

A Simply Conclusion

The ABC's of Number Theory

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Proving that the conjecture is false would require the existence of an infinite family of (A, B, C) 's whose ABC exponents approach a limit greater than 1, just as we had to construct an infinite family such as $(1, 2^r - 1, 2^r)$...

Conclusion:

$$\begin{array}{ll} A & 1 \\ B & (2^r - 2) * 2^r \\ C & (2^r - 1)^2 \end{array}$$

Number-Examples:

$$\begin{array}{lll} 2^2 & A & 1 \\ & B & 8 \quad (2^2 - 2) * 2^2 \quad (2 * 4) \\ & C & 3^2 \quad 9 \\ \\ 2^3 & A & 1 \\ & B & 48 \quad (2^3 - 2) * 2^3 \quad (6 * 8) \\ & C & 7^2 \quad 49 \end{array}$$

2^4	A	1		
	B	224	$(2^4 - 2) * 2^4$	$(14 * 16)$
	C	15^2	225	

...

$$\text{rad}(C * C - 1 (\text{maximum}) * 1) < C^2$$

$$= \text{rad}(ABC) < C \text{ infinite.}$$

by

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