Este un *om al renașterii*

de Ligya DIACONESCU

Prof. univ. dr. Florentin Smarandache este un creator *polivalent* — el este autorul, co-autorul, editorul, sau co-editorul a **143 de cărți** și a peste **180 de lucrări științifice**.

Pe 10 decembrie 2012 a împlinit 58 de ani, este născut in județul Vâlcea. Lucrează ca profesor de matematică la University of New Mexico, Gallup Campus, USA.

Este un *om al renașterii* pentru că a publicat în foarte multe domenii: **matematică** (teoria numerelor, statistică, geometrie non-Euclidiană), **computere** (inteligență artificială, fuziunea informației), **fizică** (fizica cuantică, fizica particulelor), **economie** (economie culturală, teoria poly-emporium), **filosofie** (neutrosofie - o generalizare a dialecticii, logica neutrosofică - o generalizare a logicii fuzzy intuiționiste), **literatură** (poezie, proză, roman, eseuri, nuvele, drame, teatru pentru copii, traduceri), **artă** (desene experimentale, colaje, pictură de avangardă).

Dr. Smarandache este creatorul teoriei Dezert-Smarandache în Fuziunea Informației (matematică aplicată) împreună cu Dr. J. Dezert din Franța. Această teorie este cunoscută pe plan internațional și este folosită în robotică, medicină, armată, cibernetică. http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//DSmT.htm.

Structurile Algebrice Smarandache, precum monoid, semigrup, spațiu vectorial, algebră lineară etc. studenți de la IIT (Institutul Indian de Tehnologie) din Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India, au susținut și continuă să

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susțină teze de doctorat sub conducerea Dr. W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, care este una dintre colaboratorii săi în acest domeniu (vezi http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//algebra.htm).

Noțiunile Smarandache în Teoria Numerelor sunt cunoscute pe plan internațional: *șirurile Smarandache, funcțiile Smarandache, constantele Smarandache* (care sunt incluse în prestigioasa "CRC Encyclopedia of Mathematics" de E. Weinstein, publicată de CRC Press în Florida, SUA, 1998; vezi http://mathworld.wolfram.com/).

Noțiunile de funcții Smarandache sunt incluse *și* în "Handbook of Number Theory" de Jozsef Sandor, Springer-Verlag, 2006. http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//ScientiaMagna4no1.pdf, http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//ScientiaMagna4no3.pdf) http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//IJMC-3-2008.pdf).

Dr. Smarandache **este *editor asociat al jurnalului internațional* "Progress in Physics"**, care este tipărit și editat de UNM-Gallup, cu contribuții și sponsorizări internaționale de la diferite institute de cercetare nucleară din toată lumea. Vezi de pildă ediția din situl: http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//PP-03-2008.pdf.

În fizică el a creat noțiunea de "nematerie" (unmatter), a descoperit câteva paradoxuri cuantice Sorites, a folosit logica neutrosofică (care este o logica multivalentă) ca să extindă spațiile fizice. Împreună cu V. Christianto a extins ecuațiile lor diferențiale de la forma de cuaternion la forma de bicuaternion, vezi "Smarandache-Christianto potential" (http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//physics.htm).

În economie a scris împreună cu V. Christianto despre economia culturală ca o alternativă pentru țările subdezvoltate și a propus o teorie poly-emporium (http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//economics.htm).

În filosofie a făcut o sinteză a multiplelor idei și școli de gândiri filosofice contradictorii, extinzând dialectica lui Hegel la neutrosofie, care

înseamnă analiza nu numai a opozitelor, ci și a neutralităților care interacționează cu ele (http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//neutrosophy.htm).

În domeniul umanistic, Dr. Smarandache, este considerat *părintele "paradoxismului"* în literatură, care este o mișcare de avangardă bazată pe utilizarea extensivă în creații a antitezelor, oximoronilor, contradicțiilor, paradoxurilor. *El a publicat cinci Antologii Paradoxiste Internaționale* la care au contribuit sute de autori din întreaga lume (http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//a/Paradoxism.htm), (http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//a/theatre.htm).

Dr. Smarandache a făcut și artă electronică (folosind programe pe calculatoare), artă experimentală [aut-artă (outer-art)] și a pledat pentru unificarea teoriilor în artă (http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//a/oUTER-aRT.htm). A vizitat 34 de țări, despre care a scris în cărțile sale de călătorii, prezentând lucrări de specialitate la diverse conferințe științifice internaționale.

Universitatea de Stat din Arizona, Librăria Hayden, în Tempe, Arizona, SUA, găzduiește o colecție specială numită "The Florentin Smarandache Papers" care se întinde pe o lungime de peste 30 m.l., cu cărți, jurnale, manuscrise, documente, CD-uri, DVD-uri ale sale, sau despre lucrările sale. O altă colecție specială "The Florentin Smarandache Papers" se află la Universitatea Texas din Austin la Arhivele Matematicii Americane (în cadrul Centrului de Istorie Americană). Popularitatea domnului Smarandache în jurul lumii a crescut foarte mult și datorită faptului că siteul său profesional http://fs.gallup.unm.edu// are aproximativ un sfert de million de vizitatori pe lună, din peste 110 țări, conform statisticilor oficiale ale universității. Acesta este cel mai mare și cel mai vizitat site la UNM-Gallup. În acest site se află Biblioteca sa Digitală de Artă și Literatură ("Digital Library of Arts & Letters",

http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//eBooksLiterature.htm), care conţine multe cărţi de literatură, cărţi de artă şi albume, sau carţi despre creaţiile sale literare şi artistice, este vizitată de peste 100 de vizitatori pe zi.

Biblioteca sa Digitală de Ştiinţe ("Digital Library of Science", http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//eBooks-otherformats.htm), unde se gasesc publicate cărţile sale ştiinţifice şi de asemenea cărţi şi jurnale ale altor autori despre creaţia sa ştiinţifică, înregistrează peste 1.000 de vizitatori pe zi.

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Ligya Diaconescu, Romanians are Smart, Refined and Talented, Ed. Fortuna, Rm. Vâlcea, 137-140, 2013

He is a *Renaissance man*

by Ligya DIACONESCU

Dr. Florentin Smarandache is a *polymath*: as author, co-author, translator, co-translator, editor, or co-editor of **160 books** and **200 scientific papers and notes**.

Actually since he published in many fields, such as: **mathematics** (number theory, statistics, non-Euclidean geometry), **computer science** (artificial intelligence, information fusion), **physics** (quantum physics, particle physics), **economics** (cultural economics, poly-emporium theory), **philosophy** (neutrosophy – a generalization of dialectics, neutrosophic logic – a generalization of intuitionistic fuzzy logic), **social sciences** (political essays), **literature** (poetry, prose, essays, novel, dramas, children plays, translations), **arts** (avant-garde/experimental drawings, collages, paintings).

He works as a Professor of Mathematics at the University of New Mexico, Gallup Campus, USA.

On 22 September 2011, CERN researchers have partially proved Smarandache Hypothesis that there is no speed barrier in the universe, since the muon neutrino traveled faster than light.

Received the 2011 New Mexico Book Award for algebraic structures together with Dr. W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy. Received in 2011 **the *Doctor Honoris Causa*** diploma (Adjunct Professor) from Beijing Jiaotong University and from Academia DacoRomana from Bucharest. Received the 2010 Telesio-Galilei Gold Medal for Science at the University of Pecs, Hungary. He is also a member of Romanian-

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American Academy of Science. His books are to be found in Amazon.com, Amazon Kindle, Google Book Search, Library of Congress (Washington D. C.), and in many libraries around the world. In arXiv.org international scientific database, sustained by Cornell University, he together with co-authors has about 150 scientific papers.

Dr. Smarandache **is the creator of *Dezert-Smarandache Theory*** in Information Fusion (applied mathematics), together with Dr. J. Dezert from France. This theory is internationally known since it is used in robotics, medicine, military, cybernetics, and every year since 2003 he is invited to present tutorials and papers about it at Fusion International Conferences in Australia (2003), Sweden (2004), USA (2005), Italy (2006), Canada (2007), Germany (2008), or at Marcus Evans's Defense Seminars in Spain (2006), Belgium (2007), or at other universities (in Indonesia in 2006). He was invited speaker and sponsored by NASA in 2004 and by NATO in 2005. His papers are published by the Proceedings of these Conferences.

Many Ph D Theses have been sustained at universities in Canada, France, Italy, and a M. Sc. Thesis at Tehran University in Iran. See the site of DSmT that he designed and maintained himself at: http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//DSmT.htm.

In *Smarandache algebraic structures*, such as monoid, semigroup, vector space, linear algebra, etc., students from IIT (Indian Institute of Technology) in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India, did and still do Ph D theses under the direction of Dr. W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, who is one of his contributors to many such algebraic structures' studies (see http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//algebra.htm).

He set up and developed the *Neutrosophic Logic/Set/Probability*, which are generalizations of fuzzy logic (especially intuitionistic fuzzy

logic), fuzzy set (especially intuitionistic fuzzy set), and respectively imprecise probability. He was an invited speaker at University of Berkeley in 2003 at a conference organized by the famous L. Zadeh, the father of fuzzy sets; also invited speaker in India (2004), Indonesia (2006), Egypt (2007). There were two Ph D theses on them at Georgia State University in Atlanta, and at Queensland University in Australia (see: http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//neutrosophy.htm).

Smarandache notions in Number Theory, also internationally known, such as *Smarandache sequences, Smarandache functions, Smarandache constants* (which are included even in the prestigious "CRC Encyclopedia of Mathematics", by E. Weinstein, CRC Press, Florida, 1998; see http://mathworld.wolfram.com/).

Several *Smarandache functions* are included in the "Handbook of Number Theory", by Jozsef Sandor, Springer-Verlag, 2006. *Smarandache-Wellin Numbers and Primes* are also treated in a book by the well-known number theorists R. Crandall and C. Pomerance, called "Prime Numbers: A Computational Perspective", 2nd. ed., New York: Springer-Verlag, 2005.

Other work by Dr. Florentin Smarandache in **Number Theory and Combinatorics**, such as open problems and conjectures, are subject to many research papers published by Xi'an University from China in the "Scientia Magna" international journal (see its last issue at: http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//ScientiaMagna4no3.pdf), and by Chinese Academy of Sciences from Beijing in "International Journal of Mathematical Combinatorics" (see its last issue at: http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//IJMC-3-2008.pdf).

In China there have been organized four "International Conferences on Number Theory and Smarandache Problems" in 2005,

2006, 2007, and 2008. Dr. Zhang Wenpeng together with his students from Northwest University in Xi'an, China, edited an international journal called "Scientia Magna" where there are many papers on Smarandache notions in number theory. Several of them are listed in the prestigious "Notices of the American Mathematical Society" journal. See for example the proceedings of the 2008 international conference: http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//ScientiaMagna4no1.pdf.

He is the editor of the international journal "Progress in Physics", printed and edited at UNM-Gallup, with international contributors and sponsors, and subscriptions from various research nuclear institutes from around the world. See one of its issues at: http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//PP-03-2008.pdf.

In Physics he coined the notion of "unmatter", revealed some "Sorites quantum paradoxes", used the neutrosophic logic (which is a multi-valued logic) to extend physics spaces, and extended together with V. Christianto physical differential equations from quaternion form to biquaternion form; see also the Smarandache-Christianto potential (http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//physics.htm).

In Economics he wrote together with V. Christianto about cultural economics as an alternative for underdeveloped countries, and proposed a poly-emporium theory (http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//economics.htm).

In Philosophy he did a synthesis of multiple contradictory philosophical ideas and schools of thought, extending Hegel's dialectics to neutrosophy, which means analysis of not only the opposites but also the neutralities in between that interact with them (http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//neutrosophy.htm).

In humanistic fields, he is the father of *"paradoxism"* in

literature, which is an avant-garde movement based on excessive use of antitheses, oxymorons, contradictions, paradoxes in creations set up by him in 1980's in Romania. He published five International Anthologies on Paradoxism, where have contributed hundreds of writers from over the world (http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/a/Paradoxism.htm).

Also, a combination of very short poetry, art, and science he did in the volumes "Lyriphoto(n)s / At Mind's Infinite Speed" (2009), and "Aph(I)orisms in Unistiches" (2008).

His anti-dictatorial drama "Country of the Animals", drama with no words!, was performed at the International Festival of Student Theaters, Casablanca (Morocco), September 1-21, 1995, it was staged three times by Thespis Theater (producer Diogene V. Bihoi) and it received The Jury Special Award; it was also staged at Karlsruhe (Germany), September 29, 1995.

While a children play written by him "Pacala, Ursul si Balaurul" [Trickster, the Bead, and the Dragon], was staged by the National Dramatic Theater <I.D.Sîrbu>, director: Dumitru Velea, at Petrosani, Romania, in September 1997; (http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//a/theatre.htm).

He also did *electronic art* (using computer programs), experimental art (*outer-art*), and pledged for the Unification of Art Theories (http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/a/oUTER-aRT.htm).

At Arizona State University, Hayden Library, in Tempe, Arizona, there is a large special collection called "The Florentin Smarandache Papers" (which has more than 30 linear feet) with books, journals, manuscripts, documents, CDs, DVDs, video tapes by him or about his work.

Another special collection *"The Florentin Smarandache Papers"* is at The University of Texas at Austin, Archives of American Mathematics

(within the Center for American History).

His professional web site: http://fs.gallup.unm.edu// has about ¼ million hits per month! It is the largest and most visited site at UNM Gallup campus. Inside this, his sub-directory site **Digital Library of Science** (http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//eBooks-otherformats.htm), with many of his published scientific books but also with books and journals of others about his scientific creations, gets about 1,000 hits per day!

His **Digital Library of Arts & Letters** (http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//eBooksLiterature.htm), with many of his literary and art books or albums, or about his literary and artistic creations, gets about 100 hits per day.

He became very popular around the world since over **3,000,000 people** per year from about 110 countries read and download his e-books; many of his books have thousands of hits per month.

English Version: Magdalena Clenci

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