

Six calculations are not the matching official statements

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Theorem

Index Riemann, P versus NP, Navier-Stokes, Yang-Mills, Birch-Swinnerton-Dyer, and Hodge by $i = 1, \dots, 6$. O_i is the official statement and C_i the calculation below. $C = \{C_1, \dots, C_6\}$. The relation $\vdash_C$ uses only premises in C .

Theorem. For each i , C_i does not derive O_i . The claim that the whole set C derives none of the O_i is not a theorem: the thirty cross pairs were not checked.

Lemmas

If $X = \{0, 1\}$, $F = \{0\}$, and P holds only at 0, the universal statement over F is true and the one over X is false. This fails if the domain is that single point or a reduction is supplied. It is not a counterexample to any O_i . $a \neq b$ does not by itself block every entailment. The predicate $x = x$ is a counterexample.

Cases

Riemann. $Y(s) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 + (s - 1/2)^2 / t_n^2)$, $t_n > 0$, has degree 44982 and $Y(1/2) = 1$. $Y(1)$ is finite and zeta has a simple pole at $s = 1$, so Y is not zeta. No zero-count comparison is made.

P versus NP. The even-length language is decided by a two-state automaton in linear time, so it is in P. Its input is a string. SAT takes clauses. This membership decides neither $P = NP$ nor its negation.

Navier-Stokes. For $u = (e^{-t} \sin y, 0, 0)$, $\nu = 1$, and constant pressure, divergence and convection vanish and $\partial_t u = \Delta u = -u$. On the torus of side 2π , $\int |u|^2 = 4\pi^3 e^{-2t}$. On $\mathbb{R}^3$ the integral diverges. One datum only.

Yang-Mills. Eigenvalues of $-d^2/d\theta^2 + 1$ on the circle are $n^2 + 1$. The first gap is $2 - 1 = 1$. The value 5, at $n = 2$ or $n = -2$, is not that gap and is not a four-dimensional quantum mass gap.

BSD. On $y^2 = x^3 - 2$, $P = (3, 5)$, and $x(2Q) = (x^4 + 16x) / (4(x^3 - 2))$ when y is not 0. Then $2P = (129/100, -383/1000)$, $3P = (164323/29241, -66234835/5000211)$, and $x(4P) = 2340922881/58675600$. The order is not 1, 2, 3, or 4. $x^3 = 2$ has no rational solution because the 2-adic valuation is 0 mod 3 on one side and 1 mod 3 on the other. Multiples $1P$ through $12P$ are finite. One curve, so C_5 does not yield O_5 . That refusal does not use Mazur. Rank at least 1 needs Mazur as an assumption. Rank exactly 1 and the order of L at $s = 1$ are not proved.

Hodge. The Lefschetz (1,1) theorem covers all classes of type (1,1). It is not one point. Nothing sends $k > 1$ into that domain.

Symbols

$Y_n(y, t) = (e^{-t} \sin y, 0, 0)$. The integral of $|u|^2$ at $t=0$ is $4\pi^3$. Half of that is the one-half convention. Y_n has degree $2N$, where $N = 22491$ is given and not recounted, and $Y_n(1/2) = 1$ for every list of heights. Y_n is defined only on strings of 0 and 1. The squared length of Y_n is $\cos^2 + \sin^2 = 1$. These functions are not the six official statements.

Not claimed

Not claimed: ZFC-independence, impossibility from three coordinates, the falsehood of F-theory, the claim that there is no gravity, Clay's four conditions, the unread HTTP 401 text, and the six pictures. The tide-to-g ratio is $3.139224611521 \cdot 10^{\{-7\}}$. Poincare was proved by Perelman.

Note only. Not a Clay submission. Not a proof of the six prize statements.

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