we should not confuse between the Similar equations

ζ(s) different from ζ(s)

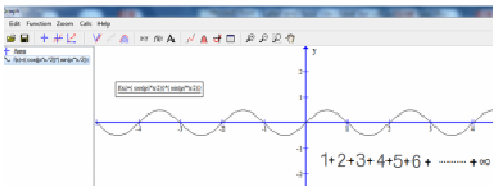
$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-s} = \frac{1}{1^s} + \frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{3^s} + \cdots \qquad \sigma = \mathrm{Re}(s) > 1.$$

another zeta : $\zeta(S) = 2^S \pi^{S-1} \left(\cos\frac{\pi(1-S)}{2}\right) \Gamma(1-S)\ \zeta(1-S)$

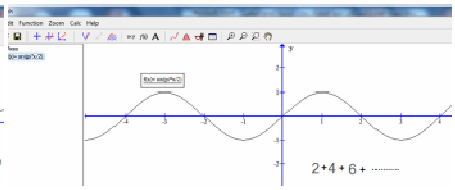
(We have to agree on the following: When we write an equation refers to all the integers numbers we read all the integers numbers to infinity, so that the equation equals to all integer numbers, and we will write what we have read)

look at the three figures,

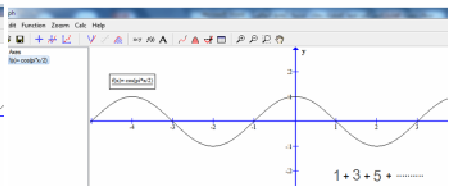
$\cos\frac{\pi s}{2}\ \mathrm{Sin}\frac{s\pi}{2} = \frac{Sin\ \pi S}{2}$



$\mathrm{Sin}\frac{s\pi}{2}$



$\cos\frac{\pi s}{2}$



When we write an equation refers to all the even numbers we read all even numbers to infinity

When we write an equation refers to all the odd numbers we read all odd numbers to infinity

When we write an equation refers to all the integers numbers we read all the integers numbers to infinity

Thus, the equation which refers to integer numbers is instead of writing them on paper as in the past.

In the gragh ½ sin πs = 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+---------

we will call this part of equation **½ sin πs = "Anesti(s)"**

Anesti(s)=1+2+3+4+5+6+7+---------

we will call this part of equation **Anesti(s) = "ζ(s)"**

!!! " This is another formulation of zeta ζ(s) = (1/2)sin πs " !!!

" See the proof of the Riemann Hypothesis conference2018mathematics1859.com "

Zeta is written in this form to get prime numbers and Decryption,

The most Important thing the equations which are written in the program graph to get the prime numbers and Decryption

program Graph