I have solved the P vs. NP problems and proved that the Zeta function in the Riemann Hypothesis in infinite. Now, for many years people have been trying to solve it, but has not provided logical solutions to the so long conundrum. However, I have solved it logically through the only possible explanation. I am not sure if it can be checked thoroughly by people who haven't solved the problem yet, but I do know that they should be able to identify that my answers do make sense indeed.

This is the basic explanation of the P vs. NP

Suppose that you are organizing housing accommodations for a group of four hundred university students. Space is limited and only one hundred of the students will receive places in the dormitory. To complicate matters, the Dean has provided you with a list of pairs of incompatible students, and requested that no pair from this list appear in your final choice. This is an example of what computer scientists call an NP-problem, since it is easy to check if a given choice of one hundred students proposed by a coworker is satisfactory (i.e., no pair taken from your coworker's list also appears on the list from the Dean's office), however the task of generating such a list from scratch seems to be so hard as to be completely impractical. Indeed, the total number of ways of choosing one hundred students from the four hundred applicants is greater than the number of atoms in the known universe! Thus no future civilization could ever hope to build a supercomputer capable of solving the problem by brute force; that is, by checking every possible combination of 100 students.

My Answer is quite simple, first of all the different combination of students would logically have to represent 400!, next there are 300 pairs of students that can't be picked and 100 that will be picked. The 300 pairs can logically be represented by the following: 100!*3. The final solution to this problem is to get: ((400!)-(100!*3)) as the solution the P vs. NP.
Read full details here: http://vixra.org/pdf/1212.0137v1.pdf
My full solution has been identified and solved in this manner in April 2012.

Next we have the Riemann Hypothesis which has been described as:

Some numbers have the special property that they cannot be expressed as the product of two smaller numbers, e.g., 2, 3, 5, 7, etc. Such numbers are called*prime* numbers, and they play an important role, both in pure mathematics and its applications. The distribution of such prime numbers among all natural numbers does not follow any regular pattern, however the German mathematician G.F.B. Riemann (1826 - 1866) observed that the frequency of prime numbers is very closely related to the behavior of an elaborate function

$$\zeta(s) = 1 + 1/2^s + 1/3^s + 1/4^s + \ldots$$

called the *Riemann Zeta function*. The Riemann hypothesis asserts that all*interesting* solutions of the equation

$$\zeta(s) = 0$$

lie on a certain vertical straight line. This has been checked for the first 1,500,000,000 solutions. A proof that it is true for every interesting solution would shed light on many of the mysteries surrounding the distribution of prime numbers.

First of all in my opinion, if Riemann is true then the Zeta function must then be infinite because it is a continuing frequency of prime numbers. Simple graphs has identified this as true as seen here:

http://ireport.cnn.com/docs/DOC-880082

Now first of all I want you to know that I have been working on these unsolved problems for two years. I did provide logical solutions to the conundrums myself, as you see. Now, what I want to do next is not really care about any prize money available with solving the problems as much as I care about being accredited as the one who solved the problem.