Chunxuan Jiang—a Controversial Chinese Mathematician

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Recommended: Jiang Chunxuan
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Abstract: Chunxuan Jiang is a controversial mathematician in the history of modern mathematics. In China Jiang's work was completely repelled and been considered as pseudoscience. Jiang dedicates his work to Alma Mater (Beihang University) and China which rejected. China does not recognize Jiang work, and does not allow anyone to support Jiang work.

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Chunxuan Jiang is a controversial mathematician in the history of modern mathematics. In China Jiang's work was completely repelled and been considered as pseudoscience. Jiang dedicates his work to Alma Mater (Beihang University) and China which rejected. China does not recognize Jiang work, and does not allow anyone to support Jiang work.

Below are some achievements claimed by Jiang himself, which has not been acknowledged. Jiang took great interest in number theory and has been dedicated to the study of it in his spare time since 1973. He paid much attention to communicate with mathematicians both home and abroad. Through his 30 years' hard work, he achieved remarkable achievements in number theory, successfully solving several well-acknowledged tough mathematical problems using new mathematical methods: (1) Extended trigonometric function to prove the Fermat's Last Theorem; (2) Finding the Jiang's function $Jn(\omega)$ which reveals the nature of distribution of the prime number, thus proving the Goldbach Conjecture; (3) Disproved the Riemann hypothesis; (4) developed the Isonumber theory and established mathematic system of Isonumber that is to generalize the modern mathematics. Jiang work is the greatest mathematical discovery that was ever made.

Jiang learning aviation instrument manufacturing. In China Jiang no math teachers,no math friends, self-taught mathematician. Staff in the **Chinese Academy of Sciences** considered Jiang as an amateur, As a result, Jiang underwent long-term prejudice which was beyond expression: he was refused when he sent his paper to the authority in mathematics for advice; some authorities in mathematics even deem Jiang's paper as *'rubbish'*, some said that Jiang's study on number theory is something like *'going to the moon by a bicycle'*; editors in some famous mathematic journal in China rejected all papers submitted by Jiang.

Professor Santilli, the founder of hadronal theory, mathematician as well as editor of **Algebra•Group•Geometric**, attached highly importance to the papers sent by Jiang. The journal published Jiang's papers successively and published a monographic series on Jiang's number theory. In a letter Santilli wrote to Jiang, he said: 'I think you are **'the leader of a new number theory'** and I would like to take the opportunity to praise your work's potential value in the history of mathematics.' The editor-in-chief, George Weiss, when interviewed by *Science and Technology Daily*, deemed that: 'Jiang's work is innovative and of great importance. As far as all the mathematical reviews we've collected, Jiang's work has been examined by various mathematicians and they all deem Jiang as one of the most important scientist in number theory.'.

Meanwhile, the **Tiandirensheng Academic Lecture**, a non-profit organization aiming to promote the original and innovative development of China's science and technology as well as to create an academic contending atmosphere in China, held its 429th lecture on November 10, 2001 with a special seminar concerning *'Chunxuan Jiang phenomenon'*. The experts present at the seminar gave high evaluation of Jiang's academic work, which demonstrated sympathy and strong support while he was repelled by the domestic peers. In order to further the debate, the **Tiandirensheng Academic Lecture** held its 439th lecture on December 5, 2001 with the topic *'query on Chunxuan Jiang phenomenon'*. Jiang's achievements on number theory were various.

Jiang is a highly controversial figure in science domain. Since the *Science and Technology Daily* published an article named: *'Was him(Jiang) whimsically want to go to the moon by a bicycle?'* in the first edition in October 25,

2001, the ***Tiandirensheng Academic Lecture*** in *The Institute for the History of Natural Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences* held three more seminars to discuss Jiang's phenomenon. In one of *Mathematics Reviews* issued in March 2004, Jiang's name and the title of his book ***Foundation of Santilli's Isonumber Theory-with Application to New Cryptograms, the Fermat's Last Theorem and the Goldbach's Conjecture***, were listed number one in the catalog of number theory: MR2004c:11001。 Paul Erdős once said: 'It will be another million years, at least, before we understand the primes'. Jiang, by introducing Jiang's functions, proved most of the problems related to the distribution of the prime number, so as to uncover the mysterious of prime number for humankind. He used several ways to prove the *Goldbach Conjecture*, three methods to disprove the *Riemann hypothesis* and fifty ways to prove the *Fermat's Last Theorem*. He obtained new functions from the process, which provide excellent mathematical tool for human to further understand and reform nature that can be used for a long time.

  Santilli wrote the foreword for Jiang's book. Santilli wrote: 'I would like also to congratulate Professor Jiang for the simply monumental work he has done in this monograph, work that, to my best knowledge, has no prior occurrence in the history of number theory in regard to joint novelty, dimension, diversification, articulation and implications.'

Jiang was regarded *"dangerous"* by some mathematicians. Besides Jiang claimed he proves the the *Goldbach Conjecture* and the *Fermat's Last Theorem*, he also disprove the *Riemann hypothesis*, which is the foundation of modern number theory.

Jiang was the Gold medal winner of *Telesio -Galilei Academy of Science* in 2009. As was reported by the news in *Reuters*, the award is of international domain. It was awarded to the person who makes an outstanding contribution to the fields ofscience, medicine, social science. Therefore the awards attracted attentioninternationally.

The original awards announcement is as follows:

Telesio -Galilei Academy of Science，Gold medal winners 2009：Jiang Chunxuan is known for the developed of new number theoretic tools to help in the solution of known fundamental problems in number theory. The fundamental motivation of Jiang to develop a number theory different from the one with which most are familiar results from recent claim that the Riemann Hypothesis, which lies at the foundations of all prime number theories, is false, that all calculations done to improve it are false, and that the entire speculative theory done through it is false. Also, he has taken on board many of the mathematical ideas associated with hadronic mathematics as proposed by Santilli. He has made contributions to Isonumber theory which is developed as a result of contact with Santilli. However, probably, his greatest achievement lies in proof of Fermat's last theorem – something still to receive wide recognition.

> Chunxuan Jiang, a person explores the nature in his own unique way. He didn't care other people's way of exploring the nature, which is the reason he seldom referenced other people's work.

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