

# On an Infinite Product for the Ratio of Consecutive Prime Numbers

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**ABSTRACT.** The main objective of this paper is to develop an infinite product formula for the ratio of consecutive prime numbers, using Jacobi elliptic functions.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Rosser's theorem [2] states that  $p_n$  is larger than  $n \log n$ . This can be improved by the following pair of bounds:

$$\log n + \log \log n - 1 < \frac{p_n}{n} < \log n + \log \log n, \quad (1)$$

for  $n > 6$ .

## 2. THEOREM

**THEOREM 1.** For  $n > 9$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{p_n}{p_{n+1}} + \theta_n = & \frac{e^{539\pi/1024}}{1 + e^{-336875\pi/16}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10779461\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5389461\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10778383\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-2694461\pi/128}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10777305\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5388383\pi/256}} \\ & \times \frac{1 + e^{-10776227\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1346961\pi/64}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10775149\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5387305\pi/256}} \times \frac{9988}{9987} \times \frac{1 + e^{-5929\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-3773\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-4851\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1617\pi/128}} \\ & \times \frac{1 + e^{-3773\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-2695\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-2695\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-539\pi/64}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-1617\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1617\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-539\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-539\pi/128}} \times \frac{1}{1 + e^{-539\pi/256}} \\ & \times e^{-\frac{\pi}{2} \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)} \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1 + e^{-2l\pi \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)}}{1 + e^{-(2l-1)\pi \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)}} \right]^4, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\theta_n < 0.153$$

and  $p_n$  is the  $n$ -th prime number.

*Proof.* Firstly, we consider the sequence of prime numbers

$$2 < 3 < 5 < 7 < 11 < 13 < 17 < 19 < \dots p_{n-2} < p_{n-1} < p_n < p_{n+1}. \quad (2)$$

Second, we note that

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < \frac{2}{3} < 1, 0 < \frac{3}{5} < 1, 0 < \frac{5}{7} < 1, 0 < \frac{7}{11} < 1, 0 < \frac{11}{13} < 1, 0 < \frac{13}{17} < 1, 0 < \frac{17}{19} < 1, \dots, \\ 0 < \frac{p_{n-2}}{p_{n-1}} < 1, 0 < \frac{p_{n-1}}{p_n} < 1, 0 < \frac{p_n}{p_{n+1}} < 1. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Then, we define that

$$k := k_{n,n+1} = \frac{p_n}{p_{n+1}}, \quad (4)$$

where  $k_{n,n+1}$  is the  $k$  modulus.

In [2, p. 83], we knew that

$$k^{1/2} = \frac{\theta_2}{\theta_3} = \frac{\theta_2(0)}{\theta_3(0)} = \frac{\theta_2(0|\tau)}{\theta_3(0|\tau)}, \quad (5)$$

where  $\tau$  is the parameter and  $\theta_2(z|\tau)$  and  $\theta_3(z|\tau)$  are Jacobi theta functions.

On the other hand, in [2, p. 85], we have

$$\theta_2 = 2q^{1/4} G \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} (1 + q^{2l})^2 \quad (6)$$

and

$$\theta_3 = G \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} (1 + q^{2l-1})^2. \quad (7)$$

So, we obtain

$$k^{1/2} = \frac{\theta_2}{\theta_3} = \frac{2q^{1/4} G \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} (1+q^{2l})^2}{G \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} (1+q^{2l-1})^2} = 2q^{1/4} \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1+q^{2l}}{1+q^{2l-1}} \right)^2, \quad (8)$$

multiplying by  $k^{1/2}$  in both members of (8), we have

$$k = 4q^{1/2} \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1+q^{2l}}{1+q^{2l-1}} \right)^4, \quad (9)$$

In [3], we encounter

$$q(k) = e^{\pi i \tau} = e^{-\pi K'(k)/K(k)} = e^{-\pi K(\sqrt{1-k^2})/K(k)}. \quad (10)$$

We knew that [4]  $K(k)$  can be expressed as a power series

$$K(k) = \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(2l)!}{2^{2l}(l!)^2} \right]^2 k^{2l} = \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(2l-1)!!}{(2l)!!} \right]^2 k^{2l}. \quad (11)$$

It can be expressed by asymptotic expansion

$$K(k) \approx \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8} \frac{k^2}{1-k^2} - \frac{\pi}{16} \frac{k^4}{1-k^2}. \quad (12)$$

If we substitute (12) in (10), then we find

$$q(k) \approx e^{-\pi \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi(1-k^2)}{8k^2} - \frac{\pi(1-k^2)^2}{16k^2} \right) / \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi k^2}{8(1-k^2)} - \frac{\pi k^4}{16(1-k^2)} \right)} = e^{\pi \frac{k^6-9k^4+7k^2+1}{k^2(k^4+6k^2-8)}}. \quad (13)$$

We calculate the asymptotic expansion of  $\frac{k^6-9k^4+7k^2+1}{k^2(k^4+6k^2-8)}$ , that is,

$$\frac{k^6-9k^4+7k^2+1}{k^2(k^4+6k^2-8)} = -\frac{1}{8k^2} - \frac{31}{32} + \frac{49k^2}{128} + \frac{21k^4}{512} + O(k^5) = -\left[ \frac{1}{8k^2} + \frac{31}{32} - \frac{49k^2}{128} - \frac{21k^4}{512} - O(k^5) \right] \quad (14)$$

We take (14) in (13)

$$q(k) \approx e^{-\pi \left( \frac{1}{8k^2} + \frac{31}{32} - \frac{49k^2}{128} - \frac{21k^4}{512} \right)}. \quad (15)$$

Substituting (15) in (9), it follows that

$$k \approx 4e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}\left(\frac{1}{8k^2} + \frac{31}{32} - \frac{49k^2}{128} - \frac{21k^4}{512}\right)} \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1+e^{-2l\pi\left(\frac{1}{8k^2} + \frac{31}{32} - \frac{49k^2}{128} - \frac{21k^4}{512}\right)}}{1+e^{-(2l-1)\pi\left(\frac{1}{8k^2} + \frac{31}{32} - \frac{49k^2}{128} - \frac{21k^4}{512}\right)}} \right]^4. \tag{16}$$

We put (4) in (16)

$$\frac{p_n}{p_{n+1}} \approx 4e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}\left(\frac{p_{n+1}^2}{8p_n^2} + \frac{31}{32} - \frac{49p_n^2}{128p_{n+1}^2} - \frac{21p_n^4}{512p_{n+1}^4}\right)} \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1+e^{-2l\pi\left(\frac{p_{n+1}^2}{8p_n^2} + \frac{31}{32} - \frac{49p_n^2}{128p_{n+1}^2} - \frac{21p_n^4}{512p_{n+1}^4}\right)}}{1+e^{-(2l-1)\pi\left(\frac{p_{n+1}^2}{8p_n^2} + \frac{31}{32} - \frac{49p_n^2}{128p_{n+1}^2} - \frac{21p_n^4}{512p_{n+1}^4}\right)}} \right]^4. \tag{17}$$

Using (1), we discover that

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(n+1)^2[\log(n+1) + \log \log(n+1)]^2}{8n^2(\log n + \log \log n - 1)^2} + \frac{31}{32} - \frac{49n^2(\log n + \log \log n)^2}{128(n+1)^2[\log(n+1) + \log \log(n+1) - 1]^4} \\ & - \frac{21n^4(\log n + \log \log n)^4}{512(n+1)^4[\log(n+1) + \log \log(n+1) - 1]^4} \\ & < \frac{p_{n+1}^2}{8p_n^2} + \frac{31}{32} - \frac{49p_n^2}{128p_{n+1}^2} - \frac{21p_n^4}{512p_{n+1}^4} \\ & < \frac{(n+1)^2[\log(n+1) + \log \log(n+1)]^2}{8n^2(\log n + \log \log n - 1)^2} + \frac{31}{32} - \frac{49n^2(\log n + \log \log n - 1)^2}{128(n+1)^2[\log(n+1) + \log \log(n+1)]^2} \\ & - \frac{21n^4(\log n + \log \log n - 1)^4}{512(n+1)^4[\log(n+1) + \log \log(n+1)]^4}, \end{aligned}$$

whereas factors involving logarithms tend to 1, we have the approximation

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{p_{n+1}^2}{8p_n^2} + \frac{31}{32} - \frac{49p_n^2}{128p_{n+1}^2} - \frac{21p_n^4}{512p_{n+1}^4} & \sim \frac{(n+1)^2}{8n^2} + \frac{31}{32} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \\ & = \frac{n^2 + 2n + 1}{8n^2} + \frac{31}{32} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \\ & = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{31}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \\ & = \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4}. \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

We substitute (18) in (17)

$$\frac{p_n}{p_{n+1}} \sim 4e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}\left(\frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4}\right)} \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1+e^{-2l\pi\left(\frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4}\right)}}{1+e^{-(2l-1)\pi\left(\frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4}\right)}} \right]^4.$$

Ergo, we can consider that

$$\frac{p_n}{p_{n+1}} = 4G_n e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}\left(\frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4}\right)} \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1+e^{-2l\pi\left(\frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4}\right)}}{1+e^{-(2l-1)\pi\left(\frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4}\right)}} \right]^4. \tag{19}$$

In other words,

$$G_n = \frac{p_n}{4p_{n+1} e^{\frac{\pi}{2} \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)} \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1 + e^{-2l\pi \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)}}{1 + e^{-(2l-1)\pi \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)}} \right]^4.$$

On the other hand, we suppose that

$$G_n = \alpha_n G, \quad (20)$$

where

$$G = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p_n}{4p_{n+1} e^{\frac{\pi}{2} \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)} \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1 + e^{-2l\pi \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)}}{1 + e^{-(2l-1)\pi \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)}} \right]^4. \quad (21)$$

By Rosser's theorem (1), we put

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{n(\log n + \log \log n - 1)}{4(n+1)[\log(n+1) + \log \log(n+1)]} \times \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\pi}{2} \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)} \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1 + e^{-2l\pi \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)}}{1 + e^{-(2l-1)\pi \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)}} \right]^4} \right\} \leq G \leq$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{n(\log n + \log \log n)}{4(n+1)[\log(n+1) + \log \log(n+1) - 1]} \times \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\pi}{2} \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)} \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1 + e^{-2l\pi \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)}}{1 + e^{-(2l-1)\pi \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)}} \right]^4} \right\}.$$

We calculate the limit in both members for obtain of

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{n(\log n + \log \log n - 1)}{4(n+1)[\log(n+1) + \log \log(n+1)]} \times \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\pi}{2} \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)} \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1 + e^{-2l\pi \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)}}{1 + e^{-(2l-1)\pi \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)}} \right]^4} \right\}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{e^{539\pi/1024}}{1 + e^{-336875\pi/16}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10779461\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5389461\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10778383\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-2694461\pi/128}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10777305\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5388383\pi/256}}$$

$$\times \frac{1 + e^{-10776227\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1346961\pi/64}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10775149\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5387305\pi/256}} \times \frac{9989}{9987} \times \frac{1 + e^{-5929\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-3773\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-4851\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1617\pi/128}}$$

$$\times \frac{1 + e^{-3773\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-2695\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-2695\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-539\pi/64}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-1617\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1617\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-539\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-539\pi/128}} \times \frac{1}{1 + e^{-539\pi/256}}$$

and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{n(\log n + \log \log n)}{4(n+1)[\log(n+1) + \log \log(n+1) - 1]} \times \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\pi}{2} \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)} \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1 + e^{-2l\pi \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)}}{1 + e^{-(2l-1)\pi \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)}} \right]^4} \right\}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{e^{539\pi/1024}}{1 + e^{-336875\pi/16}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10779461\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5389461\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10778383\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-2694461\pi/128}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10777305\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5388383\pi/256}}$$

$$\times \frac{1 + e^{-10776227\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1346961\pi/64}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10775149\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5387305\pi/256}} \times \frac{9988}{9987} \times \frac{1 + e^{-5929\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-3773\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-4851\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1617\pi/128}}$$

$$\times \frac{1 + e^{-3773\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-2695\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-2695\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-539\pi/64}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-1617\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1617\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-539\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-539\pi/128}} \times \frac{1}{1 + e^{-539\pi/256}},$$

hence, we can assume that

$$\begin{aligned}
 G \approx & \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{e^{539\pi/1024}}{1 + e^{-336875\pi/16}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10779461\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5389461\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10778383\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-2694461\pi/128}} \\
 & \times \frac{1 + e^{-10777305\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5388383\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10776227\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1346961\pi/64}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10775149\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5387305\pi/256}} \times \frac{9988}{9987} \\
 & \times \frac{1 + e^{-5929\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-3773\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-4851\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1617\pi/128}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-3773\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-2695\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-2695\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-539\pi/64}} \\
 & \times \frac{1 + e^{-1617\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1617\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-539\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-539\pi/128}} \times \frac{1}{1 + e^{-539\pi/256}}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

From (22), (21), (20) and (19), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{p_n}{p_{n+1}} = & \alpha_n \times \frac{e^{539\pi/1024}}{1 + e^{-336875\pi/16}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10779461\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5389461\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10778383\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-2694461\pi/128}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10777305\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5388383\pi/256}} \\
 & \times \frac{1 + e^{-10776227\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1346961\pi/64}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10775149\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5387305\pi/256}} \times \frac{9988}{9987} \times \frac{1 + e^{-5929\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-3773\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-4851\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1617\pi/128}} \\
 & \times \frac{1 + e^{-3773\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-2695\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-2695\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-539\pi/64}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-1617\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1617\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-539\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-539\pi/128}} \times \frac{1}{1 + e^{-539\pi/256}} \\
 & \times e^{\frac{\pi(35 + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4})}{2}} \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1 + e^{-2l\pi(\frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4})}}{1 + e^{-(2l-1)\pi(\frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4})}} \right]^4,
 \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

in other words, we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{p_n}{p_{n+1}} + \theta_n = & \frac{e^{539\pi/1024}}{1 + e^{-336875\pi/16}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10779461\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5389461\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10778383\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-2694461\pi/128}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10777305\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5388383\pi/256}} \\
 & \times \frac{1 + e^{-10776227\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1346961\pi/64}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10775149\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5387305\pi/256}} \times \frac{9988}{9987} \times \frac{1 + e^{-5929\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-3773\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-4851\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1617\pi/128}} \\
 & \times \frac{1 + e^{-3773\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-2695\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-2695\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-539\pi/64}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-1617\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1617\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-539\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-539\pi/128}} \times \frac{1}{1 + e^{-539\pi/256}} \\
 & \times e^{\frac{\pi(35 + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4})}{2}} \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1 + e^{-2l\pi(\frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4})}}{1 + e^{-(2l-1)\pi(\frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4})}} \right]^4,
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\theta_n < 0.153$$

for  $n > 9$ , see table 1. □

Table 1. In this table, we have: first column:  $n$ ; second column:  $p_n$ ; third column:  $p_{n+1}$ ; fourth column:  $\frac{p_n}{p_{n+1}}$ ; fifth column: the fractional part of  $\frac{p_n}{p_{n+1}}$ ; sixth column:  $\psi_n^*$ ; seventh column:  $\psi_n^* - \frac{p_n}{p_{n+1}}$ .

|    |     |     |                   |                |                |                 |
|----|-----|-----|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 10 | 29  | 31  | $\frac{29}{31}$   | 0.935483870968 | 0.98897721869  | 0.0534933477223 |
| 11 | 31  | 37  | $\frac{31}{37}$   | 0.837837837838 | 0.990490778545 | 0.152652940706  |
| 12 | 37  | 41  | $\frac{37}{41}$   | 0.90243902439  | 0.991680519818 | 0.089241495428  |
| 13 | 41  | 43  | $\frac{41}{43}$   | 0.953488372093 | 0.992635412886 | 0.0391470407925 |
| 14 | 43  | 47  | $\frac{43}{47}$   | 0.914893617021 | 0.993415470002 | 0.0785218529805 |
| 15 | 47  | 53  | $\frac{47}{53}$   | 0.88679245283  | 0.994062430525 | 0.107269977694  |
| 16 | 53  | 59  | $\frac{53}{59}$   | 0.898305084746 | 0.994606098095 | 0.0963010133487 |
| 17 | 59  | 61  | $\frac{59}{61}$   | 0.967213114754 | 0.995068244543 | 0.027855129789  |
| 18 | 61  | 67  | $\frac{61}{67}$   | 0.910447761194 | 0.995465095077 | 0.0850173338824 |
| 19 | 67  | 71  | $\frac{67}{71}$   | 0.943661971831 | 0.995808956326 | 0.0521469844949 |
| 20 | 71  | 73  | $\frac{71}{73}$   | 0.972602739726 | 0.996109310172 | 0.0235065704456 |
| 21 | 73  | 79  | $\frac{73}{79}$   | 0.924050632912 | 0.996373565309 | 0.0723229323973 |
| 22 | 79  | 83  | $\frac{79}{83}$   | 0.951807228916 | 0.996607584107 | 0.0448003551913 |
| 23 | 83  | 89  | $\frac{83}{89}$   | 0.932584269663 | 0.996816058669 | 0.0642317890063 |
| 24 | 89  | 97  | $\frac{89}{97}$   | 0.917525773196 | 0.997002783666 | 0.0794770104697 |
| 25 | 97  | 101 | $\frac{97}{101}$  | 0.960396039604 | 0.997170857231 | 0.0367748176272 |
| 26 | 101 | 103 | $\frac{101}{103}$ | 0.980582524272 | 0.997322830911 | 0.0167403066389 |
| 27 | 103 | 107 | $\frac{103}{107}$ | 0.96261682243  | 0.997460822969 | 0.0348440005384 |
| 28 | 107 | 109 | $\frac{107}{109}$ | 0.981651376147 | 0.997586604994 | 0.0159352288466 |
| 29 | 109 | 113 | $\frac{109}{113}$ | 0.964601769912 | 0.9977016688   | 0.0330998988881 |
| 30 | 113 | 127 | $\frac{113}{127}$ | 0.889763779528 | 0.997807278603 | 0.108043499075  |

Table 2. In this table, we have: first column:  $n$ ; second column:  $p_n$ ; third column:  $p_{n+1}$ ; fourth column:  $\frac{p_n}{p_{n+1}}$ ; fifth column: the fractional part of  $\frac{p_n}{p_{n+1}}$ ; sixth column:  $\psi_n^*$ ; seventh column:  $\psi_n^* - \frac{p_n}{p_{n+1}}$ .

|        |         |         |                           |            |            |               |
|--------|---------|---------|---------------------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 10     | 29      | 31      | $\frac{29}{31}$           | 0.93548387 | 0.98897711 | 0.05349324    |
| 100    | 541     | 547     | $\frac{541}{547}$         | 0.98903107 | 0.99957136 | 0.010540289   |
| 1000   | 7919    | 7927    | $\frac{7919}{7927}$       | 0.99899079 | 1.0000534  | 0.0010626618  |
| 10000  | 104729  | 104743  | $\frac{104729}{104743}$   | 0.99986633 | 1.0000954  | 0.00022909612 |
| 100000 | 1299709 | 1299721 | $\frac{1299709}{1299721}$ | 0.99999076 | 1.000099   | 0.00010880395 |

Remark:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_n^* &= \frac{e^{539\pi/1024}}{1 + e^{-336875\pi/16}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10779461\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5389461\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10778383\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-2694461\pi/128}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10777305\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5388383\pi/256}} \\ &\times \frac{1 + e^{-10776227\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1346961\pi/64}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-10775149\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-5387305\pi/256}} \times \frac{9988}{9987} \times \frac{1 + e^{-5929\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-3773\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-4851\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1617\pi/128}} \\ &\times \frac{1 + e^{-3773\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-2695\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-2695\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-539\pi/64}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-1617\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-1617\pi/256}} \times \frac{1 + e^{-539\pi/512}}{1 + e^{-539\pi/128}} \times \frac{1}{1 + e^{-539\pi/256}} \\ &\times e^{-\frac{\pi}{2} \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)} \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1 + e^{-2ln \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)}}{1 + e^{-(2l-1)\pi \left( \frac{35}{32} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} - \frac{49n^2}{128(n+1)^2} - \frac{21n^4}{512(n+1)^4} \right)}} \right]^4. \end{aligned}$$

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