Sketch of simple proof for FLT proposed

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In cartesian coordinates, if the curve **C** : $x^n+y^n=z^n$, **n**>2, is satisfied for the integers {**x**, **y**, **z**} at one point ***p***, then $x^2+y^2=k^2$ is also a valid equation since the triangle with integer coordinates {{**x**,0}, **p**, {0,**y**}} is a pythagorean triangle. So **p** belongs both to the circle $x^2+y^2=k^2$ and to **C**.

But this is impossible because as **n** increases, **C** is smaller and smaller and *contained* in the circle, and so has no common point with it.

The latter contradiction proves the impossibility of the condition {**x**, **y**, **z**} integers to satisfy $x^n+y^n=z^n$ when n>2.

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