

From "Pure Math Theory"

What Is Involved in the Solution of the Riemann Hypothesis

1. Separating time integers from space integers, and to show how they are related to the structure of the universe.
2. Producing the infinite zeros of the Riemann Hypothesis and how their transformations are related to an infinite standing universe created in a finite time.
3. Showing an infinite process of plus one and minus one.
4. Showing an infinite process of separating our time integers into 3 groups of 2 integers. As our time integers are 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8. Related to our dual constructed universe.
5. This process also separates our space integers into a separated group; the space integers are 3, 6, and 9. That will separate our dual constructed universe.
6. Then show how these 4 groups are related to the four dimensional structure of the universe.
7. The Riemann Hypothesis is also an infinite division by 2 ($1/2$).
8. Another process of the Riemann Hypothesis is a function of reducing numbers to a single integer by addition. All prime numbers found between one and 10 thousand when reduced to a single integer by addition gives us one of these six time integers 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, or 8.

For the zeros of the Riemann Hypothesis we used 2 ones from our real number line minus one and plus one. Then we continued to divide them by 2 ($1/2$).

Our infinite results for our minus one starting with one was minus $1/2$, $1/4$, $1/8$, and so on. The same was true for plus one, so that in each case our results for our minus fractions and our plus fractions were the infinite zeros of the Riemann Hypothesis. Our starting distance

between minus one and plus one horizontally was two, so that for each set of fractions we always had a reduced countable horizontal length for each set of obtaining the Riemann Zeros.

When we reduced our count of whole numbers to single integers by addition, we obtained this infinite set of repeating integers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 that totaled 45, where we eliminated zeros.

Here we produced an infinite repeating set of primes 2, 3, 5, and 7, that gave us a total of 17 that is related to the 17 (prime) curved lines for each one half of our universe, our Poincare One Illustration.

Our infinite repeating set of integers of 1 through 9 tells us that there is a prime number procedure that eliminates zeros from our results.

Our twin prime numbers related to the structure of the universe where 5 and 7, 11 and 13, then 17 and 19. When each set is reduced to single integers by addition we have 5 and 7, 2 and 4, 8 and 1, as $19=10=1$. These are our 6 time integers of 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8.

Our infinite sets of one through nine also contained 3, 6, and 9 (space integers).

Our dual sets of 5 and 7, 2 and 4, then 8 and 1, are related to twin primes, when reduced to single integers by addition.

Then our center number between our twin primes has the application of minus one for our first prime, and plus one for our second prime.

So then, what will be our results of applying our Riemann Hypothesis of reducing to a single integer by addition, for all sets of twin primes in rotation?

We will obtain only 3 different sets of time integers from our first prime and our second prime always in these pairs: 2-4, 5-7, or 8 and 1.

Then our central number between our 2 primes will always reduce to one of our space integers 3, 6, or 9. Three, six, and nine all represent infinite processes.

These results could be infinite mixed sets or have an infinite repeating process, yet our completed results will never produce a zero.

Our left primes will produce our integers 2, 5, or 8, that total 15, and our right primes will produce 4, 7, or 1 that totals 12, as 15 and 12 are the totals related to mass production of 15 GeV and 12 GeV with our added zeros of our Riemann Hypothesis. Then 15 and 12, reduce to 6 and 3, also our 2 five dimensional integers used for the construction of the universe as we will show in "Pure Math Theory."

Here, the separated twin primes represent each half of our matter and anti-matter universe, separated by a negative time area.

Our prime results separate time integers from space integers, deleting space-time. The universe has a reverse order of time structure, so that our prime results could apply to each half.

Our distance of 2 between minus one and plus one represents universal gravitation (graviton spin) that gets ever smaller (weaker) with each Riemann zero.

The five columns of our Probability Model (A) give us $2/5$ and $3/5$ likewise our space integers and our time integers give us $18/45$ and $27/45$, $2/5$ and $3/5$. 45 is the total of our integers 1 through 9. Thanks to the relativity of numbers.

Richard A. Eicholtz

See: puremaththeory.com