

PROOF OF GOLDBACH CONJECTURE

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Lenth of $[3, 3, 5, 5, 7, 7, \dots, p_t, p_t] < 2t$

When p_t is greatest prime below $\sqrt{2T}$, simply arrange them.

if every prime p_i takes up space every p_i th,

Greatest lenth of $[3, 3, 5, 3, 3, 5, \dots, p_t, 3, 3] < 2 \cdot \prod_{i=2}^t \left(\frac{p_i}{p_i-2} \right) \cdot 2t$

for example, when $p_t = 7$,

Lenth of $[3, 3, 5, 3, 3, 5, 3, 3, 7, 3, 3, 7, 3, 3]=14$ is maximum.

and $2 \cdot \prod_{i=2}^t \left(\frac{p_i}{p_i-2} \right) \cdot 2t < \text{number of pairs of } (2n+1, 2T-2n-1)$

Hence, every $2T$ greater than 2 can be expressed as the sum of two primes.

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