Original article

Proof of Riemann hypothesis

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march, 8, 2019

Abstract

Let a be real number of 0< a <1.
(1)= cos[x*ln1]/1^a – cos[x*ln2]/2^a + cos[x*ln3]/3^a – cos[x*ln4]/4^a + cos[x*ln5]/5^a............

(2)= sin[x*ln1]/1^a – sin[x*ln2]/2^a + sin[x*ln3]/3^a – sin[x*ln4]/4^a + sin[x*ln5]/5^a.............

Then, at this time,
The imaginary solution of the equation (1)^2+(2)^2=0 exists only when a = 0.5.

x is an infinite non-trivial zero. At the same time satisfying (1) and (2) is x, that is, an infinitely present non-tribial zero.

Introduction

(1)= [1 - cos(x*ln2)/√2 + cos(x*ln3)/√3 - cos(x*ln4)/√4 + cos(x*ln5)/√5.....] = 0

(2)= [sin(x*ln2)/√2 - sin(x*ln3)/√3 + sin(x*ln4)/√4 - sin(x/n5)/√5 +......] = 0

The condition satisfying (1) and (2) at the same time is x of ζ(s) = 0.5 + x i.

The real solution of the equation (1)^2+(2)^2=0 exists only when a=0.5.

There are infinite number of common solutions.
That is, x has infinite number.
Here i14.1347 is an imaginary number, but only 14.1347 excluding i is called a real number.

x in the equation below is a real number with the same number removed from ix, ie 14.1347.

Discussion

“Let a be real number of $0 < a < 1$.
A real solution that satisfies the equation for x will exist only when a=0.5.”

(1)^2+(2)^2=0
Equal “Let a be a real number of $0 < a < 1$.
If a≠0.5, the equation (1)^2+(2)^2=0 will have no real solution.
And
“If a≠0.5, it will always be (1)^2+(2)^2 >0 for any real number x.”

The following equation is derived.

1 – [1/2^c - 1/3^c + 1/4^c - ....]
+ [(log2)^2/2^c - (log3)^2/3^c + (log4)^2/4^c - (log5)^2/5^c........] x^2/2!
- [(log2)^4/2^c - (log3)^4/3^c + (log4)^4/4^c - (log5)^4/5^c..........]x^4/4!
+ [(log2)^6/2^c - (log3)^6/3^c + (log4)^6/4^c - (log5)^6/5^c.........]x^6/6!
- [(log2)^8/2^c - (log3)^8/3^c + (log4)^8/4^c - (log5)^8/5^c..........]x^8/8!
..........=0……(1)

[(log2)^1/2^c - (log3)^1/3^c + (log4)^1/4^c - (log5)^1/5^c + ...]x^1/1!
- [(log2)^3/2^c - (log3)^3/3^c + (log4)^3/4^c - (log5)^3/5^c +..........]x^3/3!
+ [(log2)^5/2^c - (log3)^5/3^c + (log4)^5/4^c - (log5)^5/5^c +.........]x^5/5!

- [(log2)^7/2^c - (log3)^7/3^c + (log4)^7/4^c - (log5)^7/5^c + ...]x^7/7!
..........=0…..(2)

This is transformed as follows.
(1) = abs[cos[x*ln1]/1^a – cos[x*ln2]/2^a + cos[x*ln3]/3^a – cos[x*ln4] /4^a +......]=0
(2) = abs[sin[x*ln1]/1^a – sin[x*ln2]/2^a + sin[x*ln3]/3^a – sin[x*ln4] /4^a +.......]=0
equal
(1) = abs[1- 2^(-a)*cos[x*ln2] + 3^(-a)*cos[x*ln3] - 4^(-a)*cos[x*ln4] + ...]=0
(2) = abs[-2^(-a)*sin[x*ln2] + 3^(-a)*sin[x*ln3] - 4^(-a)*sin[x*ln4] +.......]=0

Functions of y=(1)^2+(2)^2 may have contacts on the x axis only when a=0.5.
"Let a be a real number of 0 <a <1.
Many real solution that satisfies the equation[y=(1)^2+(2)^2=0] for x will exist only when a is 0.5."
Equal
"Let a be a real number of 0 <a<1. If a is not 0.5, the equation[y=(1)^2+(2)^2=0] for x will not have imaginary solutions."
Here i 14.1347 is an imaginary number, but only 14.1347 excluding i is called a real number.

Given the graphs (x-y coordinates) of y=(1) and y=(2),
The intersection of these function curves exists on the x axis only when a=0.5, It is the same as saying.
Both curves are curves that cross infinitely with the x axis.

For example
\sum_{n=1}^{infty} {sin(x*log(2n-1) / (2n-1)^0.5)} - \sum_{n=1}^{infty} {sin(x*log(2n) / (2n)^0.5) } =0
no result

\sum_{n=1}^{8}{sin(x*log(2n-1) / (2n-1)^0.5)} - \sum_{n=1}^{8} {sin(x*log(2n) / (2n)^0.5) } =0

x ≈ ± 14.3717865317719...
x ≈ ± 20.5353367023333...

\sum_{n=1}^{6}{sin(x*log(2n-1) / (2n-1)^0.5)} - \sum_{n=1}^{6} {sin(x*log(2n) / (2n)^0.5) } =0
x ≈ ± 14.7038183593949...
x ≈ ± 20.4686923712559...
x ≈ -25.8668931610348...

\sum_{n=1}^{4}{ sin(x*log(2n-1) / (2n-1)^0.5)} - \sum_{n=1}^{4} { sin(x*log(2n) / (2n)^0.5) } =0
x ≈ ± 14.7928569381480...
x ≈ ± 20.3561266380874...
x ≈ -25.6892885758586...

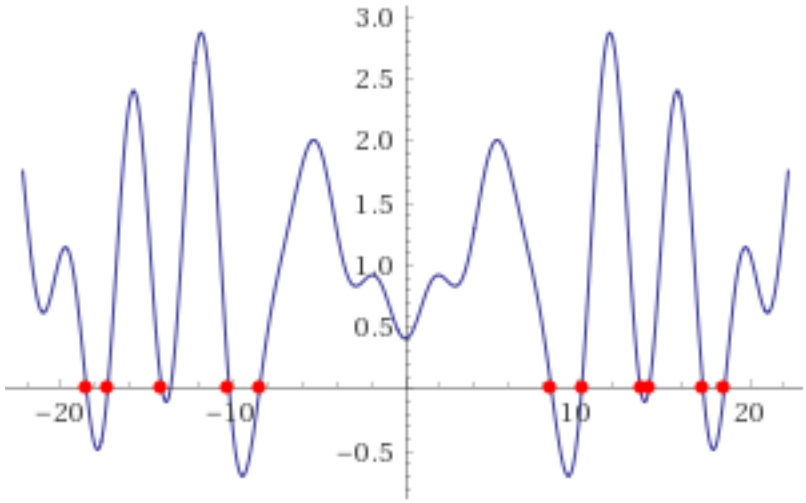
\sum_{n=1}^{8} { cos(x*log(2n-1) / (2n-1)^0.5)} - \sum_{n=1}^{8} { cos(x*log(2n) / (2n)^0.5) }=0
x ≈ ± 24.2276551073765...
x ≈ ± 27.9883414031635...
x ≈ ± 34.7774103370118...
x ≈ ± 38.2185101049319...

\sum_{n=1}^{6} { cos(x*log(2n-1) / (2n-1)^0.5)} - \sum_{n=1}^{6} { cos(x*log(2n) / (2n)^0.5) }=0
x ≈ ± 23.9871467084466...
x ≈ ± 27.8090639516693...
x ≈ ± 34.5235573825490...
x ≈ ± 37.7895048018595...

cos(x*log1)/1^0.5 - cos(x*log2) /2^0.5 + cos(x*log3)/3^0.5 - cos(x*log4)/4^0.5+ cos(x*log5)/5^0.5 - cos(x*log6)/6^0.5+ cos(x*log7)/7^0.5 - cos(x*log8)/8^0.5 =0
x ≈ ± 14.5009595964996...

cos(x*log1)/1^0.5 - cos(x*log2)/2^0.5 + cos(x*log3)/3^0.5 - cos(x*log4)/4^0.5+ cos(x*log5)/5^0.5 - cos(x*log6)/6^0.5 =0
x ≈ ± 14.1376840053681….

$$\frac{\cos(x\log(1))}{\sqrt{1}} - \frac{\cos(x\log(2))}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\cos(x\log(3))}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\cos(x\log(4))}{\sqrt{4}} + \frac{\cos(x\log(5))}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{\cos(x\log(6))}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{\cos(x\log(7))}{\sqrt{7}} - \frac{\cos(x\log(8))}{\sqrt{8}} = 0$$



If it can be calculated to infinity, the proof holds, but I am in trouble because I can not calculate.

Postscript

About half a year ago, I had succeeded to some extent the formula to find non-trivial zeros. I think that it is placed on viXra.
On the net, I learned that there are expressions and papers for completely and accurately obtaining non-trivial zeros, and since then I have stopped developing expressions for non-trivial zeros.
It was impossible with ln alone and it was impossible without using sin or cos.
Also, I thought that this research result was useless for proof of Riemann hypothesis.
However, in my dreams, I was taught that this research result is greatly useful for Riemann hypothesis proof.
Therefore now I use it to write a proof of Riemann hypothesis.

References

1. Riemann, Bernhard (1859). “Ueber die Anzahl der Primzahlen unter einer gegebenen Grösse”.
2. John Derbyshire, Prime Obsession: Bernhard Riemann and The Greatest Unsolved Problem in Mathematics, Joseph Henry Press,2003, ISBN 9780309085496.
3) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Riemann_hypothesis

postscript

Although I could find only this, I found that this is an intermediate course, ln, cos, and sin can represent non-trivial zeros, but I have found that there is a large error, a completely error free paper (Site?) And found it abandoned.
But it may have been an event in a dream.

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

mmm82889@yahoo.co.jp 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.
Postscript
Until now, I have failed many times and it seems useless this time, but this time I have absolute confidence. Perhaps I will die today or tomorrow. I will write it as my will.
Also, for children's tuition, write as a will.
Although I could do mathematics, but I could not do anything afterwards, continued to be deceived by people, who did not understand the heart of men, only failed in life, as a will of repentance of a man who sent a life of anguish leave.
The prize money of 100 million yen is given to my two children.
postscript
The following items were attached to the title, but it disappeared now.
ζ Star man, appearing in my dream and say it. "cos[x*ln1] /1^a – cos[x*ln2]..... "
Infinite next is 0 Therefore, ...
There are many ways to prove Riemann hypothesis. However, I think that this is the only way that Earthling can understand.
postscript
I will put out before my life goes down. I did the last inspection. Please give all the prize money to my child.
postscript
Please compile properly. I am very poor of English. Thanking you in advance. postscript I do not understand English translated into English by

google translation, I translate again into Japanese by google translation again, and I can not understand the translation.