Beal's Conjecture and Fermat's Last Theorem n=3

By Ricardo Gil
Ricardo.gil@sbcglobal.net
12/19/2015

Abstract

In the simplest terms here is a counterexample to Fermat's Last Theorem and s solution to Beal's Conjecture. Dr. Andrew Wiles proved Fermat's Last Theorem but I think my solution below is an example for n=3 if allowed. It also satisfies Beal's conjecture and is a counterexample to Fermat's Last Theorem.

I. Beal's Conjecture (A^x+B^y=C^z)

Where A,B,C, x,y,z are positive integers with x,y,z>2, then A,B,C have a common prime.

II. Solution to Beal's Conjecture and Counterexample to Fermat's Last Theorem.

n=3

Let;

A=(1(2^3)^3))= 1(512)=512
B=(2(2^3)^3))= 2(512)=1024
C=(3(2^3)^3))= 3(512)=1536

A^3+B^3=C^3
A(1(2^3)^3))+B(2(2^3)^3))=C(3(2^3)^3))
512+1024=1536

III Conclusion

If allowed the above is a counterexample to Fermat's Last Theorem and solution to Beal's Conjecture satisfies n=3.