VERIFY THE CONJECTURE

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CONJECTURE for PRIME NUMBERS (now theorems) by Dimitris Valianatos GREECE

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Dear Cem

I greet.

I would like to give you more information about my conjectures for prime numbers.

I will give you 2 conjectures for prime numbers, which gave me the idea
for the twin primes conjecture.
(These 2 conjectures I was able to prove, so now are two important theorems
in the theory of prime numbers. I will send you the proof.)
C)
First see the correlation with the twin primes.
As we saw the twin primes are pairs (p1, p2) where p1, p2 are primes p2-p1 = 2
and e = (p1+p2) / 2 is an even number among them.

Thus we have the triples: (3,4,5), (5,6,7), (11,12,13), (17,18,19), (29,30,31), (41,42,43),
(59,60,61), (71,72,73), ..., (p1, e, p2)
e -> {4,6,12,18,30,42,60,72, ...} (some numbers e divisible by 3 and some with 3 and 4, ie 12).
and apply the rule.

if e = 0 mod 4 or p1 = 3 mod 4 then we form the product $\prod p2/p1$

if e = 2 mod 4 or p1 = 1 mod 4 then we form the product $\prod p1/p2$

So my conjecture says that the product:

(3 ^ 2 / 2 ^ 2) * (5 ^ 2 / 3 ^ 2) * (5 ^ 2 / 7 ^ 2) * (13 ^ 2 / 11 ^ 2) * (17 ^
2 / 19 ^ 2) * (41 ^ 2 / 43 ^ 2) *(61 ^ 2 / 59 ^ 2) * (73 ^ 2 / 71 ^ 2) * (101 ^ 2 / 103 ^ 2) * ... = pi?

$\left(\frac{29}{31}\right)^2$

3.1887755102040816321 to 1e 1 (3 ^ 2 / 2 ^ 2 * 5 ^ 2 / 3 ^ 2 * 5 ^ 2 / 7 ^ 2)
3.2055606708805624550 to 1e 2
3.1290622219773513145 to 1e 3
3.1364540609918890779 to 1e 4
3.1384537326021492746 to 1e 5
3.1417076006640026373 to 1e 6
3.1417823471756806475 to 1e 7
3.1415377533170544536 to 1e 8
3.1415215264211035597 to 1e 9
3.1415248453830039795 to 1e 10
3.1415126339547108140 to 1e 11
3.1415144504088659201 to 1e 12
3.1415142045284687040 to 1e 13
3.1415144719058962626 to 1e 14
3.1415384423175311229 to 1e 15

A)

$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{5}{7}\right)^2 \left(\frac{13}{11}\right)^2 \left(\frac{17}{19}\right)^2 \cdots \stackrel{?}{=} \Pi$

so $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \prod_{p,p+2:\text{prime}} \left(\frac{p}{p+2}\right)^2 \prod_{p,p+2:\text{prime}} \left(\frac{p+2}{p}\right)^2 \stackrel{?}{=} \Pi$

$p, p+2$: prime, $p \equiv 1 \pmod 4$; $p, p+2$: prime, $p \equiv 3 \pmod 4$

(Always the prime which is $1 \pmod 4$ is in the numerator)