蒋春暄是最伟大的数学家已超过高斯
Jiang is greatest mathematician to surpass Gauss

费马大定理是354年以来没有证明数学难题。它的证明是20世纪最大成就，是人类的智力最高峰，它相当若干个普通诺贝尔奖，它可同人类登月球相提并论成就，它可同人类发现DNA和原子分裂相提并论成就！蒋春暄1991年证明费马大定理，是国内外家喻户晓的伟大数学家。只要中国向世界宣布，西方才能承认蒋春暄成果，这将改变中国科学历史，这将改变世界数学史，蒋春暄将成为最伟大数学家。如果中国成果不宣传，西方是不会承认的.为了理解本文,下面附有<顶尖10位最伟大数学家>。有人说:" 应该先把费马大定理的问题澄清, 因为这是舆论的焦点, 现在谈别的都毫无意义" 。所以本文就谈费马大定理。

本文介绍

（1）蒋春暄1991年只用4页证明费马大定理,In 1991 Jiang proved Fermat last theorem；

（2）怀尔斯1994年用120页证明费马大定理,In 1994 Wiles proved Fermat last theorem；

（3）中科院科技部教育部科协副总理和北航卖国集团

（1）In 1991 Jiang proved Fermat last theorem.蒋春暄1991年只用4页证明费马大定理。1972年蒋春暄用他在北京航空航天大学学习时研究的数学成果证明费马大定理，在方毅副总理指示下，1978年7月19日下午在中科院数学所由王元组织对蒋春暄证明费马大定理进行评审，蒋先发言，数学所人发言。蒋朋友发言：你们没有理解蒋的证明，最后宣布散会，会后数学所给蒋单位信，蒋不要胡闹，他应为社会做些有益的工作，其实这时蒋已证明了费马大定理，以后证明都是在这基础上改进证明费马大定理。改革开放以后，蒋决定走向世界，得到许多著名数学家的帮助，于1991年10月25日证明了费马大定理，1992年1月15日蒋把论文寄Wiles工作的普林斯顿大学数学系和国内外600多所大学，寄王元、杨乐、贾朝华、乐茂华等数学家，只收到著名数论家乐茂华来信，他认为这种证明是正确的。1992年在<潜科学>上发表。因为中国数学杂志不允许发表费马大定理论文，1994年在美国<代数群和几何>杂志上发表。1997年美国数学家桑蒂利访问中科院数学所介绍他创立ISO数学，蒋完成他创立ISO数论基础，他决定在美国出版蒋所有数学论文。1998年在<代数群和几何>上发表三篇论文，其中用六种方法证明了费马大定理，1999年5月蒋把三篇论文找到<科技日报>。1994年<科技日报>想报道蒋的费马大定理证明，他们走访中科院数学所遭到坚决反对，这次他们没走访中科院数学所就报道蒋的费马大定理证明，中科院数学所吓坏了，他

们下令改组<科技日报>把记者阎新华调走，从网上删除<科技日报>报道，中科院张利华和李宏写文章，指出支持蒋的桑蒂利不是数学家,发表蒋文的<代数学群和几何>不是有名数学杂志，中科院下令不允许中国报纸再报道蒋的工作。

2002 年桑蒂利在美国的出版蒋的 430 页书，书名为《桑蒂 ISO 数论基础》,书有 600 多个素数定理和六种数学方法证明费马大定理。这是一本划时代的书：2002-03-05 何祚庥在九层五次政协会议发言:蒋春暄证明费马大定理是伪科学。

蒋母校北航校长沈士团于 2001-12-12 和 2002-01-28 开了两次会，邀请校友蒋春暄去北航建立数学研究小组，新校长李未上台，坚决拒绝蒋去母校北航工作，从北大中科院调人去北航，死死抓住北航不放，不允许北航支持校友蒋春暄，北航人事处长对蒋说：北航不需要你的费马大定理证明，北航新校长怀进鹏把蒋春暄列为北航黑名单.北航这样的大学在全世界任何一个地方都找不到，只有在当今中国存在，因为蒋对数学贡献太大，已超过高斯，因为在数学上无人能证明费马大定理，只有蒋给出一个非常简单证明，中科院吓坏了，他们抓住北航，中国再也没有人支持蒋春暄，中科院就放心了。

2005-11-02 上海<新闻晨报>何祚庥和方舟子把蒋春暄证明费马大定理定为中国最大伪科学,成为中国“科学打假三个冤案之一”。因为首先证明费马大定理蒋春暄获特勒肖-伽利略 2009 年度金奖，中国不承认这个金奖。

2009-09-15 国际数学网上发文费马大定理证明权应是中国蒋春暄而不是美国小偷怀尔斯，这是对蒋春暄工作的肯定，怀尔斯变成小偷，普林斯顿变成小偷大学。2011-03-14 蒋春暄把这消息上网。2011-04-19 中科院把蒋春暄抓起来关了半天，理由在中国不允许宣传中国人证明费马大定理，（中国科技财富）杂志为这写一文，蒋春暄交了 6000 元,本来要在 2011 年发表，中科院下令不允许发表世界上最伟大数学家蒋春暄成果.中科院和假洋鬼子动员国内外科学家不要发表蒋的论文, 支持蒋科学家桑蒂利现在也不支持蒋。他在中国无立足之地,这是中国最大悲剧。

(2)In 1994 Wiles proved Fermat last theorem.怀尔斯 1994 年用 120 页证明费马大定理。

1993 年 1 月怀尔斯才有一个证明费马大定理方案告诉他同事 Nick katz。1933 年 6 月 23 日在英国牛顿研究所宣布他证明了费马大定理。惊动世界数学界，丘成桐 1993 年在香港召开宣传怀尔斯证明费马大定理国际会议，1993 年 12 月怀尔斯宣布他证明有漏洞，中国费马大定理专家乐茂华给蒋春暄信：怀尔斯承认失败的情况,实际上对您是有利的.科技日报 1994 年 3 月 9 日来信，他想报道蒋春暄费马

大定理证明，他们走访中科院数学所，数学所不允许报道，又失去了一次很好机会。在泰勒帮助下，怀尔斯 1994 年 10 月宣布他证明了费马大定理，1995 年发表由他主编<数学年刊>上，由于中国不支持蒋春暄证明费马大定理，给怀尔斯钻了个大空子。使他成为最伟大的数学家，使他获得十多个国际数学大奖，由遴选委员会主席吴文俊和委员杨乐等四人把 2005 年香港百万美元邵逸夫数学奖授予怀尔斯，并访问北大，北大热情接待他，并说怀尔斯访问北大是中国数学友展史上的一件大事。

2010 年俄国数学家佩雷尔曼否定怀尔斯证明费马大定理，他在美国待不下去，回到母校牛津大学，永远不会出来，但 2013 年 1 月中国出书仍大力宣传强盗抢夺中国证明费马大定理成果的怀尔斯，中科院数学院前院长郭雷对他朋友说，蒋春暄证明费马大定理是伪科学.<科学世界>2013 第 6 期中科院贾朝毕:”1995 年, 英国数学家安德鲁怀尔斯(Andrew Wiles) 成功证明了困扰数学家 300 多年的费马大定理”. 本文是介绍素数,但中科院仍没有忘记要宣传抢夺中国费马大定理成果强盗的怀尔斯。

(3) 中科院科技部教育部科协副总理和北航卖国集团

只允许支持和宣传怀尔斯证明费马大定理，不承认中国蒋春暄证明费马大定理，这称为”蒋春暄现象”.中科院院士和假洋鬼子下令在中国不允许任何人和单位支持中国蒋春暄证明费马大定理，科技部教育部科协副总理和北航都知道蒋春暄 1991 年证明费马大定理,但他们仍要听中科院和假洋鬼子指挥，这样在中国形成一个庞大卖国集团。江泽民时代不能消灭这个卖国集团，胡锦涛时代不能消灭这个卖国集团，习近平时代要消灭这个卖国集团也非常困难，因为这些高级科技领导者脑中没有祖国没有中华荣誉，只有自身的利益.没有一个人出来支持中国人证明费马大定理，蒋春暄为中国做出这样巨大成果，但遭遇是非常悲惨的，对蒋春暄来说，目前的尴尬倒不是无人喝彩,而是根本无人理睬。

慈禧名言：”宁赠友邦，不予家奴”.中国目前只承认怀尔斯证明费马大定理，不承认蒋春暄证明费马大定理，当今中国是慈禧卖国时代.郁达夫悼念鲁迅逝世说：“没有伟大的人物出现的民族是世界上最可怜生物之群，有了伟大的人物而不知拥护、爱戴、崇拜的国家是没有希望的奴隶之拜”.当今中国是没有希望的奴隶之邦。当今中国应该进行爱国主义教育，应该向德国英国这样先进民族学习，“科学没有国界,但科学家有祖国”<巴斯德语>.中国大多数科学家没有祖国。

在科学上作出巨大贡献并改变科学历史是个人不是集团, 中国应该重视个人作用。

Top 10 Greatest Mathematicians
顶尖10位最伟大数学家
蒋春暄是最伟大数学家超过高斯

M. R. Sexton December 7, 2010

Often called the language of the universe, mathematics is fundamental to our understanding of the world and, as such, is vitally important in a modern society such as ours. Everywhere you look it is likely mathematics has made an impact, from the faucet in your kitchen to the satellite that beams your television programs to your home. As such, great mathematicians are undoubtedly going to rise above the rest and have their name embedded within history. This list documents some such people. I have rated them based on contributions and how they effected mathematics at the time, as well as their lasting effect. I also suggest one looks deeper into the lives of these men, as they are truly fascinating people and their discoveries are astonishing - too much to include here. As always, such lists are highly subjective, and as such please include your own additions in the comments!

10

Pythagoras of Samos

Greek Mathematician Pythagoras is considered by some to be one

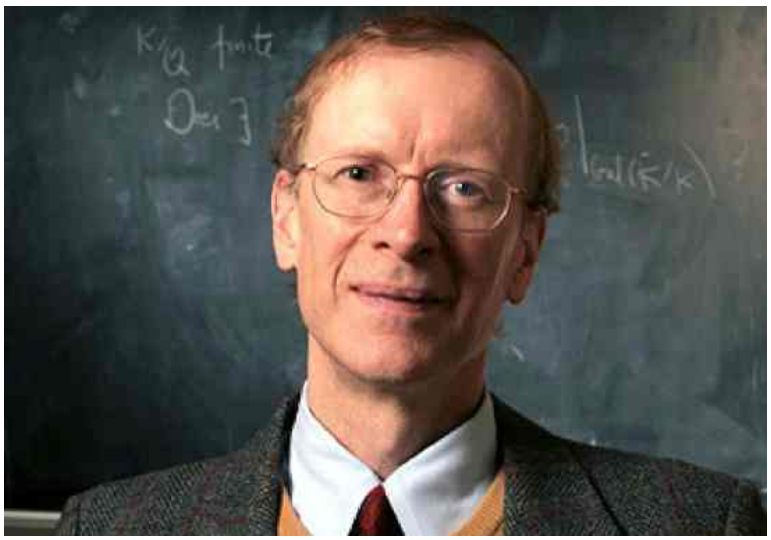
of the first great mathematicians. Living around 570 to 495 BC, in modern day Greece, he is known to have founded the Pythagorean cult, who were noted by Aristotle to be one of the first groups to actively study and advance mathematics. He is also commonly credited with the Pythagorean Theorem within trigonometry. However, some sources doubt that is was him who constructed the proof (Some attribute it to his

students, or Baudhayana, who lived some 300 years earlier in India). Nonetheless, the effect of such, as with large portions of fundamental mathematics, is commonly felt today, with the theorem playing a large part in modern measurements and technological equipment, as well as being the base of a large portion of other areas and theorems in mathematics. But, unlike most ancient theories, it played a bearing on the development of geometry, as well as opening the door to the study of mathematics as a worthwhile endeavor. Thus, he could be called the founding father of modern mathematics.

9

Andrew Wiles

费马大定理是354年以来所有数学家都不能解决数学难题.费马大定理证明是20世纪最大数学成就，是人类智力最高峰，它相当若干个普通诺贝尔奖，它可同人类登月相提并论成就，它可同人类发现DNA和原子分裂相提并论成就。In 1991 Jiang proved Fermat last theorem.蒋春暄1991年10月25日证明费马大定理.In 1994 Wiles proved Fermat Last theorem.Wiles 1994年10月证明费马大定理，科学研究只有第一，没有第二．由于中国不支持蒋春暄，使Wiles成为最伟大数学家．这是中国最大的悲剧,莫大的耻辱,最大的卖国.



The only currently living mathematician on this list, Andrew Wiles is most well known for his proof of Fermat’s Last Theorem: That no positive integers, a, b and c can satisfy the equation aˆn+bˆn=cˆn For n greater then 2. (If n=2 it is the Pythagoras Formula). Although the contributions to math are not, perhaps, as grand as other on this list, he did ‘invent’ large portions of new mathematics for his proof of the theorem. Besides, his dedication is often admired by most, as he quite literally shut

himself away for 7 years to formulate a solution. When it was found that the solution contained an error, he returned to solitude for a further year before the solution was accepted. To put in perspective how ground breaking and new the math was, it had been said that you could count the number of mathematicians in the world on one hand who, at the time, could understand and validate his proof. Nonetheless, the effects of such are likely to only increase as time passes (and more and more people can understand it).

8

Isaac Newton and Wilhelm Leibniz

I have placed these two together as they are both often given the

honor of being the 'inventor' of modern infinitesimal calculus, and as such have both made monolithic contributions to the field. To start, Leibniz is often given the credit for introducing modern standard notation, notably the integral sign. He made large contributions to the field of Topology. Whereas all round genius Isaac Newton has, because of the grand scientific epic Principia, generally become the primary man hailed by most to be the actual inventor of calculus. Nonetheless, what can be said is that both men made considerable vast contributions in their own manner.

7

Leonardo Pisano Blgollo

Blgollo, also known as Leonardo Fibonacci, is perhaps one of the middle ages greatest mathematicians. Living from 1170 to

1250, he is best known for introducing the infamous Fibonacci Series to the western world. Although known to Indian mathematicians since approximately 200 BC, it was, nonetheless, a truly insightful sequence, appearing in biological systems frequently. In addition, from this Fibonacci also contributed greatly to the introduction of the Arabic numbering system. Something he is often forgotten for.
Haven spent a large portion of his childhood within North Africa he learned the Arabic numbering system, and upon realizing it was far simpler and more efficient then the bulky Roman numerals, decided to travel the Arab world learning from the leading mathematicians of the day. Upon returning to Italy in 1202, he published his Liber Abaci, whereupon the Arabic numbers were introduced and applied to many world situations to further advocate their use. As a result of his work the system was gradually adopted and today he is considered a major player in the development of modern mathematics.

6
Alan Turing
Computer Scientist and Cryptanalyst Alan Turing is regarded my

many, if not most, to be one of the greatest minds of the 20th Century. Having worked in the Government Code and Cypher School in Britain during the second world war, he made significant discoveries and created ground breaking methods of code breaking that would eventually aid in cracking the German Enigma Encryptions. Undoubtedly affecting the outcome of the war, or at least the time-scale.
After the end of the war he invested his time in computing. Having come up with idea of a computing style machine before the war,

he is considered one of the first true computer scientists. Furthermore, he wrote a range of brilliant papers on the subject of computing that are still relevant today, notably on Artificial Intelligence, on which he developed the Turing test which is still used to evaluate a computers ‘intelligence’. Remarkably, he began in 1948 working with D. G. Champernowne, an undergraduate acquaintance on a computer chess program for a machine not yet in existence. He would play the ‘part’ of the machine in testing such programs.

5

René Descartes

French Philosopher, Physicist and Mathematician Rene Descartes is best known for his ‘Cogito Ergo Sum’ philosophy. Despite this, the Frenchman, who lived 1596 to 1650, made ground breaking contributions to mathematics. Alongside Newton and Leibniz, Descartes helped provide the foundations of modern calculus (which Newton and Leibniz later built upon), which in itself had great bearing on the modern day field. Alongside this, and perhaps more familiar to the reader, is his development of Cartesian Geometry, known to most as the standard graph (Square grid lines, x and y axis, etc.) and its use of algebra to describe the various locations on such. Before this most geometers used plain paper (or another material or surface) to preform their art. Previously, such distances had to be measured literally, or scaled. With the introduction of Cartesian Geometry this changed dramatically, points could now be expressed as points on a graph, and as such, graphs could be drawn to any scale, also these points did not necessarily have to be numbers. The final contribution to the field was his introduction of superscripts within algebra to express powers. And thus, like many others in this list, contributed to the development of modern mathematical notation.

4 Euclid

Living around 300BC, he is considered the Father of Geometry and his magnum opus: Elements, is one the greatest mathematical works in history, with its being in use in education up until the 20th century. Unfortunately, very little is known about his life, and what exists was written long after his presumed death. Nonetheless, Euclid is credited with the instruction of the rigorous, logical proof for theorems and conjectures. Such a framework is still used to this day, and thus, arguably, he has had the greatest influence of all mathematicians on this list. Alongside his Elements were five other surviving works, thought to have been written by him, all generally on the topic of Geometry or Number theory. There are also another five works that have, sadly, been lost throughout history.

3

G. F. Bernhard Riemann

Bernhard Riemann, born to a poor family in 1826, would rise to become one of the worlds prominent mathematicians in the 19th Century. The list of contributions to geometry are large, and he has a wide range of theorems bearing his name. To name just a few: Riemannian Geometry, Riemannian Surfaces and the Riemann Integral. However, he is perhaps most famous (or infamous) for his legendarily difficult Riemann Hypothesis; an extremely complex problem on the matter of the distributions of prime numbers.

Largely ignored for the first 50 years following its appearance, due to few other mathematicians actually understanding his work at the time, it has quickly risen to become one of the greatest open questions in modern science, baffling and confounding even the greatest mathematicians. Although progress has been made, its has been incredibly slow. However, a prize of $1 million has been offered from the Clay Maths Institute for a proof, and one would almost undoubtedly receive a Fields medal if under 40 (The Nobel prize of mathematics). The fallout from such a proof is hypothesized to be large: Major encryption systems are thought to be breakable with such a proof, and all that rely on them would collapse. As well as this, a proof of the hypothesis is expected to use ‘new mathematics’. It would seem that, even in death, Riemann’s work may still pave the way for new contributions to the field, just as he did in life.

1998-2005 年蒋春暄用三种方法否定黎曼假设，已发表,无人在学术上公开反驳.提供百万美元黎曼假设奖金 Clay 数学所给蒋春暄信:论文发表两年就可以申请，但我们不对你论文进行评审.为了获得这百万美元奖金,这需要中国数学家和自然基金对蒋春暄论文进行评审，需要中国政府帮助进行申请. 但是中国不承认蒋所有成就.这奖金是属于蒋春暄的,谁也拿不走。中国不需要这个数学最高荣誉那也没有办法，中华民族太落后，这是中科院何祚庥方舟子打假对象.

2

Carl Friedrich Gauss 高斯不敢证明费马大定理，蒋春暄已超过高斯

Child prodigy Gauss, the ‘Prince of Mathematics’, made his first major discovery whilst still a teenager, and wrote the incredible Disquisitiones Arithmeticae, his magnum opus, by the time he was 21. Many know Gauss for his outstanding mental ability - quoted to have added the numbers 1 to 100 within seconds whilst attending primary school (with the aid of a clever trick). The local Duke, recognizing his talent, sent him

to Collegium Carolinum before he left for Gottingen (at the time it was the most prestigious mathematical university in the world, with many of the best attending). After graduating in 1798 (at the age of 22), he began to make several important contributions in major areas of mathematics, most notably number theory (especially on Prime numbers). He went on to prove the fundamental theorem of algebra, and introduced the Gaussian gravitational constant in physics, as well as much more - all this before he was 24! Needless to say, he continued his work up until his death at the age of 77, and had made major advances in the field which have echoed down through time.
我是一名在哈佛数学系的博士生，我看到蒋老师的成就，真的非常振奋．您是我们中国的骄傲，可以说是数学史上最伟大天才(以前我以为是高斯).2006-12-17 来信.

1
Leonhard Euler
欧拉只证明费马大定理指数 3，蒋春暄用他的方法证明了只要证明指数 3 就证明了费马大定理．这是天才证明，只有欧拉和蒋春暄证明是正确的，直观的，任何人都可理解的．其它证明都是猜想使人难以理解的。

If Gauss is the Prince, Euler is the King. Living from 1707 to 1783, he is regarded as the greatest mathematician to have ever walked this planet. It is said that all mathematical formulas are named after the next person after Euler to discover them. In his day he was ground breaking and on par with Einstein in genius. His primary (if that’s possible) contribution to the field is with the introduction of mathematical notation including the concept of a function (and how it is written as f(x)), shorthand trigonometric functions, the ‘e’ for the base of the natural

logarithm (The Euler Constant), the Greek letter Sigma for summation and the letter ‘/i’ for imaginary units, as well as the symbol pi for the ratio of a circles circumference to its diameter. All of which play a huge bearing on modern mathematics, from the every day to the incredibly complex.

As well as this, he also solved the Seven Bridges of Koenigsberg problem in graph theory, found the Euler Characteristic for connecting the number of vertices, edges and faces of an object, and (dis)proved many well known theories, too many to list. Furthermore, he continued to develop calculus, topology, number theory, analysis and graph theory as well as much, much more - and ultimately he paved the way for modern mathematics and all its revelations. It is probably no coincidence that industry and technological developments rapidly increased around this time.