

Re: FLT AND ITS GENERALIZATION, BEAL'S CONJECTURE

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.math/2004-12/11202.html>

From: S. Enterprize Company (*smart1234_at_aol.com*)

Date: 12/29/04

Date: 29 Dec 2004 11:20:24 GMT

>Nick Ancuta-Nazari wrote:

>> I kindly ask those interested in this subject to comment on my

>> approach "FLT AND ITS GENERALIZATION".

>> Thank you very much.

>> Regards,

>> Nick Ancuta-Nazari

>> nanazari@prodigy.net

>>

>> The TeX file is at

>>

>><http://www.meadowdance.org/Wordsworth/Deliverables/FLT&BealConjecture.tex>

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>> The PDF file is at

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>><http://www.meadowdance.org/Wordsworth/Deliverables/FLT&BealConjecture.pdf>

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>The links about this conjecture, flt and its generalization no longer

>work, but info about Beal Conjecture is available at

>

><http://www.ams.org/new-in-math/mathnews/beal.html>

>

>> As a banker in Dallas, Texas, Andrew Beal has an obvious

>> interest in numbers. But he has another interest that is not so

>> obvious: He is interested in the mathematical theory of numbers.

>> An amateur mathematics enthusiast, Beal came upon a question in

>> number theory that even the experts can't answer. The question turns

>> out to be at the frontier of research in the field, with connections

>> to other deep mysteries in mathematics. To spur mathematicians to

>> solve the problem, Beal has offered a prize of \$5,000 for its

>> solution.

>> The prize will increase by \$5,000 every year up to the amount of

>> \$50,000.

>> Will the Beal Prize Problem become the next Fermat's Last

>> Theorem? Indeed, it is a generalization of that famous old problem,

>> which Pierre de Fermat proposed over 300 years ago. Like the

>> *Fermat problem, the Beal Conjecture is easily stated:*
>> *If $A^x + B^y = C^z$,*
>> *then A, B, and C have a common factor. (Here all the letters*
>> *represent whole numbers, with x, y, and z bigger than 2. Two*
>> *numbers have a "common factor" if there is a number that divides*
>> *both of them evenly. For example, 12 and 63 have a common factor*
>> *of 3.)*
>> *Another resemblance between the Beal Conjecture and Fermat's Last*
>> *Theorem is that both had prizes established for their solutions. In*
>> *1996, after Andrew Wiles made international headlines by presenting*
>> *the number theory arsenal that finally brought down Fermat's Last*
>> *Theorem, he collected the Wolfskehl Prize. Established in 1908 with*
>> *funds from the will of a German physician and amateur*
>> *mathematician, Paul Wolfskehl, the Wolfskehl Prize enormously*
>> *increased the fame of Fermat's Last Theorem by drawing thousands*
>> *of entries from all over the globe.*
>> *The article, "A Generalization of Fermat's Last Theorem: The*
>> *Beal Conjecture and Prize Problem," by Professor Daniel Mauldin,*
>> *appears in the December 1997 issue of the Notices of the AMS. This*
>> *article provides further details about Beal's question and its role*
>> *in modern number theory. See also the web site*
>> *<http://www.math.unt.edu/~mauldin/beal.html>.*
>and the latest information at
><http://www.math.unt.edu/~mauldin/beal.html>
>> **THE BEAL CONJECTURE AND PRIZE**
>> **BEAL'S CONJECTURE:** *If $A^x + B^y = C^z$,*
>> *where A, B, C, x, y and z are*
>> *positive integers and x, y and z are all greater than 2,*
>> *then A, B and C*
>> *must have a common prime factor.*
>> **THE BEAL PRIZE.** *The conjecture and prize was announced in the*
>> *December 1997 issue of the Notices of the American Mathematical*
>> *Society. Since that time Andy Beal has increased the amount of the*
>> *prize for his conjecture.*
>> *The prize is now this: \$100,000 for either a*
>> *proof or a counterexample of his conjecture. The prize money is being*
>> *held by the American Mathematical Society until it is awarded. In the*
>> *meantime the interest is being used to fund some AMS activities and*
>> *the annual Erdos Memorial Lecture.*
>> **CONDITIONS FOR WINNING THE PRIZE.** *The prize will be*
>> *awarded by the prize committee appointed by the American*
>> *Mathematical Society. The present committee members are Charles*
>> *Fefferman, Ron Graham, and Dan Mauldin. The requirements for the*
>> *award are that in the judgment of the committee,*
>> *the solution has been*
>> *recognized by the mathematics community. This includes that either a*
>> *proof has been given and the result has appeared in a reputable*
>> *refereed journal or a counterexample has been given and verified.*
>> **PRELIMINARY RESULTS.** *If you have believe you have solved the*
>> *problem, please submit the solution to a reputable refereed journal.*
>> *If you have questions, they can be mailed to:*

>> *The Beal Conjecture and Prize*
>> *c/o Professor R. Daniel Mauldin*
>> *Department of Mathematics*
>> *Box 311430*
>> *University of North Texas*
>> *Denton, Texas 76203*
>
>> *Questions and queries can also be FAXED to 940-565-4805 or sent by*
>> *e-mail to*
>> *mauldin@unt.edu*
>> *LINKS TO ARTICLES ABOUT THE CONJECTURE AND PRIZE*
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>> *The Beal Conjecture*
>> *Notices American Mathematical Society, December 1997*
>> *Manchester Guardian January 8, 1998*
>> *A computer study has been carried out by Peter Norvig who is Chief of*
>> *the Computational Sciences Division at the NASA Ames Research*
>> *Center. The program and results may be found at*
>> *Beal's Conjecture: A Search for Counterexamples*
>

I tried and I think the close as you can get to equality of both sides of the equation is:

$$7^3 \sim 6^3 + 5^3$$

$$343 \sim 341$$

Almost any other number combination has a larger difference.

Would this qualify as a counter-example proof or proof?

Smart's Alt. Physics News Group

<http://pub39.bravenet.com/forum/show.php?usernum=3320272813&cpv=1>

S. Enterprize (Science Journal)

<http://smart1234.s-enterprize.com/>