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Editorial on Physical Mathematics Studies

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Editorial Note

The subject of physical mathematics is concerned with physically motivated mathematics and is different from mathematical physics. The foundations of physical mathematics can be followed back to the earliest reference point of man's endeavors to get nature. For sure, science and physical science were essential for what was called regular way of thinking. Fast development of the Physical sciences, supported by innovative advancement and expanding deliberation in numerical exploration, caused a detachment of technical studies and arithmetic in the twentieth century.

The Journal of Physical Mathematics recently published volume 12 with 3 special issues. In special Issue "Non-associativity in Physics" Garba AI, discussed about Identity-Power Graphs of Finite Groups in this article author has studied the identity-power graphs of finite groups. Garba AI clearly demonstrated that the identity-power graph Γ (G) of a finite group G is never complete and the number of isolated vertices on the identity-power graph of G is greater or equal to 2. Further research is encouraged to find other properties of the identity-power graphs of other algebraic structures [1].

Doan N discussed about Perfect Number in the form of units from 1 to 7. Perfect number, a positive integer that is equal to the sum of its proper divisors. The perfect number as well as the composite number always have the last factor pair (m, m+1), that consists the unique 2 consecutive factors m, m+1 in the middle of the sequence [2].

Yoichiro Hosoya is done research on the Infinity of Twin Primes. Through a focused examination of twin primes by last digits of 1 and 3, here remain infinitely many twin primes. The original Infinite Game and Floor Line Arrangement are combined with Sieve of Eratosthenes' revised approach as a method. In the first section, he describes how well the Sieve of Eratosthenes will be used to recover twin prime numbers from a set of natural numbers with the last digits of 1 and 3 and variations of 2 digits. If a finite twin prime number exists, all numbers are identified at some point. In the second section, he uses the Infinite Game, but what he done here is the same as the Sieve of Eratosthenes above, except for one point. The only exception is that I can choose where to mark regardless of the prime number. In the third section, he showed that it is impossible to mark all numbers even when he artificially selects a place to mark in the Infinite Game, by using the method of the Floor Line Arrangement. In the fourth section, he concludes that as a result, it is revealed that there are infinitely many twin prime numbers.

The Eratosthenes Sieve is an old procedure for calculating all prime numbers up to a certain number. This approach is used to extract twin prime numbers from a set of natural numbers with last digits of 1 and 3 and numerical values that divide by 2.

The author uses the models of Application of the Sieve of Eratosthenes, The Infinite Game, and Floor Line Arrangement and explained by the example of Playing In this paper, "Infinite Game" and "Floor Line Arrangement" is used to construct a proper perspective. The development of appropriate perspectives allowed the new type of absurdity techniques given above in this study. It would be great if this study is remembered as an example of how proactively designing tools and constructing new approaches could be a game-changer in resolving a significant challenge [3].

References

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