

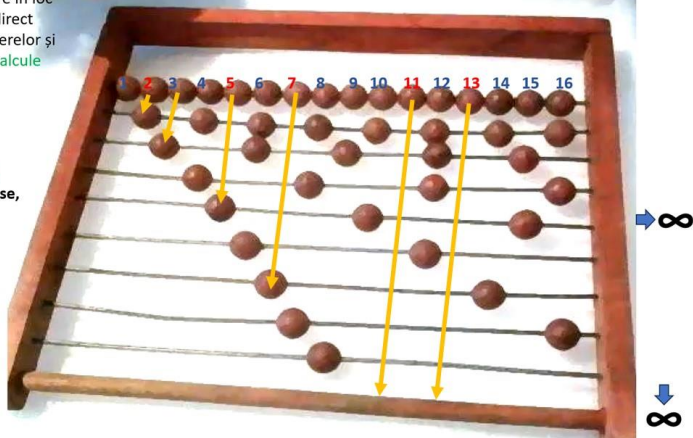
Numărătoarea geometrică Parascan – Margoș mai tare ca Funcția zeta a lui Riemann

Creație a grupului de români: Gheorghe Parascan, Maria Margoș, Ally Constantin Margoș

Numărătoarea care în loc de calcule ne dă direct Proprietățile numerelor și Rezultatele, **fără calcule algebrice...**

Ne arată:

1,
Numerele prime,
Numerele compuse,
Divizorii...



The Parascan-Margoș Geometric Abacus, developed by a Romanian research group, is presented as a groundbreaking tool for identifying prime numbers, composite numbers, and divisors without algebraic calculations. The creators, Gheorghe Parascan, Maria Margoș, and Ally Constantin Margoș, argue that their geometric method is superior to Riemann's Zeta function, which they claim has kept mathematics stagnant for 160 years. By shifting focus from complex algebraic functions to "discrete mathematics," the abacus reveals number properties through their spatial positioning. Key insights and takeaways from the video include: Geometric Positioning: The abacus uses a layering system where distances between natural numbers are increased, allowing prime numbers to be easily distinguished from composite numbers by their vertical alignment. Accuracy: The method claims 100% accuracy in identifying prime numbers up to infinity through simple horizontal and vertical translations. Educational Impact: The creators suggest this visual approach could revolutionize math education, making it more accessible and less intimidating for children by reducing the need for tedious calculations. Future Technology: The video posits that future computers might utilize these geometric grids to "memorize" number positions rather than performing traditional calculations, leading to more efficient processing. Published Research: The group's findings

are detailed in their bilingual book, "Why can't the Riemann Hypothesis be solved?", which advocates for a return to "natural" mathematics. Ultimately, the video argues that algebra is a result of spatial organization rather than just calculation, and adopting this new perspective could resolve long-standing mathematical failures.