

**The New Prime theorem (25)**Hardy-Littlewood conjecture M:  $x^3 + y^3 + k$ 

Chun-Xuan Jiang

Institute for Basic Research Palm Harbor, FL 34682, U.S.A. [Jiangchunxuan@vip.sohu.com](mailto:Jiangchunxuan@vip.sohu.com)**Abstract:** Using Jiang function we prove Hardy-Littlewood conjecture M:  $x^3 + y^3 + k$  [4].[Chun-Xuan Jiang. **The New Prime theorem (25)** Hardy-Littlewood conjecture M:  $x^3 + y^3 + k$ . *Academ Arena* 2015;7(1s): 41-42]. (ISSN 1553-992X). <http://www.sciencepub.net/academia>. 25**Keywords:** prime; theorem; function; number; new**Theorem 1.** Let  $k$  be an odd number. We define prime equation

$$P_3 = P_1^3 + P_2^3 + k \quad (1)$$

For every odd integer  $k$  there are infinitely many primes  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  such that  $P_3$  is a prime.**Proof.** We have Jiang function [1,2]

$$J_2(\omega) = \prod_P [(P-1)^2 - \chi(P)] \quad (2)$$

where  $\chi(P)$  is the number of solutions of congruence

$$q_1^3 + q_2^3 + k \equiv 0 \pmod{P} \quad (3)$$

where  $q_i = 1, \dots, P-1, i = 1, 2$ .

From (3) we have

$$J_3(\omega) \neq 0 \quad (4)$$

We prove that there are infinitely many prime solutions in (1).

We have the best asymptotic formula [1,2]

$$\pi_2(N, 3) = \left| \{P_1, P_2 \leq N : P_3 = \text{prime}\} \right| \sim \frac{J_3(\omega)\omega}{6\phi^3(\omega)} \frac{N^2}{\log^3 N} \quad (5)$$

**Example 1.**

$$P_3 = P_1^3 + P_2^3 + 1 \quad (6)$$

From (2) we have

$$J_3(\omega) = \prod_P [(P-1)^2 - \chi(P)] \neq 0 \quad (7)$$

The table below gives the values of  $\chi(P)$ .

$P$	3	5	7	11	13	17	19	23	29	31
$\chi(P)$	1	3	0	9	0	15	18	21	27	27

**Theorem 2.** Let  $k$  be an even number. Suppose prime equation

$$P_3 = (P_1 + 1)^3 + P_2^3 + k \quad (8)$$

We have Jiang function [1,2]

$$J_3(\omega) = \prod_P [(P-1)^2 - \chi(P)] \quad (9)$$

where  $\chi(P)$  is the number of solutions of congruence.

$$(q_1 + 1)^3 + q_2^3 + k \equiv 0 \pmod{P} \quad (10)$$

where  $q_i = 1, \dots, P-1, i = 1, 2$ .

From (10) we have

$$J_3(\omega) \neq 0 \quad (11)$$

We prove that there are has infinitely many prime solutions in (8).

We have asymptotic formula [1,2]

$$\pi_2(N, 3) = \left| \{P_1, P_2 \leq N : P_3 = \text{prime}\} \right| \sim \frac{J_3(\omega)\omega}{6\phi^3(\omega)} \frac{N^2}{\log^3 N} \quad (12)$$

**Remark.** The prime number theory is basically to count the Jiang function  $J_{n+1}(\omega)$  and Jiang prime  $k$ -tuple singular series  $\sigma(J) = \frac{J_2(\omega)\omega^{k-1}}{\phi^k(\omega)} = \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1 + \chi(P)}{P}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{P}\right)^{-k}$  [1,2], which can count the number of prime number. The prime distribution is not random. But Hardy prime  $k$ -tuple singular series  $\sigma(H) = \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{\nu(P)}{P}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{P}\right)^{-k}$  is false [3-8], which can not count the number of prime numbers.

Szemerédi's theorem does not directly to the primes, because it can not count the number of primes. It is unusable. Cramér's random model cannot prove prime problems. It is incorrect. The probability of  $1/\log N$  of being prime is false. Assuming that the events " $P$  is prime", " $P+2$  is prime" and " $P+4$  is prime" are independent, we conclude that  $P, P+2, P+4$  are simultaneously prime with probability about  $1/\log^3 N$ . There are about  $N/\log^3 N$  primes less than  $N$ . Letting  $N \rightarrow \infty$  we obtain the prime conjecture, which is false. The tool of additive prime number theory is basically the Hardy-Littlewood prime tuple conjecture, but can not prove and count any prime problems[6].

## References

1. Chun-Xuan Jiang, Foundations of Santilli's isonumber theory with applications to new cryptograms, Fermat's theorem and Goldbach's conjecture. Inter. Acad. Press, 2002, MR2004c:11001, (<http://www.i-b-r.org/docs/jiang.pdf>) (<http://www.wbabin.net/math/xuan13.pdf>) (<http://vixra.org/numth/>).
2. Chun-Xuan Jiang, Jiang's function  $J_{n+1}(\omega)$  in prime distribution. (<http://www.wbabin.net/math/xuan2.pdf>) (<http://wbabin.net/xuan.htm#chun-xuan>) (<http://vixra.org/numth/>).
3. Chun-Xuan Jiang, The Hardy-Littlewood prime  $k$ -tuple conjecture is false. (<http://wbabin.net/xuan.htm#chun-xuan>) (<http://vixra.org/numth/>).
4. G. H. Hardy and J. E. Littlewood, Some problems of "Partitio Numerorum", III: On the expression of a number as a sum of primes. Acta Math., 44(1923)1-70.
5. W. Narkiewicz, The development of prime number theory. From Euclid to Hardy and Littlewood. Springer-Verlag, New York, NY. 2000, 333-353. 这是当代素数理论水平.
6. B. Green and T. Tao, Linear equations in primes. To appear, Ann. Math.
7. D. Goldston, J. Pintz and C. Y. Yildirim, Primes in tuples I. Ann. Math., 170(2009) 819-862.
8. T. Tao. Recent progress in additive prime number theory, preprint. 2009. <http://terrytao.files.wordpress.com/2009/08/prime-number-theory1.pdf>
9. Vino Cameron. Prime Number 19, The Vedic Zero And The Fall Of Western Mathematics By Theorem. Nat Sci 2013;11(2):51-52. (ISSN: 1545-0740). [http://www.sciencepub.net/nature/ns1102/009\\_15631ns1102\\_51\\_52.pdf](http://www.sciencepub.net/nature/ns1102/009_15631ns1102_51_52.pdf).
10. Vino Cameron, Theo Den otter. PRIME NUMBER COORDINATES AND CALCULUS. Rep Opinion 2012;4(10):16-17. (ISSN: 1553-9873). [http://www.sciencepub.net/report/report0410/004\\_10859report0410\\_16\\_17.pdf](http://www.sciencepub.net/report/report0410/004_10859report0410_16_17.pdf).
11. Vino Cameron, Theo Den otter. PRIME NUMBER COORDINATES AND CALCULUS. J Am Sci 2012;8(10):9-10. (ISSN: 1545-1003). [http://www.jofamericanscience.org/journals/am-sci/am0810/002\\_10859bam0810\\_9\\_10.pdf](http://www.jofamericanscience.org/journals/am-sci/am0810/002_10859bam0810_9_10.pdf).
12. Chun-Xuan Jiang. Automorphic Functions And Fermat's Last Theorem (1). Rep Opinion 2012;4(8):1-6. (ISSN: 1553-9873). [http://www.sciencepub.net/report/report0408/001\\_10009report0408\\_1\\_6.pdf](http://www.sciencepub.net/report/report0408/001_10009report0408_1_6.pdf).
13. Chun-Xuan Jiang. The Hardy-Littlewood prime  $k$ -tuple conjecture is false. Rep Opinion 2012;4(8):35-38. (ISSN: 1553-9873). [http://www.sciencepub.net/report/report0408/008\\_10016report0408\\_35\\_38.pdf](http://www.sciencepub.net/report/report0408/008_10016report0408_35_38.pdf).