

Twin Prime Conjecture

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Abstract

I proved the Twin Prime Conjecture.

The probability that $(6n-1)$ is prime and $(6n+1)$ is also prime is $\frac{4}{3}$ times or more the simple square of the probability that a prime number appears. Investigated up to 70 million.

All Twin Primes are executed in hexadecimal notation. It does not change in a huge number (forever huge number).

In the hexagon, prime numbers are generated only at $[6n -1]$ $[6n+1]$. (n is a positive integer)

If the number is very large, the probability of generating a prime number is low, but since the prime number exists forever, the probability of generating a twin prime number is very low, but a twin prime number is produced.

That is, twin primes exist forever.

key words

Hexagonal circulation, Twin Prime, $4/3$ times or more the simple square of the probability

Introduction

In this paper, it is written in advance that 2 and 3 are omitted from prime numbers.

The prime number is represented as $(6n -1)$ or $(6n+1)$. And, n is positive integer.

All Twin Primes are combination of $[6n -1]$ and $[6n+1]$.

That is, all Twin Primes are a combination of 5th angle and 1th angle.

(n is positive integer)

1th angle is $[6n+1]$.

5th angle is $[6n -1]$.

$(6n -2)$, $(6n)$, $(6n+2)$ in are even numbers.

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$(6n - 1)$, $(6n + 1)$, $(6n + 3)$ are odd numbers.

Prime numbers are $(6n - 1)$ or $(6n + 1)$. Except 2 and 3. (n is positive integer).
The following is a prime number.

There are no prime numbers that are not $(6n - 1)$ or $(6n + 1)$.

5 ——— $6n - 1$ (Twin prime)

7 ——— $6n + 1$

11 ——— $6n - 1$ (Twin prime)

13 ——— $6n + 1$

.....

.....

There are 166 prime numbers from 5 to 1000. Probability is $\frac{166}{996}$.

In this, there are 33 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{33}{996} = 0.03313253...$

and $[\frac{166}{996}]^2 \times \frac{6}{5} = 0.0333333...$

There are 2259 prime numbers from 5 to 20000.

Probability is $\frac{2259}{19996}$.

In this, there are 329 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{329}{19996} = 0.01645329...$

and $[\frac{2259}{19996}]^2 \times \frac{6}{5} = 0.0153153685...$

$[\frac{2259}{19996}]^2 \times \frac{5}{4} = 0.0159535089...$

There are 6933 prime numbers from 5 to 70000.

Probability is $\frac{6933}{69996}$.

In this, there are 857 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{857}{69996} = 0.0122435567...$

and $[\frac{6933}{69996}]^2 \times \frac{5}{4} = 0.01226326...$

There are 9590 prime numbers from 5 to 100000.

Probability is $\frac{9590}{99996}$.

In this, there are 1223 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{1223}{99996} = 0.0122304892...$

and $[\frac{9590}{99996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3} = 0.01226339...$

There are 17982 prime numbers from 5 to 200000.

Probability is $\frac{17982}{199996}$.

In this, there are 2107 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{2107}{199996} = 0.0105352107042...$

and $[\frac{17982}{199996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3} = 0.010778841949366...$

There are 25995 prime numbers from 5 to 300000.

Probability is $\frac{25995}{299996}$.

In this, there are 2992 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{2993}{299996} = 0.00997679969...$

and $[\frac{25995}{299996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3} = 0.010011230.....$

There are 33858 prime numbers from 5 to 400000.

Probability is $\frac{33858}{399996}$.

In this, there are 3802 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{3803}{399996}=0.009505095\dots$

and $[\frac{33858}{399996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3}=0.00955322576\dots$

There are 41536 prime numbers from 5 to 500000.

Probability is $\frac{41536}{499996}$.

In this, there are 4564 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{4564}{499996}=0.009128073\dots$

and $[\frac{41536}{499996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3} = 0.0092014234675\dots$

There are 49096 prime numbers from 5 to 600000.

Probability is $\frac{49096}{599996}$.

In this, there are 4564 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{5330}{599996}=0.00888339255595\dots$

and $[\frac{49096}{599996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3}=0.0089275902\dots$

There are 56540 prime numbers from 5 to 700000.

Probability is $\frac{56540}{699996}$.

In this, there are 6060 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{6060}{699996}=0.008657192\dots$

and $[\frac{56540}{699996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3}=0.00869879\dots$

There are 63948 prime numbers from 5 to 800000.

Probability is $\frac{63948}{799996}$.

In this, there are 6765 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{6765}{799996}=0.00845629228\dots$

and $[\frac{63948}{799996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3}=0.00851955749536\dots$

There are 71272 prime numbers from 5 to 900000.

Probability is $\frac{71272}{899996}$.

In this, there are 7471 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{7471}{899996}=0.0083011480051\dots$

and $[\frac{71272}{899996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3} = 0.00836171709822549\dots$

There are 78496 prime numbers from 5 to 1000000.

Probability is $\frac{78496}{999996}$.

In this, there are 8168 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{8168}{999996}=0.00816803267213\dots$

and $[\frac{78496}{999996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3}=0.0082155617456958499122\dots$

There are 148931 prime numbers from 5 to 2000000.

Probability is $\frac{148931}{1999996}$.

In this, there are 14870 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{14870}{1999996}=0.007435014870\dots$

and $\left[\frac{148931}{1999996}\right]^2 \times \frac{4}{3} = 0.0073935104943457366743\dots$

There are 216814 prime numbers from 5 to 3000000.

Probability is $\frac{216814}{2999996}$.

In this, there are 20931 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{20931}{2999996} = 0.0069770093\dots$

and $\left[\frac{216814}{2999996}\right]^2 \times \frac{4}{3} = 0.006964212733591945792\dots$

There are 283144 prime numbers from 5 to 4000000.

Probability is $\frac{216814}{3999996}$.

In this, there are 26859 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{26859}{3999996} = 0.0067147567\dots$

and $\left[\frac{283144}{3999996}\right]^2 \times \frac{4}{3} = 0.0066808904231\dots$

There are 348511 prime numbers from 5 to 5000000.

Probability is $\frac{348511}{4999996}$.

In this, there are 32462 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{32462}{4999996} = 0.006492405193924\dots$

and $\left[\frac{348511}{4999996}\right]^2 \times \frac{4}{3} = 0.006477872611045365\dots$

There are 412847 prime numbers from 5 to 6000000.

Probability is $\frac{412847}{5999996}$.

In this, there are 37915 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{37915}{5999996} = 0.0063191708794\dots$

and $\left[\frac{412847}{5999996}\right]^2 \times \frac{4}{3} = 0.00631269898763288157\dots$

There are 476646 prime numbers from 5 to 7000000.

Probability is $\frac{476646}{6999996}$.

In this, there are 43258 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{43258}{6999996} = 0.0061797178169816\dots$

and $\left[\frac{476646}{6999996}\right]^2 \times \frac{4}{3} = 0.0061820862303006119\dots$

There are 539775 prime numbers from 5 to 8000000.

Probability is $\frac{539775}{7999996}$.

In this, there are 48617 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{48617}{7999996} = 0.006077128038564\dots$

and $\left[\frac{539775}{7999996}\right]^2 \times \frac{4}{3} = 0.00606994462\dots$

There are 602487 prime numbers from 5 to 9000000.

Probability is $\frac{602487}{8999996}$.

In this, there are 53866 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{53866}{8999996} = 0.005985113771\dots$

and $\left[\frac{602487}{8999996}\right]^2 \times \frac{4}{3} = 0.0059751589\dots$

There are 664577 prime numbers from 5 to 10000000.

Probability is $\frac{664577}{9999996}$.

In this, there are 58979 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{58979}{9999996}=0.0058979023...$
and $[\frac{664577}{19999996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3} = 0.00588883923...$

There are 1270605 prime numbers from 5 to 20000000.

Probability is $\frac{1270605}{19999996}$.

In this, there are 107406 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{107406}{19999996}=0.005370301...$

and $[\frac{1270605}{19999996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3}=0.005381459...$

There are 1857857 prime numbers from 5 to 30000000.

Probability is $\frac{1857857}{29999996}$.

In this, there are 152891 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{152891}{29999996}=0.0050963673...$

and $[\frac{1857857}{29999996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3}=0.005113531189...$

There are 2433652 prime numbers from 5 to 40000000.

Probability is $\frac{2433652}{39999996}$.

In this, there are 196752 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{196752}{39999996}=0.00491880049...$

and $[\frac{2433652}{39999996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3}=0.00493555270...$

There are 3001132 prime numbers from 5 to 50000000.

Probability is $\frac{3001132}{49999996}$.

In this, there are 239100 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{239100}{49999996}=0.00478200038...$

and $[\frac{3001132}{49999996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3}=0.004803623852...$

There are 3562112 prime numbers from 5 to 60000000.

Probability is $\frac{3562112}{59999996}$.

In this, there are 280557 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{280557}{59999996}=0.00478200038...$

and $[\frac{3562112}{59999996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3}=0.0046994976268...$

There are 4118061 prime numbers from 5 to 70000000.

Probability is $\frac{4118061}{69999996}$.

In this, there are 321465 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{321465}{69999996}=0.0045923574...$

and $[\frac{4118061}{69999996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3}=0.0046145383232...$

There are 4669380 prime numbers from 5 to 80000000.

Probability is $\frac{4669380}{79999996}$.

In this, there are 361449 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{361449}{79999996}=0.0045181127...$

and $[\frac{4669380}{79999996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3}=0.00454231...$

There are 5216951 prime numbers from 5 to 90000000.

Probability is $\frac{5216951}{89999996}$.

In this, there are 401089 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{401089}{89999996}=0.0044565446...$
and $[\frac{5216951}{89999996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3}=0.004480095498...$

There are 5761453 prime numbers from 5 to 100000000.

Probability is $\frac{5761453}{99999996}$.

In this, there are 440311 twin prime numbers. Probability is $\frac{440311}{99999996}=0.004403110176...$
and $[\frac{5761453}{99999996}]^2 \times \frac{4}{3}=0.00442591244...$

I want to search even larger numbers, but I think this is enough for the proof, and the numerical calculation ends here.

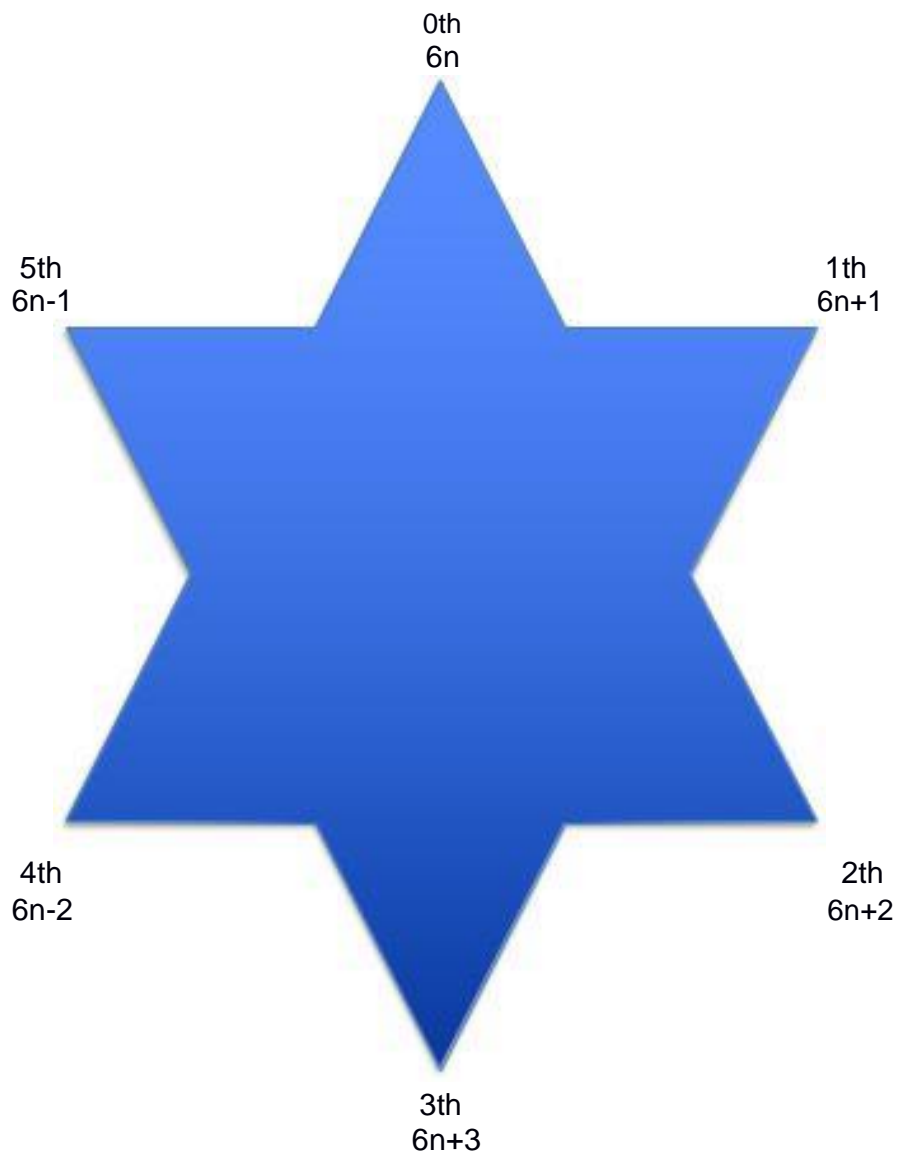
At first, the correction value was set to $\frac{6}{5}=1.2$.

Eventually, the correction value was $\frac{5}{4}=1.25$.

And the correction value is $\frac{4}{3} = 1.33333...$

It is obvious that this correction value increases as the number increases.

Calculation depends on WolframAlpha and Wolfram Cloud.



Discussion

First, say $6n - 1 = 6n + 5$

$$(6n - 1) \times 5 = 6(5n - 1) + 1 = 1\text{th-angle.}$$

$$(6n + 1) \times 5 = 6(5n) + 5 = 5\text{th-angle.}$$

and

$$(6n - 1) \times 7 = 6(7n - 2) + 5 = 5\text{th-angle.}$$

$$(6n + 1) \times 7 = 6(7n + 1) + 1 = 1\text{th-angle.}$$

and

$$(6n - 1) \times 11 = 6(11n - 2) + 1 = 1\text{th-angle.}$$

$$(6n + 1) \times 11 = 6(11n + 1) + 5 = 5\text{th-angle.}$$

and

$$(6n - 1) \times 13 = 6(13n - 3) + 5 = 5\text{th-angle.}$$

$$(6n + 1) \times 13 = 6(13n + 2) + 1 = 1\text{th-angle.}$$

and

$$(6n - 1) \times 17 = 6(17n - 3) + 1 = 1\text{th-angle.}$$

$$(6n + 1) \times 17 = 6(17n + 2) + 1 = 5\text{th-angle.}$$

and

$$(6n - 1) \times 19 = 6(19n - 4) + 5 = 5\text{th-angle.}$$

$$(6n + 1) \times 19 = 6(19n + 3) + 1 = 1\text{th-angle.}$$

and

$$(6n - 1) \times (6n - 1) = 6(6n^2 - 2n) + 1 = 1\text{th-angle.}$$

$$(6n - 1) \times (6n + 1) = 6(6n^2 - 1) + 5 = 5\text{th-angle.}$$

and

$$(6n + 1) \times (6n - 1) = 6(6n^2 - 1) + 5 = 5\text{th-angle.}$$

$$(6n + 1) \times (6n + 1) = 6(6n^2 + 2n) + 1 = 1\text{th-angle.}$$

In this way, prime multiples of 5 or 7 or more of prime numbers fill 1th angle, 5th angle, and the location of prime numbers becomes narrower.

However, every time the hexagon is rotated once, the number of locations where the prime number exists increases by two.

But, the number of prime numbers increases as the number increases, the narrowing of the gorge is severe with large numbers.

The narrowing becomes very strong as the number grows.

The probability that $(6n - 1)(6n + 1)$ combinations exist is $\frac{4}{3}$ or more times the square of the probability of obtaining one prime number by rotating the hexagon once.

The probability that $(6n - 1)(6n + 1)$ combinations exist becomes very low when the number is huge.

It probability is very close to 0, but greater than 0.

The narrowing of the generation of prime numbers cannot fill all the locations of prime numbers, that is, $(6n - 1)(6n + 1)$.

Because prime numbers exist forever.

The twin prime number is the same number of prime numbers $(6n - 1)(6n + 1)$.

It is $\frac{4}{3}$ or more times the square of the probability that a prime number will occur.

The probability that a twin prime will occur is less likely to occur because it is $\frac{4}{3}$ or more times the square of the probability that a prime will occur in a huge number, where the probability that a prime will occur is low from the equation (1).

while a prime number is generated, it can be generated.

$$\pi(x) \sim \frac{x}{\log x} \quad (x \rightarrow \infty) \quad (1)$$

That is, twin primes exist forever.

Proof end.

References

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Postscript

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