Shortest proof in the world of The Fermat's Last Theorem

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Fermat's Last Theorem (FLT) :

$a^n+b^n\neq c^n$, **no positive integer a , b , c if** $n>2$, $n\in N^+$

Let see the Pythagorean Equation

$$3^2+4^2=5^2 \qquad \text{\_\_\_\_\_(1)}$$

Transform (1) into $$(((3)(5)^{k-1})^{1/k})^d+(((4)(5)^{k-1})^{1/k})^d=5^d \qquad \text{\_\_\_\_\_(2)}$$

$d=kn$, Let $n=2$, k = $\frac{d}{2}$

$$d=(\frac{d}{2})(2) \quad , \quad d\in N^+$$

Consider $((3)(5)^{k-1})^{1/k}$ **and** $((4)(5)^{k-1})^{1/k}$ **, the both are the irrational number for all of k.**

But in the right hand, 5 is rational number.

From (2) , when we multiply any rational numbers $(\frac{x}{5})^d$ **in (2) ,**

In the right hand is always rational number such as 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 ,5 ,…

But in the left hand, it still be irrational number

because irrational x rational = irrational

So, no way to let a , b , c are the interger in the same time …….. FLT is proved.