Chinese scholar Professor Wang Yiping discovered the circular logarithm theorem Prove that the Fermat-Wills theorem does not hold

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(Note: This article is for editing, revision, introduction or reporting, to avoid a draft of two drafts. It is a lite version. If the space is limited, it can be deleted.)

Abstract: Fermat's theorem has been dialectically verified by more than three hundred years of history and multi-personal conjecture. Unfortunately, there is only a difference between the inequality and the equation, and no integer expansion of compatibility is found. The conclusion is unfair. Defining group algebraic closed chains is an ordered combination set and equilibrium of finite finite-dimensional matrices of infinite elements, proving its unity, reciprocity, isomorphism, parallelism, limit theorem, and considering scalability, security, and decentralization. The superiority of chemistry, the logarithm of the dimensionless quantum function is established, and the arithmetic operation between [0~1] is realized, which is called the logarithm theory. It is convincingly proved that any inequality is an integer equality expansion, and it is proposed to prosecute Bug damage and solve the impossible triangle idea. The circular logarithm theory is proved by the "angel particle" of the physical experiment. In the actual project, there are innovative inventions for asymmetric energy such as earth electromagnetic field generators, gravity field engines, and turbojet engines.

[Wang Hongxuan Wang Yiping. **Chinese scholar Professor Wang Yiping discovered the circular logarithm theorem Prove that the Fermat-Wills theorem does not hold.** *Researcher* 2019;11(1):15-20]. ISSN 1553-9865 (print); ISSN 2163-8950 (online). http://www.sciencepub.net/researcher. 4. doi:10.7537/marsrsj110119.04.

Keywords: Fermat's theorem; inequalities and equations; group algebra closed chain; circular logarithm-block chain;

1. The controversial focus of Fermat-Wills' inequality theorem

In 1665, the French mathematician Fermat asserted that when the integer P>2, the equation for A, B, C; $A^P + B^P = C^P$ has no positive integer solution. After the introduction of Fermat's Great Theorem, after experiencing multi-personal speculation and dialectic, after more than three hundred years of history, it was established in 1995 by British mathematician Andrew Wiles. Regrettably, this proof is unfair and is collectively called the Fermat-Wills inequality theorem.

The controversial focus of the Fermat-Wills inequality theorem: the associated equations differ from the inequalities. Is there compatibility? How to use compatibility to convert to a self-consistent integer equality expansion, this can overcome the current hot blockchain defect, and realize the organic combination complements each other into a "circle log-block chain".

(1) The result obtained by the Wiles theorem: the difference between the equation and the inequality is obtained, and no compatibility is found.

heve:

$$A^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)} + B^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)} \neq C^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}; \quad (1.1)$$

(2), the result obtained by the logarithm of the logarithm: get the difference between the equation and the inequality, and find its compatibility, heve:

$$\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)} + \{B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)} = (1-\eta^2)\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}; \quad (1.2)$$

$$0 \leqslant [(1-\eta^2)\sim(\eta)]^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)} \leqslant 1; \quad (1.3)$$

Where: {A}, {B}, {C} are all integers or prime numbers. Fermat's theorem and the Wiles's theorem inequality maintain the integer equality of {C} by the logarithm of the circle (1-η2). (1-η2) is a reciprocal equation of equality that is complete and complete by round logarithm reconstruction. It is called "topological quantum" in the blockchain.

2. Any integer multiplication is composed of the reciprocal law of "reciprocal mean and positive mean"

Define the state of the group algebraic closed chain (polynomial) that is the union of the infinite combination of infinite elements. It is an algebraic combination (±p) of an infinite element (Z) arbitrary complex dimension (±S±N) (with calculus order ±N), which becomes an algebraic cluster of a power function (Z±S±N±p). It proves its unitary, reciprocal, isomorphic, parallel, and limitive structural features; it also has the advantages of scalability, safety, and decentralization. Cause any inequality to be converted to a complete equality.

2.1, what is the reciprocal average?

The "reciprocal mean" is a natural rule that humans have not found at present. It is as important as the "positive number average" because they form a pair of inversions, including the transformation of traditional logarithms and traditional calculus, avoiding contemporary mathematics. The lame phenomenon that has occurred. Mathematical calculations are complete and complete.

[Lemma 1] Any multi-integer multiplication is a combination of "reciprocal mean and positive mean" reciprocity

Definition: Mean function value: the number of non-repetitive combinations of infinite elements of an infinite element in a closed chain of a group algebra, except for the number of its corresponding combination forms (called polynomial coefficients) such as: P combination coefficient C (S ± P) regularization conditions under,

$\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}=\{D_0\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}$

$=\{\Sigma(1/C_{(S\pm P)})[\Pi_P X_i^{K}+\cdots]\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}$

$C_{(S+P)}=C_{(S-P)}=S(s-1)(s-2)\cdots!\ /\ P(p-1)\cdots 3,2,1!$

(Note: Sometimes it is a provincial power function (±S±N) or (±N) not written, representing the general formula, the same below).

Proof: Interactive reversal of each combination (±P) level.

Proof: Take the iterative method of p=±1, and divide by

$[(1/C_{p+1})(x_a+x_b+\cdots+x_p+\cdots+x_q)]^{K(Z\pm S+1)}$

heve:

$\{X\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm 1)}=[\prod(x_a\bullet x_b\bullet\cdots\bullet x_p\bullet\cdots\bullet x_q)^{K(Z\pm S\pm 1)}$

$=[(C_{p+1})\prod(x_a\bullet x_b\bullet\cdots\bullet x_p\bullet\cdots\bullet x_q)^{K(Z\pm S\pm 1)}$

$/(1/C_{p+1})(x_a+x_b+\cdots+x_p+\cdots+x_q)^{K(Z\pm S+1)}]$

$\bullet(1/C_{p+1})(x_a+x_b+\cdots+x_p+\cdots+x_q)^{K(Z\pm S+1)})$

$=[(1/C_{(P-1)})^{-1}\Sigma(x_a^{-1}+x_b^{-1}+\cdots+x_p^{-1}+\cdots+x_q^{-1})]^{K(Z\pm S-1)}$

$\bullet[(1/C_{(S+P)})^{+1}\Sigma(D_a^{+1}+D_b^{+1}+\cdots+D_p^{+1}+\cdots+D_q^{+1})]^{K(Z\pm S+1)}$

$=\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S-1)}\bullet\{D_0\}^{K(Z\pm S+1)}$ (2.1)

Conversely: $\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S-1)}=[(1/C_{(S+P)})^{-1}\Sigma(x_a^{-1}+x_b^{-1}+\cdots+x_p^{-1}+\cdots+x_q^{-1})]^{K(Z\pm S-1)}$ also established.

The same reason: can be analogized by order (P = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4,... natural number).

heve:

$\{X\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm p)}=[(1/C_{S\pm p})\Pi(x_a\bullet x_b\bullet\cdots\bullet x_p\bullet\cdots\bullet x_q)]^{K(Z\pm S\pm p)}$

$/(1/C_{S+p})\Sigma(\Pi x_a+\Pi x_b+\cdots+\Pi x_p+\cdots+\Pi x_q)^{K(Z\pm S+p)}$

$\bullet(1/C_{S-P})\Sigma(\Pi D_a+\Pi D_b+\cdots+\Pi D_p+\cdots+\Pi D_q)^{K(Z\pm S-p)}$

$=\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S-p)}\bullet\{D_0\}^{K(Z\pm S+p)}$; (2.2)

Equations (2.1)~(2.2) prove that any multi-element multiplication is essentially the combination of the "positive mean" and "reciprocal mean" of reciprocity. The emergence of its "reciprocal mean" avoids the lame phenomenon of mathematical theory.

2.2, what is the logarithm of the circle?

The polynomial is reflected as a multi-element multiplication, and a non-repetitive multiplicative combination set is performed. The multiplicative combination is reflected as the reciprocal of the various reciprocal mean and positive mean values. Get the logarithm of each level combination of "reciprocal mean" / "positive mean".

[Lemma 2] The logarithm of the circle reflects the rule of change between [reciprocal mean and positive mean value] between [0~1]

Proof: Uncertainty multiplication multiply reflects the topological change rule of unit reciprocal through circular logarithm.

Further derivation according to formula (2.2):

heve:

$\{X\}^{K(Z\pm S-P)}=\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S-P)}/\{D_0\}^{K(Z\pm S+P)}\bullet\{D_0\}^{K(Z\pm S+P)}$

$=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}\{D_0\}^{K(Z\pm S+P)}$

$=\{0\sim 1\}\{D_0\}^{K(Z\pm S+P)}$; (3.1)

written:

$W=(1-\eta^2)^Z W_0$; (3.2)

$0\leq(1-\eta^2)\sim(\eta)\leq 1$; (3.3)

where: W, W_0 represent arbitrary unknown, known group set, algebraic closed chain, geometric space, numerical value, probability, topology, event. $(1-\eta^2)^Z$ represents the reciprocal change rule of each algebraic cluster of group elements, called the logarithm of the circle. The circular logarithm performs the arithmetic four-order operation rule between [0~1]. There are three norm invariants, and limit-symmetry, parallel/serial theorem.

2.3. The three norms of the logarithm are invariant.

[Theorem 1], the first norm invariance theorem (unit log logarithm):

Unit circle logarithm: "The sum of the set items of its own elements $\Sigma\{x_h\}^{(Z/t)}$ divided by the total set of its own elements $(1-\eta_H^2)^{(Z/t)}$, the sum must be equal to $\{1\}^{(Z/t)}$". That is, the multi-element "normalized" is a unit body.

heve:

$$(1-\eta_H^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=\Sigma\{x_h\}^{(Z/t)}/\{x_H\}^{(Z/t)} \quad (4.1)$$

[Theorem 2], the second norm-invariant theorem (reciprocal logarithm):

The reciprocal circular logarithm: "The average of the elements of the element is divided by the average of the total items of the elements, and the logarithm of the reciprocal circle is obtained."

heve:

$$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=\{x_h\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}/\{x_{0H}\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)} \quad (4.2)$$

[Theorem 3], the third norm-invariant theorem (homogeneous logarithm)

The logarithm of the isomorphic circle: "the average of each sub-item divided by the average of the total items" is compared one-to-one, and the isomorphic consistency of various combinations of polynomials or geometric spaces is obtained.

heve:

$$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=\{x_{0h}\}^{K(Z\pm S-P)}/\{x_{0H}\}^{K(Z\pm S+P)} \quad (4.3)$$

[Theorem 4], the circular logarithm (relativistic construction) limit theorem

The polynomial or geometric space $(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z/t)}$ satisfies the multiplication of each level and converts it into a positive number and a reciprocal, which can be attributed to the isomorphic unity of a circular log-random stochastic topology and the unit stability of algebraic closed-chain Sexual limit,

which is:

$$(1-\eta^2)^{(Z/t)}=\prod(1-\eta^2)^{-(Z/t)}=\Sigma(1-\eta^2)^{(Z/t)}; \quad (4.4)$$

Obtained: the logarithmic limit value of the stability, the critical value, and the boundary point.

$$|(1-\eta^2)\sim(\eta)|^{K(Z/t)}$$
$$=(0,1/2,1)^{K(Z/t)}=\{0,1/2,1,2\}^{K(Z/t)}; \quad (4.5)$$

[Theorem5], parallel/serial circular logarithm theorem

The composite hierarchical dynamic equation often consists of multi-level parallel equations with different elemental parameters to form a composite hierarchical dynamic equation. The stochastic decomposition of the unit state based on the closed algebra (polynomial) of the group algebra becomes a parallel/serial polynomial equation, and the parallel/serial logarithm theorem is obtained.

Heve: power function of circular logarithmic dynamic equation:

$$(Z/t)=K(Z\pm S\pm(N_A+N_B+\cdots+N_P+\cdots+N_q))/t;$$

$$\pm S\geqslant\pm N_H;\ N_H=\pm(N_A+N_B+\cdots+NP+\cdots+Nq);\ N_{H0}=\pm(1/S)(N_A+N_B+\cdots+NP+\cdots+Nq)$$

(1) Parallel equation:

$$\{D_{H0}\}^{(Z/t)}=\{(\Sigma(D_i)\}^{(Z/t)}=\Sigma(1/C_{(S\pm H)})\{D_A+D_B+\cdots+D_P+\cdots+D_Q\}^{(Z/t)},$$

(2), serial equation:

$$\{D_{H0}\}^{(Z/t)}=\{(^{KS}\sqrt{(D_i)}\}^{(Z/t)}=(1/C_{(S\pm H)})\{D_A\cdot D_B\cdot\cdots\cdot D_P\cdot\cdots\cdot D_q\}^{(Z/t)},$$

heve:

$$(1-\eta^2)^{(Z/t)}=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm[A+B+P+Q])/t}$$
$$=(1-\eta_A^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm A)/t}+(1-\eta_B^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm B)/t}+\cdots+(1-\eta_P^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)/t}+\cdots+(1-\eta_Q^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm Q)/t}; \quad (4.6)$$

$$(\eta)^{(Z/t)}=(\eta)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N)/t}$$
$$=(\eta_A)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm 0)/t}+(\eta_B)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm 1)/t}+\cdots$$
$$+(\eta_P)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)/t}+\cdots+(\eta_Q)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm Q)/t}; \quad (4.7)$$

Parallel/serial circular logarithm theorem is called distributed data storage in blockchain, as well as computer technology such as point-to-point transmission, consensus mechanism, and encryption algorithm. These are also the central tasks of the blockchain. Here, the arithmetic of the logarithmic factor of the circle is four. Operation.

3. The circular logarithm theorem proves that the Fermat-Wills theorem is not true.

3.1, group set (completeness) inequality conversion equation sufficient proof

(A), the first type of proof retains the intermediate topology process:

Introduce the logarithm of the circle and choose the relative comparison between their completeness and the final result.

Assume:

$$\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}+\{B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=\{X\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P}; \quad \{D_A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}+\{D_B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=\{D\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)};$$

$$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=\{X\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}/\{D\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)};$$

heve: $\{X\pm D\}^{K(Z\pm S)}=\{AX^{K(Z\pm S\pm 0)}+BX^{K(Z\pm S\pm 1)}+\cdots+PX^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}+\cdots+QX^{K(Z\pm S\pm q)}\pm D_A\}$

$$+\{AX^{K(Z\pm S\pm 0)}+BX^{K(Z\pm S\pm 1)}+\cdots$$

$+PX^{K(Z\pm S\pm P}+\cdots+QX^{K(Z\pm S\pm q)}\pm D_B]$
$=\{X_A^{K(Z\pm S\pm 0)}+C_{(S-1)}X_A^{K(Z\pm S-1)}D_{0A}^{K(Z\pm S\pm q+1)}$
$+C_{(S-p)}X_A^{K(Z\pm S-P)}D_{0A}^{K(Z\pm S+p)}$
$+C_{(S-q)}X_A^{K(Z\pm S-q)}D_{0A}^{K(Z\pm S+q)}\pm D_A\}$
$+\{X_B^{K(Z\pm S\pm 0)}+C_{(S-1)}X_B^{K(Z\pm S-1)}D_{0B}^{K(Z\pm S\pm q+1)}$
$+C_{(S-p)}X_B^{K(Z\pm S-P)}D_{0B}^{K(Z\pm S+p)}$
$+C_{(S-q)}X_B^{K(Z\pm S-q)}D_{0B}^{K(Z\pm S+q)}\pm D_B\}$
$=\{X_{0A}^{K(Z\pm S\pm 0)}+X_{0A}^{K(Z\pm S-1)}D_{0A}^{K(Z\pm S\pm q+1)}$
$+X_{0A}^{K(Z\pm S-P)}D_{0A}^{K(Z\pm S+p)}$
$+X_{0A}^{K(Z\pm S-q)}D_{0A}^{K(Z\pm S+q)}\pm D_{0A}^{K(Z\pm S+0)}\}$
$+\{X_{0B}^{K(Z\pm S\pm 0)}+X_{0B}^{K(Z\pm S-1)}D_{0B}^{K(Z\pm S\pm q+1)}$
$+X_{0B}^{K(Z\pm S-P)}D_{0B}^{K(Z\pm S+p)}$
$+X_{0B}^{K(Z\pm S-q)}D_{0B}^{K(Z\pm S+q)}\pm D_{0B}^{K(Z\pm S+0)}\}$
$=\{(1-\eta_A^2)^{K(Z\pm S)}\{X_0\pm D_{0A}\}^{K(Z\pm S)}\}$
$+\{(1-\eta_B^2)^{K(Z\pm S)}\{X_0\pm D_{0B}\}^{K(Z\pm S)}\}$
$=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S)}\{X_0\pm D_0\}^{K(Z\pm S)}$
$=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S)}[\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S)}\pm\{D_0\}^{K(Z\pm S)}]$
$=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S)}\{2\}^{K(Z\pm S)}\{D_0\}^{K(Z\pm S)}$; (5.1)
$\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}+\{B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$
$=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S)}[2]\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$; (5.2)
$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=(1-\eta_A^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}+(1-\eta_B^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$; (5.3)

among them:
$\{2\}/\{2\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$
$=[\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}+\{B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}]/\{A+B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$

3.2. The second type of proof: direct topology process

Introduce the logarithm of the circle and directly select the relative comparison of their final results.

$(1-\eta^2)^{(Z/t)}\sim(\eta)^{(Z/t)}$
$=[(A+B)-C]/[(A+B)+C]$
$=[(A^S+B^S)-C^S]/[(A^S+B^S)+C^S]$; (6.4)
heve: $\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}+\{B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$
$=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$; (6.5)
among them:
$\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=(1-\eta_A^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$; (6.6)
$\{B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=(1-\eta_B^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$; (6.7)
$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=(1-\eta_A^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}+(1-\eta_B^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$; (6.8)

4. Physics, Mathematical Verification and Engineering Application of Fermat's Theorem

4.1. Verification of the physical experiment "angel particle"

In July 2017, the Zhang Shouyi team discovered the edge current with half quantum conductance in the superconducting-quantum anomalous Hall platform, which is in good agreement with the theoretically predicted chiral Mayorana fermion. This is the first one. The evidence of the Mayalana measurement. It is another milestone discovery after the “God particle”, “neutrino” and “gravity”. "Angel particles" are the only positive and negative particles in the fermion. It coincides with the findings of other particles, which proves the reliability and authenticity of the theory of circular logarithm.

Such as: Angel particles:
$E=(1-\eta 2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)/t}\{2\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)/t}MC^2$; (7.1)
where: (MC^2) is unchanged: $Z=K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)/t$
There are:
$(0)\le(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N)/t}\le(1)$: (K=+1,0,-1): (7.2)
Positive particles of angel particles:
$(0)\le(1-\eta^2)^{+(Z\pm S\pm N)/t}\le(1/2)$:
Angel particle antiparticle:
$(1/2)\le(1-\eta^2)^{-(Z\pm S\pm N)/t}\le(1)$:

The inequalities and equations are unified by the logarithm of the circle, so that any integers and primes remain complete and complete. Also obtained a lot of physical experiments. Convincingly falsified the Fermat-Wills inequality theorem.

4.2. There are series of results verification in mathematical theory:

The essence of Fermat's theorem inequality problem is the uncertainty problem. Wiles proves its uncertainty, so the Fermat's theorem is established. Corresponding to the microscopic uncertainty principle of Heisenberg's quantum mechanics, it is said that "position and kinetic energy cannot be determined simultaneously" in microscopic quantum. That is to say, once the quantum position is determined, the kinetic energy cannot be determined, and vice versa. However, under the multi-particle, multi-element and multi-space, Yang Zhenning-Mills wrote a "normative field", trying to achieve the great unity of natural forces. This uncertainty is even more difficult. The mathematicians have requested that "there is no calculation of the quality element content." "Resolved, called the seven mathematical problems of the 21st century.

The author believes that many of today's mathematical problems are essentially a problem. These problems are all related to Fermat's theorem inequality problem. The circular log-polynomial method can be used to meet the requirements.

In 2018, Wang Yiping's theory of circular logarithm was published in the American Journal of Mathematics and Statistics Science (JMSS). There are "Circular Logarithm and Riemann Function" (JMSS 2018/1); "Circular Logarithm and Gauge Field" (JMSS 2018/2); "Circular Logarithm and NS Equations and Applications" (JMSS 2018/5); Circular Logarithm and P-NP Complete Problem" (JMSS 2018/9) "Circular Logarithm and Four Color Theorem" (JMSS 2018/10) "Circular Logarithm and Arbitrary High Dimensional Equation" (JMSS 2018/11), etc. 6 Article. The Circular Logarithm and NS Equations and Applications were invited by New York 2018.7, "World Conference on Computational Mechanics" to arrange a meeting report.

4.3. There are a series of applications on the

project.

(4.3.1) Wang Yiping, Zhangzhou City, Zhejiang Province, "Two-way vortex vacuum energy engine", proposed the six-stroke working system of the engine to create asymmetric energy, and reformed the working principle of the traditional four-stroke working engine. In 2014-2015, two Chinese national invention patents have been obtained.

(4.3.2) Sun Chunwu (Wang Yiping Research Team) of Yangzhou City, Jiangsu Province, "Eccentric Rotating Engine", proposed the application of earth gravity energy, established the relationship between spin position and kinetic energy, and converted uncertainty into relative certainty. The prototype has been successfully manufactured.

(4.3.3) Xu Wenyu, "Shenzhen Magnetic Energy Superimposed Vector Power Generation Device" of Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province, won the national invention patent. The prototype has been successfully manufactured.

These inventions all apply the inequality to the equation principle. In the dynamic machine, any asymmetric (energy) can be converted into eccentric symmetrical rotation (energy). The traditional engine with environmental protection and energy saving, and the dynamic mechanical device that uses gravity field and magnetic field as energy.

4.4, circular logarithm and quantum computer

Quantum computing is the translation of our macro information into the mechanical quantities of particles, such as the first-order, second-order equations of polynomials and even any higher-order angular momentum, momentum, and force. Then through the particle motion, the mechanical quantity is converted into macro information. Due to their homogeneity and reflexivity, they appear in pairs under certain conditions and can disappear in pairs. The former is applied to information transfer, which is to maintain the parameters of the operation, the latter can apply the conversion, that is, to do arithmetic four operations. It satisfies the unity, reciprocity, isomorphism and stability of quantum computing. Among them, the circle logarithm expansion, taking into account decentralization (Decentralization); security (security), scalability (Scability). The data collection, processing data, and data modeling in data mining can be attributed to the infinite expansion between [0~1] without specific objects. In other words, any event in the 21st century can be converted to digital computing.

heve： $W=(1-\eta^2)^Z W_0$

$\{0\}^Z \leqslant (1-\eta^2)^Z \leqslant \{1\}^Z$;

Where: W, W_0 is any value, space, big data, prime number, event... The power function $Z = K(Z \pm S \pm N)/t$； $(1-\eta^2)^Z$ random probability, topology, chaos, fractal... converted to the arithmetic superposition of the logarithmic factor of the circle.

Under equilibrium conditions: $\{2\}^Z$ is the quantum bit entanglement information.

P=+S boundary (maximum value) respectively, multi-dimensional algebra-geometric space converges to the center point of each and the homeomorphic inner circle (infinitesimal limit);

P=-S, on the contrary, is diffused by the (minimum value) boundary to the outer circular boundary condition (the limit of infinity);

P=±S is the multi-dimensional algebra-geometric space and the common inner geometric center point or boundary point, line, surface, body, multi-group aggregate limit. Also known as singularity, critical point, sudden point, conversion.

5, The conclusion

Hilbert described Fermat's theorem as "a swan that will lay golden eggs" more than a hundred years ago. If you want to say why Fermat's theorem is so important in the history of mathematics, Wiles's sentence can be said: "Is it a good idea to judge whether a mathematical problem is good? The standard depends on whether it can produce new mathematics, not the problem itself.

By exploring the Fermat-Wills theorem, we find the "reciprocal mean", which proves that the difference and compatibility of the inequality and the equality can be unified, and establish the logarithm with the dimensionless elliptic function as the base - Circular logarithm (called a relativistic structure supersymmetric element matrix). The arithmetic "four-error" expansion of integers and the arithmetic four-order operation between [0~1] without dimensionless quantities of specific element content. The circular logarithm successfully deals with quantum bit entanglement, integrating equations with inequalities, and entangled and discrete mathematics as a whole.

In the bottleneck of all scientific problems in the world today, many problems are concentrated on the falsification of Fermat's theorem, and the logarithm of the circle becomes the breakthrough point of its cracking. The perfect combination of circular log-blockchains can transform algebra, geometry, arithmetic, and any random topology-probability-event into numbers, forming a circular log-block chain. This gave birth to a new, reliable, concise, and universal mathematical system.

(Surprisingly found: a simple formula is actually (self-consistent to accommodate too much connotation of the mathematics building, reflecting the highest realm of "avenue to Jane". (Finish)

About the Author:

Wang Hongxuan, born in 2001, male journal of Jiangshan Experimental High School International Journal (JMSS) published three papers based on the four-color theorem of circular logarithm-multivariate analysis (first author) "solving arbitrary high-dimensional polynomial equations", Received 8 patents including ultra-high pressure vane water pump of Chinese invention patent.

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1961 Graduated from Zhejiang University Zhejiang Quzhou City Association of Old Scientists.

China Qianjiang Institute of Mathematics and Power Engineering Researcher Senior Engineer.

Engaged in basic mathematics and power mechanical engineering research.

The "reciprocal mean" was found, and a logarithmic equation of dimensionless quantities was established, which is widely used in cardinal and various scientific fields.

Internationally published papers include "Riemann function and relativistic structure", "P-NP complete problem and relativistic structure" and more than 10 articles, He obtained 6 items including the Chinese invention patent “Two-way scroll internal cooling engine” and “Two-way scroll hydrogen engine”.

1/10/2019