Refuting Logic of the Goldbach Conjecture in Riemann Analysis

The automobile method is distributed by means of refuting the Goldbach Conjecture, while stating the Riemann Hypothesis may be stable in 3 dimensions. Thus we understand primes by geometrically weakening the said saddle point by replacing its square value in an open line, that may have a boundary at $D(0,0)$. This prime differential equation is explained where its $dt$ value is the rate of change of prime equivalency.

$$- \sum N_T = b_4$$

We find meaning in this system. We will call it the boundary closure of equivalency
Goldbach Conjecture: \( a + b \neq 2N \geq 4 \) \((a, b \text{ prime})\) is found and thus refuted

\[
\{A\} = \{a_1 = 2, a_2 = 5, a_3 = 38, a_4 = 223, a_5 = 34\}, \quad \{B\} = \{b_1 = -1, b_2 = -2, b_3 = 5, b_4 = 8, b_5 = 13\}
\]

\{T\} produces these prime outputs

\[
\begin{align*}
x^2 + a_1 &= 11 \\
x^3 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n + b_1 &= 17 \\
x^4 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n + a_1 &= 47 \\
x^5 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n + a_2 &= 131 \\
x^6 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n + b_2 &= 367 \\
x^7 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n + a_2 &= 1103 \\
x^8 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n + a_3 &= 3323 \\
x^9 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n + b_3 &= 9851 \\
x^{10} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n + a_3 &= 29567 \\
x^{11} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n + a_4 &= 88801 \\
x^{12} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n + b_4 &= 265717 \\
x^{13} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n + a_4 &= 797389 \\
x^{14} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n + a_5 &= 2391523 \\
x^{15} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n + b_5 &= 7174471 \\
x^{16} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n + a_5 &= 21523399
\end{align*}
\]

\( \Sigma P = 32285717, \quad \{T\} = \Sigma P + 200 = 32285917 = p, \quad \Delta G = Max = 200. \)

\( A_n \) has two states:

- between \( a_1, a_2, s_{m(1,2)} = 3(n-1) + 2, a_1 + a_2 = 2 + 5 = 7 = p_1 \)
- between \( a_3, a_4, s_{m(1,2)} = 185(n-1) + 38, a_3 + a_4 = 38 + 223 = 261, \text{ only odd} \)
- and \( a_4, a_5, s_{m(1,2)} = -189(n-1) + 223, a_4 + a_5 = 223 + 34 = 257 = p_2 = 2^3 + 1, n = 3 \)

**7 Steps:**

\[
X_1 = 2^{2(12)+1} + X_2 = 2^{2(9)+1} + X_3 = -6 \cdot 2^{2(8)+1} + X_4 = 5 \cdot 2^{2(6)+1} + X_5 = 10 \cdot 2^{2(3)+1} + X_6 = -2^{2(2)+1} - r =
\]

\[
32285917, \text{ when } r = 3, \Sigma P + 200 = N_T \Sigma X_n - r
\]

\( N_T = \{1, -1, -6, 5, 10, -1\} \)
Proposition 1.0  If the set by \( N_T \) is consistent to \( \{ T \} \), every value is geometric to the Riemann Sum that is geometric to \( N_T \Sigma X_n - r \) since \( r \in X \).

Proposition 1.1  If the value \( r \in X \), then \( 2 \in \Delta G \) by \( 2 \cdot 100 \)

Statement 1.0  If \( \frac{1}{10}(\Sigma P + 200) = .32285917 \), then \( \frac{1}{10}(\Sigma P + 200) = 32.285917 = \Delta R \)

Consider \( 2R \)

Axiom 2.0

If \( \{ T \} \), is broken by polynomials of maximum degree polynomials, \( n = 16 \), \( p = 21523399 \) by Proposition 1.0 and Proposition 1.1, \( 2R = 64.571834 \approx 4n + .57 \), then \(.57\), is roughly \( 3 \cdot .19 \), then we conclude \( + r \cdot .19 \), a geometric component, \( n=16 \) is magnitude \( 8 \), since its prime has 8 digits. \( \sum_{n=p}^{i=\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \neq 0 \), then \( \Sigma N_T = 8 \), so \( \sum(a + b) \) is non-singular.

Consider \( 10^{2R} \approx 3.7310752 \cdot 10^{64} \)

\( 10^{63.60974076...} \neq a + b \) was found to have no two primes to complete this sum

That is:

\[ (1) \quad 40713717371737119098789000001000000000000000000000000000000008 \]

Statement 1.1  \( R \) fits 5 \( \{ a + b \} \) sets, where \( a,b \) are prime of \( R = 10^{64.60974076...} \), then geometrically \( 64.609740 - 64.571834 = .037906 \), so \( 10^{(2R+.037906...-1)} \neq a + b \)

Axiom 2.1

If \(.037906\) has an action of 37 followed by 906 our number is parsed a prime (37) from \([p] \quad 40[71](37)[17](37)[17](37)[11]9098789000001... \) includes \([p]=\{71,17,17,11\} \), set closes.
Statement 1.2  If primes 11 and 17 are derivatives of \( \{T\} \) of polynomial degree \( n = 2, 3 \) \( 9098789000001|r \), then its system spread beyond \( \text{mod } r \) is 35 or 36 of continuous 0’s, counting until 8. Since endpoint 8 is double the starting point of (1), the \( 9098789|7 \) or the magnitude of steps in \( N_T \Sigma X_n - r \).

Statement 1.3  If \( 407(13)7(17)3(71)7(37)11… \), then \( [p] = \{13, 17, 71, 37\} \) which is separated by 7,3,11 or \( \text{mod } 7, \text{mod } r \), and the first system output of \( \{T\} \) we conclude the system to have no balance beyond prime digit places 23, and 29. So (1) may deplete on 63.

Axiom 2.2

63 has factors /1, 3, 7, 9, 21, 63/; since 21, is only odd, and 23 marks the digits limit before a \( X_n \) spread of 6, our 63 digit number cannot fit a Goldbach sum of two primes if the span beyond digit 29, is 35 even 0 values, which doubles the midpoint, but the midpoint cannot be divided since the system is only odd. \( |B_n| = 7 \), for 6 decimal factoring.

Conclusion:

The system (1) cannot hold two primes since Statement 1.0, Statement 1.1, Statement 1.2 concludes a movable variable at prime digit value of 29. Since this value is market by 1, and 8|2 and 4|2, but 1 is held at the inflection of numerical asymmetry. So the only sums which complete (1) are odd. By Statement 1.1, and the idea that 35, is semi-prime by \( 7 \cdot 5 \): The system now has three consecutive primes 3,5,7 that reduces by r, so the values describe 0 in \( \{T\} \). By the initial statements, 3,5,7 move the system on 3,7 numbers that repeat but force a semi-prime gap, as \( 2r \) is held between 23 and 29 and the geometric system between initial prime groups \( \circ 2 \circ, \text{and } \circ 3 \circ \). So geometrically beyond the stretch of .037906, the action group in decimal notation forces component 906, to break even on the sub group 453, which forces the counting index to be deduced as 5 or a set of 5 \{a+b\} from (1) being extended by \( (n+1) \) 0 digits. Then 403|13=31, which is the other action 31. Notice how the number 13 reverses 31, and 17 reverses 71, all of which are prime. So we continued expressing these values until the gap called zero room for primes. The number (1) was checked by the analysis to hold no two primes. \( 453 - \frac{1}{4} \Delta G = 403 \), odd

The sum of \( |N_T| \neq 1 = 21 \), which is 63|r. Then each set is non-singular. We conclude (1) to break \( (a + b) \neq 2n \) since 19 is derived once in the system as geometric prime component, as in Axiom 2.0. 7 steps forces the \( A_n \) middle only odd. By Axiom 2.2 the system 63|7=9, or 63|7 = \( r^2 \). G.C. breaks geometrically by even (1).
Exploration:

This is what I explore: \( p_1p_2 \) eliminate a triangle \((3,3,4)\) that's non euclidean to \((3,4,5)\)

\[
\int e^x\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}\,dx = \int e^x\sqrt{1-(e^x)^2}\,dx, \text{ where } u = 1 + e^x, \ du = e^x\,dx, \text{ integrate by } e^x = e^x > p_1p_2
\]

\[
\int \sqrt{u(2-u)}\,du = \frac{1}{2}(u-1)\sqrt{2u-u^2} + 1/2(sin^{-1}(u-1)) + C, \quad 1/2(u-1)\sqrt{2u-u^2} + 1/2(sin^{-1}(u-1))
\]

\[
\int \sqrt{(u-1)^2+1}\,dx = \int \sqrt{-\sin^2\theta + 1}\cos\theta\,d\theta = \int \cos^2\theta\cos\theta\,d\theta = \int \cos^2\theta\,d\theta = (0.5\cos\theta + 0.5)d\theta
\]

\[= 0.5\sin\theta + 0.5\theta = 0.5\sin\theta + 0.5\theta + C = 1/2(u-1)\sqrt{2u-u^2} + 1/2(sin^{-1}(u-1)) + C\]

so \( y = \int e^x\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}\,dx = 0.5(e^x)\sqrt{2(e^x + 1) - (e^x + 1)^2} + 0.5(sin^{-1}(e^x)), \text{ locating } (T) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \text{ on } x = 0 \)

\[
\int \sqrt{(x^2-1)/(x^2+2)}\,dx = E(sin^{-1}(x/\sqrt{2})/2, \quad 0.5(e^x)\sqrt{2(e^x + 1) - (e^x + 1)^2} + 0.5 \int \sqrt{(x^2-1)/(x^2+2)}\,dx \approx \int \sqrt{(y^2+1)/(y^2+2)}\,dy \text{ denote this integral as the area under } y^2 = p, \text{ so } 2R(2) = XYZ
\]

\[
\int (sec^3x/\sqrt{y^2+1+1})dx = \int (sec^2x(x\tan^2x+1 = sec^2x\sqrt{y^2+1+1}))dx \text{ where tanx = y, dy = sec}^2x\,dx, \quad C = 0
\]

\[
\int (sec^3x/\sqrt{y^2+1+1})dx = \int sec^2x\,dx = 2secx\sin x\,dx = secx, \quad sinx = \sqrt{(u-1)/u}
\]

\[
\int (sec^3x/\sqrt{\tan^2x+1+1})dx = \int sec^3x/\sqrt{sec^2x+1})\sqrt{sin^2x}dx \text{ so } \int 0.5\sin^{-1}du = 0.5 \int \frac{sin^{-1}du}{\sqrt{y^2+1}}
\]

\[
0.5\int \sqrt{(u^2-1)/udu, \quad u = \sinw, \quad du = \cos(w)dw \text{ then } \int \frac{\cos^2w}{\sin^2w} dw = 0.5 \int \cos^2\sin w/\sin w = \text{ when } w = x...
\]

\[
\int F(x)dx = (2/3)\int (\sin x^2/2-2F(1/4)((\pi - x)^2/2)) = (2/3)(sec^2(tan^{-1})y)\sqrt{1 -(u^2)^2/2F(1/4(\pi - 2sin^{-1}G))/2})+C = \int F(y)dy
\]

\[
\int \sqrt{(y^2+1)/(y^2+2)}\,dy = iE(isinh^{-1}(y/\sqrt{2})/2) + C, \text{ denoted as hyperbolic function triangulation}
\]

so \( iE(isinh^{-1}(y/\sqrt{2}))2 = (2/3)(G^{-1/2}\sqrt{1-G^2} - 2F(1/4(\pi - 2sin^{-1}G)/2)) + C)\),

then \( 3E(isinh^{-1}(y/\sqrt{2})/2) = \sqrt{G} \sqrt{1-G^2} - 2F(1/4(\pi - 2sin^{-1}G)/2), \text{ if } G = e^x \text{ if } x \in T \)

\[
3E(y) = F(G), \quad 0 = 0 \text{ if } @ sinh^{-1}(y/\sqrt{2}), \quad y = \sqrt{2}, \quad \sqrt{2} = x, \quad A,B \text{ rest in } \sqrt{n}, \text{ as } n = 2 \text{ G represents the condition values to connect exponentially if } sec^2(tan^{-1})y. \text{ If } \cos^2x + \sin^2x = 1, \text{ sec}^2x = 1 + tan^2x \text{ so }
\]

\[
sec^2(tan^{-1})y = 1 + tan^2(tan^{-1})y
\]

So \( G = 1 + tan^2(\theta) \), by complex variables we eliminate \( x,y \) so \( z = x + iy \), then hold G as symmetric to

\[
\int 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi
\]

\[
0.5(e^x)\sqrt{2(e^x + 1) - (e^x + 1)^2} + C \int 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi = G_{4|2n}, \quad p \text{ eliminated by}
\]
\[
\int \sqrt{(y^2 + 1)/(y^2 + 2)} \, dy \to 3, 3, 4 \text{ are eliminated by: X.Y.Z. } \leftrightarrow \infty
\]

These values are rational smooth so we eliminate \( p_2 \) and \( p_3 \).

The original data set:

\[
X. \sqrt[11]{x} = 3 + \frac{101}{160} - \frac{1}{25}, \text{ correct to 6 decimals}
\]

\[
Y. \sqrt[13]{y} = 3 + \frac{177}{233} - \frac{91}{300} + \frac{1}{105}, \text{ correct to 5 decimals}
\]

\[
Z. \sqrt[17]{z} = 4 + \frac{53}{233} + \frac{3}{105} - \frac{1}{9}, \text{ correct to 8 decimals}
\]

\[
X - Y - Z + \int \int |\Delta R| dxdydz + \int \int \Delta n^2 dn - Z_0 dn \Delta n2 | = [z]
\]

through \( z \) containing a hyperbola that is non euclidean so:

Let \( p_1 \) and \( p_2 \) simply define a metric space that is referential to its principal value. Prove that \( f(x, y) \) there is no matrix \( [n]^n \) an integer \( \mathbf{N} \) if \( f(x, y) = x^b - ay + ay^n \), given \( a = b + 1 \) so \( D(p_1, p_2) = N \) if \( p_1 \) and \( p_2 \) \( \neq N1 \)

**Suppose \( b \) is always prime, but not on degree \( n+1 \).**

Let \( f(x, y) = x^d - 5xy + 5y^2 \), \( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 5y \), \( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -5x + 25y^2 \), where \( a = 5 \), wisely chosen

\[
\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 5y \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 12x^2, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -5x + 25y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 100y^3, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -5
\]

\( 4x^3 - 5y = 0, -5x + 25y^2 = 0, x = 5y^4, 4(5y^4)^3 - 5y = 0 \text{ so } 500y^{12} - 5y = 0, y(100y^{11} - 1) = 0 \)

\( y(1, y) = 0, y2 = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{100}, x1 = 5(0)^4 = 0, x2 = 5(\frac{1}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{100}) = (x1, y1), (\frac{1}{100}, \frac{1}{100}) = (x2, y2) \)

\[
\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 12x^2 \Rightarrow 12(x1)^2 = 0, 12(x2)^2 = \frac{100}{100^{10}}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 100(y1)^3 \Rightarrow 100(y1)^3 = 0, 100(y2)^3 = \frac{100}{100^{10}}
\]

\( D(0, 0) = 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 25, -25 < 0, D(\frac{1}{100}, \frac{1}{100}) = \frac{1}{100}, \frac{1}{100} - 25 = 300 - 25 = 275, 275 > 0 \) as allowed to earlier by squares. Saddle point at \( (0, 0) \) and a local min \( (\frac{1}{100}, \frac{1}{100}) \). To show that is example allows proof as follows. Let condition \( a-b+1 \) then \( ba^2 = 100 \text{ so } b(b-1) = 11, \text{ a prime.} \)

To generalize \( f(x, y) \) as \( f(x, y) = x^d - axy + ay^n \), \( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = bx^{b-1} - ay, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = ax + a^2y^b \)

\[
\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = bx^{b-1} - ay \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = (b-1)x^{b-2}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = ax + a^2y^b \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = ba^2y^{b-1} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -a
\]

\( bx^{b-1} - ay = 0, -ax + a^2y^b = 0, x = ay^b, y(ba^{b-1} - a) = 0 \text{ so } ba^{b-1} = ay = 0, \)

\( y1 = 0, y2 = \frac{1}{100}, x1 = a(0)^{1/3} = 0, x2 = a(\frac{1}{100})^{1/3} = \frac{a}{100}, y(\frac{1}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{100}) = 0\)

\( (0, 0) = (x1, y1), (\frac{1}{100}, \frac{1}{100}) = (x2, y2), 144 : 8 = x^2 \) so \( \exists (y1y2) = \emptyset, [x] = 3\sqrt{2} \)

\[
\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = b(b-1)x^{b-2} \Rightarrow b(b-1)(x1)^2 = 0, b(b-1)(x2)^2 = \frac{b(b-1)100}{100^{10}}, \quad 100\int \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} \, dx = 100iEisin^{-1}(y/\sqrt{2})2
\]

\[
\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 100y^3 \Rightarrow 100(y1)^3 = 0, 100(y2)^3 = \frac{100}{100^{10}}, \text{ so } y \text{ is the set of all primes } \{p\} \to \{\sqrt{P}\} \text{ scaled by } 100
\]

\( D(0, 0) = 0 \cdot 0 - a^2, -a^2 < 0, D(\frac{1}{100}, \frac{1}{100}) = \frac{100(b-1)}{100^{10}}, \quad \frac{100(b-1)}{100^{10}} - a^2 = 100(b-1) - a^2 = N, N > 0 \)

Saddle point \( (0, 0) \) and a local min \( (\frac{a}{100^{10}}, \frac{1}{100}) \) then the scaling operator is \( n+1 \) equivariant.
If $e$ is always $\ln(e) = 1$, $p > 1$, so $x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ Then $z$ is solved for all $p$ is eliminated from the space: $e^{x^2} + e^{y^2} = e^{z^2}$ So we showed $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ since $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$, contained by $\nabla p_1 p_2$ and $4(a^2) = 100$, then $6^{2S} - 2^{2S} = 5^{2S} + 3^{2S}$ responds by Riemann analysis.

$$F(\varphi, k) = F(\varphi|k^2) = F(\sin \varphi; k) = \int d\theta/\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \theta}, \text{ } F \text{ is an Incomplete Elliptic Integral of the first kind}$$

$$E(\varphi, k) = E(\varphi|k^2) = E(\sin \varphi; k) = \int d\theta/\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \theta}, \text{ } E \text{ is an Incomplete Elliptic Integral of the second kind}$$

$$\int d\theta/\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \theta} = \int d\theta/\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \theta}, \text{ implies } \int d\theta(1 - k^2 \sin^2 \theta) = \theta \text{ } = M_0'/M_1$$

Thus the gap of the pythagorean given $X, Y, Z$ have allowed magnitude to adjust $0 < 2 < 6 \rightarrow 11 - 13 - 17$ Every Manifold must match its radian manifold, if every linear node sits on the line of intersection.

then $k^2 = m \rightarrow 2\pi n + C = M, \text{ on } (M_1, M_2, M_3) = (s + 1, s, s + 3) \text{ so } M \text{ Magnitude Correct } (s = \{S\})$)

Using Wolfram’s Method in Mathematica the given Integrals are complete:

**EllipticE, an Algorithm in Wolfram Language Documentation:**
**EllipticE [m]** gives the complete elliptic integral $E(m)$
**EllipticE [\varphi, m]** gives the complete elliptic integral of the second kind $E(\varphi|m)$

Then the pythagorean theorem is proved through the function system:

$$a^{1/2} + b^{1/2} = c^{1/2}\text{ is also true so by } \int \sqrt{(y^2 + 1)/(y^2 + 2)}dy = 1/r$$

$$\int (1/r)dr = \ln r = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{G\sqrt{1-G^2}} - 2F(1/4(\pi - 2\sin^{-1}G)(2))) + C = Ce^{\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{1-G^2})-2F(1/4(\pi - 2\sin^{-1}G)(2))} = r, \text{ so by } G = 1 + \tan^2(\theta)$$

$$\theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2 = \theta_3^2 \text{ for a translation between}$$

first and second kind elliptic functions on $\theta \neq 100$

If $\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} = \frac{1}{1^s} + \frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{3^s} = \frac{6^s + 3^s + 2^s}{6} = [y]$ We know $\zeta(s) = 0$ when $s$ is one of $-2, -4, -6, \ldots$

$$\ln \zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} = \frac{1}{1^s} - \frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{3^s} = \frac{6^s - 3^s + 2^s}{6} = -[y]$$

So (s) is satisfied by the closure of equivalency and the saddle point within pole, $s=1$

$$If - \sum N_T = b_4$$

We know $a_n$ is doubled by $\{T\}$ with no negative values $b_1 + b_2 = r$

Then the shape is reflected across the $x$ axis with a segment bridging $a_n$

We call this linear aim of the boundary closure of equivalency as follows.
Rationalization:

If \( s = \frac{1}{2} + it \), our set \( \{s\} \) leaves the boundary of \( t \in T \) closed (1) by \( G \). If every value is contained by \( r \in R \) of our smooth set manifolds in \( 3X - Y - Z \) dimensions. Given the Riemann Hypothesis, \( \theta = t \), or \( \{s\} = \frac{1}{2} + i\theta \)

Then let \( \sum T = t \), Riemann Zeta Function can be replaced by its antecedent elements in square geometry \( \pm [x] \)

Now \( z = x + iy \) is polar equivalent to its polar equation \( \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2 = \theta_3^2 \). \( \diamond \) for a translation between first and second kind elliptic functions on \( \theta \neq 100 \), thereby \( C \) is completely eliminated, or zeroed by the moving vertex.

The dispersion of primes is collected at the boundary of a semi-prime. We now call this the automobile method. When \( r=0 \), Riemann’s Hypothesis simply describes a shape in Euclidean space, but invisible to its imaginary radii.

Goldbach is hitherto, the boundary sum of an arbitrary Riemann Space of rational smoothness checked through:

\[
\{T\} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \{S\} \frac{d\hat{\theta}}{dt} = 0 \text{ everywhere in } \zeta(s) = 0 \text{ upon a full cycle' matrix.}
\]

Then it is not solved on \( [n \times n] \), a square matrix, but given room on \( 1 \times n \) or a row vector of solvable polynomials, given the sets were non-singular, the analogy was to promote the inverse space of an invertible matrix.

If one takes the derivative of this 15 piece polynomial set, its integral is the inverse operation, noting the set becomes contained then on \( \frac{1}{6^n} \), thus a prime composite of the prime containment in the finite field that divides the integer system until 17 is reversed at its prime 71, or \( p+54 \). Then \( p=-17 \). 54 is the lower value with \( 18r \) is geometric of the inverse notation of our deemed non-singular set, which is really a matrix being communicatively transposed, until our 63 digit system, which divides \( 63|3 = 21 \), or \( |\Sigma|N_T| \neq 1 \) being reflected until termination of the action 7.

\[
\Sigma N_T = 8 \text{, even, while its total reflection } \Sigma|N_T| = 24 \text{, also even } \rightarrow \Sigma|N_T||r = \Sigma N_T
\]

Then the system truly is geometric to \( T \).

We note the system does imply \( 63|? = r^2 \), which moves our matrix subset past the point of \( 15(r+1)+r=63 \), so we have shifted \( \{A\} \) and \( \{B\} \) through 7 steps in prospect of \( \pm r \). The negative \( r \) value implies negative curvature on the finite field that expresses magnitude until the shape has no outer boundary to connect to, if the Riemann Manifold is the same unit spread width it started with, in this case \( p=11 \). So our saddle point never divides until \( 11(2r)-r \).

This concludes the base point of \( 2r=d \), or a diameter \( 11d-r=63 \), the matter can be solved both reflections in the right, as in the left, which we show in doubling the starting digit by the last in (1). Then (1) is an immutable even, or unable to be fragmented by \( p_1 + p_2 \). Then by the building of \( A,B \) sets, \( p_1 \) or \( p_2 \) moves to a negative value creating a gap that no longer follows the allotted system digits.

References:

Adaptations from: Homogeneous Riemannian Manifolds with Applications to Primes by Thomas Halley