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It is possible to solve the world's most difficult mathematical problem. Can world-class mathematicians such as Shing-Tung Yau verify its authenticity?

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Abstract： Wang Yiping, a Chinese scholar, creatively put forward a new mathematical theory: "Round logarithmic algorithm - Round logarithmic equation combined with characteristic modulus function, carries out irrelevant mathematical models, and solves them arithmetically between 0 and 1", which is hopeful to overcome the contemporary worldwide mathematical problem - Langranz Program. If this theory is established and applied, it will be easy to solve the mathematical problems in the contemporary world, and can support scientific research in the frontier fields of life science, artificial intelligence, big data, over-computing, cosmic research, chip development and so on. It is urgent for world-class mathematicians to verify the truth of this mathematical theory.

Keywords： New Mathematical Theory, Independent Mathematical Model, Between 0 and 1, Arithmetic Solution, Urgent Need to Verify Truth and False

Langlands program

In 1967, Langlands put forward a series of conjectures in the form of a unified and universal view on many fields of modern mathematics, which are of philosophical significance. It is intended that {X} representing various objects such as group theory, algebra, geometry and number theory, as well as uncertain topology, probability, prime number distribution, chaos, fractal automorphic function, etc., how can they be deeply connected through a special function?

Langeland's program, as a world mathematical problem, has been highly concerned by the international mathematical community, but there is no internationally recognized comprehensive solution so far.

The latest achievements include the 2015 cooperation between Yun Zhiwei of China and Bao Chau Ngo of Vietnam to prove the reciprocal theorem of symmetry in the Langlands Program, or a discrete algorithm based on W $(\cdot)$=G $(\cdot)$F $(\cdot)$=1, called a centrosymmetric elliptic function.

At present, discrete computing has been successfully solved, and the development of von Neumann's structural digital computing has reached saturation. However, no one has yet proved that the reciprocal theorem of another asymmetry in the Langlands program is an entanglement algorithm based on W $(\cdot)$=G $(\cdot)$F $(\cdot)\neq1$, which is called eccentricity. Symmetric elliptic function. The asymmetric eccentric elliptic function is more basic. Many scholars at home and abroad are actively exploring the entanglement calculation of asymmetry, trying to integrate the two into one.

According to media reports, scholar Wang Yiping created a new mathematical theory that is expected to overcome the world's mathematical problems.

According to China's "People's Daily" and other media, it has repeatedly reported that graduated from Zhejiang University in 1961, Wang Yiping, a scholar who has taken root in the local ordinary jobs, is now a researcher at the Association of Old Science and Technology Workers in Zhangzhou. With his interest and persistence in mathematics, I have been painstakingly researching for decades, immersed myself in the boring world of mathematics, concentrate on the research, verification and verification of mathematical theory, and creatively propose novel mathematical theory: "Circular logarithm algorithm: "Circle logarithmic equation combined with eigenmode function, irrelevant Mathematical models, arithmetically solved between 0 and 1", are expected to overcome contemporary world mathematics problems - the Langlands program.

Is the theory of circular logarithm really a breakthrough in world mathematics? What kind of theory is this? Can this theory be proved by rigorous mathematical reasoning? If the theory is true, what is

the significance of this theory? Xiao Bian, like many readers, is dubious. In order to explore the authenticity of scientific discoveries, he has raised many questions and concerns with Prof. Wang Yiping, which also represents the attitude of most people. Researcher Wang Yiping answered questions of concern from eight aspects.

Researcher Wang Yiping answered questions from the public on eight issues

(A) What is circular logarithm?

-- a new mathematical calculation theory

Circular logarithm is a new concept of mathematical thought discovered after logarithm, calculus and group theory. It is a modification and expansion of the relativity of traditional defined functions, including logarithm, higher-order partial calculus equation and group theory. It establishes a logarithmic equation with dimensionless quadratic circular function as the base, called "circular logarithm".

The center of the function is "the set of various combinations of multiple elements continuous multiplication and continuous addition". Mathematically, there are many forms of functions composed of multiple elements, including Lebesgue (L) function, gamma (γ) function, elliptic function, Riemann ζ (pronunciation: Zeta) function, self-defense function, harmonic function, etc. The algorithm includes logarithm, calculus, group theory, mathematical analysis of probability, topology, chaos, fractal and other methods, and calculation methods of exponential function (exp) and discrete type of calculus. Through circular logarithm, an independent mathematical model is established, and the arithmetic calculation between [0 to 1] is combined with characteristic modulus function (mean of median inverse function). In particular, independent mathematical models have been established, which can be widely used in arithmetic, physics, astronomy, mechanics, chemistry, geometry, life science, risk decision, block chain, etc.

(B) Where is the dilemma of contemporary athematics?----Looking

for Entanglement Computing Methods

For hundreds of years, various functions can be written as "unary N (higher order) equations". How do we solve it?

In the 18th century, mathematician Abel announced that "the equation of five or more is impossible to have a root solution", called the Abel impossible theorem. Later, Galois and Cantor proposed cluster theory, which only solved special (discrete) function calculations. The logarithm of the circle answers: "You can easily get the root integer

solution";

Fermat's theorem states that "high-order asymmetric functions are impossible to obtain integer solutions." In 1965, the British mathematician Wiles proved to be established and received a prize of $1 million. Circular logarithm answer: "Wrong! Fermat's theorem can get an integer solution. Any N value function is introduced into round log $(1-\eta^2)^N$, $A^N + B^N = (1-\eta^2)^N \cdot C^N$; Get C^N is an integer solution.

In April 2019, four journals (Chinese and English) such as the "Researcher" of the American Science Press Group reported that "Chinese scholar Wang Yiping applied circular logarithm theory to prove that Fermat's theorem could not be established", pointing out: Wiles' proof The method of applying the elliptic function at the beginning is correct, but is limited to "special functions - the central elliptic function". The "eccentric elliptic function (ie, an asymmetrical ellipse like an egg shape)" was not found, and the "asymmetry ellipse can be converted to a relative symmetry topology". In a hurry, I came to the wrong conclusion that Fermat's theorem (not an integer solution) was established.

This erroneous conclusion has a great influence and hinders the development of contemporary number theory (algebraic integers). It also includes a series of centuries-old mathematics puzzles that hinder the "BSD conjecture", "Riemann (zero) conjecture", "Goldbach (zero) conjecture", "P=NP complete problem", "Hodge conjecture". Make existing mathematical ideas limited to the special case of discrete computing. This is the dilemma of contemporary mathematics. It is also the dilemma of making quantum computers. Many scholars realize that finding entangled computing is an important and urgent issue at present.

（ C ） positive significance of circular logarithm?-----substantial progress in mathematics

From the development history of mathematics, the mathematical analysis 400 years ago, with logarithm, calculus, probability, topology and other computational analysis tools, promoted the development of human science, has continued to influence today. For example,

The cornerstone of contemporary science and technology finance is the factorization algorithm in number theory.

The development of artificial intelligence (AI) is based on various algorithms of Bayes' theorem;

The level scan (CT) of medical diagnosis is derived from the Radon transform in mathematics;

Modern chip technology should finally break through second-order computation, SOAR and other

mathematical theories.

Even the most cutting-edge blockchain, information transmission, etc., are followed by (center) elliptic curve theory and algorithms as the cornerstone.

For example, big data, traditional supercomputers, and various network calculations, as close as possible to accurate values by error analysis (machine identification).

For example, Einstein's narrow sense and general relativity of gravitation are (incomplete) elliptic functions;

For example, the Maxwell equation described by the electromagnetic force is also an (incomplete) surface elliptic function;

They all appear as entangled and discrete "multiple elements of multiple symmetry and asymmetry combination and set, the circular logarithm successfully integrates the two calculations into a whole. Can be converted to a circular logarithmic equation Combining the eigenmode function, it successfully solves the proof and calculation problems of various functions including a series of mathematical problems in the century. The logarithm algorithm embodies the substantial progress of contemporary mathematics.

（D） **The basis of circular logarithm? ----Crack a series of mathematical conjectures into the circular logarithm theorem.**

The scientific nature of circular logarithm is based on solving a number of mathematical problems and becoming circular logarithm theorem, which is the mathematical foundation of all science. Have:

(1) prove that "Berman-Hartmanus (b-h) conjecture" is the basic lemma of the langlands program. It can be easily proved by algebraic iterative method that the multiplication of various combinations of various elements of various functions, the reciprocal "average of reciprocal functions $G (\cdot)$ and the average of positive functions $F (\cdot)$" (note that the average is (reciprocal, positive and neutral) "average of functions"). However, the reciprocity theorem has two states of "symmetry and asymmetry", and then establishes the "logarithm base of quadratic elliptic function", which becomes the circular logarithm equation and belongs to the core theorem of circular logarithm.

In particular, Chinese-Vietnamese scholars have also proved the "reciprocal theorem". Many scholars believe that the "symmetry" of "F (·)G (·) =1" satisfies the discrete calculation. It is assumed that the center of the elliptic curve (function) is "fixed". Called "central symmetric elliptic function". Next, many mathematicians in the world will explore the "BSD Conjecture" and other problems. It is estimated that it

is difficult to proceed if the "asymmetry problem" in the reciprocal theorem is not properly solved.

Wang yiping found "symmetry and asymmetry" of reciprocity theorem, and proved that "F (·)G (·) ≠1" of entanglement type (namely: 0 to 1). Discrete type is "F (·)G (·)=1 (i.e., 0 or 1)" two forms, the latter is called asymmetric "eccentric elliptic function". In other words, the center of the elliptic function of the circular logarithm may or may not move. Practice has proved that the center of the ellipse is "active, with strong vitality" and more fundamental. Integrate them into one "0≤F (·) G (·)≤1".

（2） prove the standard field. Yang zhenning-mills put forward the normative field formula, trying to find the unity of natural forces into a worldwide mathematical problem. The circular logarithm proves that each mass element in its "field space" is independent of the coordinate system and has a common topological change rule. The topological change of any element can reflect the change of the whole entangled group and cluster, and realize the equivalent permutation, which becomes the equivalent permutation theorem of circular logarithm.

（3） Prove Hodge's conjecture. It requires various combinations of functions to have integer expansion of unitary "zero error" and to ensure the composition, composition, position, direction, distribution and other characteristics of each element (numerical value, space, range of values) within the unitary circular logarithm. Its elements can be constructed as "symmetry and asymmetry, continuity and discontinuity, sparse and non-sparse, random and regular". It became the unit circle logarithm theorem.

（4） It is proved that "P=NP Complete Problem" proves that (the order and order values of various combination items of elements in the same element group) simple calculus polynomials and complex high-order calculus polynomials (including any partial differential equation) have the same "polynomial time calculation", so that various combination sub-item functions of calculus polynomials have consistent isomorphism, and logarithmic equations based on circular functions are established. It is called "isomorphic circular logarithm theorem".

（5） It is proved that "Riemann (zero) conjecture" (the function of the sum of Riemann reciprocal is reciprocal again without losing generality) obtains that the abnormal zero of stability is $(1/2)^{\wedge+1}$ everywhere (surprise point balance, spin); The $(1/2)^{\wedge-1}=\{2\}^{\wedge+1}$ of Goldbach's (Zero) Conjecture (called even point equilibrium, radiation) becomes the "Symmetric Circular Logarithm Theorem".

（6） It is proved that BSD Conjecture proves

that the algebraic integer equation of any integer function (algebra, geometry, arithmetic, group) obtains integer solution. That is, any algebraic integer obtains integer solution by combining characteristic modulus function with circular logarithm. In addition, proof is required.

（a）The point where there is an infinite rational number when "equals 1". Circular logarithm defines the point where there is infinite rational number corresponding to its constituent characteristic modulus function (function average value).

（b）A point with a finite rational number when "less than 1". Circular logarithm defines the topological points of any finite regularization combination corresponding to the circular logarithm to form a circular logarithm topological function. It is also proved that the sum of the combined coefficients of the equilibrium and unbalance equations is limited to the $\{2\}^{\wedge KS}$ region (physically called qubits). Circular Logarithm Gives Complete Proof.

(E) The logarithm of a circle is proved like this. Right? -- follow the rules of rigorous mathematical derivation.

The langlands program puts forward various conjectures and assumptions that require "algebra. Geometry, arithmetic (number theory), group theory, connected by a simple formula. Circular logarithm answer: "unified calculation through a simple formula of irrelevant mathematical model". The following proof was performed.

（1）Using algebraic iterative method is easy to deduce the: multielement Lian Cheng $H\{\cdot\}$ the existence of reciprocity "positive values of $F\{\cdot\}$" and "reciprocal function average $G\{\cdot\}$", again carries on the principle of relativity, round logarithmic equation, is further evidence that it has a round logarithm linear equations, the proof is the fundamental lemma lang lenzi outline requirements, are also at the heart of the circular logarithmic theorem.

（2）Further derivation proves that the discrete

$$W=\{X\pm D\}^{\wedge K\,(Z\pm S\pm N)/t}=Ax^{\wedge K\,(Z\pm S\pm N-0)/t}$$
$$+Bx^{\wedge K\,(Z\pm S\pm N-1)/t}+Cx^{\wedge K\,(Z\pm S\pm N-2)/t}+\ldots$$
$$+Px^{\wedge K\,(Z\pm S\pm N-p)/t}+\ldots+Qx^{\wedge K\,(Z\pm S\pm N-q)/t}+D=(1-\eta^2)^{\,(Z/t)}\{X_0\pm D_0\}^{(Z/t)}=(1-\eta^2)^{\,(Z/t)}\{0,2\}^{(Z/t)}\{D_0\}^{(Z/t)};\qquad(1)$$

$$0\leq(1-\eta^2)^{\wedge\,(Z/t)}=\{X_0/D_0\}^{\wedge\,(Z/t)}$$
$$=\{^{KS}\sqrt{D/(B/C_{\,(S+1)})}\}^{\wedge\,(Z/t)}\leq1;\qquad(2)$$

among them：$(1-\eta^2)^{\wedge\,(Z/t)}=$(0 or (1/2) or 1) is a discrete type calculation (central elliptic function, quantum statistic);

$(1-\eta^2)^{\wedge\,(Z/t)}=$(0 to (1/2) to 1) is an entanglement type calculation (eccentric elliptic function, topological analysis).

calculation is based on axiomatic assumption that $G\{\cdot\}F\{\cdot\}=1$ (called central elliptic function). The traditional mathematical idea is to transfer to the infinitesimal calculus ratio and carry out discrete calculation. Such as wiles theorem, qiu chengtong differential geometry, L function combined with lebesgue group, etc., the center elliptic function of discrete type is analyzed and calculated, and then "error analysis" is used to approximate.

The fact is that for the existence of an asymmetrical function, no matter how infinitely small, in the entangled state, it is still asymmetrical, $G\{\cdot\}F\{\cdot\}\neq1$, thus establishing the concept of "eccentric elliptic function". The numerical changes between "central ellipse and eccentric ellipse" are uniformly reflected as the unified addition and subtraction of circular logarithmic factors.

In this way, any symmetric and asymmetric functions are converted into eigenmodular functions and combined with the addition and subtraction arithmetic calculation of circular logarithm (one-dimensional and two-dimensional) factors.

(F) **How to Calculate Higher Order Calculus Equation by Circular Logarithm? -simple, elegant and convenient**

For any (S) dimensional polynomial equation, there is an unknown function $\{X\}$ and a known function $\{D\}$, and the calculus polynomial coefficients belong to an integer, including a regularization expansion that conforms to the combination coefficient. Convert to a circular logarithmic equation.

$\{X\}$ and D are unknown, and multiple uncertain elements are multiplied to form a symmetric and asymmetry equation.

Known conditions: "Element combination form" and password inform "the composition rule of boundary condition D (related to coefficients A, B,... P,... Q). Related to polynomial coefficient B" can be directly solved.

have：

Formulas (1) and (2) prove the important process of "one-variable K $(Z\pm S\pm N)/t$ higher-order calculus equation converting circular logarithm equation and further isomorphically normalizing to linear circular logarithm" according to the basic theorem of circular logarithm. in addition, there are the following new contents:

（1）、There are three kinds of calculation

results of equilibrium equations in calculus equations.

One: zero equilibrium, which means the existence of spin, doughnut (hollow sphere)

$\{X-D\}^{K\,(Z\pm S)/t}=\{0\}^{(Z/t)}$

equilibrium of singular points (singularity, spin);

Second: large balance, indicating the presence of the male spin, radiation, three-dimensional sphere (solid sphere)

$\{X+D\}^{\wedge K\,(Z\pm S)/t}=\{2\}^{\wedge\,(Z/t)}$

Weigh the point balance (even point, radiation, male).

Third: combination calculation;

$\{X\pm D\}^{K\,(Z\pm S)/t}=\{0,2\}^{\wedge\,(Z/t)}$

There are five-dimensional vortex space, Karaby-Qiu Chengtong six-dimensional space, eleven-dimensional space and so on.

(2)、Superposition relation of circular logarithmic factor changes;

The circular logarithm contains changes in topology, probability, convergence, expansion, chaos, fractals, etc. by factor addition and subtraction.

have；$(1-\eta^2)=\sum(1-\eta_i^2)^{\wedge Z/t}=\prod(1-\eta_i^2)^{\wedge Z/t}$;　　　(3)

$(\eta^2)=\sum(\eta_i^2)^{\wedge Z/t}$ Adapt to planes, surfaces, bodies (points), cubes (points)；

$(\eta)=\sum(\eta_i)^{\wedge Z/t}$ A connector (point) that adapts to an axis, a curve, or a line, and a connection multi-dimensional body (point) of a line.

Reflects the connection between the central ellipse and the center point of the eccentric ellipse, and the unified calculation of the circular logarithmic factor (one-dimensional, two-dimensional). Wave-particle duality superposition state.

(3)、 Zero point (critical point, sudden point, singular point, even point). Zero point (critical point, sudden point): $(1-\eta^2)^{\wedge Z}$ indicates that the abstract expansion of a logarithm of a logarithm in an arbitrary dimension is a phased boundary. It is easy to obtain a zero solution by applying the above equation.

simultaneous equation: $(1-\eta^2)=\{0, (1/2),1\}^{\wedge Z}$,

Where: $\{1/2\}^{\wedge Z}$ is called an abnormal zero. $\{1/2\}^{\wedge+Z}$ is the Riemann (zero) conjecture; $\{1/2\}^{\wedge-Z}=\{2\}$ is the Goldbach (zero) conjecture.

（4）、The final step in solving the problem is that the logarithm of the circle $(1-\eta^2)$ is solved by the logarithm of the unit circle $(1-\eta_H^2)$ and then returned to the exact content of the specific element.

This is the proof and process of how the "(arbitrary function) multi-element multiplication becomes the arithmetic addition and subtraction of the abstraction factor" that many scholars pay particular attention to.

(G)、 The practicality of circular logarithm?

For example, in the paper "exploring scientific philosophy of langlands program", there are respectively.

（1）The circular logarithm analysis of symmetry and asymmetry reciprocity of quantum is carried out.

（2）Simulate the calculation of the five natural numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and the six smallest prime numbers (3, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13) for the eleven-dimensional equation of the universe:

Among them: the ratio of bright matter to dark matter **(4.88488%: 95.11516%)**

The ratio of bright energy to dark energy **(1:41.02720)**

The above simulated data: consistent with astronomical observations; The results are surprisingly consistent with the experimental results of particle collisions in high energy physics.

（3）Note: the sum of the six smallest prime Numbers (3,3,5,7,11,13) is 42. This "42" is believed by scientists to be the meaning of all life in the universe. Recently, the United States (Sutherland) and the United Kingdom (Booker) worked together to crack the sum of three integer cubes equal to 42. Or the evolution of three universal asymmetries that represent the "active entanglement" assumed by analog and digital.

Such as: the birth of life - growth - decline.

Such as: cosmic wormholes (cosmic babies and the birth of energy) - white holes (galaxy movement, cosmic energy expansion) - black holes (galaxy movement, cosmic energy convergence).

Guess the universe or the smallest "five natural Numbers (1,2,3,4,5) and six prime Numbers (3,3,5,7,11,13)" of the basic unit.

(H)、 Summary - circular logarithm is expected to occupy the world's mathematical science commanding heights

Looking back more than 2,000 years ago, the ancient Chinese and the ancient Babylonians used the cross method to calculate the "quadratic equation of one variable", that is, the multiplication of two elements of uncertainty. vieta theorem has not made any substantial progress in the last few hundred years. Now it is extended to "unary n-degree equation" and converted into abstract arithmetic calculation of round logarithm factor without specific element content.

Circular logarithm is described as a simple formula "$W=(1-\eta^2)^{Z/t}W_0$" (4)

with "four sets of mathematical letters W，η^2，Z/t，W_0". it is realized as "independent mathematical model, arithmetic calculation between 0 and 1" with constant characteristic modulus function (W_0) and circular logarithm $(1-\eta^2)^{\wedge Z/t}$. It is expected to take the lead in

achieving the grand unification required by the Langlands Program.

Wang Yiping said: the traditional discrete "0 and 1(0 or 1)" to entangled circular logarithm "0 to 1" calculation; From the concept of "central elliptic function" to the concept of "eccentric elliptic function", it embodies a new mathematical concept and height, embodies the substantial progress of mathematics, and is the focus of the current international exploration of basic mathematical theories. So, which country and nationality will take the lead? This high point in mathematics may be the Chinese round logarithm. This shows that circular logarithm was born in China.

The simple formula of circular logarithm, however, contains many famous mathematical formulas, such as Bayesian formula, Einstein's theory of relativity, Maxwell's electromagnetic formula, group theory and so on, which embodies the development law of mathematical history "simple-complex-new simple". If the circular logarithm holds, the foundation of the traditional mathematics building will be shaken and mathematics will be reformed.

Finally, Wang Yiping said excitedly with his own experience: to do mathematical research, especially on abstruse and boring mathematical theories, and to summarize and discover the internal laws. This is an area that combines necessity and chance. It is too hard to find the objective laws and express them concisely. After all, this job has exhausted the youth of my life, but I have no regrets. Thanks to the alma mater of Zhejiang University, I studied the bending moment influence line of simply supported beams in the sophomore year of Tumu Department (this influence line is the later rudiment formula of circular logarithm). It became the direction of my whole life to adhere to specialized research. Unexpectedly, it was the largest, most difficult and final mathematical problem in the world. Special thanks to the long-term support and attention of the Party and government of Quzhou City, Zhejiang Province, and the organizations of the provincial and municipal associations of old science and technology, which enabled me to successfully complete this amateur mathematics research in ordinary grass-roots jobs.

Xiao Bian finally asked with concern: If your circular logarithm cannot be verified by mathematicians or has doubts, what will you do?

Wang Yiping said frankly that the establishment of a new mathematical theory, besides being verifiable, should also be subject to historical examination. Einstein also said: What is a new theory, in addition to innovative scientific viewpoints, should also include old scientific theories. If it cannot be included, then this new theory has its limitations and becomes "a wood without roots and a water without sources". For this reason, it is especially welcome for mathematics masters, mathematics researchers and mathematics lovers to ask questions and carry out academic exchanges, discussions and cooperation in order to prove the authenticity of theories or to improve and enrich them so that mathematics research can better serve China and the scientific development of human society and the world.

Professor Shing-Tung Yau and other mathematical masters and scientists can verify the authenticity of this new mathematical theory?

The authenticity of a new theory needs verification and evaluation by mathematicians. Small addendum witnessed many experts in non-mathematical fields to listen to Wang Yiping's research on his mathematical theories. Everyone also felt that some contents were similar to the computational tools they studied and applied. Although they were experts in a certain field, they just could not judge the authenticity of these mathematical theories. The judgment of authenticity was beyond ordinary people's ability to solve, and only scientists in the mathematical field could hope to solve it.

In addition, the authenticity of this theory involves important discoveries in the field of world mathematics. If it is true, it cannot be buried among the people. It should play its due role in social development as soon as possible. If it is false, what is wrong with the problem? Is it possible to inspire new research by masters?

World-class mathematicians, represented by Professor Qiu Chengtong, represent the mainstream group of scientists in today's world mathematical science. Can we verify the authenticity of this new mathematical theory, which may have solved the contemporary world mathematical problem-Langlands Program, according to researcher Wang Yiping's explanation and specific theory? If its theory is false, where is the fault?

Researcher Wang Yiping Academic Introduction

Wang Yiping has published more than 20 papers in the domestic and international mathematical computing professional journals "JMSS", "MATTER", "RESARCHER", "IJRSR" and "China Science Management Research Institute". Among the published papers, some are recognized as the 21st century mathematics puzzles in the world. After applying the logarithm of the logarithm, they are expanded into the basic theorem of the logarithm of the circle. He has been invited to participate in the China Scientists Forum at home and abroad; CCCM (2015 Zhejiang University hosted China

Computational Mechanics Conference and World Chinese Computational Mechanics Conference); ICCM 2017 8th (Guilin, China), 2019 10th (Singapore) International Conference on Computational Mechanics); WCCM 2018 34th (New York, USA) World Conference on Computational Mechanics) and other academic conferences on mathematical mechanics calculations. The scholars and experts were introduced to the logarithm of the circle, and they were highly concerned by the participating experts. They believed that this broke through the traditional mathematical foundation and had a forward-looking and creative mathematical basic theory. In combination with mathematics and practical engineering applications, Wang Yiping applied for 16 national invention patents, such as the vortex internal cooling negative pressure hydrogen-powered aero engine.

Annex: link to circular logarithm theory: exploring the philosophy of science in the langlands program is linked here, and philosophy is sent out as a separate article. Academic exchange email wyp3025419@163.com

Internet link address:

http://www.nstipsp.com/page96.html?article_id=

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