Functions of Misiec's zeta complex numbers

Abstract

This small letter had as its initial purpose simply to express the importance of discovering numbers that respect the confrontation theorem, but that until then had not been identified and named, but it became a manifesto in favor of using these numbers that were discovered at random when studying the Riemann zeta function, which has several applicabilities and properties.

What would happen to the world that rests its dynamics on so many and varied forms of wave frequencies, from celestial satellites, to magnetic resonance machines, from radio to television, from sensitive spectrophotometry devices, to data transmissions by cell phone , weather radars, radio telescopes, observations about the atom and its subparticles, and so many other ways of using numbers that represent the outer reality that manifests itself through electromagnetic waves, if and if only if Heisenberg's own principle could be violated , in the sense of finding a mathematical form that could by means of transformation instantly express what a wave is and its frequency, without the misrepresentation that the imprecision of the instruments and of mathematics itself, when interfering in reality, distances the truth from the external information and that which is expressed numerically. The climatic data themselves that make their calculations and predictions based on data collected by means of instruments that sensitively measure the sweeps of physical quantities, such as temperature, pressure, wind speed, humidity, salinity, Ph, all through sensors that detect ultimately, the simple variation of electromagnetic waves emanating from these sources. A number that could express at the instant of the collapse of the wave function, at the instant of the measurement the most true magnitude possible, which would allow not only the measurement but also shorten enormous distances between the numerical imperfections of the collected data and its true abstract expression. That would be the case if we could transform the numbers trivially used in everyday life, from natural integers, into a complex expression of a magnitude that is representable both in real numbers and their representation in the imaginary. Therefore, it must be considered that such a number would rest on the aspect of compliance with the confrontation theorem, making the representation of the wave in terms of sine equal to the same number that represented this sine wave function, at the exact moment that the values tend to the immeasurable, here referred to mathematically as zero (0), or what to understand otherwise, would be the moment of the wave's collapse in its measurement.

And if that number existed, how many wonders could not be poured out, as blessings to humanity, causing the measurements of wave frequencies to be instantly converted into numerical quantities, even if complex, that most truly expressed the numbers of the reality that surrounds us.

Studying Riemann's zeta function, I came across an empirical finding that the graphs of the sum of numbers expressed on the explicit form of s1c = ((1⁄2) + bb \* r \* Sqrt [-1]), when considered bb , as the imaginary part of numbers obtained from the imaginary limit of a function of the circumference, ero radius in whole numbers,

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

, when divided by a prime number or a negative even number, could be transformed into numbers that when the sine of these numbers is equated, there would be an equality in the graphical expression of this summation.

After deepening the investigation and analyzing each number of this summation, I arrived at the numerical expression x = 1 / n \* n ^ (1/2 + n \* ni), which has as sine (x) the same value, making the sine (x) relationship = x true for these numbers, which consequently concludes that this number represents the confrontation theorem when x tends to zero

 that would correspond to the collapse of the wave function measured by the instruments. Even for n, any number can be applied so that the result in complex terms does not change. And if we want to relate the intertwined macroscopic quantities, just consider the inverse of the result. These numbers that are obtained by x and respect the relation imposed by the confrontation theorem, I called "complex zeta numbers of misiec." Which can be extended to x = 1 / n \* a ^ (1 / b + n \* ci) still preserving the property of respecting the sine relation of x = x whose expression represents the limit of x tending to zero, when then the sine (x) / x = 1.

“If you want to check, type in the Google calculator in the search bar" (1/29 \* 29 ^ (1/2 + 29 \* 29 \* i) "and then copy the result and type Sin (answer), you get the same number for every possible number, just approach the nearest number, for example: the result (-0.0459389178 - 0.179923246 i), your sine is -0.0424680832 - 0.18070473 i, now do that just for sine of 29, sine of 29 is -0.66363388421, but the sine of -0.66363388421 is -0.61598353781.

It is placed here only as an empirical formalism to prove that the status is true for any number, chosen here to be 29, but in fact, this behavior applies to all numbers. ”

Following is the code that allowed the discovery and its graphical results:

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

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

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

n3=sq2\*-1

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

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

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

bb=Im[f]

bb2=Im[ffff]

s1c=((1/2)+bb\*r\*Sqrt[-1])

s2c2=((1/2)+bb2\*r\*Sqrt[-1])

zx=n

zz=r

x1c1=

x2c2=

xx=1/zx^s1c

j=ReIm[xx]

xy=1/zz^s1c

xz=1/zz^s2c2

jj2=ReIm[xz]

jj=ReIm[xy]

x1c=ReIm[x1c1]

x1d=ReIm[x2c2]

ListLinePlot[x1c/n]

ListLinePlot[Sin[x1c/n]]

ListLinePlot[x1d/n]

ListLinePlot[Sin[x1d/n]]

ListLinePlot[j/n]

ListLinePlot[Sin[j/n]]

ListLinePlot[jj/r]

ListLinePlot[Sin[jj/r]]

ListLinePlot[jj2/r]

ListLinePlot[Sin[jj2/r]]



ListLinePlot[x1c/n]



ListLinePlot[Sin[x1c/n]]



ListLinePlot[x1d/n]



ListLinePlot[Sin[x1d/n]]



ListLinePlot[j/n]



ListLinePlot[Sin[j/n



ListLinePlot[jj/r]



ListLinePlot[Sin[jj/r]]