Disproof of the Riemann Conjecture-German mathematicians Like Any Nationalities Mathematicians Can Have their Conjectures Disproven

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Disproof of the Riemann Hypothesis


Riemann Hypothesis

Some numbers have the special property that they cannot be expressed as the product of two smaller numbers, e.g., 2, 3, 5, 7, etc. Such numbers are called prime numbers, and they play an important role, both in pure mathematics and its applications. The distribution of such prime numbers among all natural numbers does not follow any regular pattern, however the German mathematician G.F.B. Riemann (1826 - 1866) observed that the frequency of prime numbers is very closely related to the behavior of an elaborate function

\[ \zeta(s) = 1 + \frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{3^s} + \frac{1}{4^s} + \ldots \]

called the Riemann Zeta function. The Riemann hypothesis asserts that all interesting solutions of the equation \( \zeta(s) = 0 \) lie on a certain vertical straight line.

Disproof #1

Define number infinity Z which is not the product of 2 other numbers. Place infinity z off the line which Reimann argued for. Reimann hypothesis therefore disproved. Infinity z would support the Riemann Zeta function to a degree as infinity would equal infinity or would approach zero, but would not be along the prime number line as infinity z is placed far away from the prime number line.

Disproof #2

Consider 0 as solution to Riemann zeta function. 0 makes the Riemann zeta function undefined, and 0 is also not considered to be a prime number. Therefore although 0 is a solution to the Riemann hypothesis as the function would be undefined with 0 as s, 0 is not along the line of prime numbers

Disproof #3

Consider infinity as solution to Riemann Zeta function. Infinity does not lie along any vertical straight line, so the Riemann hypothesis is disproved.

Disproof #4
If you have looked at the solutions provided on databases like wikipedia.org, the solutions do not lie along a vertical straight line providing further disproof of the hypothesis. The solutions lie along an unstraight line.

Disproof #5

The prime numbers themselves 2, 3, 5, 7 are not solutions to the zeta function. As they are not solutions to the zeta function, the primes act differently than Riemann's zeta function therefore disproving his thesis.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration. I would be honored and grateful to be awarded part of the Clay Medal for disproving aspects of the Riemann Hypothesis, as my predecessor version of this disproof has been publicly available on databases like bepress for more than 2 years.

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