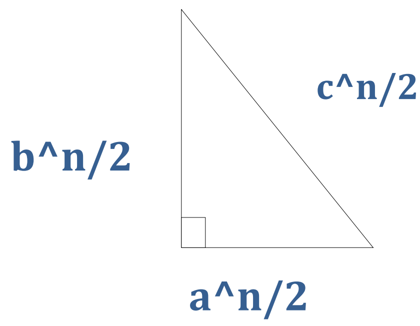
FERMAT LAST THEOREM

ORIGINAL PROOF

C^n=a^n+b^n------(A)

[C^n/2]^2=[a^n/2]^2+[b^n/2]^2--------(B)

So any equation like (A) can be similar to equation (B) which is equal to rightangle triangle.



c^n/2<a^n/2+b^n/2-----(1)

when n=2

c^2/2<a^2/2+b^2/2

c<a+b

In c^n/2<a^n/2+b^n/2

c,a,b are common and n/2 is variable.

so

C^n/2< a^n/2+b^n/2---(1)

C<a+b------(2)

From (1)---- c^n/2<a^n/2+b^n/2

From(2) ----c^n/2<(a+b)^n/2

So-----a^n/2+b^n/2=(a+b)^n/2

(a+b)^n/2 =a^n/2+b^n/2

(a+b)^n=(a^n/2+b^n/2)^2

(a+b)^n= a^n+2a^n/2xb^n/2+b^n---------(3)

So n should be =2 and n cannot be >2 according to equation (3)

Because if n>2 then (a+b)^n cannot be like a^n+2a^n/2xb^n/2+b^n

because there are three terms only.

a^n and 2a^n/2xb^n/2 and b^n

If n>2 then there should be more than three terms.So n cannot be >2 and n should be =2

n=2

so equation (3) becomes

(a+b)^2=a^2+2ab+b^2-----(4) and

C^n=a^n+b^n----(A) becomes n cannot be>2 and n=2 then c^2=a^2+b^2

Then Fermat last theorem is proved according to Fermat original simple proof by G.L.W.A. Jayathilaka from Sri Lanka