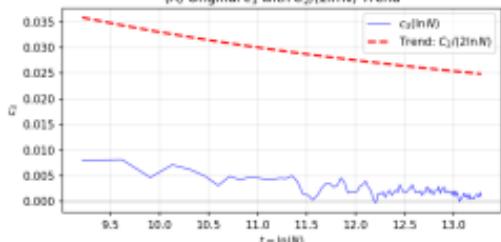
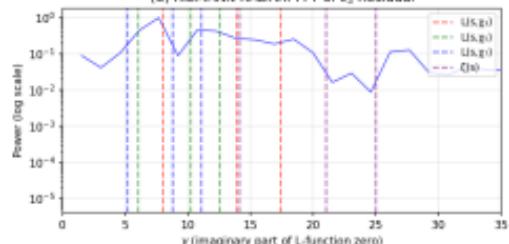
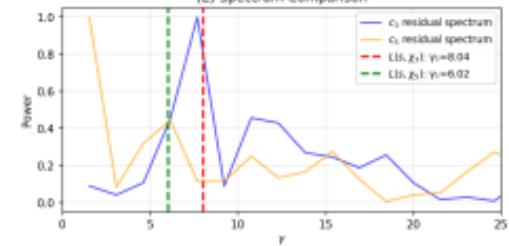
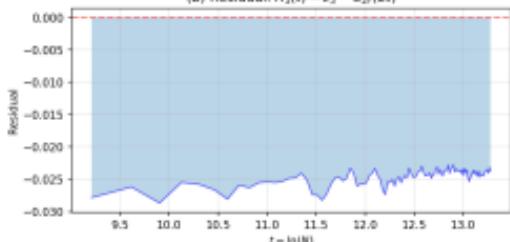
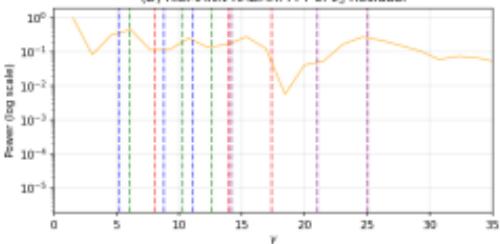


(A) Original c_3 with $C_2/\ln N$ Trend(C) RIEMANN RADAR: FFT of c_3 Residual

(E) Spectrum Comparison

(B) Residual: $R_3(t) = c_3 - C_2/\ln N$ (D) RIEMANN RADAR: FFT of c_5 Residual**RIEMANN RADAR ANALYSIS****Method:**

1. Removed trend: $c_p = C_1/\ln(\ln(N))$
2. FFT of residual to extract frequencies
3. Compare with known L-function zeros

Known First Zeros (γ_i):

- L(s, X(2)): $\gamma_1 = 8.04$
- L(s, X(2)): $\gamma_1 = 8.02$
- L(s, X(2)): $\gamma_1 = 5.20$
- $(\zeta(5))$: $\gamma_1 = 34.13$

Detection Results:

- top peak: $\gamma = 7.89$
Matches: L(s, g(1)), 8.04, L(s, g(1)), 8.78
- top peak: $\gamma = 8.15$
Matches: L(s, g(1)), 8.02, L(s, g(1)), 5.20

Interpretation:

Peaks near known L-function zeros suggest that Goldbach deviations are modulated by the arithmetic structure encoded in these zeros – a “fingerprint” of the Riemann Hypothesis in additive number theory.