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Xinhua News Agency did not know that "1+2" ≠ "1+1", making an international joke

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Abstract What Wang Yuan said, "In 1966, Chen Jingrun finally proved (1,2). In other words, the research on proposition (F) and proposition (G) has ended. Therefore, the only thing that needs to be studied about Goldbach's conjecture is In the propositions (A) and (D), the proposition (G) (= "factor Goldbach's problem" = "9+9" ~ "1+2"), the object is "big even number" N=p+(N-p), delete the odd composite numbers in (N-p), hoping to leave only prime numbers. Proposition (A) (="even Goldbach's conjecture"="1+1"), the object is an even number ≥6~∞, directly calculate the number of $N=p_1+p_2$="1+1". These are two propositions with different research objects and different mathematical models. This "problem" is not the " conjecture ", "1+2"≠"1+1".

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0 Preface.

Wang Yuan once said: "In 1966, Chen Jingrun finally proved (1,2). In other words, the research on proposition (F) and proposition (G) has ended. Therefore, the only thing that needs to be studied about Goldbach's conjecture is Propositions (A) and (D) are now." Proposition (G) (="Factor Goldbach's Problem"="9+9"~"1+2"), the object is "big even number" N=p+(N-p) , The method is to delete the odd composite numbers in (N-p), hoping to leave only prime numbers. Proposition (A) (="even Goldbach's conjecture"="1+1"), the object is an even number ≥6~∞, directly calculate the number of $N=p_1+p_2$="1+1". These are two propositions whose research objects and mathematical models are different. This "problem" is not the " conjecture ", "1+2"≠"1+1".

Wang Yuan said: ①"It is impossible to prove (1,1) with the improvement of the current method."②"Therefore we are convinced that we must have a completely new idea for further research on the conjecture (A)."③"It seems that the circle method, The sieve methods are all exhausted. It is almost impossible to prove the conjecture (A) with them. Mathematicians eagerly expect the emergence of new ideas and new methods." (Wang Yuan is saying that "the Goldbach problem of factors" cannot be solved "1 +1". New method is needed.)

In 2009, Xinhua News Agency, Beijing, September 9th, said: "Chen Jingrun finally conquered the'Goldbach Conjecture' this world mathematics mystery, this world mathematics'unpredictable case' was finally deciphered by Chen Jingrun, the jewel in the crown finally It was picked up by Chen Jingrun." About 2/5 of the newspapers deleted these contents when reprinting, including those who wanted to delete but did not delete it should be the majority. However, after all, Xinhua News Agency represents the country, and it is difficult to chase after a word. It has caused an international joke and made many Chinese feel the shame of telling lies. Determined to use the proof "1+1" to recover some losses.

Let's use philosophy and logic to explain that this "problem" is not the " conjecture ", "1+2"≠"1+1"

1 Philosophical concepts do not allow confusion.

In philosophical concepts, positive integers (= natural numbers) have no distinction between prime numbers and composite numbers.

Once natural numbers are divided into three concepts: number 1, prime number, and composite number, it is no longer allowed to confuse prime numbers with composite numbers, for example; prime number + prime number = proposition "1+1". Odd prime number + odd composite number = "1 + 1 × 1" = "1 + 2", = "1 + 1 × 1 × 1" = "1 + 3", etc.

2 Logic can divide the different levels of propositions more clearly.

┌=1 odd prime number+1 odd prime number="1+1"
1 odd prime number+1 odd natural number┤ ┌ =1
odd prime number+2 odd prime number product=1+2
└=1 odd prime number+1 odd composite number="1+b≥2"┤ =1 odd
prime number+3 odd prime number product=1+3
└=
1 odd prime number+4 odd prime number product=1+4

3 Wang Yuan's speech was true for a while and false for a while. Mathematicians didn't want to tell the truth. The falsehood made everyone very happy.

On February 13, 1992, at the press conference of the Institute of Mathematics, Wang Yuan said: “Chen Jingrun never proved 1+1, and never even thought that he could prove 1+1.” This shows that Chen Jingrun is proving “1+2". He did not consider "1+1".

On July 17, 1996, on CCTV's "Oriental Space-Son of the East" program, Wang Yuan said in response to Wendia's question: "Goldbach's conjecture only refers to ‘1+1’." It can be seen that, except for "1+1", the "9+9" ~ "1+2" in the "Factor Goldbach Problem" cannot be called Goldbach's conjecture "1+1".

As early as 1986, Wang Yuan also mentioned that "1+2" and "1+1" are not the same thing in a talk at Nankai University.

The above remarks of Wang Yuan are true, because they conform to the logic of Chapter 2.

On August 8, 1999, Wang Yuan said in a youth summer camp activity: “How the world’s mathematicians, including Hua Luogeng, Chen Jingrun, and himself, have gone forward for centuries to advance Goldbach’s conjecture from '9+9' To '1+2'," 【Actually, Hua Luogeng's mathematical model did not adopt the set of N=p+(N-p) and delete the composite number in (N-p). He directly takes N=p1+p2, and proves that Hardy-Litwood conjecture (A) is the "primary term" of the number of answers of "1+1", and its coefficient value is 2. It is more useful than the "1+2" coefficient value of 0.67. It's a pity that no one is facing this point squarely. This may be the assimilation of interests, which makes them dare not admit that 2 is 0.67 accurate to ensure that the halo on their heads will not fade. The author pointed out in "Practice and Understanding of Even Goldbach Conjecture" that "1+2" cannot prove "1+1" at all. It is also explained in Chapter 5. 】

In "Wang Yuan Talking about Goldbach Conjecture", Wang Yuan said: "Chen Jingrun proved that '1+2' is the best result of Goldbach's conjecture in the world so far."

What Wang Yuan said of "advancing to '1+2'" and "best results" is the use of techniques of shifting flowers and trees, and secretly swapping concepts. He secretly replaced the "factor Goldbach problem" (= proposition (G)) with "even Goldbach conjecture" (= proposition (A) = "1+1"). Confused Xinhua News Agency.

The Chinese Science News was also recruited: "In 1973, Chen Jingrun used 6 sacks of draft paper in exchange for a detailed proof of the'Goldbach Conjecture'." (See "Academician: Building a Science and Technology Monument in China.") [The 6 sacks of draft paper say that the "factor Goldbach problem" is 1+2. Not "1+1". 】

President Xi Jinping did not include "1+2" as a national achievement at the 2014 Academician Conference of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chinese Academy of Sciences, but instead included Hua Luogeng's theory of multiple complex variables. The chairman of the country has clicked to the end, academic issues need to be understood by mathematicians themselves, but it is a pity that mathematicians have forgotten their social responsibilities.

4 Wang Yuan also tampered with the international definition of "almost prime number".

International definition of almost prime number: "In mathematics, if and only when Ω(n)=k, the natural number n is called k times almost prime, where Ω(n) is the sum of exponents during the decomposition of the prime number of n." It is Refers to the unique number of identical and different prime factors in a certain natural number is k, see Table 1.

Wang Yuan said: "The so-called almost prime numbers are natural numbers whose prime factors (including the same and different ones) do not exceed a certain fixed constant. For example, 6=2×3, 8=2×2×2, 10=2× 5, 12=2×2×3, 21=3×7, so 6, 10, 21 are almost prime numbers with prime factors not exceeding 2, and

6, 8, 10, 12, and 21 are all prime factors not exceeding 3. Almost prime numbers, all prime numbers are obviously almost prime numbers." See Table 1.

Table 1 When k=1～3, the difference between the international definition of k-almost prime and Wang Yuan's definition of k-almost prime. (In the original international table, k=1~20.)

k-almost prime number	k-almost prime number in the world (keyword: k=Ω(n).)	Wang Yuan's k-almost prime (keyword: "not exceeding" certain k.)
1-almost prime number	$2^{k=1}$ =2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17,…。	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, …。 k=1。
2-almost prime number	$2^{k=2}$ =4, 6, 9, 10, 14, 15,…。	2, 3, 5, 7, 11,…。 6,10,21,…。 k≤2。
3-almost prime number	$2^{k=3}$ =8, 12, 18,20, 27, 28,…。	2, 3, 5, 7, 11,…。 6,10, 21,…。 8,12,…。 k≤3。

In our country's number theory textbooks, the definition of almost prime numbers is written in accordance with Wang Yuan's line of thinking, and they at least harm the students.

5 From the experimental accuracy curve of Hardy-Littlewood conjecture (A), see the existence of the "details" that Hardy said.

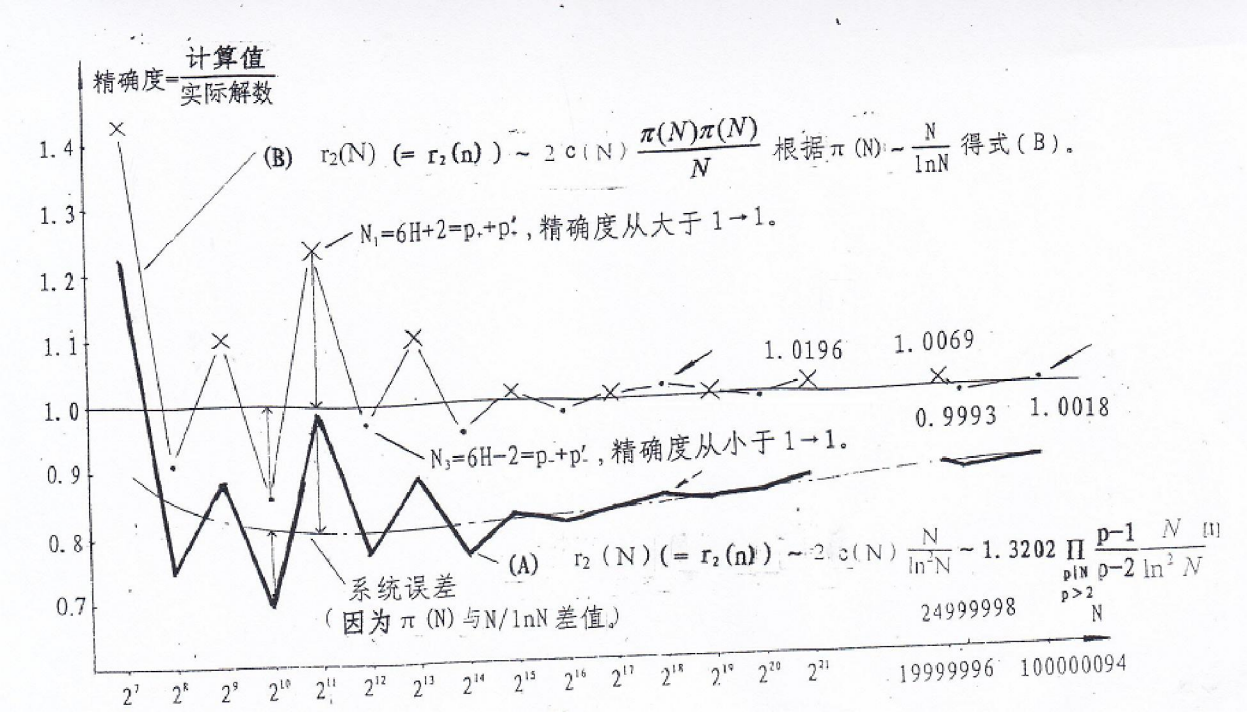

Figure 1 shows what he called "details" using the experimental accuracy curve of the Hardy-Littlewood conjecture (A).

In 1921, Hardy said in a speech at the Royal Society: "It seems that Goldbach's conjecture cannot be proved by Brown's method (ie, the sieve method)." He said: "The method that can finally prove the conjecture should be the same as that of Litwood and I. The method is similar. We are not unsuccessful in principle, but in detail." (The Hardy-Litwood conjecture (A) is shown in the formula (A) in Figure 1. According to the prime number theorem, the formula (B in Figure 1))more accurate.)

In 1989, Hua Luogeng's "A Direct Attempt to Goldbach Problem" further proved that Hardy-Littlewood conjecture (A) is the "main item" of "1+1". Affirmed that Hardy said it was successful in

principle.

The author takes N=2 to the nth power, which happens to be the addition of two prime numbers (6t+1) and the addition of two prime numbers (6t-1) alternately. The former forms a crest ("×" in Figure 1), The latter forms a trough ("•" in Figure 1), which is caused by more prime numbers (6t-1) and less prime numbers (6t+1). The difference between them shows an oscillating →0. It can be seen that we I found the "detail" (= "remainder") that Hardy said "the details were not successful", because it oscillated → 0, which can be ignored.

The "main item" (= "principle") and "remaining item" (= "details") are there, and "1+1" has been proved.

6 Chinese abacus can perform four arithmetic operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. On the number line, the Eratosthenes sieve method can be used to find the large prime number among prime numbers, twin prime numbers, and "1+1" answers.

The specific method is: take $p_i \le \sqrt{N}$, i=1, 2, 3,..., i ,..., $r \le \pi(\sqrt{N})$.

(1) Starting from 0 on the number axis 0N, the deletion interval is the number of p_i, and a prime number not greater than N is obtained. When using the principle of tolerance and exclusion to calculate the number of prime numbers, it is necessary to add $\pi(\sqrt{N})$-1. See "A Dictionary of Mathematics" edited by Wang Yuan, second edition, page 60. "Principle of tolerance and exclusion".

(2) Starting from the even-numbered point k on the number axis 0N marked with prime numbers, delete the number whose interval is p_i, and obtain the large prime number of the twin prime numbers greater than $k+p_i$ but not greater than N. When using the principle of tolerance and exclusion to calculate the number of twin primes, whether $k+p_i$ is a prime number is not taken into account.

(3) Starting from point N on the number axis 0N marked with prime numbers, delete the number of p_i in the opposite direction to get the prime numbers of p_1 and p_2 in $N=p_1+p_2$="1+1". When calculating the number of p_1 or p_2 by the principle of tolerance and exclusion, it is not considered whether p_i and $N-p_i$ are a pair of prime numbers.

However, these tolerance formulas cannot be like Hardy-Litwood conjecture (A) (= formula (1)).

$$(1)\quad r_2(N) \sim 1.3202\frac{N}{\ln^2 N}\prod_{\substack{p\mid N\\ p>2}}\frac{p-1}{p-2}$$

Let people see that formula (1) is increasing. (Because Hua Luogeng proved that formula (1) is the "main term" of "1+1", the author proved that the "remaining term" (= "detail") is a prime number (6t+1) and a prime number (6t-1). As a result, after N increases, this difference can be ignored. It can be seen that the "main term" and "remaining term" are clearly stated.) Therefore, these tolerance formulas need to be converted to formula (1). "1+1" is done.

What I got is the "1+1" tolerance formula [1], if it can be converted into formula (1), it will succeed. Reference "From the tolerance formula of even Goldbach conjecture to Hardy-Litwood conjecture (A)"

7 Discussion.

The above are the facts that the author believes must be clarified to the people of the whole country: the author and the "troika" such as Wang Yuan were born in the 1930s. Therefore, in a sense, it is fortunate that mistakes happened and prevented or It's relatively timely, and it doesn't exceed the generation in the 1930s. The delay in getting corrections may be due to the assimilation of interests, because many people do not want the aura of themselves or others to lose their color. This will be a long process until everyone feels that if "1+1" can be proved, the people of the world may be able to tolerate the fraud of Xinhua News Agency, which will make future generations brave and righteous people shout loudly and strive to overcome the assimilation of interests. Not only can the Chinese nation recognize the fraud of Xinhua News Agency to the world with the uprightness of the Chinese nation, but also prove the "1+1" with the wisdom of the Chinese nation. For this reason, I wrote two articles to explain to everyone that "1+1" is not like it academically. It is as advanced and complicated as it was originally said, and "1+1" can also be understood by middle school students.

1) For details about "1+2" cannot prove "1+1", please refer to "Practice and Understanding of Even Goldbach Conjecture".

2) Regarding the "details" that Hardy said, refer to "Illustration of even Goldbach's conjecture, showing the "details" that Hardy said in 1921."

The Communist Party of China resolutely corrected its mistakes and ushered in a century of glory.

Hardy pointed out that number theory needs to be rewritten a hundred years ago. What he said was the illogical "Goldbach problem of factors", but it has been stinking for a hundred years under the assimilation of interests. Number theorists and mathematicians, do you still want to let the "factor Goldbach problem" be stinking for years?

References

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