The Complete Conquest of the Seven Millennium Problems

and Their Corresponding Fields of Technological Knowledge

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DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.22734129

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September 2026

Abstract

This paper presents a cross-disciplinary alignment framework extending from mathematical geometry and physical phenomena to tangible engineering. The seven Millennium Prize Problems belong to topology, algebraic geometry, number theory, quantum field theory, fluid mechanics, and computational complexity. Yet when reconsidered through space, structure, fields, flow, scale, singularity, stability, search, and verifiability, they reveal a comparable geometric language. In this paper, "complete conquest" is the name given within this research framework to the completed global geometric-physical alignment of all seven problems and to the construction of a subsequent engineering knowledge chain. The objective is not to stop at the seven problems, but to continue toward aerodynamics, thermal control, urban microclimates, mechanical engineering, biomimetic machinery, and adaptive structures. The final section uses the global asset enthusiasm of the 1980s as a historical mirror for the contemporary AI wave, examining the tension among financing, valuation, computing infrastructure, energy, and the physical Earth. Technological progress, it argues, should not be measured solely by financial figures or computational scale, but must return to a world that can be observed, measured, falsified, and engineered.

Keywords: Millennium Prize Problems; mathematical geometry; physical mapping; Earth system; aerodynamics; thermodynamics; biomimetic engineering; artificial intelligence; asset expansion

1 Introduction: From Symbolic Enumeration to the Living Classroom of Earth

The Millennium Prize Problems occupy some of the highest ground in modern mathematics. Each reaches into the deepest structure of its field. Yet when research is reduced to symbolic manipulation, computational scale, and ever larger search spaces, a more basic question can disappear: what structures are these formalisms ultimately trying to describe?

My research route begins not with equations but with the visible world. Training in art and design encourages perception of shape, proportion, density, flow, boundaries, aggregation, rupture, and dissipation before formal language is introduced. The resulting knowledge chain is therefore not simply "equation to more calculation," but

$$\boxed{\text{Physical Phenomenon} \longleftrightarrow \text{Mathematical Geometry} \longleftrightarrow \text{Equation} \longleftrightarrow \text{Measurable Engineering}}. \tag{1}$$

Earth is not an illustration of mathematics. It is a continuously evolving physical system with real time, boundary conditions, dissipation, phase transitions, and energy exchange. Returning the seven problems to this living classroom reconnects abstract structure with physical reality.

2 Geometric-Physical Alignment of the Seven Problems

Problem	**Mathematical / geometric core**	**Physical and engineering continuation**
Poincaré Conjecture	Topology of closed simply connected 3-manifolds and the 3-sphere, $M \cong S^3$.	Closed domains, containing geometries for flow, air-circulation chambers, and convective pathways.
Hodge Conjecture	Correspondence between Hodge classes and algebraic cycles.	Geometric carriers, biomimetic skeletal structures, porous stress networks, and microstructured heat-transfer arrays.
Riemann Hypothesis	Whether every nontrivial zero lies on $\mathrm{Re}(\rho) = \frac{1}{2}$.	Comparative study of waves, spectra, resonance, periodicity, and critical distributions.
Birch–Swinnerton-Dyer	Relation between the rank of rational points on an elliptic curve and the order of vanishing of $L(E, s)$ at $s = 1$.	Stable trajectories, multi-axis linkages, and engineering mappings between discrete points and continuous curves.
Yang–Mills and Mass Gap	Fields, connections, curvature, and the existence of a positive mass gap in quantum Yang–Mills theory.	Field and energy structures, electromagnetic interfaces, and cross-scale energy research.

Navier–Stokes	Global existence and smoothness for three-dimensional incompressible fluid equations.	Atmospheric flow, vortices, turbulence, natural convection, flow guidance, and thermal control.
P vs NP	Whether efficiently verifiable solutions are also efficiently solvable, $P \stackrel{?}{=} NP$.	Search spaces, optimization, adaptive structures, and dynamic allocation of thermal loads.

The seven problems are not one mathematical problem, nor can visual similarity substitute for formal equivalence. The alignment instead establishes a shared observational frame:

$$\boxed{\text{Space} \to \text{Structure} \to \text{Field} \to \text{Flow} \to \text{Scale} \to \text{Singularity / Degeneracy} \to \text{Search and Verification}}. \tag{2}$$

This makes it possible to ask a further question: when abstract mathematical structures enter the physical world, which relations survive, and which are cut off by materials, friction, phase transitions, heat exchange, and finite resources?

3 From Abstract Geometry Back to Physical Time

A parameter t in mathematics is not automatically physical time. In Ricci flow, t is a geometric evolution parameter; in the Navier–Stokes equations, time directly participates in physical fluid evolution. Earth systems go further: they have observable histories. A tropical cyclone can pass from nonexistence to disturbance, formation, organization, intensification, peak strength, decay, and dissipation.

Let $E(t)$ denote an Earth state assembled from finite observations. The research object is then

$$E(t-\Delta t) \longrightarrow E(t) \longrightarrow E(t+\Delta t). \tag{3}$$

Temperature, pressure, velocity, humidity, chemical concentrations, oceans, ice, population, and energy activity may all enter that state. Mathematics may push limits toward arbitrarily small or large scales; the physical Earth supplies friction, finite sea-surface temperatures, moisture availability, terrain, wind shear, phase changes, and radiation. The question therefore shifts from "how far can the equation go?" to "how far does nature permit the modeled structure to go?"

4 Continuing from the Seven Problems into Engineering

The seven problems should not remain suspended in a mathematical hall. The purpose of geometric-physical alignment is to continue the foundational structures into engineering:

$$\boxed{\text{Geometry} \to \text{Physics} \to \text{Dynamics} \to \text{Control} \to \text{Engineering} \to \text{Biomimetics}}. \tag{4}$$

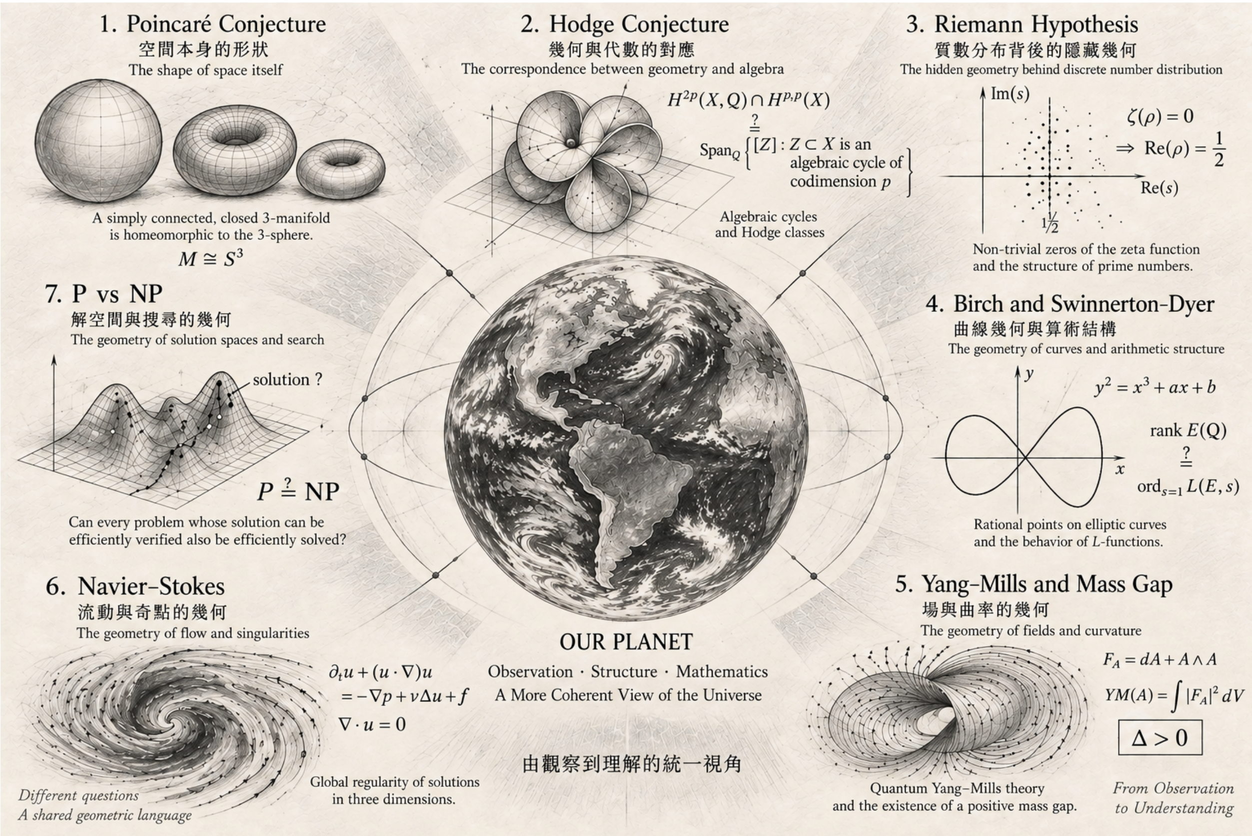

Figure 1: Geometric visual alignment of the seven Millennium problems. Earth occupies the common observational field of “Observation–Structure–Mathematics.” The figure represents a structural research map; visual resemblance is not used as a substitute for formal proof.

數學連結自然
工程創造未來
Mathematics Connects Nature
Engineering Creates a Better Future
千禧年七大題的全攻克以及再對應的科技知識領域
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觀察・結構・數學・工程 —— 由理解到實踐，走向更好的地球
Observation · Structure · Mathematics · Engineering — From Understanding to a Better Earth
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1. Poincaré Conjecture 空間本身的形狀
The shape of space itself
對應領域
進階空氣動力學
大氣熱對流結構
Advanced Aerodynamics & Convection
任何單連通的閉合三維流形都同胚於三維球面。
$M \cong S^3$
A simply connected, closed 3-manifold is homeomorphic to the 3-sphere.
2. Hodge Conjecture 幾何與代數的對應
The correspondence between geometry and algebra
$H^{2p}(X, \mathbb{Q}) \cap H^{p,p}(X)$
$\mathrm{Span}_{\mathbb{Q}} \left\{ [Z] : Z \subset X \text{ is an algebraic cycle of codimension } p \right\}$
對應領域
仿生機械工程
材料與微結構
Biomimetic Engineering & Material Structures
霍奇類與代數循環之間的對應。
The correspondence between Hodge classes and algebraic cycles.
3. Riemann Hypothesis 質數分布背後的隱藏幾何
The hidden geometry behind discrete number distribution
Im(s)
Re(s)
1/2
$\zeta(\rho) = 0 \Rightarrow \mathrm{Re}(\rho) = \frac{1}{2}$
對應領域
波動控制
聲學與氣候系統
Wave Control & Climate Systems
黎曼 ζ 函數所有非平凡零點的實部皆為 1/2。
All non-trivial zeros of the zeta function have real part 1/2.
7. P vs NP 解空間與搜尋的幾何
The geometry of solution spaces and search
$P \stackrel{?}{=} NP$
對應領域
自適應機械
熱分配最佳化
Adaptive Structures & Thermal Optimization
每一個可以有效驗證的問題
是否也可以有效求解？
Can every problem whose solution can be efficiently verified also be efficiently solved?
我們的地球
OUR PLANET
觀察・結構・數學・工程
Observation · Structure
Mathematics · Engineering
一個更具整合的宇宙視角
A More Coherent View of the Universe
4. Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer 曲線幾何與算術結構
The geometry of curves and arithmetic structure
y
x
$y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$
$\mathrm{rank}\, E(\mathbb{Q}) \stackrel{?}{=} \mathrm{ord}_{s=1} L(E, s)$
對應領域
多軸機構設計
流線型工程
Multi-axis Mechanisms & Streamlined Design
橢圓曲線的有理點秩與 L 函數在 $s=1$ 的消失階數之間的關係。
Relation between the rank of rational points and the order of vanishing of $L(E, s)$ at $s = 1$.
6. Navier–Stokes 流動與奇點的幾何
The geometry of flow and singularities
$\partial_t \boldsymbol{u} + (\boldsymbol{u} \cdot \nabla)\boldsymbol{u} = -\nabla p + \nu \Delta u + f$
$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} = 0$
對應領域
空氣動力學
溫控與城市氣流
Aerodynamics & Thermal Control
三維不可壓縮流體方程組的全域存在性與光滑性。
Global existence and smoothness for the three-dimensional incompressible fluid equations.
5. Yang–Mills and Mass Gap 場與曲率的幾何
The geometry of fields and curvature
$F_A = dA + A \wedge A$
$YM(A) = \int |F_A|^2 \, dV$
$\boxed{\Delta > 0}$
對應領域
熱力學與熱能控制
電磁場工程
Thermal Engineering & Energy Systems
楊–米爾斯理論存在正的質量間隙。
The existence of a positive mass gap in quantum Yang-Mills theory.
三大進階工程體系 Three Advanced Engineering Systems
進階空氣動力學與熱對流引擎
Advanced Aerodynamics & Convection Engines
組合對應：1 + 6 + 3
無風扇自然對流・渦流控制・城市降溫
熱力學溫控與城市廢熱循環
Thermal Engineering & Heat Mitigation
組合對應：5 + 6 + 7
廢熱回收・能源轉化・微氣候調節
仿生機械工程與自適應結構
Bionic Mechanical & Adaptive Structures
組合對應：2 + 4 + 7
仿生結構・材料優化・自適應機械
記取 1980 年代的全球資產狂熱
Lessons from the Global Asset Mania of the 1980s
從發達國家的金融泡沫，到轉型國家的制度模仿。
我們現在就在 AI 浪潮中迷失了方向，
被股市的帳面數字催眠著。
AI 擴張的背後，是融資和資本的推動；
真正承受成本的，是能源、資源、環境與地球。
科技的進步，不應只用財務 數字或算力規模來衡量，
而應回到可以觀察、量測、驗證與實際工程實現的世界。
From financial bubbles in developed countries to institutional imitation in trantitoning ecoonmies. Today we are again losing our direction in the AI wave, hypnotized by stock market numbers. Behind AI expansion lies financing and capital. Ultimately, the cost is borne by energy, resources, the environment, and the Earth.
AI
STOCK
FINANCING
VALUATION
DATA CENTER
ENERGY
HEAT
OUR PLANET
真正的進步，是留下一個可以持續存在的地球
Real progress is to leave a livable Earth for the future.

4.1 Advanced Aerodynamics and Thermal Convection Engines

Navier–Stokes, Poincaré, and Riemann provide entry points through flow, space, and spectral structure. Subsequent engineering questions include closed air-circulation chambers, passive thermal-convection pathways, pulsation and noise control, boundary-layer behavior, vortex management, and urban airflow guidance. Engineering requires conversion of geometric intuition into measurable variables: curvature, cross-section, inlet and outlet geometry, velocity u, pressure p, temperature T, heat flux Q, drag, and energy consumption.

4.2 Thermal Control and Urban Waste-Heat Circulation

Within this framework, Yang–Mills, Navier–Stokes, and P vs NP provide conceptual entry points through fields, flow, and search/allocation. Engineering then returns to actual heat budgets. Chips, buildings, roads, transport, equipment, vegetation, water, and the atmosphere exchange energy. Heat cannot be erased on a balance sheet; it can only be transferred, stored, converted, or transported. Future work should therefore measure temperature gradients, heat flux, humidity, velocity, radiation, and energy input, then test how natural ventilation, shading, water, vertical vegetation, low-illumination urban design, and material choices alter local thermal conditions.

4.3 Biomimetic Mechanical Engineering and Adaptive Structures

Hodge, BSD, and P vs NP provide geometric, discrete/continuous, and search perspectives that can be continued into biomimetic machinery. Biomimetics is not merely the copying of appearance. It asks how natural systems jointly solve problems of form, material, load, flow, and environmental feedback. Wings, fish bodies, bones, vascular networks, leaf veins, and insect wings can be translated into porous load-bearing structures, low-drag forms, flexible linkages, material allocation, and adaptive control.

5 Beyond Brute-Force Computation: Understanding Before Expansion

Artificial intelligence allows unprecedented processing of literature, equations, software, images, and data. This is a major capability, but more computation is not identical to more understanding. Every computation requires chips, electricity, cooling, land, materials, and infrastructure. The digital world remains subject to physical thermodynamics.

The alternative proposed here is not to reject computation, but to identify structure before deciding what computation is necessary:

$$\boxed{\text{Observation} \rightarrow \text{Pattern} \rightarrow \text{Geometry} \rightarrow \text{Formalization} \rightarrow \text{Calculation} \rightarrow \text{Physical Test}}. \tag{5}$$

AI can then amplify understanding rather than turning computational scale into an end in itself.

6 Remembering the Global Asset Enthusiasm of the 1980s: From Financial Bubbles to Institutional Imitation

The 1980s can serve as a historical mirror. As financial liberalization, rising asset prices, and cross-border capital flows became part of the era's narrative, several developed economies experienced pronounced asset-price expansion. During the same period and afterward, different transition economies learned from, imported, or reassembled market institutions. These histories were not identical. Their common lesson is more general: when a price signal, institutional model, or growth regime becomes spectacularly successful, societies can begin to confuse rising prices with rising underlying value, and can imitate arrangements without reproducing the conditions that made them work.

Today's AI wave contains genuinely new technologies and should not simply be equated with the 1980s. Yet a structural resemblance deserves attention. AI expansion is powered not only by algorithms but also by financing, capital expenditure, chip supply, data centers, power grids, land, cooling, and market valuation. When share prices, market capitalization, funding rounds, GPU counts, and model scale become the most visible indicators, society risks being hypnotized by balance-sheet numbers and mistaking the market's pricing of future expectations for knowledge already achieved.

One reinforcing loop can be written as

$$\text{Financing} \to \text{AI Infrastructure} \to \text{Compute Expansion} \to \text{Market Expectations} \to \text{Valuation / Refinancing}. \tag{6}$$

Outside the balance sheet, however, another chain cannot be deleted:

$$\boxed{\text{Compute} \to \text{Electricity} + \text{Chips} + \text{Materials} + \text{Cooling} + \text{Land} \to \text{Heat and Resource Load} \to \text{Earth}}. \tag{7}$$

Finance can reprice risk, firms can trade assets, and markets can discount expectations, but these mechanisms cannot make joules, watts, material demand, or waste heat disappear from the physical world. Balance-sheet growth may be abstract; the physical consequences borne by Earth are not.

7 Verification and the Continuity of Knowledge

For this framework to be inherited, levels of claim must remain distinct:

$$\boxed{\text{Analogy} \neq \text{Structural Mapping} \neq \text{Physical Law} \neq \text{Mathematical Proof}}. \tag{8}$$

Visual resemblance can generate a question. Stable correspondence among variables can support structural mapping. Measurable predictions can become physical hypotheses. Reproducible experiments can enter engineering. Formal proofs must still be checked step by step within their respective mathematical systems. This boundary does not weaken cross-disciplinary intuition; it makes intuition preservable, falsifiable, correctable, and transferable.

8 Conclusion: The Seven Problems Are Not an Endpoint but a Door

This synthesis does not return the seven problems to seven isolated answer sheets. It places them in a knowledge chain that can continue. Space, geometry, fields, flow, scale, stability, search, and verification are highly abstracted in mathematics; on Earth they occur every day through atmosphere, oceans, heat, materials, life, and engineering.

If the seven problems remain suspended in a distant hall, aerodynamics, thermal control, heat exchange, mechanical engineering, and biomimetic engineering can appear disconnected from them. “Complete conquest” is therefore treated here as a handoff point: preserve the geometric-physical framework already constructed, then allow subsequent work to move into devices, measurements, prototypes, and engineering verification.

The central danger of the AI era is not artificial intelligence itself, but the possibility that expansion becomes confused with direction. Financing can expand, models can expand, data centers can expand, and market capitalization can expand; Earth’s physical conditions do not disappear because the numbers on a balance sheet grow. With mathematics, physics, and artificial intelligence already this powerful, the next step should not merely be a larger balance sheet. These capabilities should return to fluids, heat, materials, life, and the only inhabited planet we possess.

Turn our intelligence and attention away from knowledge frozen on paper, and toward Earth as a living classroom of knowledge.