

$4N = P_n - P_m$

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Abstract

In his book unsolved problems in number theory, Canadian guy proposed a conjecture that all even Numbers are the difference between two prime Numbers. Based on the calculation of elementary number theory, this article concludes that this conjecture is true and concludes that All integral multiples of 4 are the difference between two primes.

Keywords: Number Theory; Computation; Prime Numbers

1 INTRODUCTION

In his book unsolved problems in number theory [1], Canadian guy proposed a conjecture: that all even Numbers are the difference between two prime numbers [2]. Based on the calculation of elementary number theory[3], this article concludes that this conjecture is true and concludes that all even Numbers are the difference between two prime Numbers. At the same time, the unsolved problem twin prime number conjecture [4] is solved, and also get there are an infinite number of prime pairs that differ by even Numbers.

2 COMPUTATION

When $N = 2mn + m + n$, $2N + 1 = 2(2mn + m + n) + 1 = (2m + 1)(2n + 1)$ is composite. When N is not equal to $2mn + m + n$, $2N + 1$ is prime. Suppose that N_1 can be expressed as $2mn + m + n$, and N_2 can be expressed as $2mn + m + n + x$, then $2N_1 + 1 = 2(2mn + m + n) + 1 = (2m + 1)(2n + 1)$, is composite number; $2N_2 - (2x - 1) = (2m + 1)(2n + 1)$, which is composite. When N_1 cannot be represented as $2mn + m + n$, $2N_1 + 1$ is prime, and when N_2 cannot be represented as $2mn + m + n + x$, $2N_2 - (2x - 1)$ is prime. When $N_1 = N_2$, and can not be expressed as $2mn + m + n$ and $2mn + m + n + x$, $2N_1 + 1$ and $2N_2 - (2x - 1)$ are both prime Numbers, and $(2N_1 + 1) - (2N_2 - 2x + 1) = 2x$, $2x$ is even, is the difference between the two primes.

Just show that $2mn + m + n$ and $2mn + m + n + x$ cannot represent all natural Numbers greater than 4.

Let's talk about what happens when x is even

$$2mn + m + n$$

$$2mn + m + n + x$$

$2mn$ is even.

There are three cases:

1. m, n are all even, and x is even, so both of these can only represent even Numbers
2. m, n are all odd numbers, and x is even and both of these things can only represent even Numbers
3. $m + n$ is odd, $2mn + m + n$ can only represent odd; $2mn + m + n + x$, it's only odd;

Combining the above four terms, $2mn + m + n, 2mn + m + n + x$ ($m + n$ is odd), these two expressions must be able to represent all the odd Numbers, x is a fixed value.

In these three cases, in order to represent all the natural Numbers, 3 has to represent all the odd Numbers.

$2mn + m + n$ and $2mn + m + n + x$, m, n an odd and an even, x is even, that doesn't mean all odd Numbers.

$M = 2m$, $n = 2n + 1$, $2mn + m + n = 2m(2n + 1)$, $2m + 2n + 1 = 8mn + 4m + 2m + 2n + 1 = 2(4mn + 4m + 2m + 2n + 1)$, $2mn + m + n + x = 2mn + m + n + 2p = 2(4m + n + 3m + n + p) + 1$, and if you want to represent all the odd Numbers, you have to represent all the natural Numbers, we had to show that $2mn + m + n$ and $2mn + m + n + x$ also have to represent all of the natural Numbers, and these four polynomials are obviously different. If $2mn + m + n$ and $2mn + m + n + x$ represent all of the natural Numbers, $4mn + 3m + n$ is not exactly equal to $2mn + m + n$, the unequal part, $2mn + m + n$ can be

represented, $4mn+3m+n'$ cannot be represented. So $4mn+3m+n$ and $4mn+3m+n+p$ can't represent all the natural Numbers.

CONCLUSION

An integral multiple of 4 is the difference between two primes.

$$4N = P_n - P_m$$

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