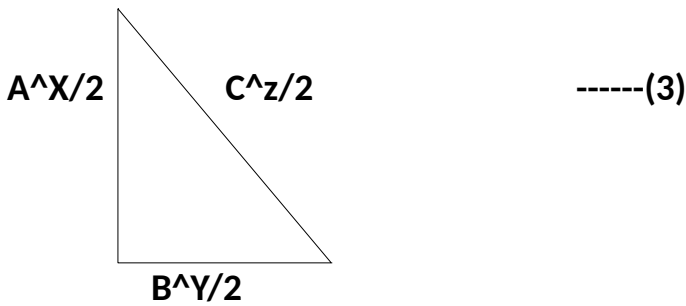


# Proof of Beal conjecture

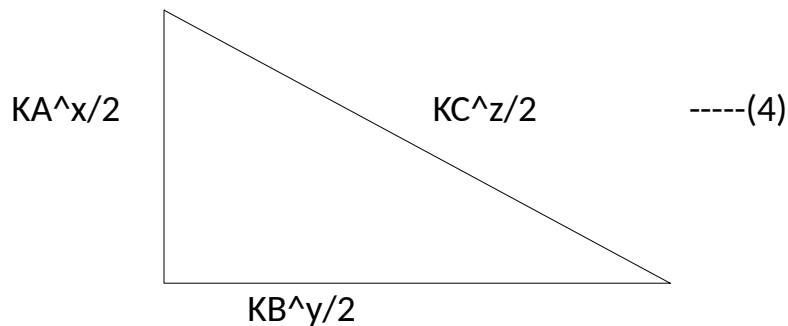
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$$A^x + B^y = C^z \text{-----(1)}$$

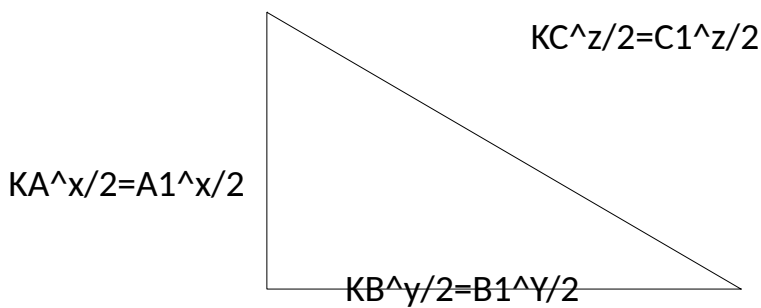
Then----  $(A^x/2)^2 + (B^y/2)^2 = (C^z/2)^2$ ----- (2) ---Then that is a equation of a right angled triangle. So



**Similar proportion**



Number (4) is a right angled triangle. So it should be like number (2)



$$\begin{aligned} KA^x/2 &= A1^x/2 \\ KB^y/2 &= B1^y/2 \\ KC^z/2 &= C1^z/2 \end{aligned}$$

**From (4) right angle triangle**

$$K^2XC^z = K^2XA^x + K^2xB^y \text{-----(6)}$$

$$(K^2/ZXC)^z = (K^2/x * A)^x + (K^2/YXB)^y \text{-----(7)}$$

So there is a common factor K. Lets  $K = P^n$ .

$$(P^{2n}/Zxc)^z = (P^{2n}/x * A)^x + (P^{2n}/yxB)^y \text{-----(7)}$$

There is a common factor P. So there should be a common primary factor.

Then Beal Conjecture is proved by Mr.G.L.W.A. Jayathilaka. ----Address—Guruwatta

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