The disproof and fall of the Riemann's hypothesis by quadratic base: The correct variable distribution of prime numbers by the clear mathematics of the half-line values *("Chan function")* of prime numbers.

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Abstract: This manuscript is about the variable, yet constant distribution of prime numbers, which we believe is spiral ascension of the mathematics. The mistake of George Riemann by pure mathematics are several including polarity, not knowing the Chan Point and the quadratic base , and lastly not knowing the divergence at exact 1:3 with a mathematical Keel constant of *18 (5+6+7) at 1:3, 19 with a quadratic base of* 2^2 *and* 3^2 *between prime 19 and 23 (Chan point.)* In the subject of Riemann's Hypothesis, this is *Diaspora to a mathematical journal* of a work on Prime numbers that has been submitted for the past 6 months submitted to the JMR of the Canadian Institute of the Sciences with rights to JAS, and DR Hong Ma, of the Canadian Institute of Science and is anticipated to be published as a separate mathematics of prime number spirals across the half-line. All credit is due to Dr Hong Ma of JAS for originally publishing this. The series presented here is by design, submitted separate to the JMR for the purpose of scientific Diaspora. This shows the actual distribution of the prime number spiral curves by placement of prime numbers at half-*line value* which is clearly distinct for each prime number of a set, in the mathematics presented from our published paper. Since current mathematics remain mathematically obsessed with Riemann's hypothesis, we submit this clear proof as a minor caveat of our prime number mathematics submitted to the JMR, Canada. *Chan function* very briefly is the curved spiral function of all prime numbers, is evident in the material provided here, but it is based on extensive mathematics that is not presented here, because JMR Canada has been given the mathematics separately by thesis. We would gladly share that file *ex- parte* with the editors here if need be.

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Key words: Riemann's hypothesis, disproof of Riemann's hypothesis, "Chan" function of prime numbers; prime number distribution

Introduction:

This paper is an all original and separate work and announces the fall of one of the shaky pillars of western mathematics, Riemann's hypothesis. Actually the entire non-linear mathematics, including trigonometry has fallen to a new mathematics. This includes its zero which is an offset of two centers. This minor expose if understood by mathematicians who are much tainted by the half – truths of current western mathematics (Euler, Fermat, Riemann, Einstein etc), is meant to be a Diaspora to the international scientific community through the JAS (DR HONG MA)or Asian journal of Mathematics research (AJMR) and this is our one premier expose to any journal outside of JMR, if they would rid themselves of the obsession of RH and advance mathematics beyond its western corral .We will Diaspora this internationally through others journals by permission. It time to move on past RH

80 pages of mathematical thesis of prime numbers / revision of trigonometry are recorded with the Canadian institute of science and Journal of Mathematics research (JMR) which is under review and might be published there in the form of a major paper on the numbers theorem/ revision of trigonometry.

We are limited to the quadratic base of prime number distribution as shown , as the mathematics is extensive/ very complicated and it is anticipated that JMR Canada who has the broad thesis of the primordial 1:3 mathematics, will publish our submitted mathematical manuscripts totaling over 80 pages on prime number etc .If mathematicians cannot understand this or comprehend this mathematical manifesto , then there shall be no revolution in mathematics , and we are destined to continue with the current/present understanding of empty space, which to this author is disgustingly primitive. This present manuscript is a first in history to correctly address the Riemann's hypothesis by a defined midline, and this is a scientific version, but all honors goes to JAS, editor, Dr Hong Ma for publishing our first two Manuscripts a few months ago

Any mathematician with any understanding of the variable constant can see it clearly that Riemann's hypothesis is no longer relevant, as RH is observational mathematics of what is the reality, that *is presented here. Observational science does not make a theorem.*

Dual Predictive Prime Number Chains (curved Coordinates as published and shown at the end of this paper)

Prime numbers are no longer considered a disparate mystery and much that may be written about Prime numbers is incidental to a rational prime number distribution by two chains that are modulated by a series of half-line numbers that seem to hold a spiral divergence and convergence. This was published at JAS and clearly shown here. Half- line numbers are in red, all divisible by 2 and their value advances in sets as shown. We are able to predict the half line numbers for each prime number

Prime numbers, "Chan" function of spiral curve (Introduction)

A ~ 5	B ~ 7	C ~ 11	D ~ 13	E ~ 17	F ~ 19

P

$$\frac{[(A*C)+(C*Ch)=(C*E)]}{[(B*D)+(D*Dh)=(D*F)]}$$

Thus as shown further below this is true of all prime numbers without exception and is a "no – brainer" to a thousand years of so called mathematical progress, as an example:

$A.[(13*19)+19*16=(19*29]$

$B[17*23)+(23*14)=(23*31)]$

A ~ B~ C is a variable K constant for all prime number variability that has a half-line value for all prime numbers, and that value is by sets, as shown. The K (keel) Constant is 18(5+6+7)

The quadratic relationship at the base is crystal clear at prime 19:23 at what we call the "Chan point"

$$\left(\frac{\frac{19}{6}}{7}\right)+\left(\frac{\frac{23}{6}}{7}\right)=1$$

$$\left(\frac{\frac{7}{5}}{6}\right)+\left(\frac{\frac{23}{5}}{6}\right)=1$$

The *quadratic base* of the Prime variability series at 19 and 23 $(2^2=4\,;\ 3^2=9)$

$$(19*18)-(19*2)=304(19*16)=(19^2)-(19*3)$$
$$(23*18)-(23*4)=322(23*14)=(23^2)-(23*9)$$

Please note the mathematics closely, it is precise with a "Keel" constant at value 18(5+6+7), A variable non-specific series is paired by a quadratic relationship with a specific series for the same prime number to produce a complex variable quadratic series which is shown here without the resolution to encourage mathematics to see for themselves without being led. All these numbers are base set values for the curved spirals and are *representative of prime number distribution*.

,5,7,11, 19,23,29,59,89,83,317,113,127, 131….. (See published reference as below)

Half-line prime value divided by 8	Base spiral Prime no in bold: (each spiral has a set).Note the variability	Set multiplier values, note 1 at 5 , 2 at 19 , 3 at 83 , 4 at 113	half-line value of the prime number
		+0.25	**(+1/3)**
8/8=1	**5**	5/**1**/2/2/2=0.625	5/0.625 =8
10/8=1.25	**7**,(79)	7/**1.25**/2/2/2=0.7	7/0.7 =10
12/8 = 1.5	**11**(13, 17,103,107...)	11/**1.5**/2/2/2=0.916666...	11/0.91666666666=12
14/8=1.75	**23**(37, 67…)	23/**1.75**/2/2/2=1.642857...	23/1.64285714286=14
16/8=2	**19**(41, 43, 73…)	19/**2**/2/2/2=1.1875	19/1.1875 =16
18/8=2.25	**29**,(31,47,53,61,71,101,157,173,191,193,271,613...)	29/**2.25**/2/2/2=1.6111111...	29/1.61111111111=18
20/8=2.5	**59**,(97,149,163,181,197,263,271,457,5569, 599,601,)	59/**2.5**/2/2/2=2.95	59/2.95 =20
22/8=2.75	**89**(137,167,239,281,347,349,379,389,433,449...)	89/**2.75**/2/2/2=4.045454545...	89/4.04545454545.=22
24/8=3	**83**(109,151,179,251,311,313,331,359,563,571,577)	83/**3**/2/2/2=3.45833333333...	83/3.45833333333.=24
26/8=3.25	**317**(367,397,469….)	317/**3.25**/2/2/2=12.19230769.	317/12.192307692 =26
28/8=3.5	**127**(229, 479,)	127/**3.5**/2/2/2 =4.535714285	127/4.5357142857 =28
30/8=3.75	**199-**(223,293,307'401,419,503,557,587)	199/**3.75**/2/2/2=6.6333333333	199/6.6333333333 =30
32/8= 4.00	**113**(211, 229,337'487…..)	113/**4**/2/2/2=3.53125	113/3.53125 =32
34/8=4.25	**331**(331………)	331/**4.25**/2/2/2=9.73529411765	331/9.73529411765=34

Text:

Mathematics of the distributive variability of the Prime number variable constancy at the half- line:

The half-line is mathematically defined by midline numbers, as seen in the actual mathematics of the spiral as shown below

Please note that all values are clearly deducible and stable infinitely, for instance at Prime 23 (*9+14=23, so that 23 is multiplied by 9 for the quadratic equalization. 4+14=18, 24-6=18). The *error of George Riemann* is that of lack of precise understanding, missing the "Chan point" and the K (keel constant of 5+6+7=18)

$$(5*18)-(5*\mathbf{10})=40\left(\frac{40}{5}=8\right)40=(5^2)+(5*3)$$

$$(7*18)-(7*\mathbf{8})=70\left(\frac{70}{7}=10\right)70=(7^2)+(7*3)$$

$$(11*18)-(11*\mathbf{6})=132\left(\frac{132}{11}=12\right)132=(11^2)+(11*1)$$

$$(23*18)-(23*\mathbf{4})=322\left(\frac{322}{23}=14\right)322=(23^2)-(23*9)$$

$$(19*18)-(19*\mathbf{2})=304\left(\frac{304}{19}=16\right)304=(19^2)-(19*3)$$

$$(29*18)-(29*\mathbf{0})=522\left(\frac{522}{29}=18\right)522=(29^2)-(29*11)$$

$$(59*18)+(59*\mathbf{2})\ 1180\left(\frac{1180}{59}=20\right)1180=(59^2)-(59*39)$$

$$(89*18)+(89*\mathbf{4})=1958\left(\frac{1958}{89}=22\right)1958=89^2-(89*67)$$

$$(83*18)+(83*\mathbf{6})=1992\left(\frac{1992}{83}=24\right)1992=(83^2)-(83*59)$$

$$(317*18)+(317*\mathbf{8})=8242\left(\frac{8242}{317}=26\right)8242=(317^2)-(317*291)$$

$$(127*18)+(127*\mathbf{10})=3556\left(\frac{3556}{127}=28\right)3556=(127^2)-(127*99)$$

$$(199*18)+(199*\mathbf{12})=5970\left(\frac{5970}{199}=30\right)5970=(199^2)-(199*169)$$

So on indefinitely….

Caveat *for the benefit of those Mathematicians who still do not understand the series. This is after all a no- brainer to current mathematics. The differential below is between the multipliers on the right and left side, is the basis for the infinite series at Keel constant 18 (5+6+7): Note the – transition on which Riemann made a mistake at Chan point. Also note (2+16=18), (0+18=18), in this infinite series to place all variable prime number by Spiral/ curve from the midline. Understand the diagram*

$$5+(10+3)=18$$
$$7+(3+8)=18$$
$$11+(6+1)=18$$
$$\mathbf{23}-(9-5)=18$$
$$\mathbf{19}-(3-2)=18$$
$$\mathbf{29}-(11-0)=18$$
$$59-(39+2)=18$$
$$89-(67+4)=18$$
$$89-(67+4)=18$$
$$83-(59+6)=18$$
$$317-(291+8)=18$$
$$127-(99+10)=18$$
$$199-(169+12)=18$$

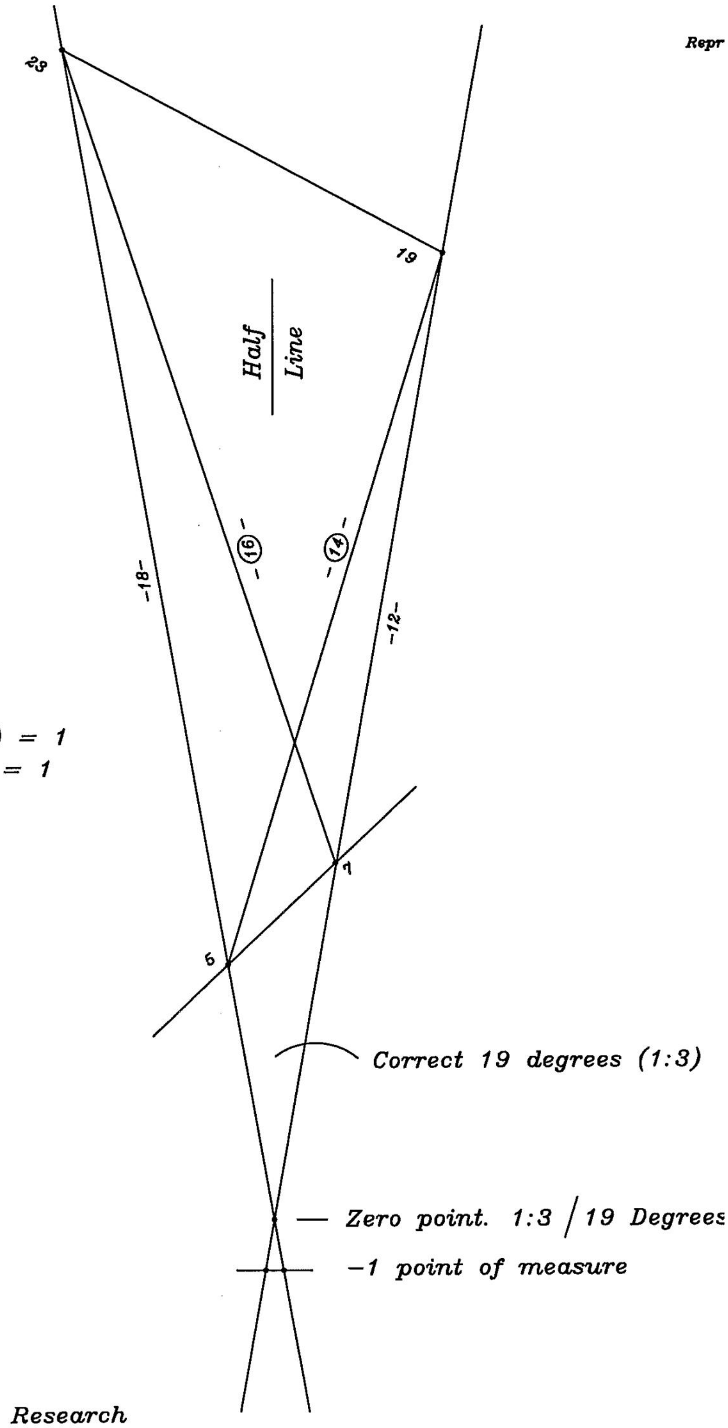
And so on indefinitely….

Prime number chain A.
(Published at JAS, see reference)
(P5*P11)+ (P11*12) = (P11*P17)
(P11*P17)+ (P17*12) = (P17*P23)
(P17*23) + (P23*14) = (P23*P31)
(P23*P31) + (P31*18) = (P31*P41)
(P31*41) + (P41*16) = (P41*P47)
(P41*P47)+ (P47* 18) = (P47*P59)
(P47*P49)+ (P59 *20) = (P59*P67)
(P59*P67) + (P67*14) = (P67 *73)
(P67*P73) + (P73 *16) = (P73*P83)
(P73*P83)+ (P83 *24) = (P83*P97)
(P83*P97)+ (P97 *20) = (P97*P103)
(P97*P103) + (P103*12) = (P103*P109)
(P103*P109)+ (P109*24) = (P109*P127)
(P109*P127)+ (P127*28) = (P127*P137)
(P127*P137)+ (P137*22) = (P137*P149)
(P137*P149)+ (P149*20) = (P149*P157)
(P149*P157)+ (P157*18) = (P157*P167)
(P157*P167)+ (P167*22) = (P167*P179)
(P167*P179)+ (P179*24) = (P179*P191)
(P179+P191)+ (P191*18) = (P191*P197)
(P191*P197)+ (P197*20) = (P197*P211)
(P197*P211)+ (P211*32) = (P211*P229)
(P211*P229)+ (P229*28) = (P229*P239)
(P229*P239)+ (P229*32) = (P239*P251)
(P239*P251)+ (P251*24) = (P251*P263)
(P251*P263)+ (P263*20) = (P263*P271)
(P263*P271)+ (P271*18) = (P271*P281)
(P271*P281)+ (P281*22) = (P281*P293)
(P281*P293)+ (P293 *30) = (P293*P311)
(P293*P311)+ (P311*24) = (P311*P317)
(P311*P317)+ (P317*26) = (P317*P337)
(P317*P337)+ (P337*32) = (P337*P349)
(P337*P339)+ (P349*22) = (P349*P359)
(P349*P359)+ (P359*24) = (P359*P373)
(P359*P373)+ (P373*24) = (P373*P383)
(P373*P383)+ (P383*24) = (P383*P397)
(P383*397)+ (P397*26) = (P397*P409)
(P397*P409)+ (P409*24) = (P409*P421)
(P409*P421)+ (P421*24) = (P421*P433)
(P421*P433)+ (P433*22) = (P433*P443)
(P433*P443)+ (P443*24) = (P443*P457)
(P443*P457)+ (P457*20) = (P457*P463)
(P457*P463)+ (P463*22) = (P463*P479)
(P463*P479)+ (P479*28) = (P479*P491)
(P479*P491)+ (P491*24) = (P491*P503)
(P491*P503)+ (P503*30) = (P503*P521)
(P503*P521)+ (531*38) = (P521*P541)
(P521*P541)+ (P541+36) = (P541*P557)

Prime number chain B.
(Published at JAS, see reference)
(P7*P13)+ (P13*12) = (P13*P19)
(P13*P19) + (P19*16) = (P19*P29)
(P19*P29) + (P29*18) = (P29*P37)
(P29*P37) + (P37*14) = (P37*P43)
(P37*P43)+ (P43 *16) = (P43*P53)
(P43*P53)+ (P53*18) = (P53*P61)
(P53*P61)+ (P61 *18) = (P61*P71)
(P61*P71)+ (P71*18) = (P71*P79)
(P71*P79)+ (P79*10) = (P79*P89)
(P79*P89)+ (P89*22) = (P89*P101)
(P89*P101)+ (P101*18) = (P101*P107)
(P101*P107)+ (P107*12) = (P107*P113)
(P107*P113)+ (P113 * 32) = (P113*P139)
(P113*P139)+ (P139*38) = (P139*P151)
(P139*P151) + (P151*24) = (P151*P163)
(P151*P163)+ (P163 *20) = (P163*P173)
(P163*P173)+ (P173*18) = (P173*P181)
(P173*P181)+ (P181*20) = (P181*P193)
(P181*P193)+ (P193* 18) = (P193*P199)
(P193*P199)+ (P199*30) = (P199*P223)
(P199*P223)+ (P223*30) = (P223*P229)
(P223*P229)+ (239+22) = (P239*P251)
(239*P251)+ (P251*24) = (P251*P263)
(P251*P263)+ (263*20) = (P263*P271)
(P263*P271)+ (271*20) = (P263*P271)
(P268*P271)+ (271*20) = (P271*P283)
(P271*P283)+ (283*36) = (P283*P307)
(P283*P307)+ (307*30) = (P307*P313)
(P307*P313)+ (313*24) = (P313*P331)
(P313*P331)+ (331*34) = (P331*P347)
(P331*P347)+ (347*22) = (P347*P353)
(P347*P353)+ (353*20) = (P353*P367)
(P353*P367)+ (P367*26) = (P367*P379)
(P367*P379)+ (P379*22) = (P379*P389)
(P379*P389)+ (P389*22) = (P389*P401)
(P389*P401)+ (P401* 30) = (P401*P419)
(P401*P419)+ (P419*30) = (P419*P431)
(P419*P431)+ (P431*20) = (P431*P439)
(P431*P439)+ (P439*18) = (P439*P449)
(P439*P449)+ (P449*22) = (P449*P461)
(P449*P461)+ (P461*18) = (P461*P467)
(P461*P467)+ (P467*26) = (P467*P487)
(P467*P487)+ (P487*32) = (P487*P499)
(P487*P499)+ (P499*22) = (P499*P509)
(P499*P509)+ (P509*24) = (P509*P523)
(P509*P523)+ (P523* 38) = (P523*P547)
(P523*P547)+ (P547*40) = (P547*P563)
(P547*P563)+ (P563*24) = (P563*P571)
So on infinite.

PLATE 12

NUMBERS THEOREM: ("Chan" point demonstration).
This diagram is concordent with 19 , 1:3 divergence of mathema specifically the placement of Prime numbers and their half line numbers, that are a precise fit to the divergence 1:3 along with their half-line numbers



Chan point

(19/6/7) + (23/6/7) = 1
(7/5/6) + (19/5/6) = 1
19 − 5 = 14
23 − 7 = 16

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Conclusion

Riemann's hypothesis is greatly flawed by theorem even though it is great observational mathematics. George Riemann clearly failed to understand polarity of the divergence at 1:3. He had no clue of the "Chan point" at prime 19 and 23. He had no mathematical idea that divergence must have a quadratic base in this case 2^2 and 3^3 at prime19 and 23 respectfully. He had no clue about the Keel Constant value of 18(5+6+7). In essence RH is disproved because his is an observational mathematics and not deductive mathematics, which did not have precise coordinates. Trivial zero is trivial zeros indeed and easily explained by our work, specially a forthcoming 45 page manuscript.

Diagram:

This is precise and shows the base of the prime number divergence and the quadratic base on which all prime numbers number out in their variability.

References:

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