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TheStocksGuy

Goldbach's Conjecture Cracked? Simply subtract and align with the sum no matter which direction you take. Dive into the details!

Goldbach's Conjecture Cracked? Simply subtract and align with the sum no matter which direction you take. You can navigate down to a digit or up from it, either moving left and down or right and up. Each method leads to the same resolution. Dive into the details!

The Goldbach's Conjecture Explained

Goldbach's Conjecture is one of the oldest unsolved problems in number theory. Proposed by German mathematician Christian Goldbach in 1742, it states that every even integer greater than 2 can be expressed as the sum of two prime numbers. For example:

- 4 = 2 + 2
- 6 = 3 + 3
- 8 = 3 + 5
- 10 = 5 + 5

Why It's Important

1. **Fundamental Nature**: At its core, Goldbach's Conjecture is about the properties of prime numbers, the building blocks of arithmetic. Understanding it could unlock deeper insights into number theory.
2. **Mathematical Curiosity**: Despite extensive numerical verification (up to very large numbers), no general proof has been found. Solving it could provide novel mathematical techniques or lead to new areas of research.
3. **Computational Advances**: The search for solutions has driven advancements in computational mathematics and algorithms, improving methods for verifying large-scale mathematical problems.

This conjecture is not just a puzzle for mathematicians but a beacon of the intricate beauty and challenge within mathematics. Solving it could bridge gaps in our understanding and pave the way for future discoveries. If you can contribute to making our table or delve deeper into this problem, let's collaborate and explore the possibilities together! 😊

2	2	4	5	7	9	13	15	19	21	25	31	33	39	43	45	49	55	61	63	69	73
3	3	5	6	8	10	14	16	20	22	26	32	34	40	44	46	50	56	62	64	70	74
4	5	7	8	10	12	16	18	22	24	28	34	36	42	46	48	52	58	64	66	72	76
5	7	9	10	12	14	18	20	24	26	30	36	38	44	48	50	54	60	66	68	74	78
6	11	13	14	16	18	22	24	28	30	34	40	42	48	52	54	58	64	70	72	78	82
7	13	15	16	18	20	24	26	30	32	36	42	44	50	54	56	60	66	72	74	80	84
8	17	19	20	22	24	28	30	34	36	40	46	48	54	58	60	64	70	76	78	84	88
9	19	21	22	24	26	30	32	36	38	42	48	50	56	60	62	66	72	78	80	86	90
10	23	25	26	28	30	34	36	40	42	46	52	54	60	64	66	70	76	82	84	90	94
11	29	31	32	34	36	40	42	46	48	52	58	60	66	70	72	76	82	88	90	96	100
12	31	33	34	36	38	42	44	48	50	54	60	62	68	72	74	78	84	90	92	98	102
13	37	39	40	42	44	48	50	54	56	60	66	68	74	78	80	84	90	96	98	104	108
14	41	43	44	46	48	52	54	58	60	64	70	72	78	82	84	88	94	100	102	108	112
15	43	45	46	48	50	54	56	60	62	66	72	74	80	84	86	90	96	102	104	110	114
16	47	49	50	52	54	58	60	64	66	70	76	78	84	88	90	94	100	106	108	114	118
17	53	55	56	58	60	64	66	70	72	76	82	84	90	94	96	100	106	112	114	120	124
18	59	61	62	64	66	70	72	76	78	82	88	90	96	100	102	106	112	118	120	126	130
19	61	63	64	66	68	72	74	78	80	84	90	92	98	102	104	108	114	120	122	128	132
20	67	69	70	72	74	78	80	84	86	90	96	98	104	108	110	114	120	126	128	134	138
21	71	73	74	76	78	82	84	88	90	94	100	102	108	112	114	118	124	130	132	138	142

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example. The "divide by" is the row count, which typically finds your decimal carry in the row. Usually, the "divide by" is the row count, and the decimal marks how many times you can multiply by when not found.

Example Calculation: Row 21

1. (42 / 2) = 21 (Left row 2)
    - (42 * 2) = 84 (In 21 left row)
2. (41 / 2) = 20.5 (Left row 2 with 0.5 as decimal)
    - (41 * 2) = 82 (In 21 left row)
3. (39 / 2) = 19.5 (Left row 2 with 0.5 as decimal)
    - (39 * 2) = 78 (In 21 left row)
4. (38 / 2) = 19 (Left row 2)
    - (19 * 2) = 38
    - (38 * 2) = 76 (In 21 left row)
5. Dividing by 2 means you can multiply a value by 2 if found 2x in a decimal to equal the highlighted value on the table chart.
6. (37 / 2) = 18.5 (Count 0.5 2x)
    - (37 * 2) = 74 (In 21 left row)
7. (36.5 / 2) = 18.25 (Left row 2 with 0.25 as decimal)
    - (36.5 * 2) = 73 (In 21 left row)
8. (35.5 / 2) = 17.75 (Left row 2 with 0.75 as decimal, likely next increment)
    - (35.5 * 2) = 71 (In 21 left row)

Example Calculation: Row 20

1. (69 / 2) = 34.5
    - (69 * 2) = 138
2. (40 / 2) = 20 (Left row)
    - (40 * 2) = 80
3. (36 / 2) = 18 (Left row)
    - (36 * 2) = 72

Note: These calculations are examples of how to find values within the chart using multiplication and division. They may not be perfect, but they provide a method for studying the pattern of values found in the chart.

Public Call to Action

- Attention math enthusiasts! I'm working on a table for the Goldbach's Conjecture but need your help to make it accurate and comprehensive. Let's solve this together!

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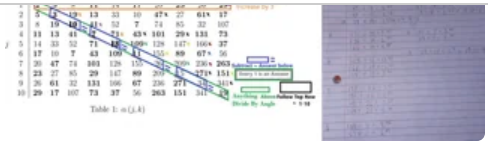

The Erdos-Straus Conjecture Re-evaluation, Makes more sense to do it this way. Not sure where else it leads.

1

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