PROOF OF TWIN PRIME CONJECTURE

Ryujin Choe

In $(5,7),(11,13),\cdots,(6n-1,6n+1)$

Composite Multiples of $6a\pm 1$ are in $(6a\pm 1)b\pm a$th bracket

If there's no natural number a,b,Q that $Q=6ab\pm a\pm b$, $6Q\pm 1$ are twin prime.

I'll show that there's infinitely many Q such that

In other words, If there are infinitely Q that is not belonging to

$5n\pm 1$

$7n\pm 1$

$11n\pm 2$

$13n\pm 2$

$\vdots$

Twin primes are infinitely many.

number of natural numbers that is not belonging to

$5n, 5n+1$

$7n, 7n+1$

$11n, 11n+1$

$13n, 13, +1$

$\vdots$

is 6 from that only $(1,2),(2,3),(3,4),(8,9)$ are pair of adjacent $2^\alpha 3^\beta$

Let's change $5n$ to $5n-1$

Under T, it increase as number of answers of $5n=5^\alpha$, decrease less than as number of answers of $5n-1=2^\alpha 3^\beta$

Under T, number of natural numbers that is not belonging to

$5n\pm 1$

$7n, 7n+1$

$11n, 11n+1$

$13n, 13, +1$

$\vdots$

is greater than $6+ln_5T-\frac{1}{5}\cdot\frac{2}{2-1}\cdot ln_3T$

If you repeat,

Under T, number of natural numbers that is not belonging to

$5n\pm 1$

$7n\pm 1$

$11n\pm 2$

$13n\pm 2$

$\vdots$
is greater than $6 + \sum_{t}^{i=3}(ln_{p_i}T - \frac{2}{p_i} \cdot \prod_{i-2}^{j=1} \frac{p_i}{p_i - 1} \cdot ln_{p_{i-1}}T)$
and
$\lim_{T\to\infty}(6 + \sum_{t}^{i=3}(ln_{p_i}T - \frac{2}{p_i} \cdot \prod_{i-2}^{j=1} \frac{p_i}{p_i - 1} \cdot ln_{p_{i-1}}T)) = \infty$
Hence,
Twin primes are infinitely many.
when p_t is greater prime under T

Seoul, Korea
E-mail address: chlfbwls@naver.com