Schanuel's conjecture's partial resolve

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Schanuel's conjecture
$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ are the complex numbers linearly independent.

$$trans.deg_{\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n, e^{\alpha_1}, e^{\alpha_2}, \cdots, e^{\alpha_n}) \geq n$$

Remark:$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ is algebraic numbers case,is known as Lindemann-Weierstrass theorem

Theorem 1.1. *Lindemann-Weierstrass theorem*
$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ are linearly independent algebraic numbers in $\mathbb{C}$

$$trans.deg_{\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{Q}(e^{\alpha_1}, e^{\alpha_2}, \cdots, e^{\alpha_n}) = n$$

Theorem 1.2. *α is the complex numbr $\neq 0$*

$$trans.deg_{\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{Q}(\alpha, e^{\alpha}) \geq 1$$

proof. α is algebraic number,use Lindemann-Weierstrass theorem,e^{α} is $\mathbb{Q}$ algebraically independent. Or α is algebraically independent.2 cases are satisfies

$$trans.deg_{\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{Q}(\alpha, e^{\alpha}) \geq 1$$

□

Unfortunetly,this proof has not new result.