

Abstract Submitted
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Great operation¹ 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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