

# Disproof of the Riemann hypothesis

subtitle(infinite world)

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## Abstract

As the number grows close to the limit, 0.5 becomes equal to zero.  
This is why Riemann hypothesis can not be proved.  
That is Riemann hypothesis is a mistake.

## introduction

Near the very hard and far-reaching limits of human thinking, the world becomes extremely far and 0.5 and 0 become equal.

However, almost no articles or articles mentioning this could be found.

And, next infinite is zero.

## Discussion

The world is repeating endless Big Bang.

Big Bang happened once, not only.

It is extremely difficult for humanity to feel infinity.

What human beings can sense is in the range of up to a trillion.

No, it will be extremely difficult even to feel the signs. Perhaps it is up to 100 million that human beings can feel.

No, it is extremely difficult even to feel 100 million, and you should be able to feel only to 10,000. It is difficult even to get to the world.

In the limited world 0.5 and 0 are different.

However, 0.5 and 0 are indistinguishable in the infinite world in the distance.

$$\infty + 0.5 = \infty = \infty + 0 \quad (1)$$

and

$$\infty + 1 = \infty = \infty - 2 \tag{2}$$

$$\infty + 1000 = \infty = \infty - 1000 \tag{3}$$

$$\infty + 100000000000 = \infty = \infty - 200000000000 \tag{4}$$

It would be safe to say that infinity absorbs everything.

In an extremely distant world of infinity, a small value of 0.5 equals 0.

This is the reason why we can not prove Riemann's hypothesis.

A world completely different from the extremely limited world in which humanity lives is an infinite (large universe) world.

There, both 2 and 3 are equal to 0.

It is because it is a far-off infinite world.

However, modern mathematics does not seem to incorporate this concept.

Also, it seems that the computer created by humanity does not contain an infinite world (concept).

The opinion that prime numbers exist infinitely, and the opinion that twin primes exist infinitely, the numbers disappear in infinity and become equal to zero.

Therefore, it can not exist infinitely.

Also, it is written on the net that there were people who said that "parallel lines always intersect at infinity", but this is also because parallel lines become zero at infinity.

I believe what the great mathematicians were talking about.

For example, assuming that infinity is a denominator, both 10000000 and 1000000 become zero.

That is, in an infinite world, it is no exaggeration to say that all numbers will be zero.

$$\frac{a}{\infty} = 0 \quad a \text{ is real number, in an infinite world.} \tag{5}$$

The real value 0.5, which is assumed to be the existence of nontrivial zeros of Riemann hypothesis, becomes 0 when the imaginary value becomes infinite.

Therefore, Riemann hypothesis is mistake.

When the imaginary number approaches infinity, it is assumed that the nontrivial zero of Riemann's hypothesis is a real number 0.5 which is 0.49, 0.48, 0.47 ... 0.42, 0.40 ... 0.3 ... 0.2 ... 0.1 ... and infinity It becomes 0 when it becomes.

The reason why 0.5 does not appear in the formula in Riemann hypothesis is that mathematics knew the above (the distortion of the number at infinity).

In other words, we can not but judge that mathematics is far above human beings.

It can be said that mathematics is the truth, the truth, and the god.

and, next infinite is zero.

$$\infty \rightarrow zero \tag{6}$$

It seems that no book is written anywhere on the net that next infinite is zero.

However, it is certain that next infinite is zero.

This is also true as Big Bang gradually produces infinity and repeatedly returns to zero over time.

After returning to zero, Big Bang occurs again, and infinity will occur soon.

The world has existed since the eternal age of eternity, and it has been through infinite times of big bang and now.

I do not know when the infinitely expanding universe returns to zero at once and causes a Big Bang again. We do not feel humanity's feeling, and it seems that only God can feel this.

Disproof is complete.

## References

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- [3] Toshiro Takami, Simulation of Nontribial Zero Point of Riemann Zeta Function. viXra: 1901.0432