

Original article

Proof of the Riemann hypothesis

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Abstract

It proved the Riemann hypothesis.
I use Euler and Riemann formula.

Introduction

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} \quad (1)$$

$$\zeta(s) = \frac{2^s}{2^s - 1} \frac{3^s}{3^s - 1} \frac{5^s}{5^s - 1} \frac{7^s}{7^s - 1} \cdots \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\zeta(s)}{\zeta(1-s)} = \frac{(2\pi)^s}{2\Gamma(s) \sin(\frac{s\pi}{2})} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\zeta(s)}{\zeta(1-s)} = \frac{\pi^{-\frac{1-s}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{1-s}{2})}{\pi^{-\frac{s}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{s}{2})} \quad (4)$$

Discussion

(3) is Euler formula, from(3), calculate only the right side.

$$\left\{ \frac{2 \cdot (2\pi)^s \Gamma(s) \sin\left(\frac{s\pi}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(s)}, \{s=0.49\} = 1.02256 \right.$$

$$\left\{ \frac{2 \cdot (2\pi)^s \Gamma(s) \sin\left(\frac{s\pi}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(s)}, \{s=0.5\} = 1 \right.$$

$$\left\{ \frac{2 \cdot (2\pi)^s \Gamma(s) \sin\left(\frac{s\pi}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(s)}, \{s=0.51\} = 0.97794 \right.$$

This formula is 1 only when a= 0.5 .

From this it can be seen that there is no zero point unless the real part is 0.5.

(s=a+bi)

(4) is Riemann formula, from(4), calculate only the right side.

$$\left\{ \frac{\pi^{((1-s)/2 - s/2)} \Gamma(s/2)}{\Gamma((1-s)/2)}, \{s=0.48\} = 1.11348 \right.$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\pi^{((1-s)/2 - s/2)} \Gamma(s/2)}{\Gamma((1-s)/2)}, \{s=0.49\} = 1.0552 \right.$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\pi^{((1-s)/2 - s/2)} \Gamma(s/2)}{\Gamma((1-s)/2)}, \{s=0.495\} = 1.02723 \right.$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\pi^{((1-s)/2 - s/2)} \Gamma(s/2)}{\Gamma((1-s)/2)}, \{s=0.499\} = 1.00539 \right.$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\pi^{((1-s)/2 - s/2)} \Gamma(s/2)}{\Gamma((1-s)/2)}, \{s=0.5\} = 1 \right.$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\pi^{((1-s)/2 - s/2)} \Gamma(s/2)}{\Gamma((1-s)/2)}, \{s=0.501\} = 0.994642 \right.$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\pi^{((1-s)/2 - s/2)} \Gamma(s/2)}{\Gamma((1-s)/2)}, \{s=0.505\} = 0.973496 \right.$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\pi^{((1-s)/2 - s/2)} \Gamma(s/2)}{\Gamma((1-s)/2)}, \{s=0.51\} = 0.947691 \right.$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\pi^{((1-s)/2 - s/2)} \Gamma(s/2)}{\Gamma((1-s)/2)}, \{s=0.52\} = 0.898088 \right.$$

This formula is 1 only when a= 0.5 .

From this it can be seen that there is no zero point unless the real part is 0.5.

(s=a+bi)

And, There are zero points such as 0.5+i14.1347, 0.5+i21.022, 0.5+i25.0108 etc.

Certification complete.

References

1. Riemann, Bernhard (1859). "Ueber die Anzahl der Primzahlen unter einer gegebenen Grösse".
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3. E. Bombieri, "Problems of the millennium: The Riemann hypothesis," CL Y,(2000).
4. John Derbyshire, Prime Obsession: Bernhard Riemann and The Greatest Unsolved Problem in Mathematics, Joseph Henry Press,2003, ISBN 9780309085496.



I am a psychiatrist now and also a doctor of brain surgery before.





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I would like to receive an email. I will not answer the phone.

Currently 57 years old

Born on November 26, 1961

(I am very poor of English. Almost all document are google-translation.)

When converted to English by Google translation, it becomes cryptic to me.

But, I read letter by google translation.

In my case, if you translate it into English by google translation, I do not know what is written in my paper. For me, foreign languages such as English (actually not good at Japanese) is a demon.

As soon as it is translated into English, it turns into a cipher for me.

postscript

The cold when I found the first one is still continuing now and this may be my last post. I may have discovered another by surging my energy and it may not be counter example.

It may be written as a will.

I am writing this at the limit of power.

I write this with spitting blood.

I will post it in a hurry, as long as I have not done it before I die.

2/11/19 11:18 AM

2/11/19 11:18 AM