Misiec´s conjecture

Abstract

In a previous work analysing the Riemann zeta function it was possible to verify that the summation of the primes when divided by a prime number would lead to a graph that was exactly the same if turned into the graph of the sin of the same function. In this very previous work I show that it is possible to obtain a formula to know if a number is a prime number derived from the observation of the behavior of the graph of the sum. What would not only support the idea of the critical line of thenon trivial zeros but could greatly enhance computer algorithms for the pirme numbers finding.

Keywords: Prime, algorithms for prime, zeta function, conjecture

Introduction

Let the observation of the graph below be true for the diferente states of equation described in lines below the graph. Simplifying the equation of the sum to an individual cell, then it is possible to establish a rule for the prime number as it follows at the end of the paper, called the misiec´s conjecture for the prime number definition.



Sin (

Let x1c1 be equal x so that

So simplifying for elements contained in the formula of the summation above we have:

Misiec´s conjecture: Let x= 1/n\*n^(1/2+n\*ni) if n is a prime number then the sin(x)=x, and if not the number is not a prime number. Eventhough the conjecture does not hold true the x value obtained turns every number x to have the same value of the Sin of x, and this types of numbers can have a name for it: misiec´s complex zeta numbers. They all behave and respect the squeeze theorem of sin(x)/x when x tends to the limit of 0, and like prime numbers only having an integer as the result of the division when divided by itself.

Now we must ask: why is it important ?

If we want to prove the existence of eigenvalues that plot to the origin or what numbers go to zero, the numbers must satisfy the squeeze theorem, meaning that there can be only one number in between two functions so that the numbers obtained remain in between those functions at a distance of “0”, and are only related to themselves for zero as the point in the origin that equals zero for the function considered. The squeeze tehorem states for the limit of x->0 of the sins(x)/(x) function equals 1, so if someone can find within the zeta function numbers that always fall in this category of behavior one can prove that this numbers are only related to the result of a function that equals zero, or the numbers that satisfy the condition sin(x)=x will have its value correlated to the origin or to the zero point because it could only exist if it satisfies the condition of going to zero, as the theorem states.

“If you want to check type on the google calculator on the search bar "(1/29\*29^(1/2+29\*29\*i)" and then copy the result and type Sin(answer), you obtain the same number for every possible number, it just aproximates to the closest number , for instance: the result (-0.0459389178 - 0.179923246 i) , its sin is -0.0466680832 - 0.18070473 i, now do that only for sin 29 it is sin of 29 is -0.66363388421 but the sin of -0.66363388421 is -0.61598353781.

It is placed here only as na empiric formalism to prove that the staqtement holds true for any number, here chosen to be 29, but in fact this behavior goes on for every number.”

Following a demonstration of a code that allows to see the behavior of the log of the function of sinx=x showing how it behaves for prime numbers, first, and then to th even negative integers.

sq=Table[j,{j,1000}]

n=Select[sq,PrimeQ,(100)]

r=Table[k1,{k1,100}]

sq2=Table[k,{k,100}]

n3=sq2\*-1

f=(((Pi+1)\*r)\*Sqrt[(-2\*Pi\*r)/((Pi+1)\*r)])/((Sqrt[(2\*Pi\*r)^2+2\*Pi\*r/n]))

bb=Im[f]

s1c1=((1/2)+bb\*r\*Sqrt[-1])/n

s1c=ReIm[s1c1]

z=Sin[s1c]

v=z-s1c

PolarPlot[Log[v],{v,-200,200}]



Second code for the negative even integers:

sq=Table[j,{j,1000}]

n=Select[sq,PrimeQ,(100)]

r=Table[k1,{k1,100}]

sq2=Table[k,{k,100}]

n3=sq2\*-1

f=(((Pi+1)\*r)\*Sqrt[(-2\*Pi\*r)/((Pi+1)\*r)])/((Sqrt[(2\*Pi\*r)^2+2\*Pi\*r/2\*n3]))

bb=Im[f]

s1c1=((1/2)+bb\*r\*Sqrt[-1])/2\*n3

s1c=ReIm[s1c1]

z=Sin[s1c]

v=z-s1c

PolarPlot[Log[v],{v,-200,200}]

Conclusion

One of questions that are still not answered is which functions equals zero or which points get mapped onto the origin after the transformation. In this brief paper it is demonstrated by emprism that all of the numbers x that satisfies the condition x= 1/n\*n^(1/2+n\*ni) where the sin (x)=x, are indeed plotted to the origin or have their values linked to the limit of x going to zero, meaning they only exist in between themselves and zero, thus the squeeze theorem allows to prove that after the transformation all of the numbers n can be found to satisfy the conditions impose by the Riemann hyposithesis, and the conjecture for the numbers that satisfy the squeeze theorem are the numbers that satisfy the Rieman Hyposthesis is true.



They behave exactly the same for the log of v where v = z-s1c when z = sin (s1c), and it behvaes the same for Log (v)=z/s1c.