An elementary proof of the twin primes conjecture

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Twin primes conjecture is an old problem whose formulation appears easy but whose proof appears to be not so easy

Recently, subsequent improvments have been made in order to prove that one can always find subsequent primes at a finite distance, whose upper bound is decreasing from one paper to one other, still being greater than 2.

Such proofs are admirable, not easy, and unfortunately they do not catch yet the desired result.

We will thus follow a different line of reasoning

Every prime is known to be either in the form 6k-1 or 6k+1.

Both sequences are infinite, but k stays finite even when tending to infinite: this is the key point.

In fact, both the amount of primes and composites, even exceeding k, stay also finite when k tends to infinite, thus composites can sieve each of the two said sequences in a finite amount of possibly different positions k, leaving anyway an infinite amount of positions k for which both neighborough of 6k are primes, thus proving the conjecture.