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Exploring Goldbach's Conjecture, The Pebonacci Sequence And Its Five-Dimensional Vortex Structure Based On The Logarithm Of The Circle

Wang Yiping
Association of ElderlyTechnologists,Quzhou City, Zhejiang Province, China

ABSTRACT

A method based on circle logarithm to prove Goldbach' s conjecture and Pebonacci sequence is proposed. Its essence is to deal with the real infinite series, each of the finite three elements (prime numbers, number series) has asymmetry problems, forming a basic even function one-variable quadratic equation and odd function one-variable three- dimensional number sequence; it is converted to "The irrelevant mathematical model expands latently in a closed interval of 0 to 1," forming a five-dimensional vortex space structure.

Keywords: Infinite sequence; latent infinity; logarithm of circle; cubic equation in one variable; spatial structure of five-dimensional vortex;

THE FIBONACCI SEQUENCE AND THE ONE-DIMENSIONAL CUBIC EQUATION OF THE LOGARITHM OF THE CIRCLE

The sequence of Fibonacci integers is

1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34,55,89,144,233,677,610,987,1597,2584； ...

This sequence is famous because it has many fascinating properties. The most basic (actually used to define them) property is that each item is the sum of the previous two items. For example, 8=5+3,13=8+5,2584=1597+987,..., form a sequence of numbers in sequence, the combination of these three items is exactly the three-element asymmetric combination, and the center zero is at two Between an element and an element, and the central zero point makes them achieve balance, conversion, and relative symmetry in linear superposition.

The Fibonacci number sequence satisfies the condition: the central zero is introduced between two elements and one element, so that each term is the sum of the previous binomial $(x_a+x_b)=(x_c)$. The three-element combination $\{X\}^{K(Z\pm3)}\neq\{D\}^{K(Z\pm3)}$; the three-element combination coefficient:1;3:3:1; Establish a cubic equation in one variable,

(1.1) $$Ax^{K(Z\pm3)}\pm Bx^{K(Z\pm2)}+Cx^{K(Z\pm1)}\pm\mathbf{D}=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm3)}\{0,2\}^{K(Z\pm3)}\{\mathbf{D}_0\}^{K(Z\pm3)};$$

(1.2) $$(1-\eta_\Delta{}^2)^{(Z\pm3)}=[\{\sqrt[K(Z\pm3)]{\mathbf{D}}\}/\{\mathbf{D}_0\}]^{K(Z\pm3)};$$

Formula (1.1)$\{\mathbf{D}\}$ is a cubic equation of one variable established under the condition of continuous multiplication of three elements in each term of the Fibonacci number sequence. $\{D_0\}$The

continuous average of the three elements of each term in the Fibonacci number sequence is the log base of the circle.$(1-\eta_{\Delta}^2)^{(Z\pm3)}$ is a cubic equation of one variable established under the condition of continuous multiplication of three elements in each term of the Fibonacci number sequence.

The center zero point obtained by its solution satisfies: $\eta_{\Delta}=\eta_{\Delta a}+(\eta_{\Delta b}+\eta_{\Delta c})=1$ and $\eta_{\Delta a}-(\eta_{\Delta b}+\eta_{\Delta c})=0$;; the circle logarithm factor corresponds to { D0}. The value of each term of the Fibonacci number sequence {R} is used in practical applications. Reflects {D0}≠{R}; there is a difference between the two:

(1.3) $(1-\eta_{\Delta f}^2)^{(Z\pm3)}=[\{\mathbf{R}\}-\{\mathbf{D}_0\})/\{\mathbf{R}\}]^{(Z\pm3)}$;

(1.4) $(1-\eta_{\mathbf{f}}^2)^{(Z\pm3)}=(1-\eta_{\Delta}^2)^{(Z\pm3)}+(1-\eta_{\Delta f}^2)^{(Z\pm3)}$;

The logarithm of the circle corresponding to the Fibonacci number order {**R**}

(1.5) $(1-\eta_r^2)^{(Z\pm3)}=[\{^{K(Z\pm3)}\sqrt{\mathbf{D}}\}/\{\mathbf{R}\}]^{K(Z\pm3)}$;

The formula (1.5) $(1-\eta_f^2)^{(Z\pm3)}$ is the continuous multiplication of the Fibonacci number and the change is $[\{^{K(Z\pm3)}\sqrt{D}\}/(1-\eta_{\Delta f}^2)]^{(Z\pm3)}$ Corresponding to$\{R\}^{(Z\pm3)}$, establish the one-dimensional cubic equation of the Fibonacci number sequence, which satisfies the synchronization of each item of the Fibonacci number sequence and the power function factor.

Based on the synchronization of the Fibonacci number order{R} and the logarithm of the circle $(1-\eta_f^2)^{(Z\pm3)}$, it is ensured that the power function integer is expanded to an infinite number order, using natural numbers as the sequence, one by one corresponding to their number , Establish the corresponding power function.

In this way, the Fibonacci number sequence corresponds to$\{10\}^{K(Z)}=\{10\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm3)}$as the carrier, and q=(3) means that the three element conditions remain unchanged. Establish the Fibonacci number sequence corresponding to the high-level counting method. Of course, it can also correspond to other sequences or customize any secret sequence. It has the characteristics of both openness and confidentiality.

Such as natural numbers: properties(K=+1,0,-1)have integers, fractions, decimals and other corresponding characteristic modules and logarithms of circles. There are (Z) point infinity; (S) the total number of digits of element natural numbers, M (area) sequence items; N (level) sequence items (such as 1N={0→9}； 2N={10→999}； 3N=100→999}； 4N={1000→9999}； ... :
Corresponding to the Fibonacci number sequence.

Correspondence between natural numbers and Fibonacci numbers. For example, (2N+q)corresponds to (144→6765); (1N+q) to (0→89) corresponds to, and the corresponding ending number q=(0,1→9,10). For example: each item {**D**} corresponds to$\{10\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm q)}$:
(K=+1)integer;(K=±1) corresponding number;(K=-1) score ; have

$\{0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10\}^{K[(N=1)+q]/t}$,

$\{11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,20\}^{K[(N=2)+q]/t}$...

(1,1,2, 3,5, 8,13,21,34,55,89), (144,233,677,610,987,1597,2584,2781,4181,6765)

5th sequence item$(N=1)\approx\{10\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm(N=1)\pm(q=5)}\{\mathbf{R}\}=8=5+3$: $\{\mathbf{D}\}=8\times5\times3=120$,

6th sequence item$(N=1)\approx\{10\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm(N=1)\pm(q=5)}$： $\{\mathbf{R}\}=13=8+5$: $\{\mathbf{D}\}=13\times8\times5=5320$,

18^{th} sequence item$(N=2)\approx\{10\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm(N=2,q=1)\pm(q=8)}$： $\{\mathbf{R}\}=2584=1597+987$；
$\{\mathbf{D}\}=2584\times1597\times987=403001576$,

Corresponding to the Fibonacci number sequence Topological circle logarithm:
$(1-\eta_f^2)^{(Z\pm3)}=[\{^{K(Z\pm3)}\sqrt{\mathbf{D}}\}/\{\mathbf{R}\}]^{K(Z\pm M\pm N\pm3)}=\sum_{(ji=3)}(\eta_a+\eta_b+\eta_c)^{K(Z\pm N\pm3)}$；
$(1-\eta^2)^{(Z\pm(N=5)\pm3)=}$ $(^{K(Z\pm3)}\sqrt{120})^K/[(1/3)^{K(8+5+3)}]^{K(Z\pm1)}\leq1^{(Z\pm(N=5)\pm3)}$；
$(1-\eta^2)^{(Z\pm(N=6)\pm3)=}$ $(^{K(Z\pm3)}\sqrt{5320})^K/[(1/3)^{K(13+8+5)}]K^{(Z\pm1)}\leq1)^{(Z\pm(N=6)\pm3)}$；
$(1-\eta^2)^{(Z\pm(N=18)\pm3)=}(^{K(Z\pm3)}\sqrt{403001576})^K/[(1/3)^{K(2584+1597+987)}]^{K(Z\pm(2N=10+8)\pm3)}\leq1^{(Z\pm(N=18)\pm3}$；

Probabilistic circler logarithm
$(1-\eta_H^2)^{K(Z\pm3)}=[\{\mathbf{R}_{ji}\}/\{2\cdot\mathbf{R}\}]^{K(Z\pm3)}=\sum_{(ji=3)}(\eta_a+\eta_b+\eta_c)^{K(Z\pm3)}=1$；
$(1-\eta^2)^{(Z\pm(N=5)\pm3)=}(8+5+3)/(2\times16)=(\eta_a+\eta_b\pm\eta_c)=1$；
$(1-\eta^2)^{(Z\pm(N=6)\pm3)=}(13+8+5)/(2\times13)=(\eta_a+\eta_b\pm\eta_c)=1$；
$(1-\eta^2)^{(Z\pm(N=18)\pm3)=}(2584+1597+987)/(2\times2584)=(\eta_a+\eta_b\pm\eta_c)=1$；
The logarithm of the limit circle of the center zero point:$(\eta_a+\eta_b)\pm\eta_c=(0$ or $1)$；

THE FIVE-DIMENSIONAL SPACE DIAGRAM CODE OF THE FIBONACCI SEQUENCE AND THE CIRCLE LOGARITHM

Each of the three elements of the Fibonacci sequence corresponds to the third number, which is connected into a two-dimensional spiral curve. This traditional description is infinite in the plane space corresponding to the infinite Fibonacci number sequence. Traditional computer hardware devices require switches with infinitely many crystal points. At present, discrete statistical calculations are used, and entangled continuous multiplication elements cannot be accurately processed. A multi-loop feedback system and optimization program software are used to approximate calculations, and a huge computer structure is created. In order to reduce the structure and increase the density of polycrystalline dots, the plane has 2nm lithography machining technology, such as the famous AMSL lithography machine from Holland.

The traditional multi-crystal point switch is a level layout for parallel operation of multiple computers. Here, the plane layout is transformed into a multi-level three-dimensional space structure. Specifically, using the Peibonacci number sequence as a model, a three-dimensional vortex plus a precession five-dimensional space is established. The plan code is a logarithmic five-dimensional space code. The mathematical foundation of the structural form is the cubic equation in one variable.

In the circle logarithm five-dimensional space map code, for any three elements, the logarithm of the probability circle, the logarithm of the topological circle, and the logarithm of the center zero-point circle develop to a multi-level three-dimensional space.

Specific steps are as follows
Topological logarithm of circle $(1-\eta^2)^{(Z\pm3/t}=0$ obtain $(1-\eta^2)^{(Z\pm3/t}$ and $\eta=\eta_a+\eta_b=\eta_c=0$ become rotation Center of plane have
The length of the circumference of the center ellipse does not change.
The long axis: $[(1+\eta)^{(Z\pm3)/t\cdot}\{\mathbf{R}\}]^{(Z\pm3)/t}$; The short axis:$[(1-\eta)^{(Z\pm3)/t\cdot}\{\mathbf{R}\}]^{(Z\pm3)/t}$;
Or the length of the circumference is reduced:$[(1-\eta^2)^{(Z\pm3/t}\{\mathbf{R}\}]^{(Z\pm3/t}$the perfect circle
Or the off-center distance of a perfect circle with constant circumference length: (η);
Or the length of the off-center ellipse does not change (oval): off-center distance $(\eta=\eta_a+\eta_b)$

$$(1-\eta^2)^{(Z\pm3)}\{\mathbf{R}\}^{K(Z\pm3)/t}=[(1+\eta_a)^{(Z\pm3)/t}+(1+\eta_b)^{(Z\pm3)/t}]]\{\mathbf{R}\}^{K(Z\pm3)/t}$$

Or $(1-\eta^2)^{(Z\pm3)}=[(1+\eta_a)^{(Z\pm3/t}$(Y axis movement of the center ellipse)$+(1+\eta_b)^{(Z\pm3/t]}$(Center ellipse X axis movement]$\cdot\{\mathbf{R}\}^{K(Z\pm3)/t}$

Probability logarithm of circle

$$(1-\eta_H{}^2)^{K(Z\pm3)}=\{^{K(Z\pm3)}\sqrt{\mathbf{D}}\}/\{\mathbf{R}\}]^{K(Z\pm3)}=\sum_{(i=3)}(\eta_a+\eta_b+\eta_c)^{K(Z\pm3)}=\{1\}^{K(Z\pm3)};$$

Obtain $(\eta_H)^{(Z\pm3)}$; Probability or angle distribution according to the level (N=1,2,3,...sequence) on the rotating circular surface, and synchronously distributed on the number axis precession curve.

Combination: (A)+(B) in the equation result $\{0,2\}^{K(Z\pm3)/t}$ is two-dimensional rotation (the direction of precession coincides with the direction of axis (straight line, curve tangent)) and three-dimensional direction Precession becomes a five-dimensional vortex space. That is to say, the five-dimensional vortex space develops the traditional two-dimensional infinite plane into an infinite high-dimensional layered graphic description, reducing the floor space and space of the plane.

GOLDBACH'S CONJECTURE AND CIRCLE LOGARITHM FIVE-DIMENSIONAL SPACE GRAPH CODE

Goldbach's conjecture has two types: strong and weak:
First, "the sum of two prime numbers that are large enough is even." Called Strong Goldbach Conjecture. Current research progress: No one solves it in a satisfactory way. In 1967, the mathematician Chen Jingrun proved that "the sum of the product of a sufficiently large prime number and two prime numbers is an even number"

Second, "the sum of three prime numbers large enough is even." Call the weak Goldbach conjecture. Current research progress: There is a proof by mathematician Tao Zexuan that the sum of five prime numbers is even.Based on the proof of the central zero point $\{1/2\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm p)/t}$of the Riemann function and the results of the Fibonacci sequence, two Goldbach conjectures are derived and proved.

Based on the proof of the central zero point $\{1/2\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm p)/t}$ of the Riemann function and the results of the Fibonacci sequence, two Goldbach conjectures are derived and proved.

The connection between the quadratic equation in one variable and the strong Goldbach conjecture

Strong Goldbach's conjecture "any sufficiently large sum of two prime numbers is even", Suppose: two arbitrarily large enough unknown two prime numbers for each term of infinite prime number

$\{X\}=x_{1,}x_2$ item combination, introduce a known two prime number consecutive multiplication auxiliary function to form each term two prime number consecutive multiplication

$\{D\}=P_{1,}P_2$, establish infinite each term "one-variable quadratic equation"; $\sum_{(i=Z\pm S)}\{X\pm D\}^{K(Z\pm2)/t}$
Through the reciprocity and covariance of the logarithm of the circle, the two groups of each uncertainty $\{X\}=x_1,x_2$ become the determination of relative symmetry. The central zero point theorem$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm2)/t}=\{0,1/2,1\}^{K(Z\pm2)/t}$ makes these two asymmetric prime numbers relatively symmetric

(2.1) $$(1-\eta)^{K(Z\pm2)/t}\{D_0\}^{K(Z+2)/t}=x_1;\ \ (1+\eta)^{K(Z\pm2)/t}\{D_0\}^{K(Z+2)/t}=x_2;$$

(2.2) $$\{X\}^{K(Z+2)/t}=\{0,2\}^{K(Z\pm2)/t}\{D_0\}^{K(Z+2)/t}$$

Proof

Suppose, two prime numbers are not known large enough $\{X\}^{K(Z-2)/t}=(x_{1,}x_2)^{K(Z-2)/t}$, two prime numbers are known to be large enough $\{D\}^{K(Z-2)/t}=(P_1P_2)^{K(Z-2)/t}$
Sample module:

$$\{X_0\}^{K(1)/t}=\{\sqrt[K(2)]{X}\}=\{\sqrt{(x_1,x_2)}\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm2)/t};$$

$$\{D_0\}^{K(1)/t}=\{(1/2)(P_{1,}+P_2)\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm1)/t};$$

$$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm2)/t}=[\{X_0\}/\{D_0\}]^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm2)/t};$$

Suppose: two prime numbers are not known to be large enough $\{X\}^{K(Z-2)/t}=(x_{1,}x_2)^{K(Z-2)/t}$ two prime numbers are known to be large enough $\{D\}^{K(Z-2)/t}=(P_1P_2)^{K(Z-2)/t}$ sample modulus: Based on symmetry and association degeneration, directly select one of the two prime numbers, and the result remains unchanged.

Among them: power function $K(Z\pm2)/t=K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm2)/t$represents the infinite expansion of the two elements of infinite prime number; where: power function $K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm2)/t$ means that the two elements of an infinite prime number are multiplied infinitely;

Based on symmetry and associative degeneration, any two prime numbers are directly selected, and the result of the comparison remains unchanged.;

$$\{D_0\}^{K(1)/t}=\{Pc\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm1)/t};$$

Establish a quadratic equation in which each term of infinite elements is multiplied by two prime numbers

(2.3) $$Ax^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm2)/t}\pm Bx^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm1)/t}+D=[x\pm\sqrt{D}]^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm2)/t}$$
$$=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm2)/t}\{x_0\pm D_0\}^{K(Z\pm2)/t}$$
$$=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm2/t}\{0\text{ or }2\}^{K(Z\pm2)/t}\{D_0\}^{K(Z)/t};$$

Represents the precession of the number axis of a quadratic equation in one element;

(2.4) $$\{x_0+D_0\}^{K(Z\pm2)/t}=\{2\}^{K(Z\pm2)/t};$$

Represents the rotation, balance, and mutation of a quadratic equation in one element.

(2.5) $$\{x_0-D_0\}^{K(Z\pm2)/t}=\{0\}^{K(Z\pm2)/t};$$

The original hypothesis $\{x_0\}\neq\{D_0\}$ through the relationship between the prime variable and the auxiliary prime number, so that the prime number and the auxiliary prime number become an equation, and the replacement becomes a prime number proof.

$$\{X\}^{K(Z\pm2)/t}=x_1,x_2;\quad \{X\}^{K(Z\pm2)/t}=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm2)/t}\{D_0\}^{K(Z\pm2)/t};$$

(2.6) $$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm2)/t}\{D_0\}^{K(Z\pm2)/t}=x_1;\ (1+\eta)^{K(Z\pm2)/t}\{D_0\}^{K(Z\pm2)/t}=x_2;$$

Relative symmetry

(2.7) $$\eta_{(1)}+\eta_{(2)}=1;\quad \eta_{(2)}\cdot\eta_{(2)}=1;\quad \eta_{(2)}-\eta_{(2)}=0;$$

Covariance

(2.8) $$\eta_{(1)}=\eta_{(2)}=(1/2)^{+1}=(2)^{-1};$$

Center zero and even number theorem

(2.9) $$(1-\eta^2)^{-K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm2)/t}=\{1/2\}^{+K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm2)/t}\text{ and }\{2\}^{-K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm2)/t};$$

The result of the proof satisfies the hypothesis of "the sum of two sufficiently large prime numbers" for each term in an infinite number of prime numbers. Its central zero point is $\{0,1/2,1\}^{K(Z-2)/t}$ under the condition of negative power function, which is called negative even number theorem; under condition of positive power function, it is $\{0,2,1\}^{K(Z+2)/t}$, This is called the even number theorem of reciprocity;

$$(1-\eta^2)^{-K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm2)/t}=\{0,1/2,1\}^{K(Z-2)/t}$$
$$(1-\eta^2)^{+K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm2)/t}=\{0,2,1\}^{K(Z+2)/t}=\{1\}^{K(Z+2)/t}$$

In particular, under the condition of regularization, the normal symmetry distribution with the antisymmetric combination $^{\text{coefficient}}\mathbf{C}_{(Z\pm S+N+2)}=\mathbf{C}_{(Z\pm S-N-2)}$ makes the original asymmetric $[X\neq Pc]^{K(Z+2)/t}$, The relative symmetry and covariance are obtained through the logarithm of the circle, and $[X=Pc]^{K(Z\pm2)/t}$ is obtained. The original auxiliary setting function $\{Pc\}^{K(Z+2)/t}$ is equal to the unknown function $\{X\}^{K(Z-2)/t}$ The reciprocity center zero of $\{Pc\}^{K(Z\pm2)/t}$ is established at all levels.

In other words, the continuous multiplication of two unknown prime numbers is converted to continuous addition, which proves the $\{\{0,1/2,1\}^{K(Z-2)/t}$ of the sum of the two prime numbers and the limit of the central zero point (critical line) $=\!\!\rightarrow\{0,2,1\}^{K(Z+2)/t}$,, becoming the limit of the sum of two prime numbers corresponds to $\{P_{c1}+P_{c2}\}^{K(Z\pm2)/t}$ being an even number.

which proves that there are two power functions:

- The sum of negative power prime numbers $\{x\}^{-1}$; (K=-1) and the central zero limit (Critical line) Even numbers with negative power $\{0,1/2,1\}^{K(Z-2)/t}$;
- Prime numbers with positive power $\{x\}^{+1}$(K=+1) even numbers $\{0,2,1\}^{K(Z+2)/t}$, becoming the limit of the sum of two positive prime numbers corresponds to $\{P_{c1}+P_{c2}\}^{K(Z\pm2)/t}$ being an even number.

It is also proved that the "three unit {0,1} gauge invariance" of the logarithm of prime numbers and the instability, inhomogeneity, and asymmetry of the distribution of prime numbers are superimposed, making them relatively stable. , Uniformity, symmetry circle logarithm. The negative power function that reliably and stably satisfies the central zero point and the limit is $(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N-2)/t}=\{1/2\}^{K(Z-2)/t}$negative odd Theorem, or the positive power function$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N+2)/t}=\{2\}^{K(Z+2)/t}$the positive couple theorem. Make the sum limit of the two prime numbers of the positive power function composed of any sufficiently large positive power prime number $\{2\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm 2)/t}$even number. Meet the strong Goldbach conjecture where$\{Pc_1+Pc_2\}^{K(Z\pm 2)/t}$ is even.

The limit that becomes the sum of two positive prime numbers corresponds to $\{P_{c1}{}^k+P_{c2}{}^k\}^{K(Z\pm 2)/t}$ being the positive and negative even numbers of the positive and negative power prime numbers.

The connection between the cubic equation in one variable and the weak Goldbach conjecture

Weak Goldbach's conjecture that "any sufficiently large sum of three prime numbers is an even number" also uses the above-mentioned mathematical technique of adding auxiliary functions to three known prime number functions to establish a cubic equation with infinite term order, passing the center of the circle logarithm Zero point processing, so that three prime numbers have a central zero point, where one prime number is equal to the sum of the other two prime numbers.

Suppose: Infinite prime number(Z) is composed of three unknown prime numbers with arbitrarily large asymmetry, multiplied by$\{X\}^{K(Z\pm 3)/t}$, and three known auxiliary functions are introduced Multiplying any sufficiently large asymmetry of three prime numbers $\{D\}^{K(Z\pm 3)/t}$

$$\{X\}^{K(Z-3)/t}=\sum_{(j=(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm 3)}\prod_{(p=3)}(x_a x_b x_C)^{-1};$$
$$\{D\}^{K(Z\pm 3)/t}=\sum_{(j=(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm 3)}\prod_{(p=3)}(P_a P_b P_C)^{+1};$$

Three different prime numbers $P_a\leq P_b\leq P_c$;
P_c is the largestprime number;
Model$(\sqrt[K(Z+3)]{(x_a x_b x_C)})^{K(Z-1)/t}and[(1/3)^{-1}(x_a{}^{-1}+x_b{}^{-1}+x_C{}^{-1})]^{K(Z-1)/t}$
Arithmetic average of three prime numbers:

$$\{X_0\}^{K(Z-3)/t}=\sum_{(j=(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm 3)}(1/C_{(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm 3)})^k\prod_{(p=3)}(x_a x_b x_C)^{-1};$$
$$\{D_0\}^{K(Z+3)/t}=\sum_{(j=(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm 3)}(1/C_{(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm 3)})^k\prod_{(p=3)}(D_a D_b D_C)^{+1};$$

The logarithm of the circle of the cubic equation multiplied by three prime numbers

$$(1-\eta_\Delta{}^2)^{K(Z\pm 3)/t}=\{X_0\}/\{D_0\}^{K(Z\pm 3)/t};$$

Directly use three prime numbers and add the logarithm of the circle with the base of the major prime number $\{P_C\}$

$$(1-\eta_P{}^2)^{K(Z\pm 3)/t}=\{X_0\}/\{P_c\}^{K(Z\pm 3)/t};$$

The "binomial" that constitutes a multivariate cubic equation of one variable$\{X\pm(\sqrt[K(Z\pm 3)]{D})\}^{K(Z\pm 3)/t}$

Through the reciprocity and covariance of the circle logarithm theorem, they become relative symmetry, the center zero is in three prime numbers$[(1/3)^{-1}(x_a{}^{-1}+x_b{}^{-1}+x_C{}^{-1})]^{K(Z-1)/t}$ Between (Z-1)/t, the relative symmetry$(x_a+x_b)=x_C$ is satisfied; if you directly choose $(P_a+P_b)=P_C$, it will not affect the relativity of the circle logarithm.

（3.1） $$Ax^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm 3)/t}\pm Bx^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm 2)/t}+Cx^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm 1)/t}\pm D=[x\pm\sqrt{D}]^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm 2)/t}$$

$$= (1-\eta_{\Delta}^{2})^{K(Z\pm3)/t}[x_0\pm D_0]^{K(Z\pm3)/t}$$

$$=(1-\eta_{\Delta}^{2})^{K(Z\pm3/t}\{0 \text{ or } 2\}^{K(Z\pm3)/t}\{D_0\}^{K(Z\pm3)/t};$$

Three prime numbers for the asymmetry of multiplication

(3.2) $$0\leq(1-\eta_{\Delta}^{2})^{K(Z\pm3)/t}\leq 1;$$

Among them:

The precession of the cubic equation in one variable;

(3.3) $$[x_0+D_0]^{K(Z\pm3)/t}=\{2\}^{K(Z\pm3)/t}$$

Rotation, balance and sudden change of cubic equation in one variable.

(3.4) $$[x_0-D_0]^{K(Z\pm3)/t}=\{0\}^{K(Z\pm3)/t}$$

When directly using the largest prime number $\{P_C\}^{K(Z+3)/t}$ among the three prime numbers, because $\{D_0\}^{K(Z+3)/t}$ is not equal to $\{P_C\}^{K(Z+3)/t}$, it is also That is to say, the arithmetic average of prime numbers of the cubic equation $\{P_C\}^{K(Z+3)/t}$t is not equal to the three direct prime numbers, there is an error of $\{D_0\}^{K(Z+3)/t}$, and the logarithm through the error circle $(1-\eta_{\Delta f}^{2})^{(Z\pm3)}$ processing,

(3.5) $$(1-\eta_{\Delta f}^{2})^{K(Z+3)/t}=[\{P_C\}-\{D_0\})/\{P_C\}]^{K(Z+3)/t}$$

(3.6) $$(1-\eta_{p}^{2})^{K(Z+3)/t}= (1-\eta_{\Delta}^{2})^{K(Z+3)/t}+(1-\eta_{\Delta f}^{2})^{K(Z+3)/t}$$

Among the three prime numbers, the largest prime number is the characteristic modulus value $\{P_C\}^{(Z\pm3)}$ corresponding to the circle logarithm $(1-\eta_{p}^{2})^{(Z\pm3)}$

(3.7) $$(1-\eta_{p}^{2})^{(Z\pm3)/t}=[\{\sqrt[K(Z\pm3)]{D}\}/\{P_C\}]^{K(Z\pm3)/t};$$

(3.8) $$(1-\eta_{p}^{2})^{K(Z\pm3)/t}=\{X_0\}/\{P_C\}^{K(Z\pm3)/t};$$

(3.9) $$\{X\}^{K(Z-3)/t}=(1-\eta_{p}^{2})^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm3)/t}\{P_C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm3)/t};$$

Relative symmetry

(3.10) $$(\eta_{(a)}+\eta_{(b)})+\eta_{(c)}=1 \text{ or } (\eta_{(a)}+\eta_{(b)})-\eta_{(c)}=0;$$

Covariance

(3.11) $$(\eta_{(a)}+\eta_{(b)})=\eta_{(c)}=(1/2);$$

The even number theorem for the reciprocity of the center zero point;

(3.12) $$(1-\eta_{p}^{2})^{-K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm3)/t}=\{0,1/2,1\}^{+K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm3)/t} \text{and} \{0,2,1\}^{-K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm3)/t};$$

Solve three prime numbers in line with the three prime numbers introduced by the auxiliary

(3.13) $$P_a=(1-\eta_{a}2)^{K(Z\pm3)/t}(1-\eta_{p}^{2})^{K(Z\pm3)/t}\{P_C\}^{K(Z\pm3)/t};$$

$$P_b=(1-\eta_{b}^{2})^{K(Z\pm3)/t}(1-\eta_{p}^{2})^{K(Z\pm3)/t}\{P_C\}^{K(Z\pm3)/t};$$

$$P_c=(1-\eta_{c}^{2})^{K(Z\pm3)/t}(1-\eta_{p}^{2})^{K(Z\pm3)/t}\{P_C\}^{K(Z\pm3)/t};$$

the formula (3.1)-3.13) prove that the reciprocal $\{X\}^{k}$ and $\{P_C\}^{K}$ three prime numbers correspond to the central zero point of the extreme positive and negative power prime numbers, $\{1/2\}^{K(Z-3)/t}\rightarrow\{2\}^{K(Z+3)/t}$. Have arbitrarily large enough three even numbers with positive powers and even numbers with negative powers. On the contrary, this algorithm also holds.

Make the limit of the sum of the three prime numbers of a positive power function composed of any sufficiently large positive power prime number $\{2\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm3)/t}$ even number.It has been proved that the "three-unit $\{0,1\}$ gauge invariance" of prime number circle logarithms and the stable circle

$\{P_C\}=P_a+P_b+P_c;$

logarithmic factors of the instability, inhomogeneity and asymmetry of prime number distribution are superimposed, making them relatively stable , Uniformity, symmetry circle logarithm. The negative power function that reliably and stably satisfies the central zero point and the limit is $(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N-3)/t}=\{1/2\}^{K(Z-3)/t}$negative power The even number theorem, or positive power function$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N+3)/t}=\{2\}^{K(Z\pm 3)/t}$positive power even number theorem.Meet the strong Goldbach conjecture where $\{P_a+P_b{}^k+P_c{}^k\}^{K(Z\pm 3)/t}$ is even.

The relationship between Goldbach's conjecture and the five-dimensional space graph code of circle logarithm

Description of Goldbach's conjecture: any sufficiently large unknown two, three..., S prime number functions are successively multiplied for each term $\{X\}^{K(Z-p)/t}$, and the corresponding known prime number$\{P_c\}^{K(Z+p)/t}$, which can form each term of the "one-variable two, three, ..., binomial equation of S degree. It becomes $\{X\}^{K(Z-p)/t}\neq\{D\}^{K(Z+p)/t}$or $\{X\}^{K(Z-p)/t}\neq\{P_c\}^{K(Z+p)/t}$ Through circular logarithm processing, it is converted into two prime number functions of relative symmetry by means of the average value of the prime number function. The covariance of prime elements becomes $\{X\}^{K(Z-p)/t}\approx\{D\}^{K(Z+p)/t}$ or $\{X\}^{K(Z-p)/t}\approx\{P_c\}^{K(Z+p)/t}$. " $\approx$ " means equivalent conversion.

(4.1) $$\{\sqrt[K(Z\pm S)]{P_c}\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm p)/t}=(1-\eta^2)^{-K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm p)/t}\{0,2\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm p)/t}\{P_c\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm p)/t};$$

(4.2) $$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm p)/t}=\{0,1/2,1\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm p)/t};$$

Formula: (4.1)-(4.2), $\{\{0 \text{ or } 1\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm p)/t}$is the boundary of the prime number combination level,$\{1/2\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm p)/t}$is the central zero point of each level of each item, balance, sudden change, positive and negative power even number theorem. Prime eigenmode

(4.3) $$\{P_0\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm p)/t}=(1-\eta_p{}^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm p)/t}\{5\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm p)/t}$$

(4.4) $$0\leq(1-\eta_p{}^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm p)/t}\leq\{1\};$$

In formula (4.4),$\{1\}$is the probability distribution; $\{0 \text{ to } 1\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm p)/t}$ is the topology status;

Under the conditions of prime number characteristic modulus invariance and circle logarithm invariance, the power function reflects that prime numbers can be calculated for infinite series between [0,1]. Among them, the combination of prime numbers is generally used as the characteristic modulus of the equation (the average value of the positive, medium, and negative power functions).

If the prime number is directly used as the characteristic modulus$\{Pc\}$, the logarithm of the error circle between the prime number$\{Pc\}$ and the prime number average $\{P_0\}(1-\eta_f{}^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm M\pm N\pm p)/t}$must be processed first , And the logarithm of the stability circle of the prime number distribution $(1-\eta_{\Delta f}{}^2)^{K(Z+3)/t}=[\{P_C\}-\{D_0\})/\{P_C\}]^{K(Z+3)/t}$, in order to accurately calculate and produce digital and graphic codes.

In the infinite prime number graph, the center zero point is the rotation of the plane center, and the center zero points are connected by the number axis. In the traditional two-dimensional drawing of code and digital, the plane is infinite, and the three-dimensional five-dimensional space is formed by using the circle logarithm and the hierarchical structure. Similar to the method of the natural number sequence corresponding to the Fibonacci sequence, the graphic code and digital program design are carried out.

CONCLUSION

There are many "natural or man-made" rules for infinite natural numbers, which form an ordered or unordered sequence of each item. Goldbach ' s conjecture and the Pebonacci sequence are just some of the representative and famous sequences. "Each item" can form a closed "algebra-geometry" any finite one-element N-th degree calculus polynomial, and the nested nature of its composition forms a sequence

The circle logarithm algorithm reflects the combination of prime numbers with reciprocity, covariance, numerical probability, and characteristic modes of isomorphic topology (average values of positive, medium, and inverse functions) that can be mutually converted. Once they are converted into calculus polynomial equations and converted to circle logarithms, the number domain sets are controlled to be in infinite discrete characteristic modes, and the latent infinity expansion between [0 to 1] can be controlled by the circle logarithm. The completeness and continuity, discreteness and continuity are unified into a whole, and a simple formula is used to describe the five-dimensional structure of their vortex and precession.

(5.1) $$W=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z)/t}\{0,2\}^{K(Z)/t}W_0;$$

(5.2) $$W_i=[(1-\eta_{hi}^2)(1-\eta^2)]^{K(Z)/t}W_0;\ 0\leq(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z)/t}\leq 1;$$

Reciprocity theorem:

(5.3) $$(1-\eta^2)^{-K(Z)/t}\cdot(1-\eta^2)^{+K(Z)/t}=1 \text{ and } (1-\eta_{hi}^2)^{K(Z)/t}+(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z)/t}=1;$$

Probability Circle Logarithm Theorem:

(5.4) $$(1-\eta_H^2)^{K(Z)/t}=\sum_{(i=S)}(1-\eta_{hi}^2)^{K(Z-S)/t}=\{0 \text{ or} 1\}^{K(Z)/t};$$

Topological circle logarithm theorem:

(5.5) $$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z)/t}=\sum_{(i=S)}(1-\eta_i^2)^{K(Z\pm S)/t}=\{0 \text{ to} 1\}^{K(Z)/t};$$

Central symmetry zero point and logarithm theorem of even circle:

(5.6) $$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z)/t}=\{0,1/2,1\}^{K(Z-S)/t}=\{0,2,1\}^{K(Z+S)/t};$$

The circle logarithm algorithm describes symmetry and asymmetry, unit stability, probability, topology, randomness, fractal, chaos, parallel/serial, dynamic system, and combines the discrete and entangled types into a whole based on the central zero theorem. On the basis of the invariable characteristic modulus W0 and the invariant circle logarithm$(1-\eta^2)$, the independent mathematical model is realized in the {0 to 1} closed area, and the arithmetic calculation of the power function sequence is carried out. It has self-consistent, concise, unified, beautiful, powerful and applicable computing vitality.

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