The proof of the fallacy of the assumption of the ABC conjecture

a finite number of "exceptional" triples for r = 2 ("Pythagorean" equation) and other equations

(Elementary aspect)

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Annotation. Proposed short proof of the fallacy of the assumption

ABC conjecture on the finiteness of the number of "exceptional" triples for r = 2

("Pythagorean" equation) and other equations, and provides a number of examples.

§1

According to the ABC conjecture, if (x,y,z)=1 и x + y = z , то rad (x. y . z) > z.

The proof of the fallacy

1.1.Polucheny following equations:

1) $7^2 + 24^2 = 25^2$ 2 . 3 . 5 . 7 = 210< 625 **[1]**

2) $9^2 + 40^2 = 41^2$ 2 . 3 . 5 . 41 = 1230 < 1681

3) $63^2 + 16^2 = 65^2$ 3 . 7 .2 . 5 . 13 = 2730 < 4225

4) $117^2 + 44^2 = 125^2$ 3 . 13 . 2 . 11 . 5 =4290 < 15625

5) $297^2 + 304^2 = 425^2$ 3 . 11 . 2 . 19 . 5 . 17 =106590 < 180625

1.2. if a + b = c [2], the identically 3авс $\equiv c^3 - a^3 - в^3$ [3] (1)

From [3] авс < (c^3: 3) and < (c^2 : 3) [4] for arbitrary, compliance uyuschih [2]

positive integers.

1.3. if $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$, it follows from [4] $x^2.y^2 < z^4 : 3$ и xy < $z^2 : 3$ [5].

1.4. Let m=4 n=3. Then,

1.4.1 .($x_1^2 = 7^2$) +($y_1^2 = 24^2$) = ($z_1^2 = 5^2)^2$

1.4.2. m_2= 24 n_2 = 7 $x_2 = 24^2 - 7^2$ = 527 =17 . 31 y_2 = 2 . 24 . 7 = 336 = 2^4 . 3 .7

$z_2 = 24^2 + 7^2 = 5^4$ rad (17. 31 . 2 . 3 . 5 , 7) = 110670 < 390625 , or

[5] $x_2 \cdot y_2 < z_2^2 : \sqrt{3}$, 527.336 < 5^8: $\sqrt{3}$, 527.336 : 3 < 5^8 : 1,8 .3 ≈ 72338 < 5^8: 5 = 5^7 = 78121

And rad(17.31.2.3.7.5)=110670 < 5^8 = 390625.

1.4.3. If ($x_0^2 = 3^2 + y_0^2 = 4^2) = z_0^2 = 5^2$, к =0, 1, 2, 3,......., x_1 =7, y_1 = 24 =3 .8 ,z_1 = 5^2 ,

$x_{k+1} = x_k^2 - y_k^2$, $y_{k+1} = 2 \cdot x_k \cdot y_k$, $z_{k+1} = x_k^2 + y_k^2 = 5^{2^{k+1}}$ и $x_{k+1} \cdot y_{k+1} : 3 < z_{k+1}^2$:

:3 . $\sqrt{3} \approx 5^{2^{k+1}} : 3 \, . \, 1{,}8 = 5^{2^{k+1}} : 5{,}4 < 5^{2^{k+1}} : 5 = 5^{2^{k+1}-1}$ [6] because " y " in

this example contains a factor 3 for all "k".

1.4.4.in this way, " Pythagorean " type equation [6] for 0 <k <infinity will always be

have an infinite number of relevant decisions, in contrast to the erroneous - finite number of them,

Q.E.D. Therefore, the proof of the "Great" Fermat's theorem with the help of

ABC-hypothesis, the more "one with Troc," says it is not necessary.

1.4.5.Vse above can be used for all other equations of paragraph 1.1.

§ 2

If you have a three-term equation a + b = c, which satisfy the condition

C >rad(a.в.c)1 + ε , then, if they are the basis for

from each of countless equations satisfying

the same condition. Bearing in mind that in [14] ав< c^2 : 3, and shows the corresponding

three-term equation to the "Pythagorean" form similar to the claim 4 §1 of the main text

article, we get the following:

2..1. have $11^2 + 2^2 = 5^3$. Then, rad(2.11.5)=110 < 5^3

Assume m=11 n=2. Hence, $117^2 + 44^2 = 5^6$ and 3.13.2.11.5 = 4290 < 15625

2.3. m =117 n = 44 X =$117^2 - 44^2$ = 13689 – 1936 =11753 , y=2.117.44= 10296,

Z = $117^2 + 44^2 = 5^6$ (11753^2= 138133009) + (10296^2= 106007616) = 244140625 = 5^{12}

rad (11753.2.3.13.11.5) = 50420370 < 244140625, etc.,

2.4. $13^2 + 7^3 = 2^9$ rad (13.7.2) = 182 < 512

2.5. m = $7^{\frac{3}{2}}$ n = 13 x = $7^3 - 13^2$=174 , y = 2 . $7^{\frac{3}{2}}$.13 =26. $7^{\frac{3}{2}}$, z =$7^3 + 13^2 = 2^9$

$174^2 + 26^2 . 7^3 = 2^{18}$ $87^2 + 13^2 . 7^3 = 2^{16}$ rad(29.3.2.13.7) = 15834 < 65536, Etc.

Proofs are completed

LITERATURE

(1) On the question of ambiguity in math and some consequential extraordinary investigation. (Elementary aspect) p.7.1.2.b

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(2) The unique invariant identity and the ensuing unique investigation.

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