

Honorable Sir (beautiful lady):

Because I don't know English.

Because my education level is very low. (There are some mistakes, I believe you can modify them.)

Arbitrary even number is proved. ($2N = P_a + P_b$) There are no counterexamples.

吴叶唐寅: theorem (三)

Abstract hypothesis, simulate basic logic of synchronous arithmetic, judge reasoning and hypothesis contradiction

Contradiction (Integer Theory and Philosophy)

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Honorable Sir (beautiful lady)

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Any number greater than 2 even equals the sum of two prime numbers

$$(2N = P_a + P_b)$$

Prime number, also known as prime number, has infinite numbers. A natural number greater than 1 can not be integrately divided by other natural numbers except 1 and itself. In other words, the number has no other factors except 1 and itself; otherwise, it is called composite. According to the basic theorem of arithmetic, every integer larger than 1 can be written either as a prime number itself or as a product of a series of prime numbers; furthermore, if the order of these prime numbers in the product is not taken into account, the written form is unique. The smallest prime number is 2.

ABSTRACT: To prove the idea, assuming that any even number can not be equal to the sum of two prime numbers, then according to the analog computing logic.

Subject: Use hypothesis to judge unknown. In infinite even numbers, there are

only numbers, a, b, c, D. Can only be judged; it's prime, or compound.

When: $2N - P = B$ (B, it is a prime number, or it is a compound number), the hypothesis is used as the basis of judgment. If B equals a prime number, there is no need to calculate it. But B is an unknown number. Judge it to be a prime or a compound number. Assuming a complex number, it can decompose the prime factor. We can get prime numbers. Here, we use hypothesis computing theory to push the unknown to infinity. Find any even number, there are prime pairs. (Abbreviation: $2N = P_a + P_b$)

According to computational logic, arbitrary even number calculation is pushed to infinity by hypothesis, and arbitrary even number belongs to finite, so it is contradictory.

Arbitrarily greater than 2 even numbers, there is a sum of a set of prime numbers (Abbreviation: $2N = P_a + P_b$)

Key words: hypothesis, prime number, compound number, decomposition prime factor. With reference to each other

Any number greater than two even numbers equals the sum of two prime numbers.

Mathematical Theory Judgment: What is this mathematical theory?

Question: So is it integer theory or fraction theory?

∴ Infinite prime number, even number equal to the sum of two prime numbers, twin prime number problem, (all belong to integers)

Assuming that it is a one-time fraction theory, on the contrary, using fraction to judge an unknown integer can not judge that it is a prime or a compound number.

∴ It's integer theory.

According to the properties of prime and complex numbers

Theorem: Primes cannot be decomposed into prime factors.

Theorem: Composite number can decompose prime factors.

(Note: All of the following papers share the same principle as Euclidean, except that there is only one method of judging the infinite prime number, while the other several times require two judgments).

Contradictions, there are only two judgment choices: or (yes), or (no). Negative everything. You raise all hypothetical questions.

set up: (Natural number N) $N > 1$

Arbitrary and even numbers = $2N$

Arbitrary and odd numbers = $2N - 1$

∴ $2N \div 2 = N$ (Satisfying Integer Solution)

∴ Natural number, $N > 1$ (There is no prime in even numbers.)

hypothesis: ($2N \neq P_a + P_b$) Theoretical Conditions

当、 $N \neq P$ (P Equal to any prime number)

N = even number

N=odd number

(even number:N)N-1=S₁

(odd number:N)N-2=S₂

2N-S₁(N=even number)=L₁

2N-S₂(N=odd number)=L₁

L₁ (Or it's a prime number. Or it's a compound number.)

hypothesis: L₁ Equal to prime number

2N-L₁=S₁ (Or it's a prime number. Or it's a compound number.)

2N-L₁=S₁ (hypothesis: 2N-L₁=A₁×B₁×C₁)

2N-S₁=L₁(hypothesis: L₁=Compound Number、Prime factor decomposition L₁=A₁×B₁×C₁(Simulations. Basic Arithmetic Logic.)

If: L₁=prime number。

that: 2N-L₁=S₁(hypothesis: S₁=Composite number: Prime factor decompositionS₁=A₁×B₁×C₁)

Analog Arithmetic Logic: If the Residual Number equals the Prime Number, then **【2N=P_a+P_b】**

hypothesis: **【2N≠P_a+P_b】** Arithmetic Logic Theory under Conditions

Contradiction: Any even number greater than 2 must have a pair.2N=P_a+P_b

Extract prime number、A₁、B₁、C₁、

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2N-A_1=L_2 \text{ 【hypothesis: } L_2=\text{Composite number, Prime factor decomposition } L_2=A^{n_2}\text{】} \\ 2N-B_1=H_2 \text{ 【hypothesis: } H_2=\text{Composite number, Prime factor decomposition } H_2=B^{n_2}\text{】} \\ 2N-C_1=M_2 \text{ 【hypothesis: } M_2=\text{Composite number, Prime factor decomposition } M_2=C^{n_2}\text{】} \end{array} \right.$$

L₂、H₂、M₂、 (prime number. Or. Compound Number)

Extract prime number: A₂、B₂、C₂、

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2N-A_2=L_3 \text{ 【hypothesis: } L_3=A^{n_3}\text{】} \\ 2N-B_2=H_3 \text{ 【hypothesis: } H_3=B^{n_3}\text{】} \\ 2N-C_2=M_3 \text{ 【hypothesis: } M_3=C^{n_3}\text{】} \end{array} \right.$$

Extract prime number: A₃、B₃、C₃、

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2N-A_3=L_4 \text{ 【hypothesis: } L_4=A^{n_4}\text{】} \\ 2N-B_3=H_4 \text{ 【hypothesis: } H_4=B^{n_4}\text{】} \\ 2N-C_3=M_4 \text{ 【hypothesis: } M_4=C^{n_4}\text{】} \end{array} \right.$$

Extract prime number: A₄、B₄、C₄、

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2N-A_4=L_5 \text{ 【hypothesis: } L_5=A^{n_5}\text{】} \\ 2N-B_4=H_5 \text{ 【hypothesis: } H_5=B^{n_5}\text{】} \\ 2N-C_4=M_5 \text{ 【hypothesis: } M_5=C^{n_5}\text{】} \end{array} \right.$$

L₅、H₅、M₅ (prime number. Or. Compound Number)

Extract prime number: A₅、B₅、C₅、Basic logic of analog arithmetic (WY1) 。

Arithmetic logic has only two choices.

(一)、Or, cyclic arithmetic logic (cyclic prime)

Analog Hypothesis: All Compounds, Cyclic Arithmetic Logic

$$\therefore 2N - A = B^b \text{ (Extract prime number: } B \text{)}$$

$$\therefore 2N - B = C^c \text{ (Extract prime number: } C \text{)}$$

$$\therefore 2N - C = A^a \text{ (Extract prime number: } A \text{)}$$

Arithmetic logic based on simulation hypothesis

$$\therefore \mathbf{[2N \neq P_a + P_b]}$$

(二)、On the contrary, arithmetic logic: infinite acyclic hypothesis

(Thus, an infinite number of different primes are added)

$$\therefore 2N < \infty$$

\therefore Assuming contradictions, on the contrary, according to (WY1) arithmetic logic ($2N = P_a + P_b$)

hypothesis: ($2N \neq P_1 + P_2$) Theoretical Conditions, Choice (一) Arithmetic Logic Cycle.

Another analog arithmetic logic.

$$2N - L_1 = S_1 \mathbf{[hypothesis: } S_1 = \text{Composite number, Prime factor decomposition } S_1 = A_1 \times B_1 \times C_1 \mathbf{]}$$

Extract prime number: A_1, B_1, C_1

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2N - A_1 = L_2 \mathbf{[hypothesis: } L_2 = \text{Composite number, Prime factor decomposition } L_2 = A_2^{n_2} \mathbf{]} \\ \textcircled{1} \quad 2N - B_1 = H_2 \mathbf{[} H_2 \text{ hypothesis: } H_2 = B_2^{n_2} \mathbf{]} \\ 2N - C_1 = M_2 \mathbf{[} M_2 \text{ hypothesis: } M_2 = C_2^{n_2} \mathbf{]} \end{array} \right.$$

Extract prime number: A_2, B_2, C_2

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2N - 2A_2 = 2E_2 + 2 \mathbf{[hypothesis: } E_2 = \text{Composite number, Prime factor decomposition } E_2 = S_2^{n_2} \mathbf{]} \\ \textcircled{2} \quad 2N - 2B_2 = 2F_2 + 2 \mathbf{[hypothesis: } F_2 = W_2^{n_2} \mathbf{]} \\ 2N - 2C_2 = 2G_2 + 2 \mathbf{[hypothesis: } G_2 = \text{Composite number, Prime factor decomposition } G_2 = R_2^{n_2} \mathbf{]} \end{array} \right.$$

Here: E_2, F_2, G_2 , (Or it's a prime number. Or it's a compound number.)

Extract prime number: S_2, W_2, R_2

$$\textcircled{1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2N - S_2 = E_3 \mathbf{[hypothesis: } E_3 = S_3^{n_3} \mathbf{]} \\ 2N - W_2 = F_3 \mathbf{[hypothesis: } F_3 = W_3^{n_3} \mathbf{]} \\ 2N - R_2 = G_3 \mathbf{[hypothesis: } G_3 = R_3^{n_3} \mathbf{]} \end{array} \right.$$

Extract prime number: S_3, W_3, R_3

$$\textcircled{2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2N - 2S_3 = 2E_4 + 2 \mathbf{[hypothesis: } E_4 = S_4^{n_4} \mathbf{]} \\ 2N - 2W_3 = 2F_4 + 2 \mathbf{[hypothesis: } F_4 = W_4^{n_4} \mathbf{]} \\ 2N - 2R_3 = 2G_4 + 2 \mathbf{[hypothesis: } G_4 = R_4^{n_4} \mathbf{]} \end{array} \right.$$

Here: E_4, F_4, G_4 , (Or it's a prime number. Or it's a compound number.)

Extract prime number: S_4, W_4, R_4 ,

$$\textcircled{1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2N - S_4 = E_5 \mathbf{[hypothesis: } E_5 = S_5^{n_5} \mathbf{]} \\ 2N - W_4 = F_5 \mathbf{[hypothesis: } F_5 = W_5^{n_5} \mathbf{]} \end{array} \right.$$

$$2N - R_4 = G_5 \text{ 【hypothesis: } G_5 = R_5^{n_5} \text{】}$$

Extract prime number: $S_5, W_5, R_5,$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} 2N - 2S_5 = 2E_6 \div 2 \text{ 【hypothesis: } E_3 = S_6^{n_6} \text{】} \\ 2N - 2W_5 = 2F_6 \div 2 \text{ 【hypothesis: } F_3 = W_6^{n_6} \text{】} \\ 2N - 2R_5 = 2G_6 \div 2 \text{ 【hypothesis: } G_3 = R_6^{n_6} \text{】} \end{cases}$$

Here: $E_6, F_6, G_6,$ (Or it's a prime number. Or it's a compound number.)

Extract prime number. $S_6, W_6, R_6,$

..... $\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2}\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2}$ Basic logic of analog arithmetic (WY2)

Arithmetic logic has only two choices.

($\text{\textcircled{三}}$)、(WY2) Or, basic arithmetic logic cycle (Cyclic prime factor)

basic arithmetic logic cycle, Represent $2N$ and use this arithmetic logic $\textcircled{1}$ The remainder is equal to the compound number.

$$\therefore (2N \neq P_1 + P_2)$$

、(WY2) On the contrary, arithmetic logic: Infinite non-circulate hypothesis

(thus, Increase infinite, different prime numbers)

($\text{\textcircled{四}}$) On the contrary, arithmetic logic: infinite acyclic hypothesis

(Thus, an infinite number of different primes are added)

$$\therefore 2N < \infty$$

\therefore The hypothesis is contradictory. On the contrary, according to the above basic arithmetic logic ($2N = P_a + P_b$)

set up: **【 $2N \neq P_1 + P_2$ 】** under theoretical conditions, Choice ($\text{\textcircled{一}}$)、($\text{\textcircled{三}}$) Basic Arithmetic Logic Cycle (Cyclic prime number)

Combine two arithmetic and loop logic problems into one problem. Cross-referencing, judgment and reasoning.

set up: (WY1) Cyclic Arithmetic Logic S-Item Column

Analog: S-column Item Cyclic Arithmetic Logic: Residual Number equals Compound Number

$$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \rightarrow F \rightarrow G \rightarrow H \rightarrow A$$

$$\therefore (1) 2N - A = B^b$$

$$\therefore (2) 2N - B = C^c$$

$$\therefore (3) 2N - C = D^d$$

$$\therefore (4) 2N - D = E^e$$

$$\therefore (5) 2N - E = F^f$$

$$\therefore (6) 2N - F = G^g$$

$$\therefore (7) 2N - G = H^h$$

.....

$$\therefore (S) 2N - H_s = A^a$$

$$(1) 2N - A = B^b \text{.....}$$

\therefore According to analog (WY1) arithmetic logic

∴ **【 $2N \neq P_a + P_b$ 】**

According to (wy2) arithmetic logic, refer to the (wy1) prime number of each step.

- (1) $2N - 2A = 2[X_1]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....
- (2) $2N - 2B = 2[X_2]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....
- (3) $2N - 2C = 2[X_3]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....
- (4) $2N - 2D = 2[X_4]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....
- (5) $2N - 2E = 2[X_5]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....
- (6) $2N - 2F = 2[X_6]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....
- (7) $2N - 2G = 2[X_7]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....
- (WY2) ②①②①.....

(S) $2N - 2H = 2[X_8]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....

Here、 $[X_1] \sim \sim [X_8]$,

hypothesis : $[X_1] \sim \sim [X_8]$ prime number or Compound Number , Prime factor decomposition.

Belong to (WY1) prime number

that,

- (1) $N - A = [X_1]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....
- (2) $N - B = [X_2]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....
- (3) $N - C = [X_3]$ (WY2) ①②①.....
- (4) $N - D = [X_4]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....
- (5) $N - E = [X_5]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....
- (6) $N - F = [X_6]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....
- (7) $N - G = [X_7]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....
- (WY2)

(S) $N - H = [X_8]$

The same arithmetic logic, the same prime number

Assuming the same

$2N \neq N$

Hypothetical contradiction

According to arithmetic logic (WY2), it belongs to infinite increase (infinite increase, different prime numbers)

Then, (WY2) Arithmetic Cyclic Logic Mutual Reference (WY1) Here the prime number of each step.

hypothesis: $(2N - A = B^b)$ $(2N - 2A = 2B^d)$

$2N - A = B^b$ and $2N - 2A = 2B^d$

$A = B^b - 2B^d$

$$A=B^d(B^{b-d}-2)$$

$$2N-B^d(B^{b-d}-2)=B^b$$

$$2N-B^b+2B^d=B^b$$

$$N=2B^b-2B^d$$

$2N \div B$ <Unsatisfactory integer solution>

$2N-2A=2[X_1]$ 【 (X_1) A prime or compound number, excluding the prime factor of B.】

According to arithmetic logic (WY2), increase different prime factors (infinite increase, different prime numbers)

$\therefore 2N < \infty$

Hypothesis Contradiction, Arithmetic Logic Based on (WY2) 【 $2N=P_a+P_b$ 】

Reference document:

Euclid. The infinite theorem of prime numbers.

Scientific research citation

Abstract Hypothesis: Simulating Basic Arithmetic Logic, Judging Reasoning and Hypothesis Contradictions

Condition <integer theory>

Abstract hypothesis:

Let: the number of primes be finite.

The order from small to large is $P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots, P_n$

Simulated Basic Arithmetic Logic: Multiplication from Small to Large

$$P_1 \times P_2 \times P_3 \times \dots \times P_n = N$$

$$2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times \dots \times P_n = N$$

that: $(N+1)$

$$N+1 > P_n$$

Judgement reasoning:

If $N+1$ is a composite number,

set up: $N+1=W$ 【 X 】

set up: $W=P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots, P_n$ (Arbitrary prime number)

$$(N+1) \neq W$$

$N=W$ (Satisfying Integer Solution)

$1 \div W$ (Fraction)

hypothesis: $(N+1) \div W=X$

If 【 $(N+1) \div W=X$ 】 hypothesis holds

$\therefore X$ is a fraction, not an integer set.

∴ Conversely, the hypothesis is not valid.

(N+1) complex or prime

(N+1) Factor obtained by decomposition, It's certainly not in the assumptions of P_1 , P_2 , P_3 ,..... P_n

There are other prime numbers in addition to the finite prime numbers assumed. So the original assumption is not valid. That is to say, there are infinite primes.

Making Web Sites Based on Thesis Simulated

Computing Logic: test.91ctxx.com

抽象假设，模拟同步算术基本逻辑，判断推理和假设矛盾

反证法（整数论和哲学）

任意大于 2 偶数等于两个素数之和（简称： $2N=P_a+P_b$ ）

引言：质数(prime number)又称素数一个大于 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。最小的素数是 2

摘要：证明思路，假设任意偶数【 $2N \neq P_a+P_b$ 】，那么根据模拟计算逻辑。

主体：用假设判断未知。在无穷大偶数里面，只有未知数、a、b、c、d。只能根据判断;它素数、或合数。随机算术。

当： $2N-P=B$ （B、它是素数、或者、它是合数，）作为判断依据。如果 B 等于质数，就不需要计算。但是 B 是一个未知数，只能依据判断它是素数、或合数。如果一个合数，它可以分解质因数。我们就可以得到素数。这里，用假设计算理论把未知数推到无穷大。求任意偶数存在一组素数对。（简称： $2N=P_a+P_b$ ）

根据计算逻辑用假设把余项、推进到无穷，而任意偶数属于有限，因此得到矛盾。

任意大于 2 偶数，存在一组素数之和（简称： $2N=P_a+P_b$ ）

关键词：假设、素数、合数、分解质因数。[相互参照](#)

任意大于 2 偶数等于两个素数之和

数学理论判断：这是什么数学理论。

问：那么这是一遍整数理论、还是分数理论。

∴素数无限大、偶数等于 2 个素数之和、孪生素数问题、（全部属于整数）

假设它是一遍分数理论，相反用分数判断一个数，我们不能判断它是素数、或者合数

∴它是一遍整数理论

根据素数和合数性质

定理：素数不可以分解质因数。

定理：复合数可以分解质因数。

(注：以下所有论文和欧几里得相同原理，只是素数无限大只有一个判断法，而另外几遍需要的是两个判断)

反证法，只有两种判断选择：或(是)、或(否)。如果否：那么否定一切你提出一切假设问题。

科技理论只有：是、或者否

设：(自然数 N) $N > 1$

任意、偶数 $= 2N$

任意、奇数 $= 2N - 1$

$\because 2N \div 2 = N$ (满足整数解)

\therefore 自然数 $N > 1$ (偶数里面没有素数)

假设：【 $2N \neq P_a + P_b$ 】命题条件下

假设： $N \neq P$ (P 等于任意素数)

$N =$ 偶数

$N =$ 奇数

(偶数: N) $N - 1 = S_1$

(奇数: N) $N - 2 = S_2$

$2N - S_1$ ($N =$ 偶数) $= L_1$

$2N - S_2$ ($N =$ 奇数) $= L_1$

L_1 (要么是素数、要么复合数)

假设： L_1 素数

$2N - L_1 = S_1$ (要么是素数、要么是合数)

$2N - L_1 = S_1$ (假设： $2N - L_1 = A_1 \times B_1 \times C_1$)

$2N - S_1 = L_1$ (假设： $L_1 =$ 复合数、分解质因数 $L_1 = A_1 \times B_1 \times C_1$ 【模拟.算术基本逻辑】)

如果： $L_1 =$ 素数。

那么 $2N - L_1 = S_1$ (假设： $S_1 =$ 合数：分解质因数 $S_1 = A_1 \times B_1 \times C_1$)

模拟算术逻辑：如果余数字母等于素数，则【 $2N = P_a + P_b$ 】

这里设：【 $2N \neq P_a + P_b$ 】条件下算术逻辑理论

抽取素因数、 A_1 、 B_1 、 C_1 、

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2N - A_1 = L_2 \text{ 【假设： } L_2 = \text{合数, 分解质因数} = A^{n_2} \text{】} \\ 2N - B_1 = H_2 \text{ 【} H_2 \text{ 假设： } H_2 = B^{n_2} \text{】} \\ 2N - C_1 = M_2 \text{ 【} M_2 \text{ 假设： } M_2 = C^{n_2} \text{】} \end{array} \right.$$

L_2 、 H_2 、 M_2 、(素数、或、复合数)

抽取素数： A_2 、 B_2 、 C_2 、

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2N - A_2 = L_3 \text{ 假设： } L_3 = A^{n_3} \\ 2N - B_2 = H_3 \text{ 【假设： } H_3 = B^{n_3} \text{】} \\ 2N - C_2 = M_3 \text{ 【假设： } M_3 = C^{n_3} \text{】} \end{array} \right.$$

抽取素数： A_3 、 B_3 、 C_3 、

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2N - A_3 = L_4 \text{ (假设： } L_4 = A^{n_4} \end{array} \right.$$

$$2N - B_3 = H_4 \text{ (【假设: } H_4 = B_4^n \text{】)}$$

$$2N - C_3 = M_4 \text{ (【假设: } M_4 = C_4^n \text{】)}$$

抽取素数: A_4 、 B_4 、 C_4 、

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2N - A_4 = L_5 \text{ 【假设: } L_5 = A_5^n \text{】} \\ 2N - B_4 = H_5 \text{ 【假设: } H_5 = B_5^n \text{】} \\ 2N - C_4 = M_5 \text{ 【假设: } M_5 = C_5^n \text{】} \end{array} \right.$$

L_5 、 H_5 、 M_5 (素数、或、复合数)

抽取素数: A_5 、 B_5 、 C_5 、.....模拟算术逻辑 (WY1)。

算术逻辑, 只能两个选择,

(一)、要么、算术逻辑循环 (素数循环)

模拟假设: 都是复合数, 循环算术逻辑

$$\because 2N - A = B^b \text{ (抽取素数: } B \text{)}$$

$$\because 2N - B = C^c \text{ (抽取素数: } C \text{)}$$

$$\because 2N - C = A^a \text{ (抽取素数: } A \text{)}$$

根据模拟假设逻辑

$$\therefore \text{【} 2N \neq P_a + P_b \text{】}$$

(二)、相反、算术逻辑, 无限不循环【于是, 无限增加: 不相同素数】

$$\because 2N < \infty$$

\therefore 假设矛盾, 相反根据上面算术逻辑 ($2N = P_a + P_b$)

假设: ($2N \neq P_1 + P_2$) 前提下, 选择 (一) 算术逻辑循环、

再进行模拟算术逻辑

那么、 $2N - L_1 = S_1$ 【假设: S_1 = 复合数, 分解质因数 $S_1 = A_1 \times B_1 \times C_1$ 】

抽取素数: A_1 、 B_1 、 C_1

$$\textcircled{1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2N - A_1 = L_2 \text{ 【假设: } L_2 = \text{合数, 分解质因数 } L_2 = A_2^n \text{】} \\ 2N - B_1 = H_2 \text{ 【} H_2 \text{ 假设: } H_2 = B_2^n \text{】} \\ 2N - C_1 = M_2 \text{ 【} M_2 \text{ 假设: } M_2 = C_2^n \text{】} \end{array} \right.$$

抽取质因数: A_2 、 B_2 、 C_2

$$\textcircled{2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2N - 2A_2 = 2E_2 \div 2 \text{ 【假设: } E_2 = \text{合数, 分解质因数} = S_2^n \text{】} \\ 2N - 2B_2 = 2F_2 \div 2 \text{ 【假设: } F_2 = \text{合数; 分解质因数} = W_2^n \text{】} \\ 2N - 2C_2 = 2G_2 \div 2 \text{ 【假设: } G_2 = \text{合数; 分解质因数} = R_2^n \text{】} \end{array} \right.$$

这里 E_2 、 F_2 、 G_2 、可以是素数或者合数

抽取质因数: S_2 、 W_2 、 R_2

$$\textcircled{3} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2N - S_2 = E_3 \text{ 【假设: } E_3 = S_3^n \text{】} \\ 2N - W_2 = F_3 \text{ 【假设: } F_3 = W_3^n \text{】} \\ 2N - R_2 = G_3 \text{ 【假设: } G_3 = R_3^n \text{】} \end{array} \right.$$

抽取素数: S_3 、 W_3 、 R_3

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} 2N - 2S_3 = 2E_4 \div 2 \text{ 【假设: } E_4 = S^n_4 \text{】} \\ 2N - 2W_3 = 2F_4 \div 2 \text{ 【假设: } F_4 = W^n_4 \text{】} \\ 2N - 2R_3 = 2G_4 \div 2 \text{ 【假设: } G_4 = R^n_4 \text{】} \end{cases}$$

这里 E_4 、 F_4 、 G_4 、可以是素数或者合数

抽取素数: S_4 、 W_4 、 R_4 、

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} 2N - S_4 = E_5 \text{ 【假设: } E_5 = S^n_5 \text{】} \\ 2N - W_4 = F_5 \text{ 【假设: } F_5 = W^n_5 \text{】} \\ 2N - R_4 = G_5 \text{ 【假设: } G_5 = R^n_5 \text{】} \end{cases}$$

抽取素数: S_5 、 W_5 、 R_5 、

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} 2N - 2S_5 = 2E_6 \div 2 \text{ 【假设: } E_6 = S^n_6 \text{】} \\ 2N - 2W_5 = 2F_6 \div 2 \text{ 【假设: } F_6 = W^n_6 \text{】} \\ 2N - 2R_5 = 2G_6 \div 2 \text{ 【假设: } G_6 = R^n_6 \text{】} \end{cases}$$

这里 E_6 、 F_6 、 G_6 、可以是素数或者是合数

抽取素因数 S_6 、 W_6 、 R_6 、

..... $\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2}\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2}$ 模拟算术逻辑 (WY2)

算术逻辑, 只有两个选择,

(三)、(WY2) 要么、算术逻辑循环 (素数循环)

算术循环逻辑, 代表 $2N$ 用这个算术逻辑 $\textcircled{1}$ 余项字母等于合数

$\therefore (2N \neq P_1 + P_2)$

(三)、(WY2) 相反、算术逻辑, 无限不循环【于是, 无限增加: 不相同素数】

(五)

$\therefore 2N < \infty$

\therefore 假设矛盾。相反、根据上面算术逻辑 ($2N = P_1 + P_2$)

那么、设: 【 $2N \neq P_1 + P_2$ 】(理论条件下), 选择(一)、(三)循环算术逻辑假设(循环素数)

将两个算术逻辑循环问题, 合并成一个问题, 进行相互参照判断推理。

设: (WY1) 循环算术逻辑 S 项列 (注: 无限大的数这里不能每一式拿来判断), 只能根据抽象理论进行推理判断。

抽象模拟: S 项列循环算术循环: 余数等于合数

$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \rightarrow F \rightarrow G \rightarrow H \rightarrow A$

$\therefore (1) 2N - A = B^b$

$\therefore (2) 2N - B = C^c$

$\therefore (3) 2N - C = D^d$

$\therefore (4) 2N - D = E^e$

$\therefore (5) 2N - E = F^f$

$\therefore (6) 2N - F = G^g$

$\therefore (7) 2N - G = H^h$

.....

$\therefore (S) 2N - H_s = A^a$

(1) $2N - A = B^b$

$\therefore (WY1)$ 根据模拟算术逻辑【 $2N \neq P_a + P_b$ 】

(WY1) 和 (WY2) 属于循环算术逻辑

把 (WY1) 每一步素数, 根据 (WY2) 模拟算术逻辑

这里有、

(1) $2N - 2A = 2[X_1]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....

(2) $2N - 2B = 2[X_2]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....

(3) $2N - 2C = 2[X_3]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....

(4) $2N - 2D = 2[X_4]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....

(5) $2N - 2E = 2[X_5]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....

(6) $2N - 2F = 2[X_6]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....

(7) $2N - 2G = 2[X_7]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....

..... (WY2) ②①②①.....

(S) $2N - 2H = 2[X_s]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....

这里、 $[X_1] \sim [X_s]$, 素数或者合数, 它分解质因数

假设: $[X_1] \sim [X_s]$ 素数或者合数, 分解质因数。全部属于 (WY1) 素数

那么、解得

(1) $N - A = [X_1]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....

(2) $N - B = [X_2]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....

(3) $N - C = [X_3]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....

(4) $N - D = [X_4]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....

(5) $N - E = [X_5]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....

(6) $N - F = [X_6]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....

(7) $N - G = [X_7]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....

..... (WY2) (WY2) ②①②①.....

(S) $N - H = [X_s]$ (WY2) ②①②①.....

那么、(WY2) 算术循环逻辑相互参照 (WY1) 这里每一步的素数。

假设: $(2N - A = B^b)$ $(2N - 2A = 2B^d)$

$2N - A = B^b$ 和 $2N - 2A = 2B^d$

$A = B^b - 2B^d$

$A = B^d(B^{b-d} - 2)$

$$2N - B^d(B^{b-d} - 2) = B^b$$

$$2N - B^b + 2B^d = B^b$$

$$N = 2B^b - 2B^d$$

那么、 $2N \div B$ <不满足整数解>

假设矛盾。相反、 $2N - 2A = 2[X_1]$ 【 (X_1) 素数或者合数，不包含 B 的素因数。】

设： $[X_1]$ 素数或者合数，合数分解素因数、属于 (WY1) 算术里面素数。相同的逻辑，相同素数

$\therefore 2N \neq N$

\therefore 假设矛盾

根据算术逻辑 (WY2) 属于增加新素数 (于是：无限增加不相同素数)

假设矛盾、那么根据算术逻辑 (WY2) 属于无限增加 (无限增加不相同素数)

\therefore 任意 $2N <$ 无限大

假设矛盾、根据 (WY2) 算术逻辑 【 $2N = P_a + P_b$ 】

注：参考文献不可以加别人文献

参考文献：

欧几里得素数科学研究，改写版

抽象假设，模拟基本算术逻辑，判断推理和假设矛盾。

素数个数无限个 <整数论>

抽象假设：

设：素数个数有限个

从小到大依次排列为 $P_1、P_2、P_3 \dots P_n$

模拟基本算术逻辑：由小到大依次相乘

$$P_1 \times P_2 \times P_3 \times \dots \times P_n = N$$

$$2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times \dots \times P_n = N$$

那么， $N + 1$

是素数或者不是素数

$$N + 1 > P_n$$

判断推理：

如果： $N + 1$ 为合数，

设： $N + 1 = W$ 【 X 】

设： $W = P_1、P_2、P_3 \dots P_n$ (任意素数)

设： $(N + 1) \div W =$ 【 X 】 等式成立。

$$(N + 1) \div W$$

$N \div W$ (满足整数解)

$1 \div W$ (不满足整数解)

命题条件是整数论(素数定义)

而, $1 \div W$ (不满足整数解), 属于分数。

X 不属于整数集合

假设矛盾

所以 $N+1$ 合数或者素数

$N+1$ 素因数分解得到的素因数肯定不在假设 $P_1、P_2、P_3……P_n$ 、里面……

假设的有限个素数之外还存在着其他素数。所以原先的假设不成立。也就是说, 素数有无穷多个

注: 这篇属于欧几里得学术理论

注;本论文不需要任何人参考文献