Proof of Twin Prime Conjecture

K.H.K. Geerasee Wijesuriya

Research Scientist in Physics and Astronomy
PhD student in Astrophysics, Belarusian National Technical University
BSc (Hons) in Physics and Mathematics University of Colombo,
Sri Lanka Doctorate Degree in Physics

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Abstract
A twin prime numbers are two prime numbers which have the difference of 2 exactly. In other words, twin primes is a pair of prime that has a prime gap of two. Sometimes the term twin prime is used for a pair of twin primes; an alternative name for this is prime twin or prime pair. Up to date there is no any valid proof/disproof for twin prime conjecture. Through this research paper, my attempt is to provide a valid proof for twin prime conjecture.

Keywords: prime; contradiction; greater than; natural number

List of Affiliations
Faculty of Science, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka, Belarusian National Technical University Belarus

LITERATURE REVIEW
The question of whether there exist infinitely many twin primes has been one of the great open questions in number theory for many years. This is the content of the twin prime conjecture, which states that there are infinitely many primes p such that p + 2 is also prime. In 1849, de Polignac made the more general conjecture that for every natural number k, there are infinitely many primes p such that p + 2k is also prime. The case k = 1 of de Polignac's conjecture is the twin prime conjecture.

A stronger form of the twin prime conjecture, the Hardy–Littlewood conjecture, postulates a distribution law for twin primes akin to the prime number theorem. On
April 17, 2013, Yitang Zhang announced a proof that for some integer \( N \) that is less than 70 million, there are infinitely many pairs of primes that differ by \( N \). Zhang’s paper was accepted by Annals of Mathematics in early May 2013. Terence Tao subsequently proposed a Polymath Project collaborative effort to optimize Zhang’s bound. As of April 14, 2014, one year after Zhang’s announcement, the bound has been reduced to 246. Further, assuming the Elliott–Halberstam conjecture and its generalized form, the Polymath project wiki states that the bound has been reduced to 12 and 6, respectively. These improved bounds were discovered using a different approach that was simpler than Zhang’s and was discovered independently by James Maynard and Terence Tao.

**ASSUMPTION**

Let’s assume that there are finitely many twin prime numbers.

Therefore we proceed by considering that there are finitely many twin prime numbers. Then let the highest twin prime numbers are \( P_{n-1} \) and \( (P_{n-1} + 2) \). Then for all prime numbers \( P_n \) greater than \( P_{n-1} \), \( (P_n - 2) \) is not a prime number.

**METHODOLOGY**

With this mathematical proof, I use the contradiction method to prove the twin prime conjecture.

Let \( P_n \) is an arbitrary prime number greater than \( P_{n-1} \) (because there are infinite number of prime numbers). Then according to our consideration, \( (P_n - 2) \) is not a prime number. Since \( P_n > 2 \) and since \( P_n \) is a prime number and since \( P_n \) is an odd number, for all prime numbers \( P_1: P_1 ( < P_n / 2 ); P_n / P_1 = r_1. \) Thus \( P_n = P_1 * r_1\) .......(01.0)

Where \( r_1 \) is a rational number (which is not a natural number)

But according to our consideration, \( (P_n - 2) \) is not a prime number. Also since \( P_n \) is a prime number greater than 2, \( (P_n - 2) \) is an odd number.

Thus for some prime number \( P_1 ( < [ (P_n - 2) / 2 ] ); (P_n - 2) / P_1 = x_1 . \) Where we choose \( P_1 \) such that \( x_1 \) is a natural number. But since previously chose \( P_1 \) is any arbitrary prime number less than \( (P_n / 2) \); now we consider \( P_1 = P_1 \)

Then \( (P_n - 2) = P_1 * x_1 \) .......(02) and \( P_n = P_1 * r_1 \) ............(01)

Let \( P_N \) is a prime number (greater than \( P_n \)).

Then according to our assumption, \( (P_N + 2) \) is not a prime number. Here \( P_N \) is a prime number such that \( (P_N + 2) \) is dividing by prime number \( P_2 \). .................(1.1). Thus \( (P_N + 2) = P_2 * x_2 \) for some \( x_2 \) natural number. Because there are infinitely many prime numbers.

Since \( P_N \) is a prime number, for some \( r_2 \) (rational number which is not a natural number): \( P_N / r_2 = P_2 . \) Thus \( (P_N + 2) = P_2 * x_2 \) .......(03) and \( P_N = r_2 * P_2 ...........(04) \)
Proof of Twin Prime Conjecture

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x₁ and x₂ are natural numbers and P₁ and P₂ are prime numbers.

Since Pₙ is a prime number, (Pₙ – 2) is also not a prime number (Since Pₙ – 2 > Pₙ⁺¹)

Then for some prime P₃, (Pₙ – 2) / P₃ = x₃(Pₙ – 2) = P₃ * x₃

Thus Pₙ

Where we choose q

Then: 6.

But by (6.1.0): P₃ * x₃ = P₂ * r₂ - 2

By (04) and (05): P₃ * x₃ = P₂ * r₂ - 2

But according to the below induction method proof which is in the "Proof" below, there exists primes Pₙ and Pₙ⁺1 such that (Pₙ + 2) and (Pₙ – 2) both are divisible by 3 (where P₁ = 3).

*** To see the induction method proof, please refer the ‘Proof’ below.

Then (Pₙ + 2) = (Pₙ – 2) + 3.l for some l even natural number..............(06)

Then (Pₙ - 2) = (Pₙ – 2) + 3.l - 4 = Pₙ + 3.l - 6 = Pₙ + 3.(l - 2).

Since (Pₙ – 2) is divisible by P₃ , [ Pₙ + 3.(l - 2) ] is divisible by P₃ .........(6.1)

And we know that (Pₙ + 2) = (Pₙ – 2) + 3.l \( \Rightarrow Pₙ = Pₙ + 3.l - 4 \) ............(*)

By (*): P₁, r₁ + 3.l - 4 = r₂ * P₂ . Thus by (06): P₃ * x₃ + 2 = P₁, r₁ + 3.l - 4

Thus P₃ * x₃ - 3.l + 6 = P₁, r₁. Then P₃ * x₃ - 3.(l – 2) = P₁, r₁

Thus P₃ * x₃ - 3.l + 6 = P₁, r₁. Then P₃ * x₃ - 3.(l – 2) = Pₙ \( \Rightarrow Pₙ \to Pₙ \to Pₙ \to Pₙ \) \( \Rightarrow Pₙ \to Pₙ \to Pₙ \) \( \Rightarrow Pₙ \to Pₙ \to Pₙ \)

Thus by (06): Pₙ - 2) / P₃ = x₃(Pₙ – 2)

Thus we choose q ( where 6 | q ) an integer number such that Pₙ + q = P₀ = integer number that does not divide by P₃. Then P₃ * x₃ - 3.(l - 2) + q = P₀ = P₃, r .

Then P₃ * x₃ - [ 3. (l - 2) - q ] = P₀ = P₃, r .....................(6.1.0.1)

Here r is some non-natural number. Because since P₀ is an integer number that does not divide by P₃ , r is not an integer number, but r is a rational number.

But by (6.1.0): P₃ * x₃ - 3.(l - 2) = P₁, r₁ = P₀ . Then [ P₃ . x₃ - P₀ ] = 3.(l - 2) ; since l is an even number, (3.l - 6) is divisible by 6. Thus [ P₃ . x₃ - P₀ ] is divisible by 6......(6.1.1)

But we choose l = (q / 6) + 2 + { [ P₃ . x₃ - P₀ ] / 6 } = a natural number (because by 6.1.1). Here we can adjust the value of [ q / 6 ] (integer number) such that the output of [ (q / 6) + 2 + { [ P₃ . x₃ - P₀ ] / 6 } ] gives the value of l as in (06)’.

i.e. we can adjust the value of [ q / 6 ] as in 1, 2, 3, 4, … or -1, -2, -3,... such that the output of [ (q / 6) + 2 + { [ P₃ . x₃ - P₀ ] / 6 } ] gives the value of l as in (06)’.

Then: 6.l + P₀ - 12 – q = P₃ . x₃ ; Where x₃ is a natural number. Then [ P₀ + 3.(l - 2) ] + [ 3.(l - 2) - q ] = P₃ . x₃ ...........(6.2)

By (6.1) we know that (P₀ + 3.(l - 2) ) is divisible by P₃ . Since x₃ is a natural number, by (6.2) : ( 3. l - 6 - q ) is divisible by P₃ ..........(6.3)

Thus we know that [ 3.l - 6 - q ] is divisible by P₃ ( by (6.3) ). Thus by (6.1.0.1): P₃ * [ x₃ - l₀ ] = P₃ . r ; where l₀ = (3.l - 6 - q) / P₃ = integer number (by (6.3) ).

Thus, x₃ - l₀ = r .............(07) where l₀ = [ 3.l - 6 - q ] / P₃ = an integer number. But [ x₃ - l₀ ] is an integer number. But r is not an integer number.

Thus by (07), there is a contradiction. Therefore the only possibility is: our assumption
is false.
Therefore there are infinitely many Twin Prime Numbers.

PROOF

Now let’s prove that there exists infinite number of Prime numbers \( P_n \) such that \( 3 | (P_n - 2) \), by using mathematical induction method as below.

Let’s consider the statement \( Q(n) : [P(n) - 2] / 3 = x(n) \) where \( P(n) \) is the nth prime number which obeys \( P(n) - 2 = 3 \cdot x(n) \). And the meaning of \( x(n) \) is similar to that.

\( Q(1) : [5 - 2] / 3 = 1 = x(1) = \text{a natural number.} \) Thus for \( n = 1 \), the result holds.

Now assume for \( n = s \), the result \( Q(s) \) holds. Then \( [P_s - 2] / 3 = x(s) = \text{natural number.} \)

Let \( C_s \) be a positive real number \( C_s = [-B + P_s + C_s - 2 + 3k'] / P_s > 0 \) for all \( s > (M - 2) \), \( h_s < P_s \cdot C_s \) (since the only existing \( s > (M - 2) \) is \( (M - 1) \); " for all \( s > (M - 2) \) means \( s = (M - 1) \)). Where \( k' \) is an integer number. Here the chosen \( k' \) integer number is responsible for \( h_s < P_s \cdot C_s \) for all \( s > (M - 2) \) and \( k' \) is responsible for \( C_{M - 1} > 0 \). That means here the value of \( k' \) is responsible to say: " \( C_s \) is existing such that \( h_s < P_s \cdot C_s \), only for \( s = (M - 1) \) ". Here \( h_j = b_j \) for all \( j < (M - 1) = s \). And where \( \Sigma b_j = B \) for \( j < (M - 1) = s \). Then for some \( C_s \), \( h_s = P_s \cdot C_s - C_s ; \) here \( s \equiv M - 1 \). *** the meaning of ‘\( j \)’ is the order number and \( h_j \) is the prime gap between \( P_{j+1} \) and \( P_j \). Here \( gi = P_{j+1} - P_j \) according to the 2\(^{nd} \) reference.

Then \( P_1 = 2 + \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} g_j \) since \( P_1 = 2 \). But \( s = (M - 1) \). But here we chose \( C_{M - 1} \) such that \( h_{M - 1} = P_{M - 1} \cdot C_{M - 1} - C_{M - 1} \). But \( h_{M - 1} = P_{M - 1} \cdot C_{M - 1} - C_{M - 1} = (P_s - B - 2 + 3k') \). Where \( k' \) is an integer number.

Then let’s show for \( n = s + 1 \), \( Q(s + 1) \) holds. We denote \( P(s + 1) = P_M \)

But we know \( [P_s - 2] / 3 = x(s) \) \((8.1)\). Now let’s use the 2\(^{nd} \) reference to proceed further.

According to 2\(^{nd} \) reference, \( P_M = 2 + \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} h_j \) \((i)\)

But we know already that for \( C_{M - 1} > 0 \), \( h_{M - 1} < P_{M - 1} \cdot C_{M - 1} \) for \( M - 1 = s \).

Here \( s \equiv (M - 1) \). (*** refer 2\(^{nd} \) reference below)

Then we already know that for some \( C_{M - 1} \) positive number, \( h_{M - 1} = P_{M - 1} \cdot C_{M - 1} - C_{M - 1} \).

But \( h_{M - 1} = P_{M - 1} \cdot C_{M - 1} - C_{M - 1} \) for \( (M - 1) = s \).

We know already that \( C_{M - 1} = [P_s - B + C_{M - 1} - 2 + 3k'] / P_{M - 1} > 0 \).

And \( h_{M - 1} = P_{M - 1} \cdot C_{M - 1} - C_{M - 1} = (-B + P_s - 2 + 3k') \). Where \( k' \) is an integer number.

We know already that the chosen \( k' \) integer number is responsible for \( C_{M - 1} > 0 \).
We know that \( h_j = b_j \) for all \( j < (M - 1) \).

Where \( b_j \) is a natural number. Also we know that \( \sum b_j = B \) for \( j < M - 1 \). Thus by (i):
\[
P_M = 2 + P_s + 3.k' - B - 2 + B = 3.k' + P_s
\]
Thus \((P_M - 2) = (P_s - 2) + 3.k' \) ............(8.2).

But \((P_s - 2)\) is divisible by 3 \((= P_1)\) according to (8.1). Thus \((P_M - 2)\) is divisible by 3 \((= P_1)\) according to (8.2), since \(3.k'\) is divisible by 3. Thus \((P_M - 2)\) is divisible by 3 \((= P_1)\).

i.e. \([P(s+1) - 2]\) is divisible by 3 \((= P_1)\). Thus for \( n = s + 1 \), the result \( Q(n +1) \) holds.

Thus by mathematical induction method:

There exists infinite number of prime numbers \( P_M \) such that \( 3| (P_M - 2) \). Thus there exists \( P_n \) prime (where we consider them as prime numbers greater than \( P_{n-1} \)) such that \((P_n - 2)\) is divisible by \( 3 \) \((= P_1)\). Thus there exists \( P_n \) prime (greater than \( P_{n-1} \)) such that \((P_n - 2)\) is divisible by \( 3 \) \((= P_1)\).

Now let’s prove that there exists infinite number of Prime numbers \( P_N \) such that \( 3| (P_N + 2) \), by using mathematical induction method as below.

Let’s consider the statement \( Q(n) : \lfloor P(n) + 2 \rfloor / 3 = x(n) \); where \( P(n) \) is the \( n \)th prime number which obeys \( P(n) + 2 = 3 \cdot x(n) \). And the meaning of \( x(n) \) is similar to that. \( Q(1) : \lfloor 7 + 2 \rfloor / 3 = 3 = x(1) \) is a natural number. Thus for \( n =1 \), the result holds. Now assume for \( n = s \), the result holds. Then \( \lfloor P_s + 2 \rfloor / 3 = x(s) \) is a natural number. Here we must considered \( n = s \) part as below.

Let \( \epsilon_s \) is a positive real number \( \epsilon_s = \lfloor - A + P_s + C_s - 2 + 3.k'' \rfloor / P_s > 0 \), such that \( g_s < P_s \cdot C_s \) for all \( s > (L - 2) \). Here \( s \) is going from 1 to \( (L - 1) \). Then " for all \( s > (L - 2)'' \) means \( s = (L - 1) \). Where \( k'' \) is an even integer number. Here the chosen \( k'' \) integer number is responsible for \( g_s < P_s \cdot C_s \) for all \( s > (L - 2) \) (i.e. \( s = (L - 1) \)) and \( C_{L-1} > 0 \).

That means here the value of \( k'' \) is responsible to say " \( C_s \) is existing such that \( g_s < P_s \cdot C_s \), only for \( s = (L-1) \) " . Here \( g_s = a_j \) for all \( j < (L - 1) = s \). And where \( \Sigma a_j = A \) for \( j < (L - 1) = s \). Then for some \( C_s \), \( g_s = P_s \cdot C_s - C_s \). Here \( s \equiv L - 1 \). *** the meaning of ‘j’ is the order number and \( g_i \) is the prime gap between \( P_{j+1} \) and \( P_j \).

Please refer the below content and the 2nd reference. But \( s \equiv (L - 1) \). But here we chose \( C_{L-1} \) such that \( g_{L-1} = P_{L-1} \cdot C_{L-1} - C_{L-1} \).

But \( g_{L-1} = P_{L-1} \cdot C_{L-1} - C_{L-1} = (P_s - A - 2 + 3.k'' ) \). Where \( k'' \) is an integer number.

Then let’s show for \( n = s +1 \), \( Q(s+1) \) holds. We denote \( P(s+1) = P_L \) But we know \( [P_s + 2] / 3 = x(s) \).............(9.1)

Now let’s use the 2nd reference to proceed further. By 2nd reference, \( P_L = 2 + \sum_{j=1}^{L-1} g_j \) .................(ii).

But we know already that for \( C_{L-1} > 0 \), \( g_{L-1} < P_{L-1} \cdot C_{L-1} \). Here \( s \equiv (L - 1) \). (*** refer the 2nd reference below). Then we already know that for some \( C_{L-1} \) positive number, \( g_{L-1} = P_{L-1} \cdot C_{L-1} - C_{L-1} \). But \( g_{L-1} = P_{L-1} \cdot C_{L-1} - C_{L-1} \) for \( (L - 1) \equiv s \). We know already that \( C_{L-1} = [P_s - A + C_{L-1} - 2 + 3.k'' ] / P_{L-1} > 0 \).

And \( g_{L-1} = P_{L-1} \cdot C_{L-1} - C_{L-1} = (- A + P_s - 2 + 3.k'' ) \).
Where \( k'' \) is an integer number. We know already that the chosen \( k'' \) integer number is responsible for \( C_{L \cdot 1} > 0 \).

We know that \( g_j = a_j \) for all \( j < (L - 1) \). Where \( a_j \) is a natural number. Also we know that \( \Sigma a_i = A \) for \( j < L - 1 \). Thus by (ii): \( P_L = 2 + P_s + 3.k'' - A - 2 + A = 3.k'' + P_s \)

Thus \( (P_L + 2) = (P_s + 2) + 3.k'' \) .................(9.2).

But \( (P_s + 2) \) is divisible by 3 \( (= P_1) \) according to (9.1). Thus \( (P_L + 2) \) is divisible by 3 \( (= P_1) \) according to (9.2), since \( 3.k'' \) is divisible by 3. Thus \( (P_L + 2) \) is divisible by 3 \( (= P_1) \). i.e. \( [P(s+1) + 2] \) is divisible by 3 \( (= P_1) \). Thus for \( n = s + 1 \), the result \( Q(n +1) \) holds.

Thus by mathematical induction method: There exists infinite number of prime numbers \( P_L \) such that \( 3 | (P_L + 2) \). Thus there exists \( P_N \) prime (where we consider them as prime numbers greater than \( P_{n-1} \)) such that \( (P_N + 2) \) is divisible by 3 \( (= P_1) \). Thus \( (P_N + 2) \) is divisible by \( P_1 \) (=3). Therefore there exists infinite number of primes \( P_a \) and \( P_N \) such that \( 3 | (P_a - 2) \) and \( 3 | (P_N + 2) \).

**DISCUSSION**

We assumed initially that there are finitely many twin primes. After proceeding with that, I ended up with a contradiction. But to get the contradiction, I used that \( P_a \) and \( P_N \) as primes numbers greater than \( P_{n-1} \). Also to get the contradiction, I used the facts that \( (P_a - 2) \) and \( (P_N + 2) \) and \( (P_N - 2) \) as non-primes. And also I have used that \( x_1 \), \( x_2 \) and \( x_3 \) as natural numbers (since \( (P_a - 2) \), \( (P_N + 2) \) and \( (P_N - 2) \) are not prime numbers). Therefore to get the contradiction, I have used the facts got from our assumption. Then the only possibility is our assumption is false.

**RESULTS**

Therefore I have used our assumption to get a contradiction finally as showed in (07). Therefore it is possible to conclude that our assumption is false. Thus there are infinitely many twin prime numbers.
**Explanation on how the change of the value of q (that is required to equalize the value of \( l \) in (06)’ to the value of \( l \) that we define in the research paper) has considered in the research paper "Proof of Twin Prime Conjecture"**

For unchanged \( q : q + P_n = P_3 \cdot r \) ......(i)' And \( q = q_0 (\pm +) 6 \); where \( q_0 \) is an integer which divides by 6.

Then when we change the value of \((q/6)\) by \((dq/ 6) = A \), to equalize the chosen value

\[ l = (q/6) + 2 + \{ [P_3 \cdot x_3 - P_n]/6 \} \]

\[ l = (q/6) + 2 \{ [P_3 \cdot x_3 - P_n]/6 \}. \]

Then \( l = A + (q/6) + 2 + \{ [P_3 \cdot x_3 - P_n]/6 \} = (P_N - P_n + 4) / 3 = l \).

Thus \( 6. A + q + 4 + P_3 \cdot x_3 + P_n - 2. P_N = 0. \)

\( 6. A + P_3 \cdot r = P_3 \cdot x_3 \) ( because \((q + P_n) = P_0 = P_3 \cdot r \) and \( 2. (P_N - 2) = 2. P_3 \cdot x_3 \) )

Then \( 6. A + P_3 \cdot r \) \((\pm +) 6 = P_3 \cdot x_3 \) \((\pm -) 6 = P_3 \cdot [x_3 \ (\pm -) 6/ P_3 ] = P_3 \cdot r' \); where \( r' \) is not an integer. Because \( P_3 \) is a prime and \( P_3 \) is not either 2 or 3.

Thus \([ q (\pm +) 6 + P_n + 6. A ] = [q_0 + 6. A + P_n] = P_3 \cdot r' \) for some non-integer number \( r' \).

Thus although we changed the value of \( q \) by \( dq \) in order to suite to the value of \( l \) (\( = (q/6) + 2 \{ [P_3 \cdot x_3 - P_n]/6 \} \)) to the value of \( l \) in the expression (06)’:

\[ q + P_n \equiv [q_0 + dq + P_n] = P_3 \cdot r' \]; for some non-integer \( r' \).

Thus in the research paper we can still express: \( P_3 \cdot x_3 - 3. (l - 2) + q = P_n + q = (P_3 \cdot r). \)

Where we chose \( q \) (where \( 6 \mid q \)) an integer number such that \( P_n + q = P_0 = \) integer number that does not divide by \( P_3 \).

But remember, here we have expressed \( q \equiv q_0 + dq \) [\( = q (\pm +) 6 + dq \) ] = and \( r \equiv r' \).

**If \((P_n + q - 6)\) is divisible by \( P_3 \), then between \((\pm +)\) signs , I must choose \((+ \) sign.**

**If \((P_n + q + 6)\) is divisible by \( P_3 \), then between \((\pm +)\) signs , I must choose \((- \) sign.**

Remember \( P_3 \) is not 2 or 3 or 6. If \( (P_n + q - 6)\) and \( (P_n + q + 6)\) both are not divisible by \( P_3 \), then between \((\pm +)\) signs , I can choose either \((+ \) sign or \((- \) sign.

Thus although we changed \( q \) in \( l = (q/6) + 2 + \{ [P_3 \cdot x_3 - P_n]/6 \} \) to get the value \( l \) in (06)’; still \( P_n + q + dq \) \((\pm +) 6 = P_n + q_0 + dq = P_3 \cdot r' \); where \( r' \) is not an integer. Here in the relation \((6.0)''\), I denote the value \( q \equiv (q_0 + dq) \) and \( r \equiv r' \).
APPENDIX
Prime number: A natural number which divides by 1 and itself only.
Twin Prime Numbers: Two prime numbers which have the difference exactly 2.
We denote ‘i’ th prime gap $g_i = P_{i+1} - P_i$
And we know that; Prime number can be written as $P_N = 2 + \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} gj$
Also we know that: for all $\epsilon > 0$, there is a natural number ‘n’ such that for all $N - 1 > n; g_{N-1} < P_{N-1} \cdot \epsilon$

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AUTHOR’S BIOGRAPHY
The author of this research paper is K.H.K. Geerasee Wijesuriya. And this proof of twin prime conjecture is completely K.H.K. Geerasee Wijesuriya's proof. Geerasee is now 30 years old and she studied before at Faculty of Science, University of Colombo Sri Lanka. And she graduated with BSc (Hons) in Physics and Mathematics from the University of Colombo, Sri Lanka in 2014. And in March 2018, she completed her first Doctorate Degree in Physics with first class recognition. Now she is following her second PhD in Astrophysics with Belarusian National Technical University.

Geerasee has been invited by several Astronomy/Physics institutions and organizations world-wide, asking to get involve with them. Also, She has received several invitations from some private researchers around the world asking to contribute to their researches. She worked as Mathematics tutor/Instructor at Mathematics department, Faculty of Engineering, University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Furthermore she has achieved several other scientific achievements already.