## A Method for solving Legendre's Conjecture

Authors: Hashem Sazegar<br>Abstract : Legendre's conjecture states that there is a prime number between $n \wedge 2$ and ( $n+1)^{\wedge} 2$ for every positive integer $n$. In this paper we prove that every composite number between $n 2$ and $(n+1) 2$ can be written $u^{\wedge} 2-v^{\wedge} 2$ or $u^{\wedge} 2-v^{\wedge} 2+u-v$ that $u>0$ and $v \geq 0$. Using these result as well as induction and residues (modq) we prove Legendre's conjecture.<br>Keywords : bertrand-chebyshev theorem, landau's problems, goldbach's conjecture, twin prime, ramanujan proof<br>Conference Title : ICMCSSE 2015 : International Conference on Mathematical, Computational and Statistical Sciences and<br>Engineering

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