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Abstracts of Short Communications and Posters

Section:

3. Number Theory and Arithmetic Algebraic Geometry

1991 MS Classification: 1, 11
Griffiths, Peter L., Chartered Accountant, UK

Fermat's Last Theorem, a Simple Proof based on Irrational Numbers

If n is an integer greater than 1 then the n-th root of all primes greater than 1 and of all irrationals is irrational. If t and n are integers greater than 1 then
$(t^n \pm 1)^{1/n}$ will be irrational even when $n = 2$. $(a^n + b^n)^{1/n}$ is always irrational if n is greater than or equal to a which is greater than b which is greater than 1 (all being integers). This automatically excludes the Diophantine identity with $n = 2$. The notion of infinite descent comes from Diophantus's use of the Greek word APEIRACWS meaning in an infinite number of ways.