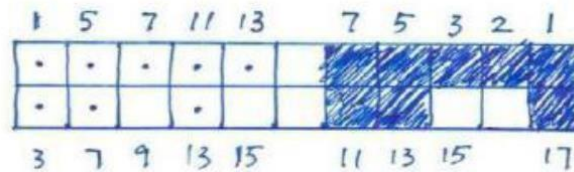


Mathematical pattern and city landmark

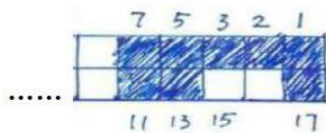
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Abstract

This article introduces the use of a mathematical pattern, to make a design drawing of an eternal city landmark. This not only helps economic development, and can make the collective memory of urban residents , infinite continuation



Please look at the above mathematical pattern first. It's sums up Hilbert question 8 at a glance.

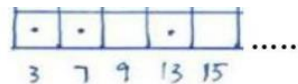
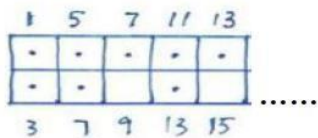


In the picture on the right:

Although the even number of 18 is the sum of two prime numbers, that is $(1 + 17, 5 + 13, 7 + 11)$;

But the premise of Goldbach's conjecture is that no one can

point out infinite even numbers one by one, so no one can clarify it one by one ,that any one even number are the sum of two prime numbers. .



In the lower row of the left picture:

Just in every number segment of infinity, the (number of odd numbers and odd number blank spaces) is always more (minuend), and the number of odd composite numbers is always less (minus), Therefore, the number of odd composite numbers cannot be completely filled, and the remaining ones (odd number blank spaces) must be filled with the help of an infinite number of prime numbers (difference) ; .

So , the difference between more and less number of numbers ,it can have two proofs : First, the twin prime number conjecture correct. Second, the Riemann hypothesis is incorrect. (Later in this article, I will explain in detail)

However, the question is, how to use this simplest and most intelligent mathematical pattern to popularize all mankind from generation to generation?

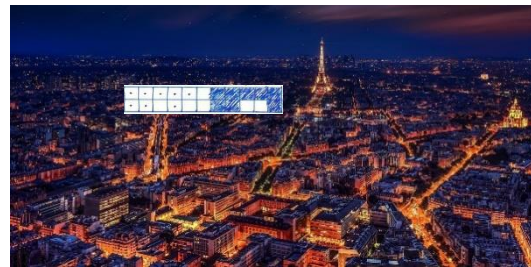
It just so happens that the uses of mathematics are all-pervasive ; so, for the hereditary kings, as well as prime ministers born among the people , presidents, chairmen, party secretaries, and investor, if you want to record our era forever, you must find a credential that can symbolize eternity.

So, now that the above mathematical pattern is eternal, therefore, right where your ancestors left, and also the place where your descendants will be born, you can all consider using the above pattern design for the people of your country come to build an eternal city landmark.

1. For example, establish the eternal city logo in Norway or Shanghai



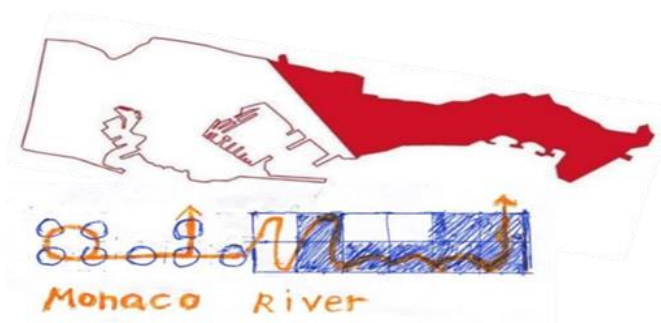
2. London or Paris



3. Manhattan or Madrid



4. Reclamation in Monaco. Needless to say, the villas on the two banks of the Monaco are of course the house , common dreamed by utilitarian and environmentalists.



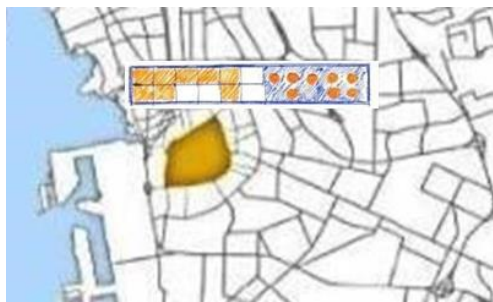
3. My epoch-making contribution to Arabia Peninsula is, although the towns built in Arabian Peninsula in the past 2,000 years, a civilization lacking rivers; but from now on, I suggest Arabia leaders and brothers, open the rivers between the sea and the desert as soon as possible, be wreathed in smile to build an eternal water town for the people.

The important thing is that the design of the water town and the design of Mecca are undoubtedly the pride of the Arab people. Mecca is built in accordance with Islamic traditions, and the design of the water town fully expresses: the Arabs first spread the numbers. By the way, design of water town, the upper and lower rows of blank spaces are equivalent in quantity, they represent even numbers; Obviously, in the face of infinity, Dr. Riemann forgot that there are only two types of positive integers, (odd numbers and even numbers); It's a pity, we can never guide Dr. Riemann.

In order to be on the moon, you can also see the lights of the water town; the water town I designed is about 22 Square Kilometers. Since the water town is not built in one day, therefore, each country can follow the order of numbers, according to their needs, open the rivers in installments and batches. In fact, after 10,000 years, the modern and fashionable buildings have long been gone; but also after 10,000 years, the design of the water town remains intact. Because, if the Arabic numerals are not abolished, no one can change the design of the water town, whether it is your believer or your enemy.

Please note that the water town I currently design (see the picture below), including the design of Monaco, they are actually a night view picture. In fact, every square island and every round island should have its own independent river within the island, which requires countries to design their own. There is no doubt that those friendly and lovely rivers can improve the relationship between people and the relationship between people and nature. Their beautiful environment can produce top scientists...

Such as Jeddah or Dubai



Doha or Muscat



Bahrain or Kuwait



Reference pattern of water town:

Crescent spring, China



Venice



Let us return to mathematics to prove that the Riemann hypothesis is incorrect, we should start with the fact that the twin primes are infinite. Please see the following two pictures A and B:

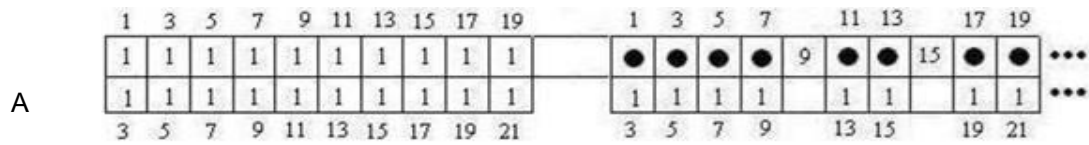


Figure A shows: Since the odd numbers in the upper row start from 1, and the lower row of odd numbers starts from 3, fill the infinite (odd number blank spaces) respectively; Hence, the

logarithm of the upper and lower two numbers $\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$ (odd numbers and odd numbers) is infinite.

Besides, since prime numbers in the upper row is infinite, these infinite prime numbers prove

the logarithm of the upper and lower two numbers $\begin{matrix} \bullet \\ 1 \end{matrix}$ (prime numbers and odd numbers) are also infinite.

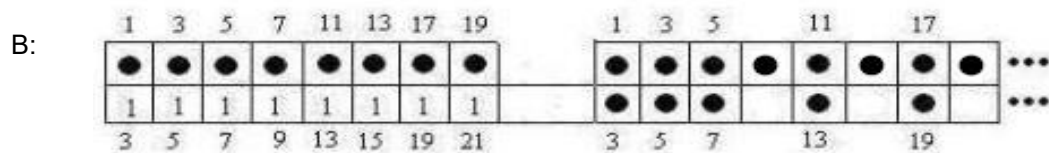


Figure B shows: because in the segment of $\begin{matrix} \bullet \\ 1 \end{matrix}$ (the bottom row of prime and odd pairs 3-21), there are 8 odd numbers, 3 odd composite numbers, and 5 prime numbers;

So the arithmetic method is: $(8-3) = 5$ or $(5+3) = 8$.
 This shows that: since the number of odd numbers are to be more (minuend); so, these (odd numbers blank spaces), they must be by the number of prime numbers to be less (difference), and the number of odd composite numbers are also to be less (minus), filling up together.

In the face of infinity, if we define a number segment whenever a prime number is filled into (prime odd pairs in lower row), since the prime numbers in (prime odd pairs in lower row) are infinite, the number segment will also be infinite.
 So in the (prime odd pairs in lower row), just in each number segment of infinite, formula is: (number of odd numbers)-(number of odd composite numbers) = (number of prime numbers).

Hence, in every number segment of infinite,
 The law of number of odd numbers are always more (minuend).
 The law of number of odd composite numbers are always less (minus).
 The law of the number of prime numbers are always less (difference).

Therefore , we have:

Law 1: That the number of odd numbers are always more (minuend); so ,the number of odd numbers can be completely filled in the (odd numbers blank spaces) in each number segment.

Law 2: That the number of odd composite numbers are always less (minus); so , the number of odd composite numbers cannot be completely filled in (odd numbers blank spaces) in each number segment.

This indicates that the (odd numbers blank spaces) in the (prime odd pairs in lower row) , must be by the infinite number of prime numbers · and infinite number of odd composite numbers ,filling up together

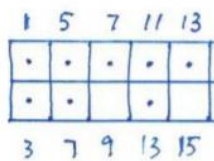
This also shows that, because the number of prime numbers in (prime odd pairs in lower row) are infinite, so these infinite number of prime numbers prove that the logarithm of the upper and lower two numbers



(prime number and prime numbers) which are the number of pair of twin prime numbers will also be infinite.


On the contrary, if twin prime numbers not infinite; that is to say, if starting from the E-number segment, those (odd number blank spaces) in (prime odd pairs in lower row), from then on, they are no longer filled by infinite number of prime numbers and infinite number of odd composite numbers, but suddenly filled up by those number of odd composite numbers forever; then this will cause the original number of odd composite numbers to be always less (minus) , they can completely replace ,the number of odd numbers is always more(minuend); there is no clear distinction between more and less ,this is a contradiction .


In summary, because of physics and mathematics, at the highest stage, it's separated after all; so, if Riemann's zeros are understood as physics, then no more discussion is needed ; but if Riemann's zeros is regarded as mathematics, then the rule of mathematics is that there are only two kinds of positive integers, odd number and even number. So a group of zeros on the Riemann critical line, if not a group of even numbers, they must be a group of odd numbers. Obviously , Riemann's zeros are an odd numbers; then Riemann's (zeros blank space) is naturally (odd numbers blank space).

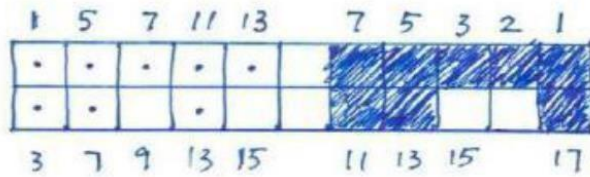


Therefore, the Riemann hypothesis and the twin prime number conjecture, These two propositions have the same reason, that is, a group of zeros on the Riemann critical line, that is, a group of odd numbers, They are the same as the group of odd numbers in the lower row in (left picture), such as 3, 7, 9, 13, 15..., These two groups of odd numbers, they are same always arrangement irregularly ;

The problem is very clear, just in (zeros blank spaces that is odd number blank spaces), the difference between more and less number of numbers proved: a group of zeros on the Riemann critical line, they cannot be all prime numbers, so , Riemann hypothesis is incorrect .

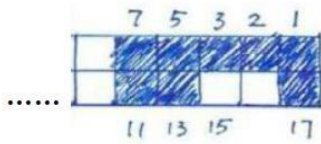
Because:  ... these are on the Riemann critical line (zeros blank spaces that is odd numbers blank spaces),

They  ...also need to be by the infinite number of prime numbers and infinite number of odd composite numbers, filling up together .

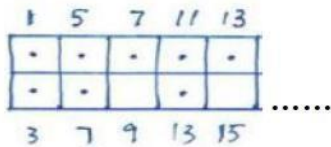


数学图案与城市地标

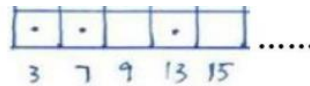
请朋友们先看以上这幅数学图案。它一目了然地总结了希而伯特第 8 题。



比如右图说明：虽然 18 的偶数是二个质数之和，即(1 + 17, 5 + 13, 7 + 11);
但哥德巴赫猜想的前提是，因为没有人能够一一指出无限的偶数，所以，也没有人可以一一指出，**anyone** 偶数都是二个质数之和。



又比如左图下排说明：就在无限的每一个数段中，



因为（奇数及其奇数空格）的个数始终是多（被减数），而奇合数的个数始终是少(减数)，所以奇合数的个数不能完全填充，而又剩余下来的那些(奇数空格)，它们必须要由无限质数个数（差数），帮助来填充。

因此，多与少的个数区别有二个证明：其一，孪生质数是无限的。其二，黎曼假设不成立。

(本文后面，再会作详细的解释)

然而，问题是，怎样把这幅最简单最有智能的数学图案，来普及一代又一代的全人类？

正好数学的用途无孔不入，也事实上，对于世袭的国王来说，以及对于在人民之中产生的首相、总统、主席、党委书记、和投资者来说，你们如想永远记载我们这个时代，你们就要找到一个能够象征永恒的凭证。

所以，即然以上这幅数学图案是永恒的，因此，就在你们的祖先撒手的地方，同时也是你们的后代子孙所要出生的地方，你们都可以考虑，用以上这幅图案的设计，为本国人民来建造一个永恒的城市地标。

1. 比如把永恒的城市标志，建立在挪威，或者上海

伦敦或者巴黎

曼哈顿或者马德里

2. 按照这幅图案的设计在摩纳哥填海。不用说，摩纳哥河二岸的别墅，当然是功利主义者和环保人士，共同梦想的家園。

3. 我对阿拉伯半岛划时代的贡献是，

虽然过去 2.000 年，在阿拉伯半岛建造的城镇，缺少河流文明；但是从现在开始起，我建议阿拉伯的领袖们兄弟们，尽快在大海与沙漠之间开河，笑咪咪地为人民建造永恒的水乡。

重要的是，水乡的设计与麦加的设计，毫无疑问都是阿拉伯人集体的骄傲。

麦加是按照伊斯兰的传统来建造，而水乡的设计，充分表达了阿拉伯人首先传播数字。

顺便说一说，水乡上下二排数量相等的空格，表述了偶数；显然，面对规范无限，黎曼博士忘记了，正整数只有单数与偶数二种。很可惜，我们永远没有机会来教导黎曼。

为了在月球上，你也能够看得到水乡的灯光：

我设计的水乡，面积大约 22 平方公里。因为水乡不可能一天造成，所以，各国可以按照号码顺序，根据自己的需要，分期分批地来进行开河。事实上过了 10.000 年，现代时髦的建筑，早已是无影无踪；而同样过了 10.000 年，水乡的设计，却还是原封不动。因为，如阿拉伯数字不废除，没有人可以来改变水乡的设计，无论是你的信徒和你的敌人。

请注意，目前我设计的水乡(见下图)，包括对摩纳哥的设计，实际上它们都是一幅夜景图。也事实上，每一个方形岛屿，与每一个圆形岛屿，它们都应该要有自己独立的岛内河流，这需要各国自己来设计。

毫无疑问,那些亲切可爱的河流，可以改善人与人的关系，和人与自然的关系。它们优美的环境，能够产生顶尖的科学家.....

比如，尽快建造永恒的吉达水乡，或者杜拜水乡；

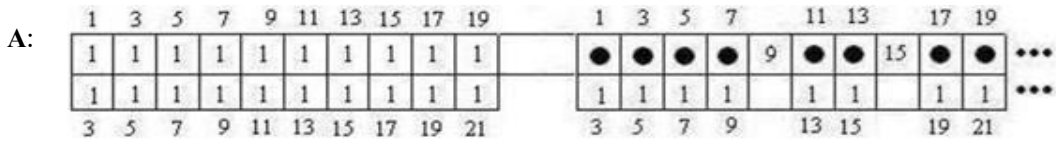
多哈水乡，或者马斯喀特水乡；巴林水乡，或者科威特水乡。

水乡的参考图案：

中国月牙泉 意大利威尼斯

让我们再回到数学。

如要证明黎曼假设不成立，我们应先从孪生质数是无限的说起。请看以下 A、B 二图：



A 图表示：因为上排的奇数从 1 开始，下排的奇数从 3 开始，分别按序来填充无限的(奇数空格)；

所以，上下二格相配对的

1
1

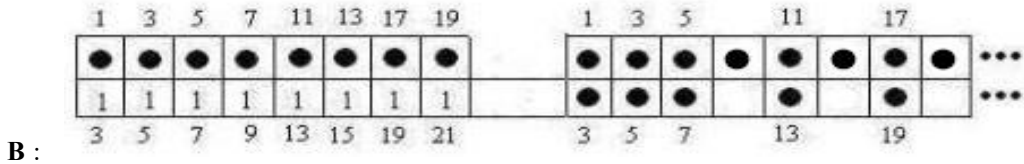
 (奇奇对)是无限的。

另也因为 (A 图上排) 的质数是无限，

所以这些无限的质数，就会连带到，上下二格相配对的

●
1

 (质奇对)也是无限。



B 图表示：因为在

●
1

 (质奇对下排 3-21) 这一数段，奇数个数有 8 个,奇合数个数有 3 个,质数个数有 5 个；

所以算术的方式是， $(8 - 3) = 5$ 。 或者 $(5 + 3) = 8$ 。

这说明：正因为奇数的个数注定是多(被减数)；所以这些(奇数空格)，

它们必需要由质数的个数注定是少(差数),与奇合数的个数注定也是少(减数)，彼此共同来填充。

面对无限，如果我们再以每当有质数来填充(质奇对下排,以下简称 B 图下排)，就作为一个数段的话；那么，正因为有在(B 图下排)的质数是无限的，所以在(B 图下排)的数段也是无限。因此，就在 (B 图下排)无限的每一数段里，其公式是：(奇数的个数) - (奇合数个数) = (质数个数)。

所以在无限的每一数段里，

奇数个数的定律始终是(被减数)。

奇合数个数的定律始终是(减数)。 质数个数的定律始终是(差数)。

因此我们有

定律 1：即然奇数的个数始终是多(被减数)；所以奇数个数可以完全来填充每一数段里的(奇数空格)。

定律 2：也即然奇合数的个数始终是少(减数)；所以，奇合数的个数,不能完全来填充每一数段里的(奇数空格)。

这说明在(B 图下排)的奇数空格，它们必需要由无限的质数，与无限的奇合数，彼此共同来填充。

这又说明在(B 图下排)的这些无限的质数，它们同样会连带到，上下二格相配对的

●
●

 (孪生质数)也是无限。

反之，如果孪生质数，它们并不是无限的；也就是说，如果从 E 数段起，那些在(B 图下排)的奇数空格，从此不再是由无限的质数与无限的奇合数，共同来填充，而是突然变成都是由清一色的奇合数永远来填充；那么这就会造成从 E 数段起，原本奇合数的个数始终是少(减数)，从此就可以来代替，奇数的个数始终是多(被减数)；十分明显，多少不分是一个矛盾。

综上，因为物理与数学，在最高阶段毕竟是分开的；所以如把黎曼的零点当成是物理，那就自娱吧；但如把黎曼的零点当成是数学，那么数学的规则是，正整数只有奇数与偶数二种。所以在黎曼临界线上的一组零点，如果不是一组偶数，它们必须是一组奇数。

不言而喻，即然黎曼的零点就是奇数；那么黎曼的(零点空格)，自然就是(奇数空格)。

	1	5	7	11	13
•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•		•		
3	7	9	13	15	

因此，黎曼假设与孪生质数猜想，

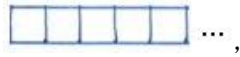
这二个命题都有一个相同的理由，那就是在黎曼临界线上的一组零点，即一组奇数，

它们与(左边图)中位于下排的一组奇数，诸如 3, 7, 9, 13, 15...

这二组奇数，分别在排列上同样永远都是无规则。

问题很清楚，就在(零点空格即奇数空格)里，多与少的个数差别证明：

黎曼临界线上的一组零点，它们不可能完全都是清一色的质数，所以黎曼假设不成立。

因为，这些在黎曼临界线上的(零点空格即奇数空格)，...

它们同样必需要由无限的质数个数与无限的奇合数个数，彼此共同来填充。.....