

Proofs using my definition series 2

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Abstract

The purpose of this short paper is to provide a proof based on my definition series to determine the correctness of my previous papers No.21.

General comments

The proofs of No. 21 were established by my definition series.

No.21 $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{P_n}\right)^{P_n}} = \sqrt{\ln(P_n)}$

【Proof】

$P_1=2, P_2=3=-2, P_3=5=0, P_4=7=2, P_5=11=1, P_6=13=-2, P_7=17=-3, P_8=19=-1, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{P_n}\right)^{P_n}} &= \left[\left(\frac{e}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{P_1}\right)^{P_1}} \right) \left(\frac{e}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{P_2}\right)^{P_2}} \right) \left(\frac{e}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{P_3}\right)^{P_3}} \right) \left(\frac{e}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{P_4}\right)^{P_4}} \right) \left(\frac{e}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{P_5}\right)^{P_5}} \right) \right]^{\left(\frac{\infty-3}{5}\right)} \times \left(\frac{e}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{P_1}\right)^{P_1}} \right) \left(\frac{e}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{P_2}\right)^{P_2}} \right) \left(\frac{e}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{P_3}\right)^{P_3}} \right) \\ &= 1 \times \left(\frac{e}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{P_1}\right)^{P_1}} \right) \left(\frac{e}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{P_2}\right)^{P_2}} \right) \left(\frac{e}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{P_3}\right)^{P_3}} \right) = \frac{e^3}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{P_1}\right)^{P_1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{P_2}\right)^{P_2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{P_3}\right)^{P_3}} \\ &= \frac{3^3}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right)^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{5}\right)^5} = \frac{3^3}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right)^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{0}\right)^0} \\ &= \frac{27}{\frac{9}{4} \times \frac{64}{27} \times \left(\frac{1 \cdot 0 + 1}{0}\right)^0} = \frac{2}{\frac{16}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{0}\right)^0} = \frac{16}{3} \times \frac{1}{0} = \frac{16}{3} \times (\pm \infty) = \frac{2}{3} \times 3 = \frac{2}{16} = \frac{2}{1} = 2 (=i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{\ln(P_{\infty})} = \sqrt{\ln(P_3)} = \sqrt{\ln(0)} = \sqrt{\ln\left(\frac{1}{\pm \infty}\right)} = \sqrt{\ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)} = \sqrt{\ln e^{(-1)}} = \sqrt{-1} (=i) = \sqrt{4} = 2$$