§ Freeman Dyson 的話

利用 Quasicrystals(準晶體)證明黎曼猜想

Dan Shechtman 1982 Paul Steinhart 2019 超導石墨烯準晶體 2023 Leo Szilard 1898-1964:

Let your acts be directed toward a worthy goal $\,^{,}\,$ but do not ask if they will reach it $\,;\,$ they are to be models and examples $\,^{,}\,$ not means to be an end $\,^{,}\,$

準晶體的對稱性從數學家的角度一維的準晶體比二維的有趣,二維的比三維的有趣。

準 晶體的數學定義:

A quasicrystal is a distribution of discrete point masses whose Fourier transform is a distribution of discrete point frequencies $\,\circ\,$

A quasicrystal is a pure point distribution that has a pure point spectrum $\,\circ\,$

Icosahedral rotation group 正二十面體對稱群

The two-dimensional quasicrystal with pentagonal symmetry is the Penrose tiling of the plane $\,^\circ$

PV number

If the Riemann Hypothesis is true , then the zeros of the zeta-function firm a onedimensional quasicrystal according to the definition \circ They constitute a distribution of point masses on a straight line , and their Fourier transform is likewise a distribution of point masses , one at each of the logarithms of ordinary prime-power numbers \circ **The classification of quasicrystals is a worthy goal** \circ