There are two books in history. The first is Gauss book and the second is Jiang book

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Abstract: There are two books in history. The first book is Gauss book < Disquisitions of Arithmetic > published in 1801. Contents are congruent and law of quadratic reciprocity. The second book is Jiang book < Foundations of Santilli isonumber theory with applications to new cryptgrams, Fermat theorem and Goldbach conjecture > Inter.Acad. Press, America-Europe-Asia (2002) (available in the PDF also http://www.i-b-r.org/docs/jiang.pdf). The Contents are Santilli isonumber theory, Jiang function $Jn (w)$, complex trigonometric functions and complex hyperbolic functions. These two number theory books are the summary of the authors own independent research results. These results were not invented by the author in the past and laid the foundation for number   theory. Jiang Book Exceeds Gauss Book.

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World Mathematics Building was built on the beach, not very solid, and then a heavy blow, the consequences can be imagined. Of course, the premise is that Jiang achievements are true. We do not rule out the possibility that, like most scientists in history, they were unknown, unnoticed before their lives, but after their deaths, they received much attention and great influence. This is tragedy, but it is a common phenomenon. Maybe professor Jiang will become such a historical figure.

蒋春暄

（美国）桑蒂利教授2014年7月18日致蒋春瑄的信

桑蒂利教授强调："反对我们的研究的阶段正在过去，你应当知道我们现在获得学术界很大的支持。例如，我们最近在挪威举行的会议期间作为我们的荣誉，为（第10届大会工程、宇航与科学数学问题）大会组织了一项完整的"桑蒂利数学"专题介绍，其中对您在iso数学上杰出的工作进行了讨论。请告诉我，您是否有时间出席9月22日至26日我们即将在希腊举行的会议，由我们对您提供经费支持。"

为贬低1979年以来一直支持蒋春暄的桑蒂利教授，方舟子竭力丑化："一位科学狂人。一位科学狂人的评语，能有什么可信度？"

方舟子意图何在？阻止中国科技界认识桑蒂利教授及其"强子力学"原始创新科技成就，阻止中国年轻数学家认识蒋春瑄协助桑蒂利教授建立iso-数学基础理论杰出成就，阻止中国工程界认识iso数学在物理、化学、生物学、宇航等领域的巨大应用价值与强大效能。

Jiang Book ranked first in M R (Mathematics Review)
MR2004c:11001

The world   most famous mathematics magazine M R introduced Jiang Chunxuan mathematics monograph. It is surprising that Jiang Chunxuan work can be published in Mathematics Review, because it was originally regarded as garbage paper by some professionals in China. However, it is also noted that the Mathematics Review did not make any comments on Jiang mathematical works. This spring and autumn writing style of Mathematical Review is interesting: if Jiang achievements are of no value, they are really garbage paper, why does Mathematical Review introduce Jiang Chunxuan? If Jiang Chunxuan mathematical proof is correct, why does the Mathematical Review hold its ground? It is hard to figure out. Is the real value of Jiang Chunxuan mathematical achievements really not clear to anyone now, whether it is a success or a failure, and can only be left to future generations to judge?

In China, science always has clear boundaries .Russian important mathematical papers are published in Mathematical Review by Russian mathematicians. Jiang Chunxuan book should be published in Mathematics Review by Chinese mathematicians. But up to now, Chinese mathematicians still do not recognize his work. Even Chinese Mathematics Digest refuses to introduce this epoch-making book, neither at home nor abroad. Mathematics Review thinks this book is too important and they have the obligation to do so.

Jiang Chunxuan is a highly controversial figure in the scientific community. Since the first edition of Science

and Technology Daily on October 25, 2001, "Does he want to ride a bicycle to the moon?"》 After the article, the Academic Lecture of Natural Sciences History Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has organized three discussions on Jiang Chunxuan phenomenon. Discussions on Jiang Chunxuan phenomenon were also included in the 2002 Graduate Examination of the Institute as part of the examination.

On july Jiang Chunxuan called and told reporters excitedly that his mathematics monograph published by American International Science Publishing House was included in the world most famous mathematics magazine, American Mathematics Review. In the Mathematical Review published in March 2004, Jiang Chunxuan name and the title of his book "foundations of Ｓantilli Iso Number Theory - Applied to New Code, Fermat Theorem and Goldbach Conjecture" ranked first in the category of "Number Theory": MR2004c:11001.Behind it are several famous books on number theory. Academician Wang Yuan Title "Goldbach Conjecture" ranks 187th in the category of number theory: MR2004c: 11187.Mathematical Review lists five chapters of the book: Chapter 1 is Foundation of the first kind of Santilli ISO number theory. Chapter two is the foundation of the second kind of Santilli ISO number theory. Chapter three is Fermat theorem and its application. Chapter four is the proof of Goldbach conjecture with only a part of prime number. Chapter five is Santilli cryptography theory. Jiang Chunxuan, an amateur mathematician, ranked first in the American Mathematics Review, an unprecedented event in China. He has not spent a penny of China"research funds"! This book is the future of world mathematics. If you want to be a 21st century mathematician, you can find research directions in this book.

Paul Erdos said, "It will be another million years ,at least, before we understand the primes"."Mathematicians have tried in vain to discover some order in the sequence of prime numbers but we have every reason to believe that there are some mysteries which the human mind will never penetrate" Euler said. In this book, Jiang Chunxuan introduces a new number theory function. Almost solve most of the problem of prime distribution, thus solving the mystery of human beings. Goldbach conjecture is proved in more than ten ways, and Riemann hypothesis is negated in three ways. Fifty methods have been used to prove Fermat theorem, from which we can draw a conclusion that functions can be used for thousands of years by human beings, and provide a very good mathematical tool for human beings to further understand and reform the nature. This is also the only correct mathematical tool to prove Fermat theorem. Other methods can not prove Fermat theorem, including Wiles method. Mathematics Review also mentions Santilli preface to the book. In his preface, Santilli said, "I would like also to congratulate Professor Jiang for the simply monumental work he has done in the 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. I have no doubt that professor jiang monograph creates a new era in number theory which encompasses and includes as particular case all preceding work in the field."

Jiang Chunxuan is regarded as a "dangerous" figure by some mathematicians.In addition to his claim to prove Fermat theorem and Goldbach conjecture, two of the world mathematical puzzles, it is even more shocking that he negates the Riemann hypothesis, which is regarded as the basis of all present-day number theory. In an e-mail from Chen Yiwen, an English-Chinese consultant to the Professional Committee on Natural Disaster Prediction of the Chinese Geophysical Society from January 31, 2004, Santilli highly praised Jiang Chunxuan: "I believe this is truly a historic contribution and a great honor for China. We are trying to publicize the paper as much as possible. In your area, please do the same. In addition, as Professor Jiang correctly stated in his paper, the Riemann hypothesis, which was

assumed to be the basis of numerous mathematical conjectures, has now been denied by Professor Jiang and replaced by the structure he has proved . This situation means that the enormous academic interests currently established on the basis of Riemann hypothesis will lead to opposition to Professor Jiang   lifelong work. Santilli suggested that "it is important for Chinese authorities to help so that Professor Jiang can attend important math conferences."In 2002, the World Conference of Mathematicians was held in China. Jiang Chunxuan was not invited to attend. Santilli spared no effort to publicize Jiang   achievements in Mathematics in the Hong Kong Branch.In an e-mail to Jiang, he said, "At the World Conference of Mathematicians, I did introduce your book as ;real revolution, which led to the decline of traditional number theory.;

2001"Jiang Chunxuan Phenomenon" was questioned in "The Academic Lecture of Heaven, Earth and Life" on December 5.When Zhang Lihua, a researcher of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, questioned Jiang Chunxuan academic achievements, he put forward the hypothesis that if Jiang Chunxuan achievements were true, it would be a disaster for modern mathematics. World Mathematics Building was built on the beach, not very solid, and then a heavy blow, the consequences can be imagined. Of course, the premise is that Jiang achievements are true. We do not rule out the possibility that, like most scientists in history, they were unknown, unnoticed before their lives, but after their deaths, they received much attention and great influence. This is tragedy, but it is a common phenomenon. Maybe Professor Jiang will become such a historical figure. In the questioning, Zhang Lihua provided a large amount of data to prove that Jiang paper was not published in a mathematical magazine belonging to the SCI index; Jiang   supporter, Santilli, was not a mathematician, but a physicist; and Santilli Institute was not an American public institute. For Zhang Lihua query, some people questioned the doubters at the meeting: why did the query about Jiang Chunxuan achievements not aim at

Jiang Chunxuan mathematical paper itself, but at whether the magazine published by the paper belongs to SCI, whether Jiang supporter Santili is an authority, whether the Santilli Institute is public or private? Whether this is questioning Jiang Chunxuan academic achievements or Santilli   .Santilli is an American physicist and the founder of hadron theory. As a physicist, he showed great enthusiasm for mathematics, which is why he supported Jiang.In 1993, Santilli announced to the world that he hoped that mathematicians would study the basic ISO number theory of ISO mathematics. Finally, Jiang Chunxuan completed Santilli ISO number theory. Our mathematics today is a special case of ISO mathematics. In order to thank Jiang Chunxuan, Santilli decided to publish all of Jiang Chunxuan achievements in the United States. Now mathematicians all over the world are reading this book It is said that Danish doctors are also reading this book. To this day, no mathematician has questioned it, because the content of this book can not be found in all contemporary mathematics books, all of which are innovative.

The book has been accessed online: http://www.i-b-r.org, National Library Collection, No. 2-2003, O156, J61.Santilli visited the Institute of Mathematics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1997 and wrote back to the United States to ask Jiang Chunxuan to write a book. Since 2002, our colleagues have been waiting for your book to be published by email. Jiang Chunxuan has written an outline, prepared to write four chapters, printed while writing, and sent it to the United States in more than a month. This is a book without draft. Santilli emailed him to add a section of ISO cryptography theory to the first chapter. Without this part, Jiang Chunxuan would not publish it. It took only 20 days for Jiang Chunxuan to learn and write ISO cryptography theory. Santilli was satisfied to be included in Chapter 5.The book was reviewed in the United States for two years and published in 2002.In the last section of the first chapter, the periodic table of elements is studied by

number theory. It is proved that the last stable element in nature is element 92 uranium, and the stable island of overweight elements does not exist. Santilli uses Jiang Chunxuan periodic table as the cover and cover of the book. A physicist said, "The most important thing in this book is not mathematics but physics. The conclusion is in line with practice. It is more important than Fermat theorem. With this achievement, you can win the Nobel Prize in Physics. Like Euler, Gauss, Newton and Einstein, Jiang Chunxuan worked alone. Because they are all engaged in pioneering work, no one cooperates with them.

I am a doctoral student in Harvard Mathematics Department. I am very excited to see Mr. Jiang achievements.   You are our pride in China. You can be said to be the greatest genius in the history of mathematics (I thought it was Gauss before). Letters dated 12-17, 2006.

Jiang works exceed   Gauss works

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