

# ON FERMAT'S LAST THEOREM

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## 1. Introduction

Wieferich[ 7 ] and Mirimanoff[ 2 ] proved the following Lemma :

LEMMA 1. *If the equation*

$$(1) \quad x^t + y^t + z^t = 0$$

*has an integral solution with  $(xyz, t) = 1$ , then*

$$(2) \quad 2^{t-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{t^2}$$

and

$$(3) \quad 3^{t-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{t^2},$$

*where  $(a, b)$  stands for the greatest common divisor  $a$  and  $b$ .*

Also Perisastri[ 4 ] proved following lemma :

LEMMA 2. *If  $t > 1$  an integer and  $\alpha$  any integer, then there exists a polynomial  $g(x)$  with integral coefficients such that*

$$(4) \quad x^t = (x - \alpha)^2 g(x) + t\alpha^{t-1}x + \alpha^t(1 - t).$$

Using Lemma 1 and Lemma 2, we shall prove the following Theorem :

THEOREM 1. *Let  $n$  be a prime. If  $t = 3^n - 2$  is a prime, then the equation (1) has no integral solutions with  $(xyz, t) = 1$ .*

In Theorem 1,  $l-1 \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$ ; for, if  $n=2$ , then  $l-1=3^2-2-1=6 \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$  and if  $n>2$ , then by Fermat's theorem,  $3^n \equiv 3 \pmod{n}$  and therefore  $l-1=3^n-2-1=3^n-3 \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$ .

## 2. Proof of Theorem 1

Suppose that the equation (1) has an integral solution with  $(xyz, l)=1$ . Without loss of generality we can suppose that  $x, y, z$  are pairwise prime. Then putting  $t=l-1$ ,  $\alpha=2$  and  $x=3^n$  in (4), it follows that

$$(3^n)^{t-1} = (3^n-2)^2 g(3^n) + (l-1)2^{(t-1)-1} 3^n + 2^{t-1} \left\{ 1 - (l-1) \right\},$$

$$(5) \quad 3^{n(t-1)} - 1 = l^2 g(3^n) + l(l-1)2^{t-2} + (2^{t-1} - 1).$$

Hence Lemma 1 and (5) imply  $l(l-1)2^{t-2} \equiv 0 \pmod{l^2}$ , which contradicts that  $(l-1)2^{t-2} \not\equiv 0 \pmod{l}$ . Thus Theorem is proved.

## 3. The extension of Theorem 1

Wieferich [ 7 ], Mirimanoff [ 2 ], Vandiver [ 6 ], Frobenius [ 1 ], Pollaczek [ 5 ] and Morishima [ 3 ] proved the following Lemma :

LEMMA 3. *If the equation (1) has an integral solution with  $(xyz, l)=1$ , then  $m^{t-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{l^2}$  for all primes  $2 \leq m \leq 43$ .*

Using Lemma 1 and Lemma 2, we can prove the following Theorem :

THEOREM 2. *Let  $n$  be a prime. If  $l=p^n-(p-1)$  is a prime, then the equation (1) has no integral solutions with  $(xyz, l)=1$ , where  $p$  is a prime and  $2 \leq p \leq 43$ .*

## REFERENCES

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