Re: Fermat's Last theorem short proof

Source: http://sci.tech−archive.net/Archive/sci.math/2007−04/msg02806.html

- *From*: bassam king karzeddin <bassam@xxxxxxxxxx>
- *Date*: Thu, 19 Apr 2007 21:43:36 EDT

In article
<8917073.1177024391960.JavaMail.jakarta@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
orum.org>,
bassam king karzeddin <bassam@xxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

> bassam king karzeddin wrote:
>
> > Dear All
> >
> > As a generalization to one of my posts in this
>
> thread
>
> > Given, two distinct, coprime non zero
> > integers
> >
> > (x & y),
> >
> > Theorem− (new or old, I don¹t care),
> > precisely

I

> don't know
>
> > If, (n & m) are two positive integers, where
> >
> > m = gcd ((x+y), n),
> >
> > then this implies the following theorem:
> >
> > Gcd ((x+y), (x^n+y^n)/(x+y)) = Rad (m),

Where Rad (m) equals the product of all the

prime

factors of (m), that is to say

Rad (m) is square free number that divides

(x^n+y^n),

Oh? Perhaps you need another condition, since

x = 15 and y = 49 are coprime and if we pick n =

8

then

m = gcd(x+y, n) = gcd(64, 8) = 8

but 15^8 + 49^8 = (16617746730113)(2) which isn't
even
divisible by x+y.

Regards,

Rick

Yes Rick,
and thank you very much for the note

In fact, and for the purpose of FLT, you may assume

either (n) is odd

positive integer

OR (x & y), are both odd−distinct−coprime−

integers,

If x = 3 and y = 1 then (x^2 + y^2) / (x + y) is not
an integer.

−−
Gerry Myerson (gerry@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx) (i −> u for
email)

Yes, I always do those silly mistakes, un intentionally, but any way, they actually help to drag others for discussion, and therefore I will stick to the condition where (n) is odd positive integer, since the issue is FLT, and more over the even case is a few lines proof only

I should like to thank you sincerely for the note

My Regards
B.Karzeddin
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