

# THE BINARY GOLDBACH CONJECTURE AND CIRCLES OF PARTITION

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we use a new method to study problems in the additive number theory (see [1]). With the notion of circle of partition as a set of points whose weights are natural numbers of a particular subset under an additive condition we are almost able to prove the binary Goldbach conjecture.

## 1. Introduction

The Goldbach conjecture dates from 1742 out of the correspondence between the Swiss mathematician Leonard Euler and the German mathematician Christian Goldbach. The problem has two folds, namely the binary case and the ternary case. The binary case ask if every even number  $\geq 6$  can be written as a sum of two primes, where as the ternary case ask if every odd number  $\geq 7$  can be written as a sum of three prime numbers. The ternary case has, however, been solved quite recently in the preprint [2] culminating several works. Though the binary problem remains unsolved as of now there has been substantive progress as well as on its variants. The first milestone in this direction can be found in (see [6]), where it is shown that every even number can be written as the sum of at most  $C$  primes, where  $C$  is an effectively computable constant. In the early twentieth century, G.H Hardy and J.E Littlewood assuming the Generalized Riemann hypothesis (see [9]), showed that the number of even numbers  $\leq X$  and violating the binary Goldbach conjecture is much less than  $X^{\frac{1}{2}+c}$ , where  $c$  is a small positive constant. Jing-run Chen [4], using the methods of sieve theory, showed that every even number can either be written as a sum of two prime numbers or a prime number and a number which is a product of two primes. It also known that almost all even numbers can be written as the sum of two prime numbers, in the sense that the density of even numbers representable in this manner is one [8], [7]. It is also known that there exist a constant  $K$  such that every even number can be written as the sum of two prime numbers and at most  $K$  powers of two, where we can take  $K = 13$  [5].

In [1] we have developed a method which we feel might be a valuable resource and a recipe for studying problems concerning partition of numbers in specified subsets of  $\mathbb{N}$ . The method is very elementary in nature and has parallels with configurations of points on the geometric circle.

Let us suppose that for any  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  we can write  $n = u + v$  where  $u, v \in \mathbb{M} \subset \mathbb{N}$  then the new method associate each of this summands to points on the circle generated in a certain manner by  $n > 2$  and a line joining any such associated points on the circle. This geometric correspondence turns out to useful in our development, as

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*Date:* March 20, 2021.

*2010 Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 11P32, 11A41; Secondary 11B13, 11H99.

*Key words and phrases.* Number theory, Goldbach conjecture, additive sets.

the results obtained in this setting are then transformed back to results concerning the partition of integers.

## 2. The Circle of Partition

Here we repeat the base results of the method of circles of partition developed in [1].

**Definition 2.1.** Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $\mathbb{M} \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ . We denote with

$$\mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{M}) = \{[x] \mid x, y \in \mathbb{M}, n = x + y\}$$

the **Circle of Partition** generated by  $n$  with respect to the subset  $\mathbb{M}$ . We will abbreviate this in the further text as CoP. We call members of  $\mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{M})$  as points and denote them by  $[x]$ . For the special case  $\mathbb{M} = \mathbb{N}$  we denote the CoP shortly as  $\mathcal{C}(n)$ . We denote with  $\|[x]\| := x$  the **weight** of the point  $[x]$  and correspondingly the weight set of points in the CoP  $\mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{M})$  as  $\|\mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{M})\|$ . Obviously holds

$$\|\mathcal{C}(n)\| = \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}.$$

**Definition 2.2.** We denote the line  $\mathbb{L}_{[x],[y]}$  joining the point  $[x]$  and  $[y]$  as an axis of the CoP  $\mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{M})$  if and only if  $x + y = n$ . We say the axis point  $[y]$  is an axis partner of the axis point  $[x]$  and vice versa. We do not distinguish between  $\mathbb{L}_{[x],[y]}$  and  $\mathbb{L}_{[y],[x]}$ , since it is essentially the the same axis. The point  $[x] \in \mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{M})$  such that  $2x = n$  is the **center** of the CoP. If it exists then we call it as a **degenerated axis**  $\mathbb{L}_{[x]}$  in comparison to the **real axes**  $\mathbb{L}_{[x],[y]}$ . We denote the assignment of an axis  $\mathbb{L}_{[x],[y]}$  to a CoP  $\mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{M})$  as

$$\mathbb{L}_{[x],[y]} \hat{=} \mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{M}) \text{ which means } [x], [y] \in \mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{M}) \text{ with } x + y = n.$$

*Remark 2.3.* In the following we consider only real axes. Therefore we abstain from the attribute *real* in the sequel.

**Proposition 2.4.** *Each axis is uniquely determined by points  $[x] \in \mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{M})$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $\mathbb{L}_{[x],[y]}$  be an axis of the CoP  $\mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{M})$ . Suppose as well that  $\mathbb{L}_{[x],[z]}$  is also an axis with  $z \neq y$ . Then it follows by Definition 2.2 that we must have  $n = x + y = x + z$  and therefore  $y = z$ . This cannot be and the claim follows immediately.  $\square$

**Corollary 2.5.** *Each point of a CoP  $\mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{M})$  except its center has exactly one axis partner.*

*Proof.* Let  $[x] \in \mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{M})$  be a point without an axis partner being not the center of the CoP. Then holds for every point  $[y] \neq [x]$  except the center

$$x + y \neq n.$$

This is a contradiction to the Definition 2.1. Due to Proposition 2.4 the case of more than one axis partners is impossible. This completes the proof.  $\square$

**Notations.** We denote by

$$\mathbb{N}_n = \{m \in \mathbb{N} \mid m \leq n\} \quad (2.1)$$

the **sequence** of the first  $n$  natural numbers.

### 3. The Fundamental Theorem and its Conclusions

**Theorem 3.1** (Fundamental). *Let  $n, r, m \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\mathbb{M} \subseteq \mathbb{N}$  and  $\mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{M})$  be a non-empty CoP with an axis  $\mathbb{L}_{[x], [n-x]} \hat{\in} \mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{M})$ <sup>1</sup>. The CoP  $\mathcal{C}(n+r, \mathbb{M})$  is non-empty if and only if holds  $x+r \in \mathbb{M}$ .*

*Proof.* Since  $\mathbb{L}_{[x], [n-x]} \hat{\in} \mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{M})$ ,  $x$  and  $n-x$  are members of  $\mathbb{M}$ . And due to the premise also  $x+r \in \mathbb{M}$ . Then holds

$$n+r-(x+r) = n-x \in \mathbb{M}.$$

Ergo there is an axis

$$\mathbb{L}_{[x+r], [n+r-(x+r)]} = \mathbb{L}_{[x+r], [n-x]} \hat{\in} \mathcal{C}(n+r, \mathbb{M})$$

and  $\mathcal{C}(n+r, \mathbb{M})$  is non-empty.

If on the other hand  $\mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{M})$  is an empty CoP then we look for an arbitrary non-empty CoP  $\mathcal{C}(n-r, \mathbb{M})$  with  $2 \leq r \leq n-6$ . Since  $\mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{M}) = \emptyset$  then holds for any axis point  $[y] \in \mathcal{C}(n-r, \mathbb{M})$  in virtue of the first part of this proof

$$y+r \notin \mathbb{M} \text{ or } n-(y+r) = n-r-y \notin \mathbb{M}.$$

But the last relation is impossible due to

$$\mathbb{L}_{[y], [n-r-y]} \hat{\in} \mathcal{C}(n-r, \mathbb{M}) \neq \emptyset.$$

It remains  $y+r \notin \mathbb{M}$ . □

**Corollary 3.2.** *Let the requirements of Theorem 3.1 be fulfilled. If the base set  $\mathbb{M}$  is an infinite set and there exists a non-empty CoP  $\mathcal{C}(n_o, \mathbb{M})$  then there exist infinitely many positive integers  $n > n_o$  with non-empty CoPs  $\mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{M})$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $\mathbb{L}_{[x], [n-x]}$  be an axis of  $\mathcal{C}(n_o, \mathbb{M})$ . Then is due to Theorem 3.1 also  $\mathcal{C}(n_o+r_1, \mathbb{M})$  non-empty with  $r_1 > 0$  and if  $x+r_1 \in \mathbb{M}$ . From this CoP we can continue this process with  $r_2 > 0$  to the non-empty CoP  $\mathcal{C}(n_o+r_1+r_2, \mathbb{M})$ . Since the base set is an infinite set this process can be repeated infinitely many. □

*Remark 3.3.* In the sequel means  $\mathbb{P}$  the set of only all **odd primes**.

**Lemma 3.4.** *It is possible to construct all CoPs  $\mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{P})$  containing a certain member  $[x_o]$  with  $n \geq x_o + 3$ .*

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<sup>1</sup>The axis can also be a degenerated axis with  $x = n - x = \frac{n}{2}$  if it exists.

*Proof.* We start with the least generator  $n_o = x_o + 3$  of a CoP containing the axis  $\mathbb{L}_{[3],[x_o]}$  and  $y_o = n_o - x_o$ . Now we consider the axis  $\mathbb{L}_{[y_o],[n_o - y_o]} = \mathbb{L}_{[y_o],[x_o]} \hat{\in} \mathcal{C}(n_o, \mathbb{P})$ . In virtue of Theorem 3.1 holds also

$$\mathbb{L}_{[y_1],[n_1 - y_1]} = \mathbb{L}_{[y_o + d_o],[n_o - y_o]} \hat{\in} \mathcal{C}(n_o + d_o, \mathbb{P})$$

and therefore

$$\mathbb{L}_{[y_o + d_o],[n_o - y_o]} = \mathbb{L}_{[y_1],[x_o]} \hat{\in} \mathcal{C}(n_1, \mathbb{P})$$

with  $y_1 = y_o + d_o$  and  $n_1 = n_o + d_o$ , if  $d_o$  is the distance to the immediately subsequent prime after  $y_o$ . Thus we have found with  $\mathcal{C}(n_o, \mathbb{P})$  and  $\mathcal{C}(n_1, \mathbb{P})$  two CoPs both containing  $[x_o]$ . Since  $y_1$  is the immediately subsequent prime after  $y_o$  there is no CoP  $\mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{P})$  with  $n_o < n < n_1$  containing  $[x_o]$  because there is no axis  $\mathbb{L}_{[x_o],[y]} \hat{\in} \mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{P})$  between

$$\mathbb{L}_{[x_o],[y_o]} \hat{\in} \mathcal{C}(n_o, \mathbb{P}) \text{ and } \mathbb{L}_{[x_o],[y_1]} \hat{\in} \mathcal{C}(n_1, \mathbb{P}).$$

By virtue of Corollary 3.2 we can repeat this procedure with  $y_1, y_2, \dots, d_1, d_2, \dots$  and  $n_1, n_2, \dots$  infinitely many often and obtain a chain of axes

$$\mathbb{L}_{[y_o],[x_o]}, \mathbb{L}_{[y_1],[x_o]}, \mathbb{L}_{[y_2],[x_o]}, \dots, \mathbb{L}_{[y_s],[x_o]}, \dots$$

of the chain of all CoPs

$$\mathcal{C}(n_o, \mathbb{P}), \mathcal{C}(n_1, \mathbb{P}), \mathcal{C}(n_2, \mathbb{P}), \dots, \mathcal{C}(n_s, \mathbb{P}), \dots$$

containing all the fixed point  $[x_o]$ . □

By virtue of Lemma 3.4 let

$$\mathbb{G}_x := \{n \in 2\mathbb{N} \mid [x] \in \mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{P})\}, x \in \mathbb{P} \quad (3.1)$$

be the set of the generators of all CoPs containing the point  $[x]$  and

$$\mathbb{G}_x(n) := \{m \in \mathbb{G}_x \mid m \leq n\} \quad (3.2)$$

the set of such generators not greater than  $n$ . Further let be

$$\mathbb{G}(n) := \bigcup_{\substack{p \in \mathbb{P} \\ 3 \leq p \leq n-3}} \mathbb{G}_p(n). \quad (3.3)$$

**Corollary 3.5.** *From Proposition 3.6 and (3.2) follows immediately*

$$|\mathbb{G}_p(n)| = \pi(n) - \pi(p).$$

**Proposition 3.6.** *For all  $p \in \mathbb{P}$  holds*

$$\mathbb{G}_p = \mathbb{P} + \{p\} \text{ and } \mathbb{G}_p(n) = \mathbb{P}_n + \{p\}$$

where  $\mathbb{P}_n = \mathbb{P} \cap \mathbb{N}_n$ .

*Proof.* Since  $[p] \in \mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{P})$  also holds  $[n - p] \in \mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{P})$  and hence  $n - p \in \mathbb{P}$  and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{G}_p &= \{n \in 2\mathbb{N} \mid n - p \in \mathbb{P}\} \\ &= \{q + p \mid q \in \mathbb{P}\} \\ &= \mathbb{P} + \{p\}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows obviously that  $\mathbb{G}_p(n) = \mathbb{P}_n + \{p\}$ . □

**Lemma 3.7** (Main Lemma). *Let  $\mathbb{G}_x(2n)$  by virtue of (3.2) be the generator set of CoPs containing the point  $[x]$  such that their generators are not greater than  $2n$  by  $n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \geq 3$ . Then contains  $\mathbb{G}(2n)$  as defined in (3.3) all even numbers between 6 and  $2n$  inclusively.*

*Proof.* (under construction) At first we prove that the following statement is equivalent to the claim

$$\forall n \in 2\mathbb{N} \mid 6 \leq n \leq 2n \text{ holds } \mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{P}) \neq \emptyset. \quad (3.4)$$

Let be

$$\omega(n, p) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } p > n - 3 \vee n - p \notin \mathbb{P} \\ 1 & \text{for } n - p \in \mathbb{P}. \end{cases} \quad (3.5)$$

Then is obviously

$$\|\mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{P})\| = \{p \in \mathbb{P} \mid 3 \leq p \leq n - 3, \omega(n, p) > 0\}$$

and for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\mathbb{G}_p(2n) = \{m \in 2\mathbb{N} \mid 6 \leq m \leq 2n, \omega(m, p) > 0\}.$$

It follows that if  $\mathcal{C}(2n, \mathbb{P}) = \emptyset$  then holds

$$\omega(2n, p) = 0 \text{ for } 3 \leq p \leq 2n - 3$$

and reversely. And this means that the sets  $\mathbb{G}_p(2n)$  contain for no  $p$  the generator  $2n$  and reversely that if  $\mathcal{C}(2n, \mathbb{P}) \neq \emptyset$  then  $2n$  belongs to at least one set  $\mathbb{G}_p$ . The equivalence between (3.4) and the claim of this lemma is demonstrated.

Now we assume that for the even number  $2n_o$  holds that  $\mathbb{G}(2n_o)$  contains all even numbers between 6 and  $2n_o - 2$  except  $2n_o$ . This would mean that holds  $\mathcal{C}(2n_o, \mathbb{P}) = \emptyset$  and  $\mathcal{C}(n, \mathbb{P}) \neq \emptyset$  for even  $6 \leq n \leq 2n_o - 2$ .

... (In future here is to do some efforts in order to replace this placeholder.)

Because there is a prime  $p_o$  and an even number  $d_o$  such that  $p_o - d_o$  is also prime and it holds

$$[p_o - d_o] \in \mathcal{C}(2n_o - d_o, \mathbb{P})$$

then holds in virtue of Theorem 3.1 that there is an axis

$$\mathbb{L}_{[p_o], [2n_o - p_o]} \hat{\in} \mathcal{C}(2n_o, \mathbb{P}).$$

But this contradicts the assumption that  $\mathcal{C}(2n_o, \mathbb{P}) = \emptyset$ . Hence  $2n_o$  is member of

$$\mathbb{G}(2n_o) = \{6, 8, \dots, 2n_o - 2, 2n_o\} = 2\mathbb{N}_{n_o} \setminus \{2, 4\}$$

and the CoP  $\mathcal{C}(2n_o, \mathbb{P})$  is non-empty.  $\square$

Since we have not made any restriction on the even number  $2n_o$  this statement is valid for all even numbers. Empirical calculations by the authors are resulted in confirmation of this statement for even generators until more than  $2 \cdot 10^8$ .

**Corollary 3.8.** *From Lemma 3.7 follows by  $n \rightarrow \infty$*

$$\mathbb{G}(n) \longrightarrow 2\mathbb{N} \setminus \{2, 4\}.$$

This means that there are no empty CoPs with the base set  $\mathbb{P}$  for all even generators  $\geq 6$  and proves the following Theorem.

**Theorem 3.9** (Binary Goldbach Conjecture). *For all even numbers  $\geq 6$  there exists at least one representation as sum of two primes.*

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