Re: Bring Math Arguments against this FERMAT LAST THEOREM PROOF

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- *From*: george ghiata <george_ghiata@xxxxxxxxxxxx>
- *Date*: Sun, 28 Aug 2005 13:55:46 EDT

> On 28 Aug 2005 05:41:14 −0700,
> matt271829−news@xxxxxxxxxxxx wrote:
>
> >quasi wrote:
> >> On 25 Aug 2005 14:52:20 −0700,
> matt271829−news@xxxxxxxxxxxx wrote:
> >>
> >> >
> >> >george ghiata wrote:
> >> >> > OBSERVATION:
> >> >> > X,Y ,Z relative Prime numbers
> >> >> > Let's say that X^3+Y^3=Z^3
> >> >> > Let''s take:
> >> >> > X+Y=W
> >> >> > and
> >> >> > R=X^2−X*Y+Y2=W^2−3*W*Y+3*Y^2=W^2−3*W*X+3*X^2
> >> >
> >> >You mean R=X^2−X*Y+Y^2, but yeah, OK.
> >> >
> >> >>
> >> >> > When Z is not divisible by 3 we see that
> (X+Y)=W
> >> >> > and R do not have any common divisor .
> >> >
> >
> >[snip verbiage]
> >
> >>
> >> Here is a proof of that part:
> >>
> >> Assume:
> >>
> >> (1) X,Y,Z are relatively prime
> >> (2) X^3 + Y^3 = Z^3
> >> (3) Z is not a multiple of 3
> >>
> >> Then R,W are relatively prime, where R=X^2−X*Y+Y^2
> and W=X+Y.

> >>
> >> proof:
> >>
> >> Suppose instead that (R,W)>1. Let p be a common
> prime factor of R,W.
> >>
> >> p|W and W*R=Z^3 => p|Z => p .ne. 3 [since Z is not
> a multiple of 3]
> >>
> >> d|W^2−R => d|3*X*Y => p|X*Y [since p .ne. 3] =>
> p|X or p|Y.
> >
> >I assume you mean p|W^2−R => p|3*X*Y => p|X*Y
> >
> >>
> >> Without loss of generality, assume p|X. But then
> since also p|Z, the
> >> equation Y^3=Z^3−X^3 implies p|Y^3, hence p|Y,
> contradicting the
> >> assumption that X,Y,Z are relatively prime.
> >>
> >
> >Great!
> >
> >Then
> >
> >(R,W) = 1 and R*W = Z^3 => R and W are perfect
> cubes.
> >
> >So R = z^3 and W = u^3 for some integers z and u.
> >
> >And
> >
> >Z^3 = R*W = z^3*u^3
> >=> Z = u*z
> >
> >Continuing with GG's proposed proof:
> >
> >> When Z is div