In New mathematics, Riemann hypothesis is mistake

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Abstract

In classical mathematics there will be a complete zero.

But in new mathematics there is no perfect zero. At the same time, there is no perfect 1/2 in new mathematics.

Hence, Riemann hypothesis is false.

In new mathematics, there is no perfect 1 or 2.

They are 1 or 2 as close as possible to 1 or 2, and not 1 or 2.

I think we should break away from classical mathematics and think about new mathematics.

These can be said from quantum mechanics.

New mathematics doesn't have perfect zero, 1/2, 1, 2 and so on.

There are only numbers close to zero, 1/2, 1, and 2.

1/2 is 0.499999999..... or 0.5000000000.....

A perfect 1/2 cannot exist.

key words

Zero is Mathematical Fantasy, New Mathematics, Riemann hypothesis is mistake

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Introduction

Once Einstein and Bohr fought in physics. The same is true.

In quantum mechanics, perfect zeros, 1/2, 1, 2 etc. cannot exist.

Perfect zeros, 1/2, 1, 2, etc. can only exist in classical mathematics.

Perfect zeros, 1/2, 1, 2 etc. are only imaginary in new mathematics.

Discussion

$$2 \simeq \frac{2.00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000001}{1} \tag{1}$$

$$2 \simeq \frac{1.99999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999}{1} \tag{2}$$

$$1 \simeq \frac{1.00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000001}{1} \tag{3}$$

$$1 \simeq \frac{0.99999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999}{1} \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \simeq \frac{1.00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000001}{2} \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \simeq \frac{0.99999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999}{2} \tag{6}$$

$$0 \simeq \frac{0.00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000001}{2} \tag{7}$$

$$0 \simeq \frac{-0.00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000001}{2} \tag{8}$$

As described above, perfect 0, 1/2, 1, 2 and so on cannot exist in quantum mechanics.

Conclusion

These are natural in quantum mechanics, but it was strange that no one would say.

After Word

As soon as it was translated into English by Google translation, Foreign language is a code for me. I don't know what I'm writing.

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