

Fermat's last theorem is wrong

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Abstract

We have found a solution of FLT for $n = 3$, so that FLT is wrong. In this paper, we give a counterexample (the solution in integer for equation $x^3 + y^3 = z^3$) only. It is too large (18 digits).

The solution (counterexample)

The equation:

$x^3 + y^3 = z^3$ has a solution such as:

$$x = 1.14513E + (18)$$

$$y = 1.01562E + (17)$$

$$z = 1.1454E + (18)$$

then:

$$x^3 = 1.50163E + (54)$$

$$y^3 = 1.04758E + (51)$$

$$z^3 = 1.50268E + (54)$$

$$\text{and } x^3 + y^3 = [1.50163E + (54)] + [1.04758E + (51)] = [1.50268E + (54)] = z^3$$

Notes:

(n): n = number of digits, since the size of x,y, and z are too long, we calculated them by excel, and we could not write all digits.

We suppose that the above solution is not the only one.

References

- 1.Quang N V, Euler's proof of Fermat Last's Theorem for $n = 3$ is incorrect Vixra:1605.0123(NT)
- 2.Quang N V, Is Dirichlet's proof of Fermat Last's Theorem for $n = 5$ flawed Vixra:1607.0400(NT)
- 3.Quang N V, A proof of the four color theorem by induction. Vixra:1601.0247(CO)

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