致杨振宁教授、邵逸夫科学奖基金会与中国数学学会的公开信
Chen I-wan: An Open Letter to Prof. Yang Zhen-ning, The Shao Yi-fu Science Prize Foundation, and to The China Mathematics Society

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摘要: 蒋春暄对于费马大定理的证明 1992 年 3 月在中国发表〔蒋春暄，费马大定理已被证明，潜科学，2, 17-20〔1992〕；而后于 1994 年在美国以英文出版〔蒋春暄，代数·群·几何，11, 371-377〔1994〕〕。 蒋春暄于 1992 年初并再次于 1993 年将 600 多份蒋春暄对于费马大定理的证明的预印本邮寄发给中国与世界无数数学家，包括怀尔斯工作的普林斯敦大学。蒋春暄实现所有这些远在怀尔斯 1995 宣布自己最终证明费马大定理之前。 因而，如果怀尔斯，和／或支持怀尔斯的任何其它国外或中国的数学家，声称怀尔斯为世界上第一个证明费马大定理的人，那么，怀尔斯，或者他们，必须首先否定 1992 年初已经发表的蒋春暄对于费马大定理的证明。

Abstract: Jiang's proof of FLT was published in China in March 1992 (Jiang Chun-xuan, Fermat's Last Theorem has been proved, Potential Science, 2, 17-20 (1992)); and later published in English in the USA in 1994 (Jiang Chun-xuan, Algebras, Groups and Geometries, 11, 371-377 (1994)). In early 1992 and again in 1993, Jiang mailed over 600 copies of preprints of Jiang's proof of FLT to numerous mathematicians in China and the world, including the Princeton University where Wiles worked. Jiang accomplished all of this was far before Wiles made his final announcement that he has eventually proved FLT in 1995. Therefore, if Wiles, and/or other mathematicians abroad or in China supporting Wiles, claim that Wiles was the first in the world to prove FLT, then, Wiles, or they, must first disprove Jiang Chun-xuan's above mentioned prove of FLT published in early 1992.

Introduction

Jiang's proof of FLT was published in China in March 1992 (Jiang Chun-xuan, Fermat's Last Theorem has been proved, Potential Science, 2, 17-20 (1992)); and later published in English in the USA in 1994 (Jiang Chun-xuan, Algebras, Groups and Geometries, 11, 371-377 (1994)).

蒋春暄对于费马大定理的证明 1992 年 3 月在中国发表〔蒋春暄，费马大定理已被证明，潜科学，2, 17-20〔1992〕；而后于 1994 年在美国以英文出版〔蒋春暄，代数·群·几何，11, 371-377〔1994〕〕。

In early 1992 and again in 1993, Jiang mailed over 600 copies of preprints of Jiang's proof of FLT to numerous mathematicians in China and the world, including the Princeton University where Wiles worked. Jiang accomplished all of this was far before Wiles made his final announcement that he has eventually proved FLT in 1995.

蒋春暄于 1992 年初并再次于 1993 年将 600 多份蒋春暄对于费马大定理的证明的预印本邮寄发给中国与世界无数数学家，包括怀尔斯工作的普林斯敦大学。蒋春暄实现所有这些远在怀尔斯 1995 宣布自己最终证明费马大定理之前。

Therefore, if Wiles, and/or other mathematicians abroad or in China supporting Wiles, claim that Wiles was the first in the world to prove FLT, then, Wiles, or they, must first disprove Jiang Chun-xuan's above mentioned prove of FLT published in early 1992.

因而，如果怀尔斯，和／或支持怀尔斯的任何其它国外或中国的数学家，声称怀尔斯为世界上第一个证明费马大定理的人，那么，怀尔斯，或者他们，必须首先否定 1992 年初已经发表的蒋春暄对于费马大定理的证明。

Failing to disprove Jiang Chun-xuan's prove of FLT published in early 1992 and mailed to Wiles and over six hundred mathematicians and institutions in China and worldwide, then Wiles, and/or all other mathematicians abroad or in China supporting Wiles, are not qualified to claim or agree that Wiles was the first in the world to prove FLT and are on this issue not only cheating the world!

如若未能否定蒋春暄 1992 年初就已经发表并寄给世界各地 600 多位数学家与机构的蒋春暄对于费马大定理的证明，则怀尔斯，和／或世界各地

与中国支持怀尔斯的所有数学家，没有资格声称或赞同怀尔斯为世界上第一个证明费马大定理的人，且在该问题上不仅欺骗全世界！

If Wiles, and/or all other mathematicians abroad or in China supporting Wiles, do not agree with the logic of my above statement, then please present your proof disproving the logic of my above statement. Otherwise it only proves that you are also cheating yourself!

如若怀尔斯，和／或世界各地与中国支持怀尔斯的所有数学家，不同意我的上述声明的逻辑性，请你们拿出否定我的上述声明逻辑性的证明！否则只能证明你们也在自我欺骗！]

正文：

Like most university graduates in mechanical engineering, I do not have the sufficient mathematical knowledge to judge major mathematical problems, i.e. Fermat's Last Theorem (FLT), Riemann's Hypothesis (RH), Jiang Chun-xuan's proof of FLT, Wiles's in question proof of FLT, or Jiang Chun-xuan's disproof RH, etc. Accordingly, in my writings involving Jiang Chun-xuan and his mathematical achievements, I have been very careful only to quote comments by others on Jiang's work, including positive appraising remarks, and negative discrediting remarks, and raising questions about such conflicting remarks about Jiang and his work, and not stating any mathematical judgments of Jiang's work.

像大部分机械工程大学毕业生那样，我没有足够的数学知识判断重大数学问题，如费马大定理〔FLT〕、黎曼假设〔RH〕等，以及蒋春暄对于 FLT 的证明、怀尔斯〔Wiles〕对 FLT 有问题的证明、蒋春暄对于 RH 的否定。为此，在我涉及蒋春暄及其数学成就的文章中，我非常注意仅引证其它人对于蒋春暄工作的评论，包括积极赞扬的看法与负面贬低的看法，并对于有关蒋春暄及其工作的看法为何如此冲突提出问题，而对于蒋春暄的工作不表示任何数学上的判断。

However, based on my understanding of Jiang Chun-xuan's analysis and the preprint of his new paper "Disproof Of Wiles' Proof For Fermat's Last Theorem", I believe that I am in the position to make some important remarks, which provide strong support to Jiang's disproof of "Wiles's Proof For Fermat's Last Theorem" as follows:

然而，基于我对于蒋春暄的分析及其新的文章"对怀尔斯费马大定理证明之否定"预印本的理解，我相信我有条件提出一些重要的看法，可以对蒋春暄否定"怀尔斯费马大定理证明"的文章给予重要支持：

I must, however, emphasize that my remarks below are based on one most critical fact stated by Jiang Chun-xuan: **In Wiles' proof of FLT, Wiles has included RH and/or deductions from RH, as an essential part of Wiles' proof of FLT.**

然而我首先必须强调，我下边的看法基于蒋春暄确认的一项最为重要的事实：**在怀尔斯对于 FLT 的证明中，作为怀尔斯对于 FLT 的证明不可缺少的一部分，怀尔斯包括了 RH 和／或 RH 的推论。**

If this is true, which most mathematicians can easily judge, then I can also judge that **Wiles' proof of FLT is false**.

如果这是事实，这是大部分数学家很容易可以判断的情况，我则也可以判断**怀尔斯对于费马大定理〔FLT〕的证明是错误的**。

But, it is false first not because Jiang Chun-xuan has disproved RH, but false first **because Wiles' proof of FLT has included RH and/or deductions from RH, as an essential part of Wile's proof of FLT.**

但是，怀尔斯对于 FLT 的证明之所以错误，首先并非因为蒋春暄已经否定黎曼假设；而首先因为**在怀尔斯对于 FLT 的证明中，作为怀尔斯对于 FLT 证明的不可缺少的一部分，怀尔斯包括了黎曼假设〔RH〕和／或 RH 的推论。**

The logic of this judgment can very easily be explained with a simple example as follows:
做出这种判断的逻辑可以用一个简单的例子解释如下：

If a 50-floor building, with its construction strictly following the design by a famous architect of the world is completed. It looks most impressive from its outside appearance, and the internal functions of the building also is great.

如果一个 50 层大厦，严格依照一位世界知名的建筑设计师的设计建造完成。它的外观令人最为印象深刻，大厦内部的功能也非常好。

Before going into use, according to local regulations, the building must be carefully checked and appraised; making sure the building in all aspects meets all the required quality standards and safety norms.

投入使用前，根据当地的规定，必须对这座大厦进行仔细的检查与鉴定，确保大厦在所有方面符合所要求的所有质量标准和安全规范。

The appraising department finds that almost everything meets the required quality standards and safety norms for such buildings, but with one exception: The foundation of the building is built with a questionable material that to this date has not passed the also required appraisal.

从事鉴定的部门发现几乎所有方面均符合所要求的质量标准与安全规范，但是有一个例外：大厦的地基以一种至今为止还没有通过所要求的鉴定的有问题的材料建成。

This means that it is not clear if this material meets all the required quality standards and safety norms and can be used as a safe foundation construction material; or if this material does not meet some of the required quality standards and safety norms and thus can not be used as a safe and acceptable foundation construction material.

这意味着，这种材料是否符合所要求的所有质量标准和安全规范以及是否可以用来作为一种安全的可以验收的地基建造材料至今并不清楚；这种材料是否不符合某些质量标准和安全规范因而不是一种可以验收的安全的地基建造材料也不清楚。

In such a case, can we allow this 50-fllor building pass the appraisal and start to use this building? Absolutely not!

在这种情况下，我们是否能够允许这座 50 层的大厦通过鉴定投入使用？绝对不可以！

In such a case, the only way for this world famous architect to get the building pass the appraisal, is to **first prove the above mentioned foundation material also meets all the required quality standards and safety norms and can be used as a safe and acceptable foundation construction material**, otherwise, the safety of such a 50-floor building contains serious FALSE, its' safety is still in question, and for such reason the building, however great it is in all other aspects, it definitely can not pass the appraisal, and is not safe to be used.

在这种情况下，只有一种途径能够让这个世界知名的建筑师使这个大厦通过鉴定：**首先证明上述地基建造材料也符合所要求的所有质量标准与安全规范可以用来作为一种安全的可以验收的地基建造材料**；否则，这样一个 50 层大厦包括有严重的错误，它的安全性仍然有问题，为此这座的使用不安全因而不能使用，无论它在所有其它方面多么好，它肯定在鉴定中不能通过，使用也不安全。

Regardless how loud and how many members of the world architectural community, friends and adorers of this famous architect shout that the above 50-floor building one of the greatest achievements of architect of the world, and how many glorious rewards they award to this architect, there is no way to change the fact that this 50-floor building contains serious FALSE, its' safety is still in question and therefore can not be used.

无论世界建筑界多少成员以及这位知名建筑师的朋友们和崇拜者们以多么大的声响叫喊这座 50 层大厦是对世界建筑学最伟大的成就之一，以及他们向这位建筑师颁发多少显赫的奖，都无法改变这样一个 50 层大厦包括有严重的错误、它的安全性仍然有问题，并为此使用不安全的事实。

Similarly, although many mathematicians, or even most mathematicians, of the world mathematical community believe that the Riemann's Hypothesis (RH) is correct, but they all publicly admit that they or anyone has not been able to satisfactory prove RH; a few mathematicians even have expressed in writing their great concern of the slight possibility that RH might be wrong, and the serious consequences to the number theory and its community if and when RH might be proved wrong.

与此类似，尽管世界数学界许多数学家，甚至绝大部分数学家，相信黎曼假设〔RH〕正确，但是都公开承认他们或任何人都没有能够令人满意地证明 RH；个别数学家甚至在文章中表示过对于 RH 可能错误的较小可能性的担心，以及 RH 万一被证明错误时对数论和数论界造成的严重后果的担心。

Under the above situation, once Jiang Chun-xuan has satisfactory shown that **Wiles' proof of FLT has included RH and/or deductions from RH, as an essential part of Wiles' proof of FLT**, then due to this fact alone, as explained above, this has already proved that **Wiles' proof of FLT is FALSE and INVALID, regardless if Jiang or anybody has disproved RH!**

上述情况下，蒋春暄一旦令人满意地表明**在怀尔斯对于 FLT 的证明中，作为怀尔斯对于 FLT 证明不可缺少的一部分，怀尔斯包括了 RH 和／或 RH 的推论**的话，那么仅由于这一事实，如上边所解释的那样，就已经证明**怀尔斯对于 FLT 的证明错误和无效，无论蒋春暄或任何人是否已经否定 RH 均如此！**

If any mathematician disagrees with this, then please answer this question: If it is acceptable for Wiles to use RH, an unproved hypothesis, to prove FLT, then can Wiles now also to use FLT in reverse to prove the unproved RH? This is obvious ridiculous!

如果任何数学家对此不同意，那么请回答这样一个问题：如果能够接受怀尔斯使用黎曼假设，一个未经证明的假说／假设，对费马大定理进行证明的话，那么由于同样理由，怀尔斯现在是否也可以用费马大定理反过来证明尚未证明的黎曼假设？这显然荒谬！

The present situation is very similar to the situation described in Andersen's fairy tale "The Emperor's new cloths": Wiles (like those tailors in the fairy tale) has used non-existing 'threads' (an unproved hypothesis RH) to weave "the most magnificent new cloths in the world for the Emperor" (Wiles's proof of FLT), and misleads the ministers of the Emperor to believe that only fools can not see and appreciate how magnificent are these new cloths for the Emperor! Although the ministers can not see the

Emperor's new cloths, to avoid being seen as "fools", they all repeatedly and loudly praise the Emperor's new cloths with the magnificent words they could think of in their minds, afraid being considered by others that their appreciation of the Emperor's new cloths are not adequate.

目前的情况非常像安徒生的童话"皇帝的新衣"中的情景：怀尔斯〔像童话中的裁缝一样〕采用"虚假的线"〔未经证实的"黎曼假设"〕"为皇帝编织出世界上最为华丽的新衣"〔怀尔斯 200 多页对费马大定理的"证明"〕，并且误导皇帝及其大臣们相信只有傻子才看不见和不能欣赏"皇帝的新衣"多么华丽！尽管大臣们看不见"皇帝的新衣"，为了避免被其它的大臣视为"傻子"，他们异口同声用他们头脑中能够想到的最华丽的词藻不停地大声称赞"皇帝的新衣"，生怕别人认为他们对皇帝的新衣称赞不足。

However, as Jiang Chun-xuan has now already published his paper **disproving RH**, if Wiles, other overseas mathematicians, or the China Mathematics Society, insists that Wiles' proof of FLT is correct and valid making Wiles qualified and entitled to accept the top rewards and glorious remarks awarded to him, and therefore agree the USD1 million Shao Yi-fu Mathematics Award should be presented to Wiles in Sept. 2005, **then, Wiles, other overseas mathematicians, or mathematicians of the China Mathematics Society, must hurry and accomplish three mathematical tasks:**

然而，由于蒋春暄否定黎曼假设的论文已经发表，如果怀尔斯，国外其它的数学家，或者中国数学学会，坚持认为怀尔斯对费马大定理的证明是正确与有效的，因此认为怀尔斯有资格接受授予给最高奖和显赫的评价的话，并为此同意邵逸夫科学奖基金会在 2005 年 9 月授予怀尔斯一百万美元的邵逸夫数学奖的话，**那么怀尔斯，国外其它的数学家，或者中国数学学会的数学家们必须抓紧时间完成三项数学任务：**

1.   **Wiles and/or they must first disprove Jiang Chun-xuan's prove of FLT published in early 1992!**

1.怀尔斯和／或他们必须首先否定蒋春暄 1992 年初发表的对费马大定理的证明！

Note: In early 1992, and again in 1993, Jiang mailed over 600 copies of preprints of Jiang's proof of FLT to numerous mathematicians in China and the world, including the Princeton University where Wiles worked.

注：蒋春暄于 1992 年初并再次于 1993 年将 600 多份蒋春暄对于费马大定理的证明的预印本邮寄发给中国与世界无数数学家，包括怀尔斯工作的普林斯敦大学。

Jiang's proof of FLT was then published in China in March 1992 (Jiang Chun-xuan, Fermat's Last Theorem has been proved, Potential Science, 2, 17-20 (1992)); and later published in English in the USAin 1994 (Jiang Chun-xuan, Algebras, Groups and Geometries, 11, 371-377 (1994)).

蒋春暄对于费马大定理的证明 1992 年 3 月在中国发表〔蒋春暄，费马大定理已被证明，潜科学，2，17-20〔1992〕；而后于 1994 年在美国以英文出版〔蒋春暄，代数·群·几何，11，371-377〔1994〕〕。

Jiang accomplished all of this was far before Wiles made his final announcement that he has eventually proved FLT in 1995.

蒋春暄实现所有这些远在怀尔斯 1995 宣布自己最终证明费马大定理之前。

2.   **Wiles, and/or they, must also disprove Jiang Chun-xuan's Disproofs of Riemann hypothisis (Jiang Chun-xuan, Algebras, Groups and Geometries, 22, 123-135, 2005)!!**

2. 怀尔斯，和／或他们也必须否定蒋春暄对黎曼假设的否定〔蒋春暄，代数·群·几何，22, 123-135〔2005〕〕。

3.   **Wiles, and/or they, must also prove the Riemann Hypothisis!!!**

3.怀尔斯，和／或他们，还必须证明黎曼假设！！！

Failing in any of these three above mathematical tasks, Wiles, and/or they, thus can not prove that Wiles' proof of FLT is correct and valid, and therefore can not prove that Wiles is qualified and entitled to accept the top mathematics rewards and glorious remarks awarded to him, Wiles therefore is not qualified and not entitled to receive the USD1 million Shao Yi-fu Mathematics Prize to be presented to him personally by Prof. Yang Zhen-ning in Sep. 2005!

未能实现上述这三项数学任务之一，怀尔斯，和／他们，就不能证明怀尔斯对费马大定理的证明是正确与有效的，从而不能证明怀尔斯有资格接受授予给他的顶级数学奖和显赫评价，也不能证明怀尔斯有资格接受 2005 年 9 月将由杨振宁教授亲自授予给怀尔斯的一百万美元邵逸夫数学科学奖。

I hope that Prof. Yang Zhen-ning and other honorable members of the Shao Yi-fu Prize Foundation, honorable members of the world mathematic community and the Chinese Mathematics Society, as well as the media, can either recognize and agree my above proof and comments on the above issue, or publicly challenge and disprove my above proof and comments on the above issue.

我希望可敬的杨振宁教授与邵逸夫科学奖基金会的其它成员，尊敬的世界数学界与中国数学学会的数学家们，以及新闻媒介，能够或者认识

和同意我关于上述问题的证明与看法，或者能够公开挑战和否定我关于上述问题的证明与看法。

Final Words

后语

In my paper "Healthy & Rapid Development of Chinese Science & Technology, Economy and Society Call for Innovation Achievements Bringing Challenges to Traditional Basic Theories of Science and Technology" published by **"Impact of Science on Society"** (No.2 Issue 2004), a journal of the China Academy of Science, I stated:

在我的文章"中国的科学技术、经济和社会的高速健康发展呼唤挑战传统科学技术基本理论的科技创新成果"〔中国科学院的刊物《社会对社会的影响》2004 年第 2 期〕我宣称：

• **I consider, those involved in science and technology, irrespective if they are scholars or administrators of science and technology development, the most important, most precious character and morals is "respect facts and tell the truth", even if such "facts, truth" sometimes are different to the opinion of most other people in the concerned field, and some times even completely different, they must still be able like the little boy in Andersen's fairy tale "The Emperor's new cloths", fearlessly shout out: "But the Emperor is wearing no cloths!"**

• 我认为，搞科学技术的人，无论学者还是科学技术管理者，最重要、最宝贵的品格是"承认事实，讲真话"，即便这种"事实、真话"有时可能与有关领域绝大多数其它人有所不同，甚至针锋相对，也要能够象安徒生童话"皇帝的新衣"中的那个小孩那样，大胆的喊出"皇帝根本没有穿衣服！"

Jiang Chun-xuan's "Disproof Of Wiles' Proof For Fermat's Last Theorem" provides us with another example showing:

蒋春暄的文章"对怀尔斯费马大定理证明之否定"向我们提供表明下述情况的又一个例子：

• All and any science hypothesis, until they are fully solid proved by tests, by science practice and/or by nature, they will always continue only be science hypothesis, and not science truth, regardless how many scholars considers such science hypothesis are correct;

• 所有和任何科学假说，在获得实验、科学实践和／或自然界充分可靠的证明之前，它们始终继续只是科学假说，而不是科学真理，无论多少学者认为这样的科学假设正确；

• All and any further deductions from such science hypothesis, until they are fully solid proved by tests, by science practice and/or by nature, they are also only science assumptions, and not science truth;

• 这样的科学假说的所有与任何推论，在获得实验、科学实践和／或自然界充分可靠的证明之前，它们也仅是科学假设，而不是科学真理；

• All and any such science hypothesis, and all and any of their further deductions, before they are fully solid proved by tests, science practice and/or by nature, they are not and can not be used as valid reasons to exclude, reject, denial, suppress and strike new science discoveries, new test results, science and technical achievements and their science practices;

• 因此，所有和任何科学假说，以及这些科学假说所有与任何推论，在获得实验、科学实践和／或自然界充分可靠的证明之前，不是也不能作为排斥、拒绝、否定、压制和打击挑战这样的科学假说及其推论的新的科学发现、新的实验结果、科技创新成果及其科学实践的有效理由；

• All and any science disciplines of which basic theories are still based on such science hypothesis and their further deductions, before they are fully solid proved by tests, science practice and/or nature, such science disciplines are still only a collection of science hypothesis and their further deductions, and do not form a science knowledge system of science truth;

• 所有基本理论依然建立在这样的科学假说及其推论基础上的科学学科，在获得实验、科学实践和／或自然界充分可靠的证明之前，这样的学科依然只是一些科学假说及其推论的集合，并不形成科学真理构成的科学知识体系；

• Scholars of such disciplines therefore also should not pretend they have the science right and reasons to use their "basic theories", which are on science basis still not valid, to exclude, reject, denial, suppress and strike new science discoveries, new test results, science and technical achievements and their science practices which challenge the basic theories of such disciplines.

• 这样的学科的学者们因而不应当装出他们有科学上的权力与理由使用他们科学上依然并非有效的"基本理论"作为排斥、拒绝、否定、压制和打击挑战这样的科学假说及其推论的新的科学发现、新的实验结果、科技创新成果及其科学实践。

Unfortunately, the above situation still continues in certain science disciplines. This must be clearly revealed to other fields of the science community, to the middle school and university students, to the media, to the governmental officials, and to the general public. Until such revealment is accomplished, fundamental and essential breakthrough progress can never be achieved within such science disciplines, and the society and people shall continue to suffer substantial losses caused by such unfortunate situations.

遗憾的是，上述情况仍然在某些科学学科继续。应当清楚地将这种情况揭示给科学界其它领域、中学生与大学生、新闻媒介、政府官员以及公众。这样的揭示实现之前，在这样的科学学科中永远不可能实现根本性的实质性的突破性进展，社会与人民将继续遭受这种令人遗憾状况造成的重大损失。

Note: Chen I-wan, the author of this paper, is a British-Chinese consultant; living and working in China since 1950; author of "Healthy & Rapid Development of Chinese Science & Technology, Economy and Society Call for Innovation Achievements Bringing Challenges to Traditional Basic Theories of Science and Technology" (No.2 Issue 2004).

注：陈一文，本文作者，英籍华人顾问；1950 年以来生活和工作在中国；"中国的科学技术、经济和社会的高速健康发展呼唤挑战传统科学技术基本理论的科技创新成果"〔中国科学院的刊物《社会对社会的影响》2004 年第 2 期〕的作者。

The above paper and self-introduction of the author is available on the Internet in Chinese at:

上述文章以及作者的自我介绍可以在互联网上看到：

☞
http://www.chinainfo.gov.cn/data/200408/1_20040824_87030.html

☞http://www.chinainfo.gov.cn/ is the website of the China Science & Technology Information Institute of the Ministry of Science of Technology of China.

☞http://www.chinainfo.gov.cn/ 是中国科技部中国科学技术信息研究所的网站。

Appendix: The Background of the Issue
附录：问题的背景

In mid-June 2005, upon invitation I went to Sweden, together with Mr. Jiang Chun-xuan, a Chinese number theory mathematician, to attend the 18th Hadronic Mechanism International Workshop held at the Karlstad University in Sweden.

2005 年 6 月中旬，我应邀与中国数论学家蒋春暄先生一起到瑞典出席在卡尔斯坦德大学举行的第 18 届强子力学国际研讨会。

Upon returning to Beijing, I wrote a series of reports about this meeting. The first report is available on the Internet:

回到北京后写了关于该次会议的系列汇报。系列汇报之一的全文可在网上看到：

☞http://www.xdlbj.com/show.asp?id=1380

In my 2nd report, I stated the following:

附上我写的系列汇报之二，其中有如下几段内容：

- Upon request with special interest by the attendees of the workshop, Jiang Chun-xuan made a brief introduction about his proof of Fermat's Last Theorem (FLT) published in Chinese in 1992, and published in English in 1994.

- 根据研讨会与会者非常有兴趣特别提出的要求，蒋春暄对于他 1992 年以中文发表而后于 1994 年以英文发表的对费马大定理所做的证明进行了简要介绍。

- (Note: In early 1992, Jiang Chun-xuan mailed over 600 copies of preprint of his proof of FLT in English to hundreds of mathematicians and institutions in China and abroad, including sending it to the Princeton University where Andrews J. Wiles worked. Then, in 1993 after Wiles initially claimed that he was the 1st to prove FLT, Jiang Chun-xuan again sent over a hundred copies of his above preprint in English to many mathematicians in China and abroad, including sending it also to the Princeton University where Wiles worked. Wiles later admitted his prove contained errors.)

- 〔注：1992 年初，蒋春暄邮寄了 600 多份他对费马大定理证明的英文预印本给中国与海外数百位数学家与研究单位，包括发给安德鲁斯·J·怀尔斯〔Andrews J. Wiles〕工作的普林斯敦大学。然后，1993 年，在怀尔斯初次声称自己第一个证明费马大定理之后，蒋春暄再次邮寄了上百份他上述的英文预印本给中国与海外许多数学家与研究单位，包括再次发给怀尔斯工作的普林斯敦大学。〕

- During the discussions after his briefing, Jiang Chun-xuan explained the following: After Wiles again in 1995 claimed that Wiles was the first to prove Fermat's Last Theorem, Jiang Chun-xuan's main efforts was in arguing that Jiang Chun-xuan was the first to prove FLT.

- 研讨会期间进行的小组讨论中，蒋春暄表示：英文数学家怀尔斯〔Wiles〕1995 年提出是怀尔斯首先证明费马大定理后，蒋春暄的主要精力在于争辩是蒋春暄首先证明费马大定理。

- **However, after Jiang Chun-xuan rather carefully studied Wiles proof of FLT, Jiang discovered that Wiles's proof of FLT actually contains rather serious and obvious errors, and is not a valid proof.** Jiang said he was waiting for other mathematicians to point out the obvious errors in Wiles' proof of FLT.

- **蒋春暄比较仔细地研究了怀尔斯对于费马大定理的证明后，才发现怀尔斯对费马大定理非常长的证明实际上仍然有严重的明显的漏洞，不是一个有效的证明**。蒋春暄说他一直在等待其它的数学家指出怀尔斯对费马大定理的证明的明显漏洞。

- During the discussions, a few overseas mathematical researchers asked Jiang Chun-xuan, if this is the case, can you write another convincing "Disprove Wiles' Proof of Fermat's Last Theorem"? Jiang Chun-xuan agreed to this request.

- 讨论中，国外几位数学研究者问蒋春暄，既然这样，你能否再写一篇非常有说服力的《怀尔斯对费马大定理的证明之否定》？蒋春暄对此表示同意。

- A few overseas mathematical researchers indicated, after Jiang Chun-xuan writes the "Disprove Wiles' Proof of Fermat's Last Theorem", they would like together with Jiang Chun-xuan's proof of FLT published in China in early 1992, carefully review them together with other mathematicians of their country.

- 国外几位数学研究者表示，等蒋春暄将《怀尔斯对费马大定理的证明之否定》论文写出来以后，他们愿意将它与蒋春暄 1992 年初在中国发表的对费马大定理的证明论文一起与本国的数学家共同认真研究。

- When I was writing this paper, I especially noticed such news: The China Mathematics Society will hold their 70th Anniversary Annual Symposium in Shangdong Weihai during July 25-29, 2005, and have especially invited Wiles who received the Field Award due to him "being the first to complete proof of Fermat's Last Theorem. What will happen next, we will patiently wait and see.

- 作者编写本文时特别注意到这样的消息：中国数学会于 2005 年 7 月 25 日至 29 日在山东威海举行《中国数学会七十周年年会》，特地邀请已经因"世界上第一个完成费马大定理证明"荣获菲尔兹奖的英国数学家威尔思〔**A. Wiles**〕出席。欲知后事如何，我们耐心等待。

After I wrote the above reports, I noticed some further news posted on June 3rd by the People's Website (the website of the Peoples Daily in China) from Hong Kong as follows:

写了上述报道之后，我注意到人民网〔中国《人民日报》的网站〕香港 6 月 3 日报道的下述消息：

- The Shao Yi-fu Prize Foundation held a press conference this afternoon (June 3, 2005), on the meeting, Prof. Yang Zhen-ning, Director of the Shao Yi-fu Prize Foundation, Chairman of the Evaluation & Examination Committee, announced the name list of the persons to receive the 2005 prizes. The three prizes will be awarded to four outstanding scholars from USA, Switzerland and England.

- 邵逸夫奖基金会今天〔2005 年 6 月 3 日〕下午举行新闻发布会，会上，邵逸夫奖基金会理事、评审会主席杨振宁教授公布了 2005 年得奖人名单，三项奖项授予来自美国、瑞士和英国的四位杰出学者。

- The Mathematic Science Prize will be awarded to Prof. Andrews J. Wiles, Princeton University, USA, to honor him for his proof of Fermat's Last Theorem, solving this difficult problem puzzling the world mathematics community for 300 years.

- 数学科学奖授予美国普林斯顿大学数学系教授安德鲁·怀尔斯教授，为表彰他证明了费马最后定理，解决了这个困扰世界数学界长达 300 多年的难题。

- It is learnt that the "Shao Yi-fu Reward" was established in 2002, with prizes in three fields at present, respectively: Astronomy, Life Science & Medical Science, and Mathematical Science. The prizes are awarded once each year, each amounting to USD1 million. This year is the 2nd year awarding these prizes, the prize awarding ceremony will be held in September 2005.

- 据悉，"邵逸夫奖"于 2002 年成立，目前有三个奖项，分别为：天文学、生命科学与医学、数学科学。每年颁奖一次，每项奖金 100 万美元。今年为该项大奖的第二届，颁奖典礼预定于九月举行。

Seeing this news, on July 25, 2005, I wrote an email and sent it to the email address of the Secretary Office of the Shao Yi-fu Prize (☞ info@shawprize.org2005), and also sent it to the email address of Prof. Yang Zhen-ning (☞ yang@castu.tsinghua.edu.cn) and stated the following:

看到该消息，我于 2005 年 7 月 25 日先向邵逸夫奖秘书处以及杨振宁教授的的电子邮件地址〔 ☞ info@shawprize.org2005 和 ☞ yang@castu.tsinghua.edu.cn〕发去电子邮件汇报上述情况并通报如下：

- Accordingly, I am reporting the above situation to you, and inquire the following question for you and Mr. Shao Yi-fu to consider:

- 为此，将上述情况通报你们，并提出如下问题供你们与邵逸夫先生考虑：

- After Jiang Chun-xuan writes his "Disprove Wile's Proof of Fermat's Last Theorem" with full evidence, what are you going to do?

- 蒋春暄证据充分的《怀尔斯对费马大定理的证明之否定》论文写出来以后，你们将如何办？

- Will you collect the "(Shao Yi-fu) Mathematical Science Prize" mistakenly awarded to Wiles back? Or will you repeatedly award this prize to the Chinese number theory mathematician Jiang Chun-xuan?

- 是否将错误地颁发给怀尔斯的"〔邵逸夫〕数学科学奖"收回？还是将该奖重复颁布给中国数论学家蒋春暄？

- Regarding myself, please read my paper "Healthy & Rapid Development of Chinese Science & Technology, Economy and Society Call for Innovation Achievements Bringing Challenges to Traditional Basic Theories of Science and Technology" published by "Science Impact On Society" (No.2 issue 2004).

- 关于我自己，请看中国科学院《科学对社会的影响》刊物 2004 年第 2 期上发表的我的文章**《中国科学技术、经济和社会的高速健康发展呼唤向传统科学技术基本理论提出挑战的科技创新成果》**

- This paper is available on the Internet at the following web-page address:

- 可以在网上如下网址看到：

☞

http://www.chinainfo.gov.cn/data/200408/1_20040824_87030.html

- It includes a brief self-introduction as follows:

- 其中有关于我的简要介绍如下：

- I was born in England. My mother was a British-Jew who loved China, a journalist for the Daily Worker before she passed away in 1948. My grandfather Chen You-ren (Eugene Chen) was a close comrade to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, a patriotic and revolutionary Chinese diplomat who contributed his whole life for the interest of the Chinese people. Before passing away, my father Chen Yi-fan (Jack Chen) held the position as the President of the Soong Ching-ling Foundation of America, as well as a director of the board of the Soong Ching-ling Foundation of China. My uncle Chen Pei-shi (Percy Chen) held the position of a special invited committee member for the Hong Kong region of the China People's Political Consultancy Committee (CPPCC).

- 我出生于英国。我的母亲是一位热爱中国的英籍犹太人，1948 年去世前是英国《工人日报》的记者。我的祖父陈友仁是孙中山的亲密战友，爱国革命外交家，为中国人民的利益贡献了他的一生。去世前，我的父亲陈依范曾经担任过美国宋庆龄基金会总裁和中国宋庆龄基金会理事。我的伯父陈丕士曾经担任过全国政协香港地区特邀委员。

- In early 1950, my father was invited from London to come to Beijing to work for the foreign language news for new China, and brought me to China when I was eight years old. Since then, I have lived, studied and worked in China for 54 years (until 2004), seen by myself the great changes of China during these 54 years. Together with the Chinese people, I hope that the future development of science and technology, national economy and society of China not develops faster, but more important develops even better. This is my original intention in writing this paper.

- 1950 年初，我的父亲应邀从伦敦到北京参加新中国的对外宣传事业，将当时八岁的我带回中国。从那时起，我在中国已经生活、学习和工作了 54 年，亲历目睹中国 54 年来巨大的变化。与中国人民一起，我希望中国的科学技术、国民经济和社会今后的发展不但更快，更重要的是要发展的更好。这是我编写本文的初衷。

4/25/2016