

Abstract Submitted  
for the DFD19 Meeting of  
The American Physical Society

**Great operation** HAN YONGQUAN, 15611860790 — The even general formula is:  $2n$ , where  $n$  is an integer greater than 1, and  $2n$  can decompose the prime factor, that is,  $2n=N_1N_2N_3\dots$ , where  $N_1, N_2, N_3, \dots$  are all prime numbers.  $2n, N_1N_2N_3\dots$  must be written as the sum of two identical odd numbers or the sum of two identical even numbers, whichever comes first. That is, it can be learned:  $2n=(m+m)$ ,  $m=N_1N_2N_3\dots/2$ , when  $m$  is a prime number (specially pointed out: when  $n=2$ ,  $2n=2+2$ ), the proposition is proved. When  $m$  is a composite number, it is proved as follows: When  $m$  is an even number,  $m$  adds an odd number or subtracts an odd number to exhaust all odd numbers, and since more than 2 prime numbers must exist in the odd number, it is sure to find the sum of the two prime numbers to represent any even number ( $2n$ ). When  $m$  is an odd number,  $m$  plus an even number or an even number can also exhaust all odd numbers, and since more than 2 prime numbers must exist in odd numbers, the sum of two prime numbers must be found to represent any even number ( $2n$ ). . That is,  $2n=[(N_1N_2N_3\dots/2-a)+(N_1N_2N_3\dots/2+a)] \dots 1$ , whether  $a$  is an odd number when  $m$  is an even number, or  $a$  is an odd number when  $m$  is an odd number, 1 It can always be established.the Goldbach conjecture can be proved.

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Date submitted: 30 Jul 2019

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