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The Generalization of Prime Theorem

Suppose $2n(n > 2)$. Is there a function $f(2n)$ to be only dependent upon $2n$? It can express a number of group of prime solutions on representation of even integer as a sum of two primes.
In one-dimensional space, prime theorem is led into odd sequence integer: $P(G) \sim \frac{2}{\log n}$in $G = \{1, 3, 5, \ldots, \}$ are from $\pi(n)\,.\,P_{2n}(1, 1)$ is solved by $P(G)$. The prime theorem is generalized into two-dimensional space: a prime joint density is $P(P_x, P_y) \sim \frac{1}{\log x \log y} \cdot \pi(x.y) = \int\int_{S=xy} \frac{dt_1 dt_2}{\log t_1 \log t_2}$.
A number of prime spots (P_x, P_y) in a circle can be estimated by $\pi(x, y)$, and $P_{2n}(1, 1)_2$ has a result. Results of $P_{2n}(1, 1)$ and $P_{2n}(1, 1)_2$ are two mathematical models. Their laws are unanimous. This is a direct answer to Goldbach's conjecture.