Proof that the Fermat-Wills theorem does not hold based on the theory of circular logarithm

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Abstract: The Ferma theorem has been dialectically verified after more than three hundred years of history and many people's conjectures. Unfortunately, there is only a difference between the inequality and the equation, and no integer extensions are found for compatibility. The conclusion is unfair. The definition of group algebraic closed chain is an ordered combination and set of finite powers of infinite elements, which proves its unity, reciprocity, isomorphism, parallelism, limit theorem, and considers scalability and security. Decentralized. The logarithm of the dimensionless circular function is established, and the arithmetic operation between [0~1] is realized, which is called the theory of circular logarithm. The logarithm of a circle proves that arbitrary inequalities and equations can be converted to arbitrary integers by loop logarithm. This proves that the Fermat-Wells theorem does not hold.

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Author brief introduction: Wang Hongxuan, 2001, male student Jiangshan Experimental Middle School high school students. International Journal (JMSS) published three articles entitled "Quadrature Theorem Analysis Based on Circular Logarithm" (first author), Chinese invention patents" 8 kinds of vortex high pressure water pumps. Corresponding Author Wang Yiping Tutor 1961 Zhejiang University Graduate Student Zhejiang Quzhou City Senior Scientist Association China·Qianjiang Institute of Mathematics and Power Engineering Researcher Senior Engineer engaged in basic mathematics and power engineering research.

1 Introduction

Fermat's reason for the French mathematician Fermat asserts that when the integer P>2, the equation for A, B, C $A^P + B^P = C^P$ has no positive integer solution. After being proposed, he experienced many people's conjectures and dialectic. After more than three hundred years of history, he was certified by British mathematician.

Andrew Wiles in 1995.

It took Wyles six years to try to prove that each (or at least most of) elliptic curves have a mode of mode. Finally, he proved that each elliptic curve (an elliptic curve is semi-stable, the prime p can be proved to be the prime factor of the discriminant of E) .

has a mode of mode;

Since the Frey curve is also semi-stable, its incompatibility causes the equation to have no non-zero integer solution, and the equations and inequalities are not uniform, which is sufficient to derive the Fermat theorem. Unfortunately, this proof differs only between inequalities and equations, and does not find its inherent compatibility to achieve integer expansion. The conclusion is unfair, collectively known as Fermat-Wells inequality.

Obviously, the controversial focus of the Fermat-Wills inequality theorem: the associated equations differ from the inequalities, is there compatibility? How does the use of compatibility translate into a self-consistent integer equality expansion?

When discussing the inequalities and equality relations of the Fermat-Wells theorem, we find that the multiplication of uncertainty can be converted to a reciprocal function (average), and the unit of the positive function (average) has reciprocity. Therefore, the inequality of uncertainty is smoothly transformed into integer equality by some rules.

(1) The result obtained by the Wiles theorem: the difference between the equation and the inequality is obtained. The conclusion is that they cannot be unified. The essence is that the entangled analysis and the discrete statistics can be unified.

(1) The result obtained by the Wiles theorem: the difference between the equation and the inequality is obtained. The conclusion is that they cannot be unified. The essence is that the entangled analysis and the discrete statistics can be unified. have:

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

(2) The result of the circular

logarithm theory is that the inequality and the equation are different and compatible. In short, they can be unified. The essence is that entanglement analysis and discrete statistics can be integrated into one formula.

have:

$\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}+\{B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}$

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

$0 \leqslant (1-\eta^2)\sim(\eta) \leqslant 1$; (1.3)

where: {A}, {B}, {C} are integers of uncertainty or prime expansion. Said:

(1) Discrete type: "There is no interaction between elements in an element group". The change of one element in the combined group does not affect the variation effect of the overall value, and satisfies the axiom hypothesis of the set theory "self divided by itself to get 1", which can satisfy the complete equation.

(2) Entanglement type: refers to the interaction between elements in an element group. When any one element changes, the other elements in the group will change accordingly. The overall effect of the affected group "self divided by itself is not necessarily equal to 1" is the basis for establishing the inequality.

In this paper, for Fermat's theorem and Wiles' theorem inequality, the integer expansion of A, B, C is preserved by the logarithm of the circle $(1-\eta^2)$. The circular logarithmic equation is the content without specific elements, and the rules between [0~1] are completely and reciprocal. Any integer or prime combination function can be obtained as an integer extension. In number theory, "infinite primes can be extended to any prime number."

2. "The composition of the reciprocal rule is the reciprocal function (average) and the positive function (average)"

The multiplication of infinite integer (prime) uncertainty is reciprocal and is an important conjecture in the Langlands program, which needs to be independent of the computational model. Many mathematicians in the world are studying and have not achieved good results so far.

This paper demonstrates the uncertainty of multiplication. The reciprocal function (average) and the positive function (average) become a pair of reciprocal and certain variation rules, and the theory of circular logarithm is established. Independent proof Fermat - Wells theorem is invalid (including BSD conjecture).

Definition: Mean function value: the infinite element (prime) in the closed chain of a group algebra. The number of non-repeating combinations of any finite dimension, divided by the number of its corresponding combined form (called a coefficient).

$\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}=\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}$

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

Such as: P combination coefficient C (S ± P) regularization conditions,

$\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N-P)}=\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N+P)}$

$C_{(S+P)}=C_{(S-P)}$

$= S(s-1)(s-2)\cdots! \;/\; P(p-1)\cdots 3,2,1!$

2.1. Proof of the reciprocal law:

heve:

$\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}+\{B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}$

$\neq\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}$

Where: $\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}$, $\{B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}$, $\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}$ are all integers (or prime numbers) The multiplier.

Assume:

$\{X\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}=\Pi_P\,\{x_1x_2x_px_q\}\in\{X\}$

$=\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}+\{B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}$;.

$\{X_A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}=\Pi_P\,\{x_1x_2x_px_q\}_A\in\{X_A\}$;

$\{X_S\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}=\Pi_P\,\{x_1x_2x_px_q\}_B\in\{X_S\}$;

[Lemma 1] *Multi-element continuous multiplier reciprocity is a one-to-one combination of "reciprocal function (average) and positive function (average)* there is: unknown function .

$\{X\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N-P)}$ scale (P = - P) reciprocal function value;

The known function $\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N+P)}$ is called (P=+P) positive function value;

Unknown average function $\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N-P)}$ scale (P=-p) reciprocal function

Average number

It is known that the average function $\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N+P)}$ is called (P=+p) the average of the positive function;

The combined function $\{X\pm C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}$ is called (P=±p) combined equilibrium equation;

The combined average function $\{X_0\pm C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}$ is called (P=±p) combined average equation;

(Note: Sometimes the provincial power function (±S±N) or (±N) or the combination term ((±p)) is not necessarily complete, it represents the general formula, the same below)

assume:

$\{X\}^{K(Z\pm S-P)}$

$=\Pi(x_a^{-1}x_b^{-1}\cdots x_p^{-1}\cdots x_q^{-1})^{K(Z\pm S-P)}$;

$\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S+P)}$

$=\Pi(C_a^{+1}C_b^{+1}\cdots C_p^{+1}\cdots C_q^{+1})^{K(Z\pm S+P)}$;

$\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S-P)}$

$=[(1/C_{(S-P)})^{-1}\Sigma(\Pi_P x_a^{-1}$

$+\Pi_P x_b^{-1}+\cdots+\Pi_P x_p^{-1}+\cdots+\Pi_P x_q^{-1})_S]^{K(Z\pm S-P)}$;

$\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S+P)}$

$=[(1/C_{(S+P)})^{+1}\Sigma(\Pi_P C_a^{+1}+\Pi_P C_a C_a^{+1}$

$+\Pi_P C_b^{+1}+\cdots+\Pi_P C_p^{+1}+\cdots$

$+\Pi_P C_q^{+1})_S]^{K(Z\pm S+P)}$;

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

$=\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S-P)}\bullet\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S+P)}$

$=\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}/\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$;

Proof: Reciprocity of each combination (±P) level.

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

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

$\{X\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm 1)}$

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

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

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

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

$=[(1/C_{(P-1)})^{-1}\Sigma(x_a^{-1}+x_b^{-1}+\cdots$

$+x_p^{-1}+\cdots+x_q^{-1})]^{K(Z\pm S-1)}$

$\bullet[(1/C_{(S+P)})^{+1}\Sigma(C_a^{+1}+C_b^{+1}+\cdots+C_p^{+1}$

$+\cdots+C_q^{+1})]^{K(Z\pm S+1)}$

$=\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S-1)}\bullet\ \{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S+1)}$ (2.1)

In the formula:

$\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S-1)}=\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S+1)}$

$=[(1/C_{(S+P)})^{+1}\Sigma(C_a^{+1}+C_b^{+1}+\cdots$

$+C_p^{+1}+\cdots+C_q^{+1})]^{K(Z\pm S+1)}$

on the contrary: $\{X\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm 1)}$

$=[(C_{p+0})\prod_p(x_a x_b\cdots x_p\cdots x_q)]^{K(Z\pm S\pm 0)}$

$/[(1/C_{p-1})^{-1}(x_a^{-1}+x_b^{-1}+\cdots+x_p^{-1}$

$+\cdots+x_q^{-1})]^{K(Z\pm S-1)}$

$\bullet[(1/C_{p-1})^{-1}(C_a^{-1}+C_b^{-1}+\cdots+C_p^{-1}$

$+\cdots+C_q^{-1})]^{K(Z\pm S-1)}$

$=\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S-1)}\{D_0\}^{K(Z\pm S+1)}$ (2.2)

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

heve: $\{X\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm p)}$

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

$/[(1/C_{S+p})\Sigma(\prod x_a^{k}+\prod x_b^{k}+\cdots$

$+\prod x_p^{k}+\cdots+\prod x_q^{k})^{K(Z\pm S+p)}]$

$\bullet[(1/C_{S-P})\Sigma(\prod C_a^{k}+\prod C_b^{k}+\cdots$

$+\ \prod C_p^{k}+\cdots+\prod C_q^{k})^{K(Z\pm S-p)}]$

$=\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S-p)}\bullet\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S+p)}$ (2.3)

Equations (2.1) through (2.3) demonstrate that any multi-element multiplication is essentially a reciprocal combination of "positive function (average)" and "reciprocal function (average)".

Among them: the infinite integer (prime) any finite-dimensional power is Z=K (Z±S±P), (Z) represents the completeness of the algebraic closed chain, and (Z±S) represents the infinitely complete closed group Within any finite complex dimension, (±P) the algebraic cluster $\{x_P\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)}$ of all elements without repeated combinations.

2.2. Reciprocal law and calculation model independence proof:

[Lemma 2] The logarithm of the circle reflects the change rule between the “reciprocal mean and the positive mean”, reflecting its topological, probabilistic, and chaotic nature.

Proof: Uncertainty multiplication is independent of the computational model and becomes a logarithmic equation through a single, reciprocal "topology, probability and chaos" variation rule.

further derivation according to formula (2.3),

heve: $\{X\}^{K(Z\pm S-P)}$

$=[\{X_{0i}\}^{K(Z\pm S-P)}/\{C_{0i}\}^{K(Z\pm S+P)}$

$\bullet\{C_{0i}\}^{K(Z\pm S+P)}+\cdots]$

$=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S+P)}$

$=\{0\sim1\}\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S+P)}$; (3.1)

among them:

$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S-P)}$

$\bullet\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S+P)}$

$=[\{X_0\}/\{C_0\}]^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$; (3.2)

$0\leqslant(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S+P)}$

$\bullet(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S-P)}\leqslant\{1\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$ (3.3)

$0\leqslant(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S+P)}$

$+(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S-P)}\leqslant\{1\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$; (3.4)

In the middle:

$\{X\}^{K(Z\pm S-P)}=(1+\eta)\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S+P)}$

Or: $(1-\eta^2)\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S-P)}$; (3.5)

$\{D\}^{K(Z\pm S+P)}=(1-\eta)\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S+P)}$

or: $(1-\eta^2)\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S-P)}$; (3.6)

The merger is written as:

$W=(1-\eta^2)^Z W_0$; (3.7)

$0\ \leqslant(1-\eta^2)\sim(\eta)\ \leqslant1$; (3.8)

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.

Any dimensional inequality is converted to a balanced integer equality equation and a single topological extension is obtained, which gives a self-consistent, all-element description. Produce the following effects:

(1) Replace the group theory “if and only” with completeness with the “=” symbol.

(2), "Arithmetic four arithmetic symbols" integrity calculation replaces "logical operation symbols".

In particular, the natural law of reciprocal changes of "reciprocal function mean" and "positive function mean" has not been found before. Its discovery avoids mathematical lameness and makes mathematics more complete, practical and concise.

3. The isomorphism of algebraic closed chain reciprocity (including topology, probability, chaos)

It is now continued to prove that the algebraic closed chain has the isomorphic reciprocal "topology, probability and chaos" dynamics under dynamic equilibrium, and its polynomial and circular logarithmic equation power function plus (/t) is a dynamic expression.

Assume: Inequality and Equality or Group and algebraic Closed-Chain Dynamic Equations $\{X\pm C\}^{k(Z\pm S\pm P)/t}$;

heve: $\{X\}^{K(Z\pm S-p)/t}\neq\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S+p)/t}$;

or: $\{{}^{KS}\sqrt{C}\}^{K(Z\pm S+p)/t}\neq\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S+p)/t}$

Polynomial second term

$B=[(1/C_{S+1})(C_a+C_b+\cdots+C_P+\cdots+C_q)]^{k(Z\pm S\pm 1)/t}=\{C_0\}^{k(Z\pm S\pm 1)/t}$,

Polynomial item P term

$P=[(1/C_{S+P})^K(\prod_P C_a{}^K+\prod_P C_b{}^K+\cdots+\prod_P C_P{}^K+\cdots+\prod_P C_q{}^K)]^{k(Z\pm S\pm P)/t}=\{C_0\}^{k(Z\pm S\pm P)/t}$,

In the polynomial regularization, the (second) coefficient B and the (last second term) Q are divided by the combination, ie

$C_{(\pm S-1)}=C_{(\pm S+q)}$,

$\{X\}=\{{}^{KS}\sqrt{C}\}^{K(Z\pm S-p)/t}\neq\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S-p)/t}$,

after extracting the logarithm of the circle $\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S-p)/t}=\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S+p)/t}$;

certificate:

$(1-\eta^2)^{(Z/t)}=\{X\}^{K(Z\pm S+0)/t}/\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S+0)/t}$,

$=\{{}^{KS}\sqrt{C}\}^{k(Z\pm S\pm 1)/t}/\{C_0\}^{k(Z\pm S\pm 1)/t},\cdots$

$=\{{}^{KS}\sqrt{C}\}^{k(Z\pm S\pm p)/t}/\{C_0\}^{k(Z\pm S\pm p)/t},\cdots$

$=\{{}^{KS}\sqrt{C}\}^{k(Z\pm S\pm q)/t}/\{C_0\}^{k(Z\pm S\pm q)/t}$,

$\{X\pm C\}^{(Z/t)}=Ax^{K(Z\pm S-0)/t}+Bx^{K(Z\pm S-1)/t}+\cdots+Px^{K(Z\pm S-p)/t}+\cdots+Qx^{K(Z\pm S-q)/t}+C^{K(Z\pm S+0)/t}$

$=C_{(S-0)}x^{K(Z\pm S-0)/t}\cdot C_0{}^{k(Z\pm S+0)/t}$

$+C_{(S-1)}x^{K(Z\pm S-1)/t}\cdot C_0{}^{k(Z\pm S+1)/t}+\cdots$

$+C_{(S-p)}x^{K(Z\pm S-p)/t}\cdot C_0{}^{k(Z\pm S+p)/t}+\cdots$

$+C_{(S-p)}x^{K(Z\pm S-q)/t}\cdot C_0{}^{k(Z\pm S+p)/t}$

$\pm C_{(S+0)}D^{K(Z\pm S+0)/t}$

$=x_0{}^{K(Z\pm S-0)/t}C_0{}^{K(Z\pm S+0)/t}$

$+x_0{}^{K(Z\pm S-1)/t}C_0{}^{K(Z\pm S+1)/t}+\cdots$

$+x_0{}^{K(Z\pm S-p)/t}C_0{}^{K(Z\pm S+p)/t}+\cdots$

$+x_0{}^{K(Z\pm S-q)/t}C_0{}^{K(Z\pm S+q)/t}\pm\{{}^{KS}\sqrt{C}\}^{+(Z\pm S+p)/t}$

The two sides of the equal sign are divided into $\{X_0\pm C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S)/t}$ to obtain the group.

The two sides of the equal sign are divided into $\{X_0\pm C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S)/t}$ to obtain the group.series expansion of $(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S)/t}$

get: $[\{X\}\pm\{C\}]^{K(Z\pm S)/t}$

$=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S)/t}[\{{}^{KS}\sqrt{C}\}\pm\{C_0\}]^{K(Z\pm S)/t}$

$=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S)/t}\{0,2\}^{K(Z\pm S)/t}\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S)/t}$; (4.1)

where: Small balance zero

$[\{X\}\pm\{C\}]^{K(Z\pm S)/t}$

$=(1-\eta^2)^{(Z\pm S)/t}\{0\}^{K(Z\pm S)/t}\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S)/t}$; (4.2)

Big balance zero

$[\{X\}\pm\{C\}]^{K(Z\pm S)/t}$

$=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S)/t}\{2\}^{K(Z\pm S)/t}\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S)/t}$; (4.3)

$(1-\eta^2)^{(Z/t)}=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z-0)/t}+(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z-1)/t}+\cdots+(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z-p)/t}+\cdots+(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z-q)/t}$; (4.4)

$0\leqslant(1-\eta^2)^{(Z/t)}\sim(\eta)^{(Z/t)}\leqslant 1$; (4.5)

Where the logarithmic limit (or center point/boundary condition);

$(1-\eta^2)^{(Z/t)}=\{0\text{ or }1\}^{(Z/t)}$ is a discrete statistic,

$0\leq(1-\eta^2)^{(Z/t)}\sim(\eta)^{(Z/t)}\leq 1$;

is an entanglement analysis,

that is, topology, probability, chaotic conditions.

The formulas (4.1)~(4.5) prove that the total element dimension is invariant, even if it is an asymmetrical combination, the relative balance of each level is composed by the logarithm of the circle, and the inequality is satisfied to become the equation, which resolves the crisis of inequality and equality., indicating that the inequality is more basic than the equation.

4. One invariance theorem of circular logarithm

The positive function (average value) and the "reciprocal function (average value)" are reciprocal. A unit that satisfies the group algebraic closed-chain unit ensures a single zero error spread of its power function. In the topology, the logarithm of a circle has three "1" canonical invariants, including the limit, parallel/serial form, which is an important theorem for converting inequalities into equations.

[Theorem 1], the logarithm of the unit circle - the first "1" norm invariance theorem

Define the unit logarithm: "The collection of its own elements is divided by the total set of its own elements, and the sum is equal to $\{1\}^{(Z/t)}$".

have: $(1-\eta_H{}^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$

$=\Sigma\{x_h\}^{(Z/t)}/\{x_H\}^{(Z/t)}$

$=\{[\Sigma(\prod x_{h1}+\prod x_{h2}+\cdots+\prod x_{hp}+\cdots+\prod x_{hq})]/\{x_H\}\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$

$=\{(1-\eta_{h1}{}^2)+(1-\eta_{h2}{}^2)+\cdots+(1-\eta_p{}^2)+\cdots+(1-\eta_q{}^2)\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$

$=\{1\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$; (5.1)

or: $(\eta_H)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$

$=\{(\eta_{h1})+(\eta_{h2})+\cdots+(\eta_p)+\cdots+(\eta_q)\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$

$=\{1\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$; (5.2)

$[(1-\eta_H{}^2)\sim(\eta_H)]^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=1$ Unit "round logarithm". Table is

(1) Under the condition of the unit 1}, the various combined elements in the unit have corresponding continuous and discontinuous, sparse and non-sparse, space, position, value, event, and so on. Will not change its position, value, space, direction, etc. Solve the problem of the distribution of prime numbers in number theory. And an infinite program extension of a positive integer that ensures a polynomial power function.

(2) The group algebra closure of each

hierarchical item can accommodate the parallel/serial unity of each branch point. At the same time, ensure that each branch point does not interfere with each other even under entanglement and discrete conditions, thus ensuring its characteristics, privacy, versatility and security.

(3) Closed combination based on group algebra, algebraic group power function and circular logarithmic equation have integer change synchronization, avoiding the traditional mathematical "fixed fixed value (or constant) logarithm" can not eliminate "remaining number ε" to achieve The overall change. The zero error spread ensures the smoothness and stability of the circular logarithmic equation and limits.

[Theorem2], reciprocal circular logarithm - second "1" norm invariance theorem

Definition: Reciprocal circular logarithm: The average of its own elements divided by the average of the total terms of the elements.

heve：

$$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)} = \{x_{0h}\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}/\{C_{0H}\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)} = x_{01}^{K(Z\pm S-0)/t} C_{01}^{K(Z\pm S+0)/t} + x_{02}^{K(Z\pm S-1)/t} C_{02}^{K(Z\pm S+1)/t} +\cdots + x_{0p}^{K(Z\pm S-p)/t} C_{0p}^{K(Z\pm S+p)/t} +\cdots + x_{0q}^{K(Z\pm S-q)/t} C_{0q}^{K(Z\pm S+q)/t}; \quad (6.1)$$

get an odd function:

$$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S)} = \sum(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S-p)/t} + \sum(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S+p)/t} + \sum(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm p)/t} = \{1\}^{(Z/t)}; \quad (6.2)$$

get the even function:

$$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S)/t} = (1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S+p)/t} + (1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S-p)/t} = \{1\}^{(Z/t)}; \quad (6.3)$$

the arithmetic principle of the logarithmic factor is:

$$(\eta)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)} = \sum[(\eta_1)+\cdots+(\eta_p)]^{K(Z\pm S+P)} + \sum[(\eta_2)\cdots+(\eta_q)]^{K(Z\pm S-P)} + \sum[(\eta_2)\cdots+(\eta_q)]^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)} = \sum(\eta)^{K(Z\pm S+P)} + \sum(\eta)^{K(Z\pm S-P)} + \sum(\eta)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)} = \{1\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}; \quad (6.4)$$

Multi-element multiplication based on Lemma one is easy to get: reverse derivation from the log logarithm factor,

heve： $(1-\eta^2)^{(Z/t)}$

$$= \prod(1-\eta^2)^{(Z/t)} = \sum(1-\eta^2)^{(Z/t)}; \quad (6.5)$$

Equations (6.1) to (6.5) are processes of obtaining a balanced set of logarithmic factors of positive and negative circles after dividing the total elements of the group by the average value, and become the final equilibrium equation.

In particular, the reciprocity of the property of the circular logarithm power function K = (+ 1, 0, -1) breaks through the forbidden zone where the denominator of the Lobita rule and the set theory is not zero. For example, the Riemann function is the sum of the reciprocals of the prime numbers and then the sum of the reciprocals, then the Riemann function K =±1; S =±1 converges to ensure the stability and expansibility of the convergence of the Riemann function.

[Theorem 3], the logarithm of isomorphic circle——the third"1" canonical invariance theorem

Define the logarithm of the isomorphic circle: "Compare the average of each subitem with the average of the total terms" and obtain the isomorphic consistency of the various combinations of polynomials or geometric spaces, reflecting the logarithm of the isomorphic circle and Various random variations are not necessarily related to coordinates and position.

Proof: Algebraic closed-chain algebraic clusters have isomorphic reciprocal properties

Let: $(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z/t)} = \sum[\{X_{0h}\}/\{C_{0h}\}]^{(Z/t)}$ have reciprocal inversion.

Have:

$$Ax^{K(Z\pm S\pm N-0)/t} + Bx^{K(Z\pm S\pm N-1)/t} +\cdots + Px^{K(Z\pm S\pm N-p)/t} +\cdots + Qx^{K(Z\pm S\pm N-q)/t} \pm C^{K(Z\pm S\pm N+0)/t}$$

$$= [\{C_{(s+0)}x^{K(Z\pm S\pm N-0)/t} \bullet C_0^{K(Z\pm S\pm N+0)/t}\} + \{C_{(s+1)}x^{K(Z\pm S\pm N-1)/t} \bullet C_0^{K(Z\pm S\pm N+1)/t}\} +\cdots + \{C_{(s+p)}x^{K(Z\pm S\pm N-p)/t} \bullet C_0^{K(Z\pm S\pm N+p)/t}\} +\cdots + \{C_{(s+q)}x^{K(Z\pm S\pm N-q)/t} \bullet C_0^{K(Z\pm S\pm N+q)/t}\} \pm \{C_{(s+0)}^{KS} \surd C\}/\{C_0\}]^{K(Z\pm S\pm N+0)/t}$$

$$= [(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N+0)/t} + (1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N+1)/t} +\cdots + (1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N+p)/t} +\cdots + (1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N+q)/t}] / \{X_0 \pm C_0\}]^{(Z/t)}$$

$$= (1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N)/t} \bullet \{X_0 \pm C_0\}]^{K(Z\pm S\pm N)/t} = (1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N)/t} \bullet \{0,2\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N)/t} \bullet \{C_0\}]^{K(Z\pm S\pm N)/t}; \quad (7.1)$$

Obtained: the isomorphism of circular logarithmic isomorphism (including calculus equations) is expressed in their equivalence,

$$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N)/t} = (1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N+0)/t} \sim (1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N+1)/t} \sim\cdots \sim (1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N+p)/t} \sim\cdots \sim (1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N+q)/t}; \quad (7.2)$$

The "homogeneous circular logarithm" reflects the time-equal consistency of the polynomial inequalities of algebraic inequalities of algebraic group algebra inequalities in inequality and inequality regularization. This allows any nonlinear problem to be converted to a linear problem.

where:

$Z/t=+1$, the forward homeomorphic topology convergence process function, and finally a dot;

$Z/t = 0$, the center dot balance function;

$Z/t=-1$,the inverse boundary homeomorphic topology expansion function, and finally a circle;

[Theorem 4], the circular logarithm (relativistic structure, unit matrix) limit theorem

The polynomial or geometric space $(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z/t)}$ satisfies the multiplication of each level into a positive function and a reciprocal function, which can be attributed to the isomorphic consistency and stability of the log-random stochastic topology and unit,

heve:

$(1-\eta^2)^{(Z/t)}=\prod(1-\eta^2)^{-(Z/t)}=\sum(1-\eta^2)^{(Z/t)}$; (8.1)

and: $(1-\eta^2)^{+(Z/t)}+(1-\eta^2)^{-(Z/t)}=1$; (8.2)

$(1-\eta^2)^{+(Z/t)}\cdot(1-\eta^2)^{-(Z/t)}=1$; (8.3)

solution (8.2), (8.3) simultaneous equations,

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

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

$=\{0,1/2,1,2\}^{K(Z/t)}$; (8.4)

when:

$|(1-\eta^2_{(r,\varphi,\theta,x,y,z)})\sim(\eta_{(r,,\varphi,\theta,x,y,z)})|^{K(Z/t)}$

there are:

$\eta_{(x,y,z)}=[0,1/2,1,2]^{K(Z/t)}$

(orthogonal coordinate system); (8.5)

or: $\eta_{(r,\varphi,\theta)}=[0,\theta_0\pm(\pi/4,\pi,2\pi)]^{K(Z/t)}$

(circular coordinate system); (8.6)

when the limit:

$|(1-\eta^2)\sim(\eta)|^{K(Z/t)}$

$=(0,1/2,1)^{K(Z/t)}$

$=\{0,1/2,1,2\}^{K(Z/t)}$;

When applied to the Riemann hypothesis, it ensures the stability of the anomalous zero of the sum of the prime numbers of any positive and negative form of the Riemann function, which is $\{1/2\}K(Z/t)$ on the critical line. According to Riemann's conjecture, the "first and second" conditions that meet the needs are met.

[Theorem 5], parallel/serial circular logarithm theorem

Composite kinetic equations are usually composed of multi-level parallel equations with different elemental parameters to form complex multi-stage kinetic equations. Clarifying multi-level parallel equations is an important calculation method. The parallel/serial circular logarith theorem is a logarithm theorem of a circle obtained by randomly decomposing the unit state of a closed algebra based on group algebra into a parallel/serial polynomial equation.

There are: parallel/serial polynomial dynamic equation power function: $(Z/t)=K(Z\pm S\pm(N_A+N_B+\cdots N_P+\cdots N_q))/t$;

serial equation

$\{C_{H0}\}^{(Z/t)}=\{(\sqrt[KS]{(C_i)}\}^{(Z/t)}$

$=(1/C_{(S\pm H)})\{C_AC_B\cdots C_P\cdots C_q\}^{(Z/t)}$,

parallel equation:

$\{C_{H0}\}^{(Z/t)}=\{(\sum(C_i)\}^{(Z/t)}$

$=\sum(1/C_{(S\pm H)})\{C_A+C_B+\cdots+C_P+\cdots+C_Q\}^{(Z/t)}$,

get the parallel/serial dynamic equation:

$\{x\pm C\}^{(Z/t)}$

$=Ax^{K(Z\pm S\pm N-0)/t}+Bx^{K(Z\pm S\pm N-1)/t}+\cdots$

$+Px^{K(Z\pm S\pm N-p)/t}+\cdots+Qx^{K(Z\pm S\pm N-q)/t}$

$+C^{K(Z\pm S\pm N+0)/t}$

$=(1-\eta_A^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm A)/t}$

$\cdot\{x_{0A}\pm C_{0A}\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm A)/t}$

$+1-\eta_B^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm B)/t}$

$\cdot\{x_{0B}\pm C_{0B}\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm B)/t}+\cdots$

$+(1-\eta_P^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)/t}$

$\cdot\{x_{0P}\pm C_{0p}\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)/t}+\cdots$

$+(1-\eta_Q^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm Q)/t}$

$\cdot\{x_{0Q}\pm C_{0Q}\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm Q)/t}$

$=[(1-\eta_A^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm A)/t}\{0,2\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm A)/t}$

$\cdot\{C_{0A}\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm A)/t}]$

$+[(1-\eta_B^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm B)/t}\{0,2\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm B)/t}$

$\cdot\{C_{0B}\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm B)/t}]+\cdots$

$+[(1-\eta_P^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)/t}\{0,2\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)/t}$

$\cdot\{C_{0P}\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)/t}]+\cdots$

$+[(1-\eta_Q^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm Q)/t}\{0,2\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm Q)/t}$

$\cdot\{C_{0Q}\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm Q)/t}]$

$=(1-\eta^2)^{(Z/t)}\{0,2\}^{(Z/t)}\{C_0\}^{(Z/t)}$

$=(1-\eta^2)^{(Z/t)}[\{X_0\}^{(Z/t)}\pm\{C_0\}^{(Z/t)}]$

$=(1-\eta^2)^{-(Z/t)}\{X_0\}^{(Z/t)}$

$\pm(1-\eta^2)^{+(Z/t)}\{C_0\}^{(Z/t)}$; (9.1)

$(1-\eta^2)^{(Z/t)}=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm[A+B+P+Q])/t}$

$=(1-\eta_A^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm A)/t}$

$+(1-\eta_B^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm B)/t}+\cdots$

$+(1-\eta_P^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm P)/t}+\cdots$

$+(1-\eta_Q^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm N\pm Q)/t}$; (9.2)

Algebraic closed chains, the total number of sub-functions and branch terms (average) are isomorphically compatible between equations and inequalities and equations of serial/parallel equations:

$(1-\eta^2)^{(Z/t)}$

$=\sqrt[KS]{\{C_{A0}\cdot C_{B0}\cdot\cdots\cdot C_{P0}\cdot\cdots\cdot C_{Q0}\}^{(Z/t)}}$

$/\{\sqrt[KS]{(\prod C_{H0}}\}^{(Z/t)}$

$=\sum\{C_{A0}+C_{B0}+\cdots+C_{P0}+\cdots+C_{Q0}\}^{(Z/t)}/\{C_{H0}\}^{(Z/t)}$

$=(1-\eta_A^2)^{(Z/t)}+(1-\eta_B^2)^{(Z/t)}+\cdots+(1-\eta_P^2)^{(Z/t)}+\cdots+(1-\eta_q^2)^{(Z/t)}$ (9.3)

or: $(\eta)^{(Z/t)}$
$= (\eta_A)^{(Z/t)} + (\eta_B)^{(Z/t)} + \cdots + (\eta_P)^{(Z/t)} + \cdots$
$+ (\eta_q)^{(Z/t)}$; (9.4)

Each child function and branch function has a respective reciprocal nature:

$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S)/t}$
$=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z-S)/t} \pm (1-\eta^{2})^{K(Z+S)/t}$; (9.5)

Each child function and branch function has its own three-dimensional space coordinates:

$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S)/t}$
$=(1-\eta_{[x]}^2)^{K(Z-S)/t}\mathbf{i}$
$+(1-\eta_{[y]}^2)^{K(Z+S)/t}\mathbf{j}$
$+(1-\eta_{[z]}^2)^{K(Z+S)/t}\mathbf{k}$; (9.6)

Each sub-function has its own three-dimensional spherical (including tensor calculation) coordinates:

$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S)/t}$
$=(1-\eta_{[ZY]}^2)^{K(Z-S)/t}\mathbf{i}$
$+(1-\eta_{[xz]}^2)^{K(Z+S)/t}\mathbf{j}$
$+(1-\eta_{[xy]}^2)^{K(Z+S)/t}\mathbf{k}$; (9.7)

where:
$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm[A+B+P+Q]\pm N)/t}$;
polynomial and infinite expansion of calculus.

The parallel/serial theorem of Theorem 5 reflects that they are all arithmetically superimposed by the factor of the logarithm of the circle, which is the main method to improve the performance of the computer system.

(1) Reciprocal and convertible interaction with positive and negative in each quantum system. Or solve the mystery of combining quantum computing with general relativity.

(2) Uniformity of entangled and discrete types in parallel/serial with uncertainty, which is converted into relative deterministic calculation, and can explain the position and energy of long-distance transmission of various entangled particles in the wide area. The numerical, structural, privacy, and security of each direction.

(3) It has a wide range of scientific fields that can be adapted to extend to arbitrary high dimensional algebra, geometry, numerical values, as well as topology, probability, and chaos.

Almost all high-performance computer systems, from SMP workstations and servers, CC-NUMA large servers, to supercomputer systems, are more or less parallel processing technologies. However, the introduction of traditional parallel processing technology also brings the defects of poor performance and poor programmability. Here, the parallel/serial circular logarith theorem integrates discrete parallel and entangled serial computing, making the time complexity directly equivalent to the computation time of the traditional processor. The parallel algorithm-inclusive parallel/serial integrated system structure and software optimization technology are closely combined to create excellent conditions for the development of supercomputer theory, information transmission, machine learning, artificial intelligence and so on.

5. Prove that the Fermat-Wills theorem does not hold

From the perspective of the development of mathematical history, the essence of the Fermat-Wills inequality theorem should be to solve the problem of how the inequality is transformed into a unified equilibrium equation. How to achieve parallel/serial inequality unification? The proof of the failure of the Fermat-Wills inequality is given below by the logarithm of the circle.

Prove that integers or primes are multiplied to form a power function that is invariant. Inequalities and equations are integer integer solutions whose integers or primes remain complete and complete.

where: {A}, {B}, {C} are all integers or prime expansions. (the same below)

(1) Proof of sufficientness

Assume: $\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$, $\{B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$, $\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$ They are the combination hierarchy and set of algebraic clusters (±P) under the arbitrary complex dimension (±S) of group algebra closed chain infinite (Z) elements.

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

Parallel combination of independent variable integer groups;

$\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=C = C_A+C_B$
$= [{}^{KS}\sqrt{C_A} + {}^{KS}\sqrt{C_B}]^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$;

Integer group parallel combination

$\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$
$=\{C_{A0}\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)} + \{C_{0B}\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$

A set of average functions of two integer group integer groups; and The central numerical function topology changes.

$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S)}$
$=[\{X\}/\{C\}]^{K(Z\pm S)}$
$=[\{X_0\}/\{C_0\}]^{K(Z\pm S)}$

{A} round logarithmic change

$(1-\eta_A^2)^{K(Z\pm S)}$
$=[\{X\}/\{C_A\}]^{K(Z\pm S)}$
$=[\{X_0\}/\{C_{0A}\}]^{K(Z\pm S)}$

{B} round logarithmic change

$(1-\eta_B^2)^{K(Z\pm S)}$
$=[\{X_B\}/\{C_B\}]^{K(Z\pm S)}$
$=[\{X_{0B}\}/\{C_{0B}\}]^{K(Z\pm S)}$

After extracting the logarithm of the circle, make each level:

$\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S)}$
$=\{D_0\}^{K(Z\pm S)}$
$=(1/C_{(S+i)})(\sum X_i)^{K(Z\pm S\pm i)}$;

Regularization coefficient

$C_{(S+i)}=C_{(S-i)}$;

The process of preserving the intermediate topology proves that the logarithm of the circle is introduced, and the relative comparison between the integrity intermediate and the final result is selected, and the inequality is obtained as the equation equation.

assume:

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

$\{C_A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}+\{C_B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$;

$\{C_A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$
$=\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}/[\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}+\{B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}]$;

$\{C_B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$
$=\{B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}/[\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}+\{B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}]$;

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

$(1-\eta_A^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$
$=\{C_A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}/\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$;

$(1-\eta_B^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$
$=\{C_B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}/\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$;

heve:

$\{X\pm C\}^{K(Z\pm S)}$
$=\{AX^{K(Z\pm S\pm 0)}+BX^{K(Z\pm S\pm 1)}+\cdots$
$+PX^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}+\cdots+QX^{K(Z\pm S\pm q)}\pm C_A\}$
$+\{AX^{K(Z\pm S\pm 0)}+BX^{K(Z\pm S\pm 1)}+\cdots$
$+PX^{K(Z\pm S\pm P}+\cdots+QX^{K(Z\pm S\pm q)}\pm C_B]$
$=\{X_A{}^{K(Z\pm S\pm 0)}$
$+C_{(S-1)}X_A{}^{K(Z\pm S-1)}C_{0A}{}^{K(Z\pm S\pm q+1)}$
$+C_{(S-p)}X_A{}^{K(Z\pm S-P)}C_{0A}{}^{K(Z\pm S+p)}$
$+C_{(S-q)}X_A{}^{K(Z\pm S-q)}C_{0A}{}^{K(Z\pm S+q)}\pm C_A\}$
$+\{X_B{}^{K(Z\pm S\pm 0)}$
$+C_{(S-1)}X_B{}^{K(Z\pm S-1)}C_{0B}{}^{K(Z\pm S\pm q+1)}$
$+C_{(S-p)}X_B{}^{K(Z\pm S-P)}C_{0B}{}^{K(Z\pm S+p)}$
$+C_{(S-q)}X_B{}^{K(Z\pm S-q)}C_{0B}{}^{K(Z\pm S+q)}\pm C_B\}$
$=\{X_{0A}{}^{K(Z\pm S\pm 0)}+X_{0A}{}^{K(Z\pm S-1)}C_{0A}{}^{K(Z\pm S\pm q+1)}$
$+X_{0A}{}^{K(Z\pm S-P)}C_{0A}{}^{K(Z\pm S+p)}$
$+X_{0A}{}^{K(Z\pm S-q)}C_{0A}{}^{K(Z\pm S+q)}\pm C_{0A}{}^{K(Z\pm S+0)}\}$
$+\{X_{0B}{}^{K(Z\pm S\pm 0)}+X_{0B}{}^{K(Z\pm S-1)}C_{0B}{}^{K(Z\pm S\pm q+1)}$
$+X_{0B}{}^{K(Z\pm S-P)}C_{0B}{}^{K(Z\pm S+p)}$
$+X_{0B}{}^{K(Z\pm S-q)}C_{0B}{}^{K(Z\pm S+q)}\pm C_{0B}{}^{K(Z\pm S+0)}\}$
$=\{(1-\eta_A^2)^{K(Z\pm S)}\{X_0\pm C_{0A}\}^{K(Z\pm S)}\}$
$+\{(1-\eta_B^2)^{K(Z\pm S)}\{X_0\pm C_{0B}\}^{K(Z\pm S)}\}$
$=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S)}\{X_0\pm C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S)}$
$=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S)}[\{X_0\}^{K(Z\pm S)}\pm\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S)}]$
$=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S)}\{2\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}\{C_0\}^{K(Z\pm S)}]$;
(10.1)

among them:

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

get:

$\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}+\{B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$
$=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S)}[2]\cdot\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$; (10.2)

$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$
$=(1-\eta_A^2)^{K(Z\pm S-P)}+(1-\eta_B^2)^{K(Z\pm S+P)}$; (10.3)

(2) Proof of necessity:

Introduce the logarithm of the circle and directly select the final result of them The relativity is compared and the inequality becomes the equation of equation.

$(1-\eta^2)^{(Z/t)}\sim(\eta)^{(Z/t)}$
$=[(A+B)-C]/[(A+B)+C]$
$=[(A^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}+B^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)})-C^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}]$
$/[(A^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}+B^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)})+C^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}]$ (10.4)

heve:

$\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}+\{B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$
$=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$; (10.5)

among them:

$\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$
$=(1-\eta_A^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$; (10.6)

$\{B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$
$=(1-\eta_B^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$; (10.7)

$(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$
$=(1-\eta_A^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}+(1-\eta_B^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$; (10.8)

(3), proof of reverseness

If $(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$ and $\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$ are known, look for $\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$ and $\{B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$ becomes a problem of inverse inequality. Under the condition of the reciprocity theorem.

How to determine the value of {A} and {B} deterministically?

(1) Knowing $\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$, I don't know {A} and {B}, we know the composition rules.

assume:

$\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$
$=(1-\eta_{AB}^2)^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}[\{A\}+\{B\}]^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$,

presence

$(\eta_{AB})^{K(Z\pm S+P)}=(\eta_{BA})^{K(Z\pm S-P)}$

heve: $(\eta_{AB})^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=(\eta_{BA})^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$
$=[(C-\{A\})/C]=[(\{B\}-C)/C]$

get: $\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S+P)}C$;

or: $(1-\eta)^{K(Z\pm S+P)}C$; (11.1)

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

or: $(1+\eta)^{K(Z\pm S-P)}C$; (11.2)

(2)、$\{C\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$ is known, I don't know {A} and {B}, I don't know the composition rule, there is $(\eta_{AB})^{K(Z\pm S+P)}=(\eta_{BA})^{K(Z\pm S-P)}$

heve: $(\eta_{AB})^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=(\eta_{BA})^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}$
$=[(C_0-\{A\})/C_0]=[(\{B\}-C_0)/C_0]$

get: $\{A\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S+P)}C_0$;

or: $(1-\eta)^{K(Z\pm S+P)}C_0$; (11.3)

$\{B\}^{K(Z\pm S\pm P)}=(1-\eta^2)^{K(Z\pm S-P)}C_0$;

or: $(1+\eta)^{K(Z\pm S-P)}C_0$; (11.4)

Here first "estimate C0" such that (ηAB)K (Z±S + P)=(ηBA)K (Z±S-P) yields close (η)K (Z±S + P).

From an information point of view, this is a temporary security measure. Cryptography involving security privacy. Under the supercomputer, if you intercept multiple messages, you can crack them sooner or later.

The logarithm of the circle reflects the common rules of information. For unknown unknowns, rely solely on scientific experiments or multiple guesses. Scientific experiments are an indispensable means for humans to explore nature. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the design of computer functions in the future. When it is in the logarithm of a circle, there is no permanent secret in the world.

6, The conclusion

Hilbert once described the 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 Great 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 that the inverse integer function (average value) and the positive integer function (average value) form a reciprocal law, which proves its unity, mutuality, isomorphism, and establishes a dimensionless quantity. The logarithm of the elliptic function is the base - the logarithm of the circle. To achieve the "zero error" expansion of integers or primes, there is no arithmetic four operations between the dimensionless quantities of specific elements in [0 to 1], integrating inequalities with equations, or entangled and discrete types. A new, reliable, concise, and universal mathematical system was born.

Inequalities and equations are unified by the logarithm of the circle, so that any integer and prime numbers remain complete and complete. Get a lot of physical experiments. On the quantum computer, the quantum bit entanglement problem can be solved smoothly. Or convincingly falsify the Fermat-Wills inequality theorem.

It can be said that all the scientific problem bottlenecks in the world today, many problems are concentrated on Fermat's theorem, only the logarithm of the circle becomes the breakthrough of the crack. The perfect combination of circular logarithm-blockchain can transform any random topology-probability-chaos events into digits, and digitize them into circular log-blockchain work objects. In addition to the performance of quantum computers in the future. There is no longer any permanent secret in the world. The world will move toward openness, fairness and justice.

With the popularization and application of the circular log-blockchain, many mathematical formulas will be summarized as "four Latin letters". Surprisingly found that a simple formula is self-consistent inclusive of the connotation of the mathematics building, reflecting the highest level of “big road to simplicity”. (Finish)

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