

New prime k -tuple theorem (15)

$$P, P^5 + 4^n (n = 1, \dots, k)$$

Chun-Xuan Jiang

Institute for Basic Research, Palm Harbor, FL34682, U.S.A

Jiangchunxuan@vip.sohu.com

Abstract

Using Jiang function we prove for any k there are infinitely many primes P such that each of $P^5 + 4^n$ is a prime.

Theorem .

$$P, P^5 + 4^n (n = 1, \dots, k) \quad (1)$$

For any k there are infinitely many primes P such that each of $P^5 + 4^n$ is a prime.

Proof. we have Jiang function [1,2]

$$J_2(\omega) = \prod_p [P - 1 - \chi(P)] \quad (2)$$

where $\omega = \prod_p P$. $\chi(P)$ is the number of solutions of congruence

$$\prod_{n=1}^k [q^5 + 4^n] \equiv 0 \pmod{P}, q = 1, \dots, P-1 \quad (3)$$

From (2) and (3) we have

$$J_2(\omega) \neq 0 \quad (4)$$

We prove that there are infinitely many primes P such that each of $P^5 + 4^n$ is a prime.

We have asymptotic formula [1,2]

$$\pi_{k+1}(N, 2) = \left| \left\{ P \leq N : P^5 + 4^n = \text{prime} \right\} \right| \sim \frac{J_2(\omega) \omega^k}{(5)^k \phi^{k+1}(\omega) \log^{k+1} N} \quad (5)$$

where $\phi(\omega) = \prod_p (P-1)$.

Remark. The prime number theory is basically to count the Jiang function $J_{n+1}(\omega)$ and Jiang

prime k -tuple singular series $\sigma(J) = \frac{J_2(\omega) \omega^{k-1}}{\phi^k(\omega)} = \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1 + \chi(P)}{P} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{P} \right)^{-k}$ [1,2], which can count

the number of prime number. The prime distribution is not random. But Hardy prime k -tuple singular series

$\sigma(H) = \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{\nu(P)}{P} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{P} \right)^{-k}$ is false [3-8], which cannot count the number of prime numbers. The

prime is not random variable. Probabilistic number theory is false.

References

- [1] Chun-Xuan Jiang, Foundations of Santilli's isonumber theory with applications to new cryptograms, Fermat's theorem and Goldbach's conjecture. Inter. Acad. Press, 2002, MR2004c:11001, (<http://www.i-b-r.org/docs/jiang.pdf>) (<http://www.wbabin.net/math/xuan13.pdf>)(<http://vixra.org/numth/>).
- [2] Chun-Xuan Jiang, Jiang's function $J_{n+1}(\omega)$ in prime distribution.(<http://www.wbabin.net/math/xuan2.pdf>.) (<http://wbabin.net/xuan.htm#chun-xuan>.)(<http://vixra.org/numth/>)
- [3] Chun-Xuan Jiang, The Hardy-Littlewood prime k -tuple conjecture is false.(<http://wbabin.net/xuan.htm#chun-xuan>)(<http://vixra.org/numth/>)
- [4] G. H. Hardy and J. E. Littlewood, Some problems of "Partitio Numerorum", III: On the expression of a number as a sum of primes. Acta Math., 44(1923)1-70.
- [5] W. Narkiewicz, The development of prime number theory. From Euclid to Hardy and Littlewood. Springer-Verlag, New York, NY. 2000, 333-353.这是当代素数理论水平.
- [6] B. Green and T. Tao, Linear equations in primes. To appear, Ann. Math.
- [7] D. Goldston, J. Pintz and C. Y. Yildirim, Primes in tuples I. Ann. Math., 170(2009) 819-862.
- [8] T. Tao. Recent progress in additive prime number theory, preprint. 2009. <http://terrytao.files.wordpress.com/2009/08/prime-number-theory1.pdf>

Szemerédi's theorem does not directly to the primes, because it can not count the number of primes. It is unusable. Cramér's random model can not prove prime problems. It is incorrect. The probability of $1/\log N$ of being prime is false. Assuming that the events " P is prime", " $P+2$ is prime" and " $P+4$ is prime" are independent, we conclude that P , $P+2$, $P+4$ are simultaneously prime with probability about $1/\log^3 N$. There are about $N/\log^3 N$ primes less than N . Letting $N \rightarrow \infty$ we obtain the prime conjecture, which is false. The tool of additive prime number theory is basically the Hardy-Littlewood prime tuple conjecture, but can not prove and count any prime problems[6].

Mathematicians have tried in vain to discover some order in the sequence of prime numbers but we have every reason to believe that there are some mysteries which the human mind will never penetrate.

Leonhard Euler(1707-1783)

It will be another million years, at least, before we understand the primes.

Paul Erdos(1913-1996)