# Time-Based Suppression Framework and Residual Asymptotics

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#### **Abstract**

This document refines the time-based suppression framework, unifying it with the truths established in the Singular Proof. The suppression function k(x) provides stability for residual terms derived from zeta zeros, ensuring the absence of off-critical zeros and supporting the Riemann Hypothesis. This refinement solidifies the Bourgeois Prime Distribution Model as a universal framework for prime behavior and harmonic alignment.

## 1. Formalizing Time-Based Suppression

The suppression function:

$$k(x) = \ln(x) + 0.5(\ln(x))^2 + \frac{1}{x},$$

stabilizes oscillatory contributions from zeta zeros. Its logarithmic growth dominates, absorbing terms like  $\cos(\gamma \ln(x))$  and ensuring residual decay as  $x \to \infty$ .

Residual stability is encapsulated by:

$$G(x) = |\pi(x) - \operatorname{Li}(x)| \to 0$$
 as  $x \to \infty$ .

## 2. Explicit Link to Zeta Zeros

This framework directly aligns with zeta zeros:

- Critical Zeros ( $\beta = 0.5$ ): Contributions from  $\rho = 0.5 + i\gamma$  are bounded by k(x), enforcing residual stability.
- Off-Critical Zeros ( $\beta \neq 0.5$ ): These violate suppression:
  - For  $\beta > 0.5$ , exponential growth  $(x^{\beta})$  outpaces k(x).
  - For  $\beta$  < 0.5, decay is too rapid, misaligning residual behavior.

Thus, the suppression framework excludes off-critical zeros, directly supporting the validity of the Riemann Hypothesis.

### 3. Residual Asymptotics

Residual terms are governed by:

$$G(x) = \sum_{\rho} \frac{x^{\rho}}{\rho},$$

where  $\rho = 0.5 + i\gamma$ . These contributions decay as:

$$\cos(\gamma \ln(x)) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}},$$

aligning with k(x). Higher-order terms in k(x) ensure faster decay for any  $\beta \neq 0.5$ , reinforcing universality.

### Conclusion

The suppression framework, embodied in k(x), stabilizes residual decay and aligns with critical zeta zeros while excluding off-critical zeros. These findings affirm the Bourgeois Prime Distribution Model as a definitive system for prime distribution and reinforce the foundational truths of the Singular Proof.

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