Formal Proof of Prime Number Theory in Lean

Release v0

Aug 05, 2022

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INTRODUCTION

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3.1 I. Definitions of Paths

A path is a differentiable function $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{C}$ with a continuous derivative, defined on $\mathbb{R}$, but we only consider their values on [0,1].

Constant Paths For example, for any fixed point $z : \mathbb{C}$ we have a constant path $\lambda(t : \mathbb{R}), z$.

Inverse of Paths The inverse of a path is to reverse the direction of a path.

For example, given a path $L : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{C}$, we define the inverse of the path as $\lambda(t : \mathbb{R}), L(1 - t)$.

CHAPTER

FOUR

INDICES AND TABLES

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