Re: Fermat's Last Theorem

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From: shedar (*nobody_at_nonesuch.com*)
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See: news:2ughm2F28gr7nU1@uni−berlin.de.

"ben ito" <benito20044@yahoo−dot−com.no−spam.invalid> wrote in message news:41892382_1@Usenet.com...

> *Fermat's Last Theorem*
> *Ben Ito*
> *11−03−04*
>
> *I will solve Fermat's last theorem.*
>
> *l. Introduction*
>
> *I will show that Fermat's (n=4) and Wiles' proofs are invalid then*
> *prove that Fermat's equation*
>
> $x^n + y^n = z^n$ *(equ 1)*
>
> *only forms integer solutions when n>2 using a transformation.*
>
>
> *2. Fermat's Proof (n=4)*
>
> *The following equations are used to describe the integer solutions of*
> *Fermat's equation (n=2),*
>
> $A = 2uv$, $B = u^2 - v^2$, *and* $C = u^2 + v^2$ *(equ 2)*
>
> *(Shanks, p.141). Fermat uses the following equations to prove that*
> *n=4 does not form integer solutions,*
>
> $A^2 = 2uv$, $B^2 = u^2 - v^2$, *and* $C = u^2 + v^2$ *(equ 3),*
>
>
> *Fermat is violating logic by implying that equations that describe the*
> *integer solutions of n=2 (equ 2) can be used to prove that n=4 does*
> *not form integer solutions; however, n=2 and n=4 form completely*
> *different equations; therefore, the integer solution equations, of*
> *n=2, cannot be used to prove n=4. Fermat's proof for n=4 is invalid.*

>
> 3. Wiles Proof
>
> Wiles proof of Fermat's Last Theorem is based on the elliptic curve
> equation (Poorten, p. 196−7),
>
> $y^2 = x(x - a^n)(x + b^n)$ (equ 4)
>
> where
>
> $a^n + b^n = c^n$ (equ 5).
>
> Frey does not derive equation 5 from equation 4; Frey and Wiles are
> implying the existence of equation 5.
>
> "Ribet and Wiles studied this curve under the assumption that there
> exist a nonzero integer c such that $a^n + b^n = c^n$." (Ribenboim, p.
> 247).
>
> It's questionable that Wiles can assume the existence of equation 5
> without deriving it then basing his entire proof on an implied
> equation. Fermat's equation is not dependent on an elliptic curve.
> Using n=2, in equation 4, the following equation is formed,
>
> $y^2 = x(x - a^2)(x + b^2)$ (equ 6)
>
> equation 6 is not Pythagoreans equations; therefore, equation 6 is
> unrelated to Fermat's equation. Consequently, Wiles' proof of
> Fermat's Last Theorem is invalid.
>
> 4. Ito's Proof.
>
> I will prove Fermat's Last Theorem. I will use x, y and z to represent
> the sides of a triangle. When n=2, using a transformation by letting
> z = c (integer), Fermat's equation becomes the equation of a circle,
>
>
> $x^2 + y^2 = c^2$. (equ 7)
>
> In the transformation, equation 7 and Fermat's equation (n=2) can be
> represented simultaneously on the xy plane. Consequently, the
> equation of a circle of radius r (equ 7) and the right triangles with
> a hypotenuse z (n=2) can be represented on the x−y plane. Only n=2
> forms the x, y and z lengths on the x−y plane which allows for the
> possible formation of integer solution. When n>2, the
> transformed equations (z=c) can not be represented on the x−y plane
> with Fermat's equation; therefore, only n=2 of Fermat's equation
> forms the integer solutions.
>
>
> 5. Conclusion

>
> Fermat is using the integer solutions of n=2 to prove that n=4 does
> not form integer solutions; however, the equations of n=2 and n=4 are
> complete different equations; therefore, the solutions of n=2 cannot
> be used in Fermat's n=4 proof; consequently, Fermat's prove is
> invalid.
>
> Wiles' proof of Fermat's Last theorem is based on the implied
> assumption that
>
> a^n + b^n = c^n (equ 8)
>
> and the elliptic curve equation
>
> y^2 = x(x − a^2)(x + b^2) (equ 9)
>
> are related. However, equations 8 and 9 are completely different
> equations; therefore, Wiles' proof using elliptic curves to prove
> Fermat's Last Theorem is invalid since equation 8 cannot be derived
> from equation 9; using n=2 in equation 9, Pythagoreans' equation is
> not formed. Consequently, Wiles' proof of Fermats' theorem is
> invalid.
>
> I will solve Fermat's Last Theorem by showing that when z = c, where c
> is an integer, a circle equation and right triangle equation can be
> represented on the x−y plane simultaneously. Only n=2 forms the
> circle equation and Fermat equation (n=2) on the x−y plane. When
> n>2 the equations formed never can be represented simultaneously
> on the x−y plane. The representation of the transformed structure
> (z=c) and Fermat's equation allow for the possibility of integer
> solution to form. Therefore, only n=2 forms integer solutions of
> Fermat's equation.
>
> 6. References
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> Paulo Ribenboim. Fermat's Last Theorem for Amateurs. Springer.
> 1999.
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> A. J. Van Der Poorten. Notes on Fermat's Last Theorem. John Wiley.
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