

The characteristic of primes

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Abstract

In this paper, we propose the axiomatic regularity of prime numbers.

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1 Introduction

In 1859, Riemann [Rie59] showed a deep connection between non-trivial zeros of the Riemann zeta-function and the prime numbers. Our motivation is to axiomatize the structure of primes.

2 Results

These below are some patterns of number.

Let t_n denote the n th triangular number. Then

$$t_n = \binom{n+1}{2} \quad n \geq 1,$$

where $\binom{n}{k}$ is the binomial coefficients.

Let F_n be the n th Fibonacci number. Then

$$F_n = \frac{(1 + \sqrt{5})^n - (1 - \sqrt{5})^n}{2^n \sqrt{5}},$$

where n is a positive integer.

Let B_n be the n th Bernoulli number. Then

$$B_n = (-1)^{n+1} n \zeta(1-n),$$

where $\zeta(1-n)$ is the Riemann zeta-function.

If $p(n)$ denotes the total number of partitions of n , then

$$p(n) \sim \frac{e^{\pi\sqrt{2n/3}}}{4n\sqrt{3}},$$

where n is a positive integer.

Postulate 2.1 (Peano Postulates). Given the number 0, the set \mathbf{N} , and the function σ . Then:

1. $0 \in \mathbf{N}$.
2. $\sigma : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$ is a function from \mathbf{N} to \mathbf{N} .
3. $0 \notin \text{range}(\sigma)$.
4. The function σ is one-to-one.
5. If $I \subset \mathbf{N}$ such that $0 \in I$ and $\sigma(n) \in I$ whenever $n \in I$, then $I = \mathbf{N}$.

We define $1 = \sigma(0)$, $2 = \sigma(1)$, $3 = \sigma(2)$, etc. Next, we propose the fundamental properties of prime numbers.

Postulate 2.2. Given a prime number p , $\chi(n)$ denotes the number of third positive divisor of n , $\sigma(n)$ denotes the sum of positive divisors of n , and $\Delta(n)$ denotes the number of positive divisors of n besides 1 and n . Then:

1. $2 \leq p$.
2. $4 \nmid p$.
3. $(-1)^{\chi(p)} = 1$.
4. $3 \leq \sigma(p)$.
5. $\Delta(p) = 0$.

References

- [Rie59] B. Riemann. Ueber die Anzahl der Primzahlen unter einer gegebenen Grösse. *Monatsber. Akad. Berlin*, pages 671–680, 1859.