428}{7670102214448301053033358480610212529462890625} \quad (23)$$

$$\zeta(48) = \pi^{48} \times \frac{5609403368997817686249127547}{4093648603384274996519698921478879580162286669921875} \quad (24)$$

$$\zeta(50) = \pi^{50} \times \frac{39604576419286371856998202}{285258771457546764463363635252374414183254365234375} \quad (25)$$

$$\zeta(52) = \pi^{52} \times \frac{123256264328536916515065383362}{8761982491474419367550817114626909562924278968505859375} \quad (26)$$

$$\zeta(54) = \pi^{54} \times \frac{116599854539539449685672495250764}{81807125729900063867074959072425603825198823017351806640625} \quad (27)$$

$$\zeta(56) = \pi^{56} \times \frac{708397979803779072481547354189494}{4905352087939496310826487207538302184255342959123162841796875} \quad (28)$$

$$\zeta(58) = \pi^{58} \times \frac{11652912186052419567178865654349796}{796392368980577121745974726570063253238310542073919837646484375} \quad (29)$$

$$\zeta(60) = \pi^{60} \times \frac{4860932561935022288161219976319280984165964}{3278777586273629598615520165380455583231003564645636125000418914794921875} \quad (30)$$

$$\zeta(62) = \pi^{62} \times \frac{3174344628151447365665300608362164168}{21132271510899613925529439369536628424678570233931462891949462890625} \quad (31)$$

$$\zeta(64) = \pi^{64} \times \frac{106783830147866529886385444979142647942017}{7016125464333780819415029165079856003277532103367584994756141174316406250} \quad (32)$$

$$\zeta(66) = \pi^{66} \times \frac{133872729284212332186510857141084758385627191}{86812790293146213360651966604262937105495141563588806888204273501373291015625} \quad (33)$$

$$\zeta(68) = \pi^{68} \times \frac{125235502160125163977598011460214000388469}{801528196428242695121010267455843804062822357897831858125102407684326171875} \quad (34)$$

$$\zeta(70) = \pi^{70} \times \frac{86021791276192400217318660993020411914939323442}{5433748964547053581149916185708338218048392402830337634114958370880742156982421875} \quad (35)$$

$$\zeta(72) = \pi^{72} \times \quad (36)$$

$$\frac{5827954961669944110438277244641067365282488301844260429}{3633348205269879230856840004304821536968049780112803650817771432558560793458452606201171875} \quad (37)$$

$$\zeta(74) = \pi^{74} \times \quad (38)$$

$$\frac{1846076610228171244017841823322845145226395015302}{11359005221796317918049302062760294302183889391189419445133951612582060536346435546875} \quad (39)$$

$$\zeta(76) = \pi^{76} \times \quad (40)$$

$$\frac{2595272507993197127124968004272126305722659771459558}{157606197452423911112934066120799083442801465302753194801233578624576089941806793212890625} \quad (41)$$

$$\zeta(78) = \pi^{78} \times \quad (42)$$

$$\frac{127645035561661793321593549399859099536061346268430917996}{76505736228426953173738238352183101801688392812244485181277127930109049138257655704498291015625} \quad (43)$$

$$\zeta(80) = \pi^{80} \times \quad (44)$$

$$\frac{4603784299479457646935574969019046849794257872751288919656867}{27233582984369795892070228410001578355986013571390071723225259349721067988068852863296604156494140625} \quad (45)$$

$$\zeta(82) = \pi^{82} \times \quad (46)$$

$$\frac{81805568252933943259666073648110726839401757442451386091786}{4776089171877348057451105924101750653118402745283825543113171217116857704024700607798175811767578125} \quad (47)$$

(48)

$\zeta(84), \zeta(86)$ etc. can also be expressed by these equations

3 Conclusion

The fact that the even value of $\zeta(2n)$ is irrational can also be explained by the fact that each even value of $\zeta(2n)$ is multiplied by π^2 .

4 Appendices

I use WolframAlpha for calculation.

References

- [1] B.Riemann.: Uber die Anzahl der Primzahlen unter einer gegebenen Grosse, Mon. Not. Berlin Akad pp.671-680, 1859
- [2] John Derbyshire.: Prime Obsession: Bernhard Riemann and The Greatest Unsolved Problem in Mathematics, Joseph Henry Press, 2003
- [3] S.Kurokawa.: Riemann hypothesis, Japan Hyoron Press, 2009
- [4] Marcus du Sautoy.: The Music of The Primes, Zahar Press, 2007
- [5] T.takami.: Formula of ζ even-Numbers, viXra:1909.0473
- [6] T.takami.: Formula of ζ odd-Numbers, viXra:1909.0385