

A SIMPLE, DIRECT PROOF, USING SET-THEORY, OF FERMAT'S LAST THEOREM (FLT)

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ABSTRACT. A *simple* proof of FLT for each integral $n > 2$ is not confirmed. Our simple proof of FLT is based on our algebraic identity, denoted, for convenience, as $r^n + s^n = t^n$. For $n \geq 1$ we relate (r, s, t) , a function of two variables, for which $r^n + s^n = t^n$ holds, with (x, y, z) for which $x^n + y^n = z^n$ holds. We infer by *direct argument* (not by way of contradiction), for any given $n > 2$, that $\{(r, s, t) | r, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}, r^n + s^n = t^n\} = \{(x, y, z) | x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}, x^n + y^n = z^n\}$. In addition, we show, for $n > 2$, that $\{(r, s, t) | r, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}, r^n + s^n = t^n\} = \emptyset$. Thus, for values of $n > 2$, it is true that $\{(x, y, z) | x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}, x^n + y^n = z^n\} = \emptyset$.

1. INTRODUCTION

FLT states, for integral $n > 2$, that $x^n + y^n = z^n$ does not hold for (x, y, z) with integers $x, y, z \geq 1$. A *simple* proof of FLT has not been established for each $n > 2$. We propose a *direct proof*, i.e., not by way of contradiction, for integral $n > 2$. We work as if no mathematical statement regarding FLT has yet been proven.

2. OUR DEVISED EQUATION : THE BASIS OF OUR DIRECT PROOF

An identity that we show, below, as suitable (not uniquely so) for our proof, is:

$$(1) \quad \left((4q^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \right)^n + \left((p - 2q^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \right)^n = \left((p + 2q^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \right)^n.$$

For all integral $n \geq 1$: Terms p, q are unrestricted real values such that $p > 2q^n$.

Denote $(4q^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$, $(p - 2q^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$, and $(p + 2q^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$, respectively, for convenience, by $r, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}$, resulting in (r, s, t) , with $r, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}$, for which $r^n + s^n = t^n$ holds.

Note : r is a function of q , and, s, t are functions of (p, q) ; r, s, t are not variables.

3. THE DIRECT ARGUMENT USING ELEMENTARY SET-THEORY

With each a nonempty set or each an empty set : For any given $n > 2$, we intend to infer that $\{(r, s, t) | r, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}, r^n + s^n = t^n\} = \{(x, y, z) | x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}, x^n + y^n = z^n\}$. Should we confirm this equality it would show with $n = 3$, as the main example for values of $n > 2$, that $\{(x, y, z) | x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}, x^n + y^n = z^n\} = \emptyset$ - - - because, for $n > 2$, we show in section 4, below, that $\{(r, s, t) | r, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}, r^n + s^n = t^n\} = \emptyset$.

We could show in Sub-Sect 3.2 (left to the reader) : For $n = 1, 2$, our statement $\{(r, s, t) | r, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}, r^n + s^n = t^n\} = \{(x, y, z) | x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}, x^n + y^n = z^n\}$ is true with $q \in \mathbb{Q}$. We designed this statement to be true, for $n = 1$, *solely* with rational $q = \frac{r}{4}$, and to be true, for $n = 2$, *solely* with rational $q = \frac{r}{2}$. So, for $n = 1, 2$, the statement $\{(r, s, t) | r, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}, r^n + s^n = t^n\} = \{(x, y, z) | x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}, x^n + y^n = z^n\}$ is false with irrational q , therefore, the argument in Sub-Sect 3.2 must *exclude irrational* q .

Date: August 24, 2018.

3.1. For $n > 2$, Distinct Sets Each Essential To Our Proof. Sets A, B, C, G, H, J each includes every value that $q \in \mathbb{Q}$ produces and that $q \in \mathbb{R} - q \in \mathbb{Q}$ produces.

Let $A \supset C$ be $\{(r, s, t) | r, s, t \in \mathbb{R}, r, s, t > 0, r^n + s^n = t^n\}$.

Let $B \subset A$ be $\{(r, s, t) | r \cdot s, t \in \mathbb{Z}, r, s \in \mathbb{R}, r \cdot s, t$ are coprime, $r^n + s^n = t^n\}$.

Let $C \subset B$ be $\{(r, s, t) | r, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}, r, s, t$ are coprime, $r, s, t \geq 1, r^n + s^n = t^n\}$.

Let $D \supset F$ be $\{(x, y, z) | x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}, x, y, z > 0, x^n + y^n = z^n\}$.

Let $E \subset D$ be $\{(x, y, z) | x \cdot y, z \in \mathbb{Z}, x, y \in \mathbb{R}, x \cdot y, z$ are coprime, $x^n + y^n = z^n\}$.

Let $F \subset E$ be $\{(x, y, z) | x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}, x, y, z$ are coprime, $x, y, z \geq 1, x^n + y^n = z^n\}$.

Let G be $\{\frac{r \cdot s}{t} | \frac{r \cdot s}{t} \in \mathbb{R}, \frac{r \cdot s}{t} > 0, (r, s, t) \in A \supset C\}$.

Let $H \subset G$ be $\{\frac{r \cdot s}{t} | \frac{r \cdot s}{t} \in \mathbb{Q}, \frac{r \cdot s}{t} > 0, (r, s, t) \in A\}$.

Let $J \subset H$ be $\{\frac{r \cdot s}{t} | \frac{r \cdot s}{t} \in \mathbb{Q}, \frac{r \cdot s}{t} > 0, (r, s, t) \in B\}$.

Let $K \supset M$ be $\{\frac{x \cdot y}{z} | \frac{x \cdot y}{z} \in \mathbb{R}, \frac{x \cdot y}{z} > 0, (x, y, z) \in D \supset F\}$.

Let $L \subset K$ be $\{\frac{x \cdot y}{z} | \frac{x \cdot y}{z} \in \mathbb{Q}, \frac{x \cdot y}{z} > 0, (x, y, z) \in D\}$.

Let $M \subset L$ be $\{\frac{x \cdot y}{z} | \frac{x \cdot y}{z} \in \mathbb{Q}, \frac{x \cdot y}{z} > 0, (x, y, z) \in E\}$.

3.2. Formal Propositions Essential To Our Argument.

Proposition 3.1. For any given $n > 2$: $H = L$, with $H, L \neq \emptyset$, or $H, L = \emptyset$.

For $n > 2$: The *big idea* is that the (p, q) values for $q \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $q \in \mathbb{R} - q \in \mathbb{Q}$ are each sufficient to prove Prop. 3.1 since the value of q is independent of the proof. Therefore, each statement in Sub-Sect 3.2 is true with either $q \in \mathbb{Q}$ or $q \in \mathbb{R} - q \in \mathbb{Q}$.

Proof. With $\frac{(4q^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}(p-2q^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}}{(p+2q^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}} \in G$, or with the equivalent expression $\frac{r \cdot s}{t} \in G$, for any given value of $n \in \mathbb{Z}, n > 2$: For any given value of $q \in \mathbb{R}, q > 0$, unrestricted values of $p > 0$ can vary such that $\frac{r \cdot s}{t} \in G$ takes any given value of $\frac{x \cdot y}{z} \in K$.

Hence, for any given $n > 2$: G includes K , and, K includes G since $x^n + y^n = z^n$, with (x, y, z) such that $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$, is the most general such triple- n th-power form.

Thus, for any given $n > 2$: $\{\frac{r \cdot s}{t} \in G\} = \{\frac{x \cdot y}{z} \in K\}$. So, with $H, L \neq \emptyset$, or $H, L = \emptyset$ - - - For any given value of $n > 2$: $\{\frac{r \cdot s}{t} \in H \subset G\} = \{\frac{x \cdot y}{z} \in L \subset K\}$. \square

Proposition 3.2. For any given $n > 2$: $\{r \cdot s, t | (r, s, t) \in B\} = \{x \cdot y, z | (x, y, z) \in E\}$.

Proof. Each set being nonempty or each set being empty : For any given $n > 2$, it follows from $\{\frac{r \cdot s}{t} \in H\} = \{\frac{x \cdot y}{z} \in L\}$ that $\{\frac{r \cdot s}{t} \in J \subset H\} = \{\frac{x \cdot y}{z} \in M \subset L\}$. So, $\{r \cdot s | (r, s, t) \in B\} = \{x \cdot y | (x, y, z) \in E$, and $\{t | (r, s, t) \in B\} = \{z | (x, y, z) \in E\}$. Consequently, for any given $n > 2$: $\{r \cdot s, t | (r, s, t) \in B\} = \{x \cdot y, z | (x, y, z) \in E\}$. \square

Proposition 3.3. For any given $n > 2$, the values for the elements of B are :
 $r = \left(\frac{w^n \pm \sqrt{w^{2n} - 4v^n}}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$, $s = \left(\frac{w^n \mp \sqrt{w^{2n} - 4v^n}}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$, and $t = w$.

For any given value of $n > 2$: Define $\{v\}$ as $\{v\} = \{r \cdot s | (r, s, t) \in B\}$;

For any given value of $n > 2$: Define $\{w\}$ as $\{w\} = \{t | (r, s, t) \in B\}, v \neq w$.

Proof. Solving $t = w$ and $r \cdot s = v$ simultaneously with $r^n + s^n = t^n$ results in :
 $(r^n)^2 - (r^n)(w^n) + v^n = 0$ and $(s^n)^2 - (s^n)(w^n) + v^n = 0$.

The solution in J is $r = \left(\frac{w^n \pm \sqrt{w^{2n} - 4v^n}}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$, $s = \left(\frac{w^n \mp \sqrt{w^{2n} - 4v^n}}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$, $t = w$. \square

Proposition 3.4. For any given $n > 2$, the values for the elements of E are :
 $x = \left(\frac{w^n \pm \sqrt{w^{2n} - 4v^n}}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$, $y = \left(\frac{w^n \mp \sqrt{w^{2n} - 4v^n}}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$, and $z = w$.

For any given $n > 2$: Let $\{v\} = \{x \cdot y | (x, y, z) \in E\}$, and $\{w\} = \{z | (x, y, z) \in E\}$.
These definitions for Prop. 3.4 are equivalent to those for Prop. 3.3, per Prop. 3.2.

Proof. Solving $z = w$ and $x \cdot y = v$ simultaneously with $x^n + y^n = z^n$ results in :
 $(x^n)^2 - (x^n)(w^n) + v^n = 0$ and $(y^n)^2 - (y^n)(w^n) + v^n = 0$.

The solution in M is $x = \left(\frac{w^n \pm \sqrt{w^{2n} - 4v^n}}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$, $y = \left(\frac{w^n \mp \sqrt{w^{2n} - 4v^n}}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$, $z = w$. \square

Proposition 3.5. For any given $n > 2$: $C = F$ with $C, F \neq \emptyset$, or $C, F = \emptyset$.

Proof. Per Props. 3.3-3.4, for any given $n > 2$, with each set $\neq \emptyset$ or each set = \emptyset :
 $\{r | (r, s, t) \in B\} = \{x | (x, y, z) \in E\}$, and $\{s | (r, s, t) \in B\} = \{y | (x, y, z) \in E\}$.

Hence, for any given $n > 2$: $\{r | (r, s, t) \in C \subset B\} = \{x | (x, y, z) \in F \subset E\}$, and
 $\{s | (r, s, t) \in C \subset B\} = \{y | (x, y, z) \in F \subset E\}$, with each set $\neq \emptyset$ or each set = \emptyset .

We have shown that $\{t | (r, s, t) \in B, t \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{z | ((x, y, z) \in E, z \in \mathbb{Z})\}$. Thus, for
any given n : $\{(r, s, t) \in C\} = \{(x, y, z) \in F\}$, each set $\neq \emptyset$ or each set = \emptyset . \square

For $n > 2$, we prove Props. 3.1- 3.5 using the same argument with irrational q and
with rational q (except that, in these two cases, unrestricted p varies differently).

But, we show in Sect. 4, below, that results are inconclusive with irrational q .

4. RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

With the triple $((4q^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}, (p - 2q^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}, (p + 2q^n)^{\frac{1}{n}})$, term $(4q^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ reduces to $2^{\frac{2}{n}}q$.
Thus, with $n > 2$, irrational q yields both irrational and rational values for $2^{\frac{2}{n}}q$.
However, for $n > 2$, rational q produces $\{2^{\frac{2}{n}}q \in \mathbb{Q}, r^n + s^n = t^n\} = \emptyset$.
So, for values of $n > 2$, it is true that its subset $\{2^{\frac{2}{n}}q \in \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q}, r^n + s^n = t^n\} = \emptyset$.

For $n > 2$: With irrational q , whether $r^n + s^n = t^n$ holds for (r, s, t) such
that $r, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}$ is inconclusive. However, for rational q , the implication is that
 $r^n + s^n = t^n$ necessarily does not hold for (r, s, t) such that $r, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Such alternative results with irrational or rational values of q are equally valid,
and logically consistent. But, we choose only the conclusive result with $q \in \mathbb{Q}$.

Per proposition 3.5, for $n > 2$, it follows that $(r, s, t) \in C = (x, y, z) \in F$.

Ergo, by using our simple, direct argument we conclude the following :

For $n > 2$: $x^n + y^n = z^n$ does not hold for (x, y, z) such that $x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$.

QED