


Prime numbers and the Goldbach conjecture

M. SGHIAR

msghiar21@gmail.com

Presented to :

Université de Bourgogne Dijon, Faculté des sciences Mirande, Département
de mathématiques . Laboratoire d'analyse, 9 av alain savary 21078 , Dijon
cedex, France

Tel :  0033669753590

Abstract : Inspired by the article [2], the introduction of the function $\hat{\mathbb{S}}$ whose integer zeros are the prime numbers, will allow me to demonstrate analytically the Goldbach conjecture [5].

Résumé : Inspiré de l'article [2], l'introduction de la fonction $\hat{\mathbb{S}}$ dont les zéros entiers sont les nombres premiers, va me permettre de démontrer analytiquement la conjecture de Goldbach [5].

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I- INTRODUCTION

In 1742, in a letter to Leonhard Euler, Christian Goldbach conjectured [5] : Any even integer greater than 3 can be written as the sum of two prime numbers.

Inspired by the function \mathbb{S} which I introduced in the article [2], I introduce the function $\hat{\mathbb{S}}$ which, also like \mathbb{S} , allows to find the prime numbers .

The study of the function $S_{2m}(z) = \hat{\mathbb{S}}^2(z) + \hat{\mathbb{S}}^2(2m - z)$ will allow me to demonstrate the Goldbach conjecture.

In this article I assume known the functions zeta ζ , Gamma $\Gamma : z \mapsto \int_0^{+\infty} t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt$ and their properties (see [3] and [4]).

II- THE PROOF OF THE GOLDBACH CONJECTURE :

Théorème : [The Goldbach conjecture]

Any even integer greater than 3 can be written as the sum of two prime numbers.

Proposition 1. [2] :

Let $\mathbb{S}(z) = \zeta(-\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z/2})$.

If $z \in \mathbb{N}^*$ then $\mathbb{S}(z) = 0 \iff z$ is a prime number

Proof :

It follows from Wilson's theorem [1] - which shows that p is prime if and only $(p - 1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$ - and the fact that the trivial zeros of ζ are $-2\mathbb{N}^*$.

Proposition 2 :

Let $\hat{\mathbb{S}}(z) = \sin\left(\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi\right)$.

If $z \in \mathbb{N}^*$ then $\hat{\mathbb{S}} = 0 \iff z$ is a prime number

Proof : Inspired by **proposition 1**

Proposition 3 : If $m \in \mathbb{N}^* \setminus \{1\}$, then the equation :

$$\sin^2\left(\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi\right) + \sin^2\left(\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z}\pi\right) = 0$$

admits at least one solution z in \mathbb{N} with z and $2m - z$ are prime.

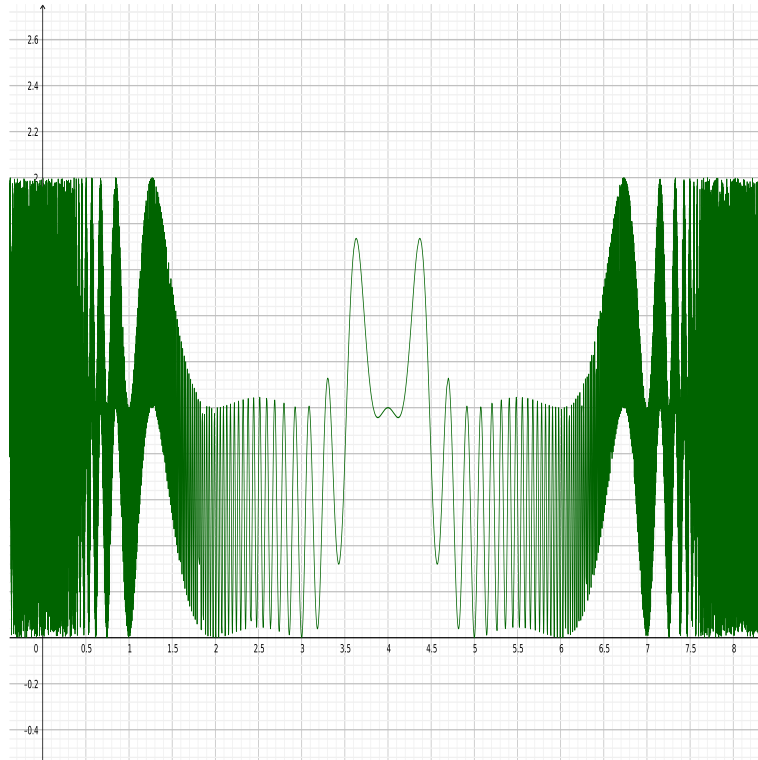


FIGURE 1 – $S(z)$ for $m=8$

Proof of Proposition 3 :

Consider the restriction to \mathbb{R}^{+*} of the function :

$$S(z) = \sin^2\left(\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi\right) + \sin^2\left(\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z}\pi\right)$$

1 step : If the function $S(z) = \sin^2\left(\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi\right) + \sin^2\left(\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z}\pi\right)$ has a local

extremum at the point $p \neq 2$ with p is prime :

In this case $\frac{dS}{dz}(p) = 0$ and according to proposition 2 we have $\hat{\mathbb{S}}(p) = \sin(\frac{\Gamma(p)+1}{p}\pi) = 0$

We have :

$$\frac{dS}{dz}(z) = 2\pi \sin\left(\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi\right) \cos\left(\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi\right) \frac{z\Gamma'(z) - (\Gamma(z)+1)}{z^2} + 2\pi \sin\left(\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z}\pi\right) \cos\left(\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z}\pi\right) \frac{-(2m-z)\Gamma'(2m-z) + (\Gamma(2m-z)+1)}{(2m-z)^2}$$

But as $\frac{-(2m-p)\Gamma'(2m-p)+(\Gamma(2m-p)+1)}{(2m-p)^2} \neq 0$ (car $-z\Gamma'(z) + \Gamma(z) + 1$) vanishes in $z \sim 2.5 \notin \mathbb{N}$), then $2\sin\left(\frac{\Gamma(2m-p)+1}{2m-p}\pi\right) \cos\left(\frac{\Gamma(2m-p)+1}{2m-p}\pi\right) = 0$

And since we cannot have $\cos\left(\frac{\Gamma(2m-p)+1}{2m-p}\pi\right) = 0$, because otherwise $\frac{\Gamma(2m-p)+1}{2m-p} \in \mathbb{N} + \frac{1}{2}$, and therefore $p \in 2\mathbb{N}$, which is not the case, then $\sin\left(\frac{\Gamma(2m-p)+1}{2m-p}\pi\right) = 0$, and from **proposition 2**, we conclude that $2m - p$ is prime.

2 step : Let us show the existence of local minimums z in $]1, m[$ as soon as $m \geq 5$, with $S(z) = 0$, $\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z} \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z} \in \mathbb{N}$:

First S admits a local extremum at a point $z \in]1, m[$ if $m \geq 5$: Indeed :

$$S(z) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(\cos(2\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi) + \cos(2\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z}\pi))$$

If S does not admit a local extremum at a point $z \in]1, m[$, then $T(z) = (\cos(2\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi) + \cos(2\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z}\pi))$ does not admit a local extremum in $z \in]1, m[$, and in this case, by symmetry of the curve of S with respect to the line $x = m$, we have $\frac{dT}{dz}(z) \leq 0, \forall z \in]1, m[$ or $\frac{dT}{dz}(z) \leq 0, \forall z \in]m, 2m-1[$.

By symmetry suppose that $\frac{dT}{dz}(z) \leq 0, \forall z \in]1, m[$:

$$\frac{dT}{dz}(z) = -2\pi \sin\left(\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi\right) \frac{z\Gamma'(z) - (\Gamma(z)+1)}{z^2} - 2\pi \sin\left(\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z}\pi\right) \frac{-(2m-z)\Gamma'(2m-z) + (\Gamma(2m-z)+1)}{(2m-z)^2}$$

By growth of the function $\frac{z\Gamma'(z)-(\Gamma(z)+1)}{z^2}$ in $\in [3, +\infty[$ we have : $\frac{(2m-z)\Gamma'(2m-z)-(\Gamma(2m-z)+1)}{(2m-z)^2} \frac{z^2}{z\Gamma'(z)-(\Gamma(z)+1)} \not\leq 1, \forall z \in [3, m[$, so :

$$\sin\left(\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi\right) \geq \sin\left(\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z}\pi\right) \frac{(2m-z)\Gamma'(2m-z)-(\Gamma(2m-z)+1)}{(2m-z)^2} \frac{z^2}{z\Gamma'(z)-(\Gamma(z)+1)}; \forall z \in [3, m[$$

And for z such that $\sin(\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z}\pi) = 1$ (z exists because the function $L(x) = \frac{\Gamma(x+1)+1}{x+1} - \frac{\Gamma(x)+1}{x}$ check $L(x) \geq 1, \forall x \geq 3.2$), we will have $\sin(\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi) \not\leq 1$, which is absurd. And therefore $S(z) = \sin^2(\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi) + \sin^2(\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z}\pi)$ admits local extremum z_1 in $\in]3, m[$

If z_1 is not a local minimum, by taking the same reasoning by replacing 1 by z_1 , we deduce the existence of a local extremum z_2 in $[3, z_1[$ or in $]z_1, m[$ and hence there is a local minimum z between z_1 et z_2 .

Let z be a minimum of S in $\in]1, m[$.

If $S(z) \neq 0$, then $\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi \neq 0, \text{ mod}(\pi)$ ou $\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z}\pi \neq 0, \text{ mod}(\pi)$

By symmetry of the curve of S with respect to the line $x = m$, we can assume that $\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z}\pi \neq 0, \text{ mod}(\pi)$ and that $\sin^2(\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi) \leq \sin^2(\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z}\pi)$.

If $\sin^2(\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi) \not\leq \sin^2(\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z}\pi)$: If z' is too close to z with $\sin^2(\frac{\Gamma(2m-z')+1}{2m-z'}\pi) \not\leq \sin^2(\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z}\pi)$, then $S(z') \not\leq S(z)$ which contradicts the minimality. It follows that $\sin^2(\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi) = \sin^2(\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z}\pi)$

But from the equation :

$$0 = \frac{dS}{dz}(z) = 2\pi \sin(\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi) \cos(\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi) \frac{z\Gamma'(z) - (\Gamma(z)+1)}{z^2} + 2\pi \sin(\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z}\pi) \cos(\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z}\pi) \frac{-(2m-z)\Gamma'(2m-z) + (\Gamma(2m-z)+1)}{(2m-z)^2}$$

We deduce that : $0 = \sin(\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi) \cos(\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi)$, and therefore $0 = \sin(\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z}\pi)$ by minimality of $S(z)$. Thus $S(z) = 0$ with $\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z} \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z} \in \mathbb{N}$

3 step : Let us show the existence of the roots $z \in \mathbb{N} \cap]1, m[$:

The case where $m \in \{2, 3, 4\}$ is easy to see, since the Goldbach conjecture holds in these cases.

If $m \geq 5$, from step 2, we have $S(z) = 0$ with : $z \in]1, m[$, $\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z} \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z} \in \mathbb{N}$

If $z \notin \mathbb{N}$:

First $z \geq 3$: because $\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z} \in \mathbb{N}$ and if $z \not\leq 3$ then $z = 1$ ou $z = 2$ which is not the case because $z \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \mathbb{N}$

Let $\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z} = k$, $z = n + r$ with $r \geq 2$, $r \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \mathbb{N}$ and $n \geq 1$

We deduce : $\prod_{i=1}^n (n - i + r) \Gamma(r) + 1 = kn + kr$

So $\Gamma(r) = \frac{-1+kn+kr}{\prod_{i=1}^n (n-i+r)}$

As $r \geq 2$, then $\Gamma'(r) \not\leq 0$, and hence :

$$\prod_{i=1}^n (n - i + r) \not\leq (-1 + kn + kr) \sum_{j=1}^n \prod_{i \neq j; i=1}^n (n - i + r)$$

So $\frac{1}{r} \geq \frac{1}{-1+kn+kr} \not\geq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n-i+r}$, which is not the case, and $z \in \mathbb{N}$.

4 step : Proof of proposition 3

The case where $m \in \{2, 3, 4\}$ is easy to see, since the Goldbach conjecture holds in these cases.

If $m \geq 5$, in step 3 we have shown the existence of the roots $z \in \mathbb{N} \cap]1, m[$ such that $\frac{\Gamma(z)+1}{z} \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\frac{\Gamma(2m-z)+1}{2m-z} \in \mathbb{N}$. And from proposition 2 we deduce that z and $2m - z$ are prime with $2m = z + (2m - z)$

Proof of Theorem :

It is deduced directly from **proposition 3**

III- References

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