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Fermat's theorem. The number $D=A^n+B^n-C^n < 0$

In Memory of my MOTHER

The notations in base U=A+B-C [an option: in base U-1]:
A' – the last digit of the number A; A '' – the number A without the last digit, the « head » of the number.

So, let's assume that for natural numbers A, B, C and n>2 there is equality:
1°) $A^n+B^n-C^n=0$, where, as it is known,
1a°) A+B>C>A>B>U=A+B-C>0, A=A'+A'', B=B'+B'', C=C'+C'',
1b°) A''+B''-C''=0.

Proof of the FLT

Let's assume that C'=0 and B'=A'=U/2. Then min B''=1, min A''=1, C=1+1=2, and now
2°) A=10*1½, B=10*1½, C=10*2 and therefore, $D=A^n+B^n-C^n < 0$ (even if n=3).
3°) And now, with any increase of the numbers A and C by d, the number D will only decrease and with any decrease of the numbers B' and C' by e the number D can not become positive!

It remains to show that by increasing the numbers A and C by d and by reducing the numbers B' and C' by e we can get any one of the solutions A, B, C in a hypothetical Fermat's equality – for example, for the base U=10, starting with the solution A'=5, B'=5, C'=0, to arrive to A'=7, B'=4, C'=1.
The answer: d=2 and e=3 will lead to A'=5+2, B'=5-1, C'=0+2-1, with the final result:
$D=A^n+B^n-C^n < 0$,
which confirms the truth of FLT.

Mezos. June 25, 2018