

A C++ source program for calculating the Goldbach-Xu's numbers with recursive method

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Abstract: In this paper we have presented two source programs with C++ to calculate the distribution of prime numbers in the sequence of odd numbers and the Goldbach-Xu's numbers for every even number respectively. From the result we can know that this number is oscillatingly increased as an even number increases.

Keywords: Goldbach's conjecture; prime; distribution of primes; Goldbach-Xu's number; source program.

MSC: 11P32; 11A41; 11N05; 11N35

1. Introduction

Chinese famous mathematician Luo-Geng Hua had presented in 1979 a route to analyzingly deduce the solution numbers of Goldbach's problem for every even number, $r(N)$, through solving a indefinite equation, $ax+by=N$, here N is an even, $a>0$, $b>0$, and $(a, b)=1$ [1]. He was failed. After that time, some researchers devoted themselves in this route, and were also not succeeded [2]. Recently, we have advanced a recursive method to calculate the number of rest sum formulae of two distinct odd prime numbers, which are to express every even number >6 in natural sequence [3]. Now we will list some programs for calculating them. By the results of calculating for them, we can know that the number of rest sum formulae, or say, Goldbach-Xu's number, is oscillatingly increased as an even number increases such that the Goldbach's conjecture is verified to be true.

2. Calculating the distribution of primes in the sequence of odd numbers

We have written a program, named prime.cpp, with C++ language to calculate the distribution of odd prime numbers in the sequence of odd numbers in Appendix A. There is a input number in that program is "nupto", it means to calculate the primes up to "nupto", and there is a output file named prim0101.tex led on disk G:, in which an odd prime number is denoted by symbol "1" and an odd composite number by symbol "0", and in which there are 100 figures in every row to indicate 100 odd numbers in order. This is completely the same as ref. [4].

In the Table 1 we listed a distribution table for some prime numbers up to 12,600.

3. Calculating the Goldbach-Xu's numbers

There is a program for calculating with a recursive method, named Goxu1.cpp in Appendix B, with C++ language, to calculate the numbers of rest sum formulae of two distinct odd prime numbers, or say, the Goldbach-Xu's numbers, for every even number >6 . There is an input file named prim0101.tex on disk G:, which is the output file in the section 2 above. And there is an output file named Goxun1.tex led on disk G:, which could be opened by the written-board in Windows XP. In that program many of variant names are the same as symbols in ref. [3].

In the Table 2 we listed some Goldbach-Xu's numbers for every even numbers starting at 8 and ending up to 3366. And we can know that the Goldbach-Xu's number is oscillatingly increased as an even number increases such that the Goldbach's conjecture can be verified to be true.

There are two source programs in the author's hands, which could be sent readers if they need them and connect to the author.

Table 2. The oscillatingly increasing characteristic of the Goldbach-Xu's numbers

n	$Lr(n)$
1-30	1
31-60	2
61-90	3
91-120	4
121-150	5
151-180	6
181-210	7
211-240	8
241-270	9
271-300	10
301-330	11
331-360	12
361-390	13
391-420	14
421-450	15
451-480	16
481-510	17
511-540	18
541-570	19
571-600	20
601-630	21
631-660	22
661-690	23
691-720	24
721-750	25
751-780	26
781-810	27
811-840	28
841-870	29
871-900	30
901-930	31
931-960	32
961-990	33
991-1020	34
1021-1050	35
1051-1080	36
1081-1110	37
1111-1140	38
1141-1170	39
1171-1200	40
1201-1230	41
1231-1260	42
1261-1290	43
1291-1320	44
1321-1350	45
1351-1380	46
1381-1410	47
1411-1440	48
1441-1470	49
1471-1500	50
1501-1530	51
1531-1560	52
1561-1590	53
1591-1620	54
1621-1650	55
1651-1680	56
1681-1710	57
1711-1740	58
1741-1770	59
1771-1800	60
1801-1830	61
1831-1860	62
1861-1890	63
1891-1920	64
1921-1950	65
1951-1980	66
1981-2010	67
2011-2040	68
2041-2070	69
2071-2100	70
2101-2130	71
2131-2160	72
2161-2190	73
2191-2220	74
2221-2250	75
2251-2280	76
2281-2310	77
2311-2340	78
2341-2370	79
2371-2400	80
2401-2430	81
2431-2460	82
2461-2490	83
2491-2520	84
2521-2550	85
2551-2580	86
2581-2610	87
2611-2640	88
2641-2670	89
2671-2700	90
2701-2730	91
2731-2760	92
2761-2790	93
2791-2820	94
2821-2850	95
2851-2880	96
2881-2910	97
2911-2940	98
2941-2970	99
2971-3000	100

Note: Every even number > 6 in the table is $D(n)=2(n+3)$.

Table 2. The oscillatingly increasing characteristic of the Goldbach-Xu's numbers (continued)

Table with columns n and Lr(n) containing numerical data for Goldbach-Xu's numbers. The table lists pairs of numbers for each n from 3001 to 5971, showing an oscillatingly increasing characteristic.

Note: Every even number > 6 in the table is D(n)=2(n-3).

Table 2. The oscillatingly increasing characteristic of the Goldbach-Xu's numbers (continued)

Table with columns n and Lr(n), showing numerical data for various values of n from 6001 to 8971. Each row represents a value of n and its corresponding Lr(n) value.

Note: Every even number > 6 in the table is $D(n)=2(n-3)$.

Appendix A

```
//This is a program to calculate the prime numbers and
//the distribution of primes

#include <iostream.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <fstream.h>
#include <iomanip.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define AA 60001

void main()
{
    int i,w,r,prime=0,nodd[AA],jj,n=0;
    int nupto,nprimes=0,odd=1,nnupto;
    float ii,fl_odd;

    cout << "input max loop number (input nupto)<=60000? ";
    cin >> nupto;                               //input max loop number.

    for (i=1; i<=nupto; i++) nodd[i]=0;
    nnupto=nupto-2;

    do
    {
        odd=odd+2;
        w=0;
        ii=2.0;
        fl_odd=(float)odd;
        jj=int(sqrt(fl_odd));
loop_10:   r=int(fmod(fl_odd,ii));
        if (r==0) w=1;
        else ii=ii+(float)1.0;
        if (ii>jj || w!=0)
            if (w==0)
                { prime=odd;
                  cout << setw(4) << prime << " ";
                  nodd[prime]=1;
                  nprimes=nprimes+1;}
            else;
        else goto loop_10;
    }
    while (odd<=nnupto);

    cout << endl;
    for (i=1; i<=nnupto+1; i=i+2)
    {if (i>=1) cout << nodd[i];
     n=n+1;
     if (n%50==0) cout << endl;}
    n=0;
    cout << endl;
    cout << nprimes << endl;
```

```
    fstream out1; //output file is G:\prim0101.txt
    out1.open("G:\\prim0101.txt",ios::out);
    for (i=1; i<=nnupto+1; i=i+2)
        out1 << nodd[i];
    out1.close();

    int iii=0;
    fstream out2; //output file is G:\prim0102.txt
    out2.open("G:\\prim0102.txt",ios::out);
    for (i=1; i<=nnupto+1; i=i+2)
    {   out2 << nodd[i];
        iii=iii+1;
        if (iii%100==0) out2 << endl;}

    out2.close();
    return;
}
```

Appendix B

//This program is to calculate the Goldbach-xu's numbers
//for every even number starting at 8!

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <fstream.h>
#include <iomanip.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#define MM 9001
```

```
static int J[MM],J0[MM],Jtable[MM],Lid[MM];
static int Lr[MM],Lt[MM],Lhd[MM],Jlt[MM];
static double fi,rr;
static int i,ii,r;
static int nn;
```

```
void part_0 (int ii) //part 0
{ //This to input the data of the distribution
  int inodd[MM]; //of primes starting at 3.

  ifstream input1; //input file
  input1.open("G:\\prim0101.txt",ios::in);
  if (!input1)
  {   cout << "can't open file";
      exit(0);
  }
}
```

```

for (i=0; i<=ii; i++) //input and turn 0101 data
    inodd[i]=input1.get(); //into ASCII code 48 and 49.
input1.close();

for (i=1; i<=ii; i++) //return ASCII code 48 and
{
    if (inodd[i]==48) //49 into 0101 data.
        Jtable[i]=0;
    else
    if (inodd[i]==49)
        Jtable[i]=1;
    else
    break;
}
for (i=1; i<=ii; i++)
{
    cout << Jtable[i];
    if (i%50==0)
        cout << endl;
}
cout << endl;
return;
}

```

```

void part_a (int ii) //part A
{ //this is to calculate Ltr(n).
    for (i=1; i<=ii; i++) //DO 10
    {
        fi=(double)i;
        r=int(fmod(fi,2.0));
        if (r!=0)
            Lt[i]=(i+1)/2;
        else
            Lt[i]=i/2;} //end DO 10

    for (i=1; i<=ii; i++)
    {
        cout << setw(5) << Lt[i];
        if (i%30==0)
            cout << endl;
    }
    cout << " above is Lt(n)";
    cout << endl<< endl;
    return;
}

```

```

static int cn0,cn01,dn,w;
static int w1,bn;

```

```

void part_b (int ii) //part B
{ //next is to calculate the LHD(n).
    Lhd[1]=0; Lhd[2]=0;

```



```
i=3;
do                                     //DO 20
{

    fi=(double)i;
    r=int(fmod(fi,2.0));
    if (r==0)                          //When n is an even number!
    {
        cn0=Lt[i-1]+1;
        cn01=Jtable[cn0];
        w=2*Lt[i]+1;
        dn=Jtable[w];
        if (cn01==0)
            if (dn==0)
                Lhd[i]=Lhd[i-1];
            else
                Lhd[i]=Lhd[i-1]-1;
        else
            if (dn==0)
                Lhd[i]=Lhd[i-1]+1;
            else
                Lhd[i]=Lhd[i-1];
    }
    else                                //When n is an odd number!
    {
        w=2*Lt[i];
        dn=Jtable[w];
        if (dn==0)
            Lhd[i]=Lhd[i-1]+1;
        else
            Lhd[i]=Lhd[i-1];
    }
    i++;
}                                       // end DO 20
while (i<=ii);

for (i=1; i<=ii; i++)
{
    cout << setw(5) << Lhd[i];
    if (i%30==0)
        cout << endl;
}
    cout << "    above is LHD(n)" <<endl<<endl;
return;
}

void part_c (int ii)                  //part C
{                                       //next is to calculate the LID(n).
    for (i=1; i<=ii; i++)
        Lid[i]=0;
    i=7;
    do                                  //DO 30
```

```

{
    fi=(double)i;
    r=int(fmod(fi,2));
    w1=Lt[i];
    bn=Jtable[w1];
    if (r==0)
        Lid[i]=Lid[i-1];
    else
    {
        if (bn==0)
            Lid[i]=Lid[i-1]+1;
        else
            Lid[i]=Lid[i-1];
    }
    i++;
}
while (i<=ii);           //end DO30

for (i=1; i<=ii; i++)
{
    cout << setw(5) << Lid[i];
    if (i%30==0)
        cout << endl;
}
cout << "    above is LID(n)" <<endl<<endl;
return;
}

    /*******

static int i1,l1;
static int Jj,Jj1,Jj2,Jjt1,Jjt2;
static int Jjta,Jl1,Jl2,Lt1,Lt2;
static int Llj1,Llj2,Jlta,Llt1,Llt2;

void part_d (int ii)           //part D
{
    for (i=1; i<=ii; i++)      //next is to calculate the J(n)~JLT(n).
        Jlt[i]=0;           //do 35.
    for (i=9; i<=ii; i++)      //end do 35.
        //do 40.
        {
            //a for {
            fi=(double)i;
            rr=fmod(fi,2.0);
            ll=Lt[i]-1;
            for (i1=1; i1<=3; i1++) //do 45.
                J[i1]=0;
            if (rr==0.0)           //When n is an even number!
            {
                J0[i]=0;           //b if {
                for (i1=4; i1<=ll; i1++)
                    //do 80.
                    {
                        //c for {
                        Jj=2*Lt[i]+1-i1+1;
                        Jl1=Jtable[i1];
                    }
            }
        }
}

```

```

        J12=Jtable[Jj];
        if (J11==0 && J12==0)
            J[i1]=1;           //J[i1]:J(I1)
        else
            J[i1]=0;
            J0[i]=J0[i]+J[i1];
    };           //end do 80.   end c for }
                //i1=ll has finished!
    Llt1=Lt[i-1];           //Llt1:LLt1, Lt[i]:LT(n).
    Llt2=Lt[i-1]+2;
    Llj1=Jtable[Llt1];     //Llj1:LLJ1,
    Llj2=Jtable[Llt2];
    if (Llj1==0 && Llj2==0)
        Jlta=1;           //Jlta:JLTA,
    else
        Jlta=0;
        Jlt[i]=J0[i]+Jlta;   //end if (r==0)
    }           //end b if }
else           //When n is an odd number!
{
    for (i1=4; i1<=ll; i1++) //d else {
        //do 90.
        {           //e for {
            Jj=2*Lt[i]-i1+1;
            J11=Jtable[i1];
            J12=Jtable[Jj];
            if (J11==0 && J12==0)
                J[i1]=1;
            else
                J[i1]=0;
                J0[i]=J0[i]+J[i1];
        };           //end do 90.   end e for }
                    //i1=ll has finished!

        Llt1=Lt[i-1]+1;
        Llt2=Lt[i-1]+2;
        Llj1=Jtable[Llt1];
        Llj2=Jtable[Llt2];
        if (Llj1==0 && Llj2==0)
            Jlta=1;
        else
            Jlta=0;
            Jlt[i]=J0[i]+Jlta;
    }           //d end if else }
};           //end do 40.   end for }
for (i=1; i<=ii; i++) //verify JLT(n).
{
    cout << setw(5) << Jlt[i];
    if (i%30==0)
        cout << endl;
};
cout << endl;
cout << "   above is Jlt(n)=JLT(n)" << endl << endl;
return;
}

```

```

//*****

void main ()
{
    int mm;

    cout <<"please input the cycle number=nn <=9000==? ";
    cin >> nn;

    part_0 (nn);
    part_a (nn);
    part_b (nn);
    part_c (nn);
    part_d (nn);

    for (i=1; i<=nn; i++)          //This to calculate the Goldbach-
    {                               //Xu's number.
        Lr[i]=Lt[i]-Lhd[i]-Lid[i]+Jlt[i];
        cout << setw(5) << Lr[i];
        if (i>=1)
        {
            if (i%30==0)
                cout << endl;
        };
    }
    cout << endl;
    cout << "above data are Lr(n)";

    cout << endl;

    ofstream output2;              //output data file
    output2.open("G:\\Goxun9.txt",ios::out);
    if (!output2)
    {
        cout << "can't open file";
        exit(0);
    }
    int iii;
    iii=0;
    mm=0;

    output2 <<1 <<"~" <<30<<" ";

    for (i=1; i<=nn; i++)
    {
        if (i>=1)
            output2 << setw(4) << Lr[i];
        iii=iii+1;
        if (iii%30==0 && iii<nn)
        {
            output2 << endl;
            mm=mm+1;
            output2 << 30*mm+1 << "~" << 30*mm+30<<" ";
        };
    }
}

```

```
};  
  
output2.close();  
return;  
}
```

Reference

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