

# Cousin Primes Conjecture

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## Abstract

Cousin Primes Conjecture were performed using WolframAlpha and Wolfram Cloud from the beginning this time, as in the case of Twin Primes that we did the other day.

Cousin Primes and Twin Primes have exactly the same dynamics.

All Cousin Primes are executed in hexagonal circulation. It does not change in a huge number (forever huge number).  
In the hexagon, Cousin Primes are generated only at  $(6n+1)(6n+5)$ . [n is a positive integer]

When the number grows to the limit, the denominator of the expression becomes very large, and primes occur very rarely, but since Cousin Primes are  $4/3$  times the square of the distribution of primes, the frequency of occurrence of Cousin Primes is very equal to 0.

However, it is not 0. Therefore, Cousin Primes continue to be generated.

If Cousin Primes is finite, the Primes is finite.  
The probability of Cousin Primes  $4/3$  times the square of the probability of the appearance of the Prime.  
This is contradictory. Because there are an infinite of Primes.

That is, Cousin Primes exist forever.

## key words

Hexagonal circulation, Cousin primes,  $4/3$  times the square of the probability of the Primes

## Introduction

First, say  $6n+5=6n-1$ .

Also, as I say first, Cousin Primes and Twin Primes have almost the same frequency of appearance, so it can be said that they are the same.

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The Cousin Primes is represented as  $(6n+1)$  or  $(6n -1)$ . And,  $n$  is positive integer.

All Cousin Primes are combination of  $(6n+1)$  and  $(6n -1)$ .

That is, all Cousin Primes are a combination of 1th-angle and 5th-angle.

1th-angle is  $(6n+1)$ .

5th-angle is  $(6n -1)$ .

$(6n -2)$ ,  $(6n)$ ,  $(6n+2)$  in are even numbers.

$(6n+1)$ ,  $(6n+3)$ ,  $(6n -1)$  are odd numbers.

The Cousin Primes are  $(6n+1)$  and  $(6n -1)$ .

The following is a Cousin Primes.

There are no prime numbers that are not  $(6n -1)$  or  $(6n+1)$ .

7 ———  $6n+1$  (Cousin primes)

11 ———  $6n -1$

13 ———  $6n+1$  (Cousin primes

17 ———  $6n -1$

19 ———  $6n+1$  (Cousin primes

23 ———  $6n -1$

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Bellow are Cousin Primes.

$(3, 7)$ ,  $(7, 11)$ ,  $(13, 17)$ ,  $(19, 23)$ ,  $(37, 41)$ ,  $(43, 47)$ ,  $(67, 71)$ ,  $(79, 83)$ ,  $(97, 101)$ ,  $(103, 107)$ ,  
 $(109, 113)$ ,  $(127, 131)$ ,  $(163, 167)$ ,  $(193, 197)$ ,  $(223, 227)$ ,  $(229, 233)$ ,  $(277, 281)$ ,  $(307, 311)$ ,  
 $(313, 317)$ ,  $(349, 353)$ ,  $(379, 383)$ ,  $(397, 401)$ ,  $(439, 443)$ ,  $(457, 461)$ ,  $(463, 467)$ ,  $(487, 491)$ ,  
 $(499, 503)$ ,  $(613, 617)$ ,  $(643, 647)$ ,  $(673, 677)$ ,  $(739, 743)$ ,  $(757, 761)$ ,  $(769, 773)$ ,  $(823, 827)$ ,  
 $(853, 857)$ ,  $(859, 863)$ ,  $(877, 881)$ ,  $(883, 887)$ ,  $(907, 911)$ ,  $(937, 941)$ ,  $(967, 971)$ .....

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I wrote bellow the distribution of Cousin Primes.

(number).....	(Sexy prime).....	(Twin Prime).....	(Cousin Primes)
100000.....	2447.....	1224.....	1216
200000.....	4295.....	2160.....	2136
300000.....	6003.....	2994.....	3975
400000.....	7650.....	3804.....	3817
500000.....	9184.....	4565.....	4559
600000.....	10688.....	5331.....	5334
700000.....	12138.....	6061.....	6085
800000.....	13587.....	6766.....	6798

900000.....	15000.....	7472.....	7471
1000000.....	16386.....	8169.....	8144
2000000.....	29419.....	14871.....	14742
3000000.....	41559.....	20932.....	20826
4000000.....	53224.....	26860.....	26629
5000000.....	64481.....	32463.....	32308
6000000.....	75417.....	37915.....	37787
7000000.....	86165.....	43258.....	43125
8000000.....	96705.....	48617.....	48288
9000000.....	107042.....	53866.....	53468
10000000.....	117207.....	58980.....	58622
90000000.....	801602.....	401089.....	401025
100000000= $1 \times 10^8$ .....	879908.....	430311.....	440258

There are 9592 Primes to  $1 \times 10^5=100000$ .

Probability is  $\frac{9592}{100000}$ .

In this, there are 1216 Cousin Primes. Probability is  $\frac{1216}{100000}=0.01216$

and  $[\frac{9592}{100000}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3}=0.01226752853...$

and

There are 78498 Primes to  $1 \times 10^6=1000000$ .

Probability is  $\frac{78498}{1000000}$ .

In this, there are 8144 Cousin Primes. Probability is  $\frac{8144}{1000000}=0.008144...$

and  $[\frac{78498}{1000000}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3}=0.008215914672$

and

There are 664579 Primes to  $1 \times 10^7=10000000$ .

Probability is  $\frac{664579}{10000000}$ .

In this, there are 58622 Cousin Primes. Probability is  $\frac{58622}{10000000}=0.0058622$

and

$[\frac{664579}{10000000}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3}=0.005888699632133...$

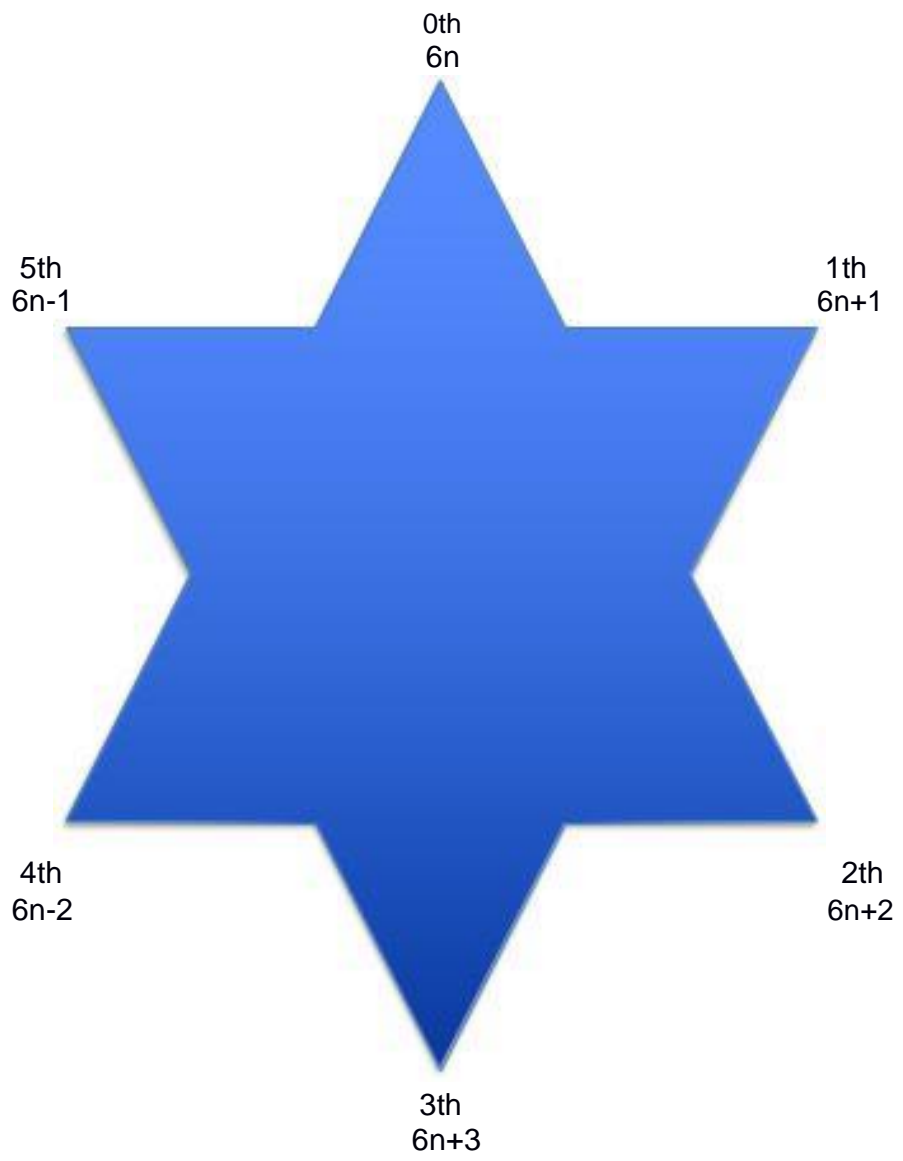
There are 5761455 Primes to  $1 \times 10^8 = 100000000$ .

Probability is  $\frac{5761455}{100000000}$ .

In this, there are 440258 Cousin Primes. Probability is  $\frac{440258}{100000000}=0.00440258$

and  $[\frac{5761455}{100000000}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3}=0.004425909052127...$

As in the case of Twin Primes, constant =  $4/3$  even in Cousin Primes.



## Discussion

Although not found in the literature, cousin primes and twin primes have exactly the same dynamics.

This means that if twin primes are infinite, cousin primes are infinite.

The probability that Cousin Primes will occur  $4/3$  times the square of the probability that a Prime will occur in a huge number, where the probability that a prime will occur is low from the equation (1).

While a Primes is generated, Cousin Primes be generated.

And, as can be seen from the equation below, even if the number becomes large, the degree of occurrence of Primes only decreases little by little.

$$\pi(x) \sim \frac{x}{\log x} \quad (x \rightarrow \infty) \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log(10^{20}) &= 20 \log(10) \approx 46.0517018 \\ \log(10^{200}) &= 200 \log(10) \approx 460.517018 \\ \log(10^{2000}) &= 2000 \log(10) \approx 4605.17018 \\ \log(10^{20000}) &= 20000 \log(10) \approx 46051.7018 \\ \log(10^{200000}) &= 200000 \log(10) \approx 460517.018 \\ \log(10^{2000000}) &= 2000000 \log(10) \approx 4605170.18 \\ \log(10^{20000000}) &= 20000000 \log(10) \approx 46051701.8 \\ \log(10^{200000000}) &= 200000000 \log(10) \approx 460517018 \end{aligned}$$

(Expected to be larger than  $\log(10^{200000})$ )

As  $x$  in  $\log(x)$  grows to the limit, the denominator of the equation also grows extremely large. Even if primes are generated, the frequency of occurrence is extremely low. The generation of Cousin Primes is approximately the square of the generation frequency of primes, and the generation frequency is extremely low.

However, as long as Primes are generated, Cousin Primes are generated with a very low frequency.

When the number grows to the limit, the denominator of the expression becomes very large, and primes occur very rarely, but since Cousin Primes are  $4/3$  times the square of the distribution of Primes, the frequency of occurrence of Cousin Primes is very equal to 0.

However, it is not 0. Therefore, Cousin Primes continue to be generated.

However, when the number grows to the limit, the probability of the Cousin Primes appearing is almost 0 because it is  $4/3$  times the square of the probability of the appearance of the Prime. It is a subtle place to say that almost 0 appears.

Use a contradiction method.

If Cousin Primes is finite, the Primes is finite.

The probability of Cousin Primes  $4/3$  times the square of the probability of the appearance of the Prime.

This is contradictory. Because there are an infinite of Primes.

That is, Cousin Primes exist forever.

Proof end.

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