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The Reimann Hypothesis Clay Institute Millenium Problem Solution

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Abstract: *This paper explains how the Riemann Hypothesis is a critical line which results from the Golden Mean Parabola skewed at 60 degrees. The equation gives the roots to the serial of Prime Numbers. The 6-0 degree failure Plane comes from Soil Physics.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Riemann zeta function $\zeta(s)$ is a function whose argument s may be any complex number other than 1, and whose values are also complex. It has zeros at the negative even integers; that is, $\zeta(s) = 0$ when s is one of $-2, -4, -6, \ldots$. These are called its **trivial zeros**. However, the negative even integers are not the only values for which the zeta function is zero. The other ones are called *non-trivial zeros*. The Riemann hypothesis is concerned with the locations of these non-trivial zeros, and states that:

The real part of every non-trivial zero of the Riemann zeta function is 1/2.

Thus, if the hypothesis is correct, all the non-trivial zeros lie on the **critical line** consisting of the complex numbers $1/2 + it$, where t is areal number and i is the imaginary unit.

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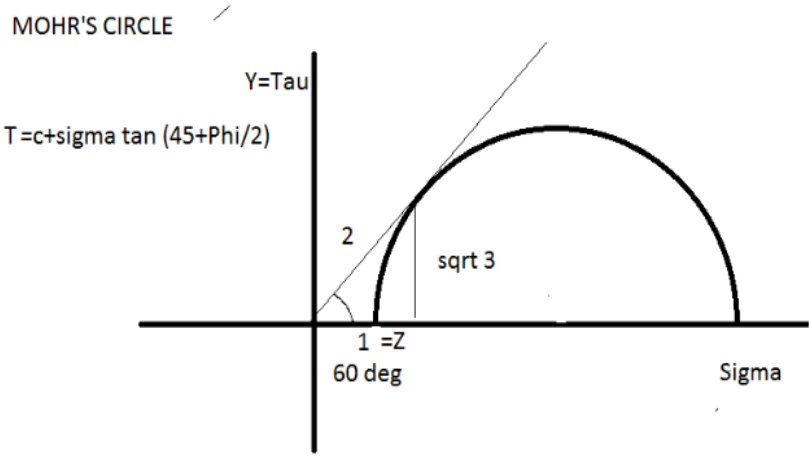

ILLUSTRATION 1 MOHR'S CIRCLE

2. SOIL MECHANICS

From Soil Mechanics we know from Mohr-Coulomb Failure:

Tau=c+sigma*tan (45+Phi/2)

26.667=0+ (sqrt 3* tan (45+30/2)

=26.667/sqrt 3h=0.1539

(F=26.667 is the shear failure pressure. Refer to Astrotheology Cusack's Model of the Universe)

Tau=F=sin theta=88.5=k=Permeability of the Universe

So,

Au/2=sin 60 degrees

Z^2+(sqrt 3)^2]/2=sin 60

Z=0.5774=1/sqrt 3=tan 30 degrees

Y=tau=1/tan 30 degrees = cot 30 degrees =sqrt 3=tan 60

y/z=rise / run = m in the Y-z PLANE

Tan 60=Y/z=3.4641/10=e^z

Y=e^z

This is the critical line of the Riemann Hypothesis.

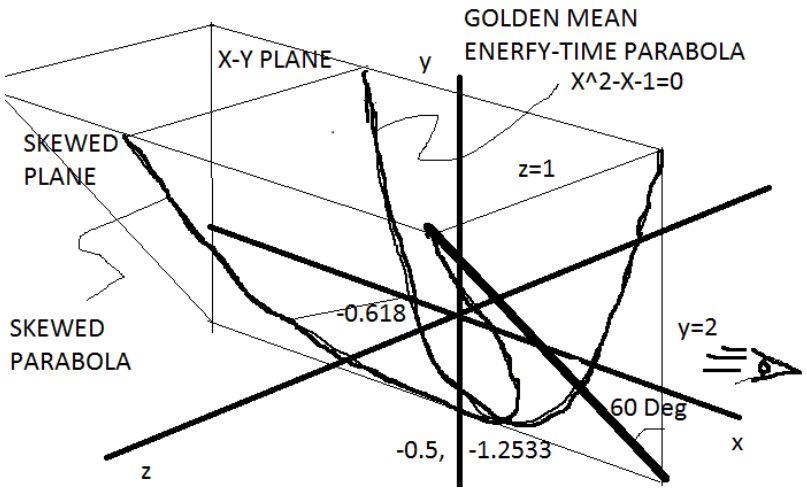

ILLUSTRATION 2 GOLDEN MEAN SKEWED PARABOLA

3. EQUATION OF A PLANE

ax+by+cz=0

EQUATION OF GOLDEN MEAN PARABOLA

X^2-x-1=0

Setting these equal to the skewed plane and the Energy-Time Parabola:

Ax+by=sin 60 *z =x^2-x-1

There are 5 unknowns; therefore 5 coincident points are necessary. They are:

GOLDEN MEAN ROOTS

X=1.618, Y=0, Z=0 (POINT 1)

X=-0,.618, Y=0,Z=0 (POINT 2)

MINIMUM POINT OF PARABOLA:

X=0.5, Y=-1.2533, Z=0 (POINT 3)

X-Y PLANE

X=1,Y=O,Z=0 (POINT 4)

4. CRITICAL LINE

Y=mz+b

2,0,1

0=m(1)+ b

B=-m

Rise over run=m=2/-1=-2

Y=2-2z

X=2, Y=0, Z=1 (POINT 5)

5. Solve System of 5 Equations; 5 Unknowns

A=-1

B=-0.4892~-0.5

Z=sqrt 2

Y=-0.8154

X=0.9087

Y=2-2z

A(1)+b(0)+sin 60 degrees(0)=1^2-1-1

A=-1

A(1/2)+b(-1.2533)+sin 60 (0)=(1/2)^2-1/2-1

B=0.4892~-1/2

Ax+by+sin 60 z=1.618^2-1.618-1

0.8666z -0.4892y=1.618

And

Y=2-2z

Y=2-2(sqrt 2)

Y=-0.8154

0.866 z (0.4892(2-2z)=1.618

Z=sqrt 2

Ax+by+sin 60(z) =x^2-x-1

-x+by+sin 60 z=x^2-x-1

(-1/2)(0.8154)+0.866(sqrt 2)=x^2

X=0.0987

6. Critical Line

m=-2/1 =-2

Y=mx+b

Y=2-2z

Y=2-2(1/2)

y=1

Y'=-2

y-y'-2z

y=y'-2(1/2)

yy'=-1

x=0, y=1, z=1/2

E=E'-E

E'=2E

E=E'/2

Y=1/2y'

Y=y'

Y=e^z

Y=y'(2e^z)

Y=y'+C1

Y=e^z

Y=e^z

E^1=e^(-1)+C1

C1=0.23504

Number System based on 10:

Ln C1)=3.157~Pi

Y=e^z+Ln (Pi)

Y=e^z+ Pi

7. THIS IS THE CRITICAL LINE OF PRIME NUMBERS

PRIME NUMBERS CALCULATED FROM EQUATION

Y=e^z+Pi

Y'=e^z

Y=y'=m=-2

X^2-x-1=0

(-2)-2(-2)-1=5 PRIME

Z^2-z-1=-3

Z=1, -3 (Prime)

Z^2-z-1=-7

Z=-2, 3

Z^2-z-1=-11

Z=, -4,3

etc.

THIS, THEN IS THE CRITICAL LINE OF THE SOLUTION TO THE PRIME NUMBERS ACCORDING TO THE REINMANN HYPOTHESIS.

8. IMAGINARY NUMBER=CONJUGATE OF THE GOLDEN MEAN

Now,

1/2+it

½ +(sqrt -1) z

GOLDEN MEAN EQUATION:

X=1/[X-1]

1+i=1/[1+i]

X=1/[x-1]

(1+i)=1/[1+i)-1

(1+i)=1/i

(1+i)*i=1

I^2-i-1=0

Roots (Golden Mean and the Conjugate of the Golden Mean)

1.618,-- 0.618

I=sqrt (-1)=-0.618

THE UIMAGINARY NUMBER IS EQUAL TO -0.618

½+(-0.618)(sqrt 2)

=0.374=1/sin 60 degrees

(1/m)+i*1/sin 60 degrees)=1/2+it

9. THE UNIVERSE

The Universe exists where the only real numbers=s are Prime Numbers. Since,

Y=y' for our universe,

And

y=y'=e^x

CRITICAL LINE

(e^z+Pi)/ e^z

1+ e^z/Pi

All Physical Quantities should be divided as such.

1+ e^(4/3)/Pi=6.93

1/6.93=0.1442

1-0.1442=0.855

Sin(-1)(0.855)=58.84 degrees=1.027 rads=t

10. CONCLUSION

THE CRITICAL LINDE FOR THE REIMANN HYPOTHESIS IS y=e^z+Pi

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