Re: FLT an incurable, unending addiction

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- *From*: "Roman B. Binder" <rbinder@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
- *Date*: Fri, 02 Dec 2005 13:56:25 EST

Dear Mr. Dik ,

Following Your remarks:

> I do not exactly understand what you wish, but when a
> is an arbitrary
> integer, not equal to 1, a.x^n + y^n = z^n *can* have
> solutions in the
> integers. And indeed for some a there are solutions.
>
> When you have a proof that x^n + y^n = z^n has no
> solution, make
> sure that your proof does not also show that a.x^n +
> y^n = z^n
> has no solution for arbitrary integer n. If such is
> also shown
> by the proof, the proof is wrong. (There are many
> solutions with
> n = 5 and a = 68101.)
> −−
> dik t. winter, cwi, kruislaan 413, 1098 sj
> amsterdam, nederland, +31205924131
> home: bovenover 215, 1025 jn amsterdam, nederland;
> http://www.cwi.nl/~dik/

I am sorry for not to point exactly my matter:
I hope to work with the correct and approximately
simple proof for FLT, also for questionable eq.:
X^n + Y^n = Z^n once n prime >=3
where X;Y;Z integers; then such set of integers could
be extracted of any common factor and substituted with
only natural values so let x;y<z and x;y;z of gcd=1
now x^n + y^n = z^n could be eventually substituted
with optional input: x=T+B; y=T+A; z=T+A+B
where T;A;B natural numbers
what gives to us in brief:
T^n = nAB(2T+A+B)*Ext
then possible solutions could be arranged with
following natural parameters a;b;t;p;u

once $T = n^u abtp$ allways
once x is not divisible by n so $B=b^n$
once x is divisible by n so $B=n^{(nu-1)} b^n$
once y could be set not divisible by n so $A=a^n$
once z is not divisible by n so $2T+A+B = t^n$
once z is divisible by n so $2T+A+B = n^{(nu-1)} t^n$
once one of $x;y;z$ is divisible by n so $Ext = p^n$
once no one of $x;y;z$ ia divisible by n
(1−st fall of FLT0 so $Ext = n^{(nu-1)}$
where $a;b;t;p;n$ of gcd=1 once $u>=2$
(for $u=1$ could be executed Eisenstein criterion)

now beginning with $n=3$ when $Ext=1$; $p=1$
we'll have following eq−s:
3.1) for $x/3$: $t^3 = 2\ 3^u abt + a^3 + 3^{(3u-1)} b^3$
3.2) for $z/3$: $3^{(3u-1)} t^3 = 2\ 3^u abt + a^3 + b^3$
for prime $n>3$ once Ext is substituted with
its specific natural number p so questionable
will be only $2T+A+B$
n.1) for $x;y;z$ not divided by n:
$t^n = 2 n^u abtp + a^n + b^n$
n.2) for x/n:
$t^n = 2 n^u abtp + a^n + n^{(nu-1)} b^n$
n.3) for z/n:
$n^{(nu-1)} t^n = 2 n^u abtp + a^n + b^n$
Now in my attempt using for example eq.(n.1)
lets rewrite it as foll