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Date: 8/07/2013

Subject: Dear Sir.

Dear Sir

.Mr.Lovasz Peter
Teacher College,MDLSchool gr2 at Theoretical Group College
He had said about my solution that:

Is remarkable !
Good day , and pleausure of math structure !
Peter

And Professor Andrew Beckwith
physics researcher/affiliated with Chongqing University, PRC
He had said that:
"Interesting. This should be sent to journal. I can work with you to find one for you to

" I have discovered a truly marvelous demonstration of this proposition that this margin is too narrow to contain."

"Eureka!"
Object and strategy:
Using the transformation for equation (Z^n=X^n+Y^n) becomes four equations which has uniform form as:
F^2(X)=Sum of integers cube+(X/Z)^(n-3)*X^3 +(Y/Z)^(n-3)*Y^3.
To find an absurdity.

Define the function F(Z)=Z(Z+1)/2.

Any integers .Z,X ,Y and a.
Z^3=F^2(Z)-F^2(a)-[(a+1)^3+(a+2)^3+..+(Z-1)^3]
Example:
Z=4 and a=1.
4^3=10^2-1^2-(2^3+3^3)=100-1-35=64.

Suppose:
Z^3=X^3+Y^3.

Meaning four uniform equations:
First equation:
F^2(Z)-F^2(5)-[6^3+7^3+..+(Z-1)^3] =F^2(X)-F^2(4)-[5^3+6^3+..+(X-1)^3]+F^2(Y)-F^2(3)-[4^3+5^3+..+(Y-1)^3]

Because:
F^2(Z)-F^2(Y)=[(Y+1)^3+(Y+2)+..+Z^3]
So
F^2(X)+F^2(5)-F^2(4)-F^2(3)=[5^3+6^3+..+(X-1)^3] +[4^3+5^3+..+(Y-1)^3 - [6^3+7^3+..+(Z-1)^3]+[(Y+1)^3+(Y+2)^3+..+Z^3]

F^2(X)+225-100-36=Sum of integers cube .

F^2(x)+89=Sum of integers cube .

F^2(X)+3*3^3+2^3=Sum of integers cube .

F^2(X)=Sum of integers cube named A.

Second equation:
F^2(Z)-F^2(5)-[6^3+7^3+..+(Z-1)^3] =F^2(X)-F^2(4)-[5^3+6^3+..+(X-1)^3]+F^2(Y)-F^2(2)-[3^3+4^3+..+(Y-1)^3]

F^2(X)+6*3^3-2*3^3+2^3=Sum of integers cube .

F^2(X)=Sum of integers cube named B.

Third equation:
F^2(Z)-F^2(5)-[6^3+7^3+..+(Z-1)^3] =F^2(X)-F^2(3)-[4^3+5^3+..+(X-1)^3]+F^2(Y)-F^2(2)-[3^3+4^3+..+(Y-1)^3]

F^2(X)+4^3+4*3^3+2^3=Sum of integers cube .

F^2(X)=Sum of integers cube named C.

Fourth equation:
F^2(Z)-F^2(4)-[5^3+6^3+..+(Z-1)^3] =F^2(X)-F^2(3)-[4^3+5^3+..+(X-1)^3]+F^2(Y)-F^2(2)-[3^3+4^3+..+(Y-1)^3]

F^2(X)+5*3^3.-4^3-2*2^3=Sum of integers cube .

F^2(X)=Sum of integers cube named D.

Example:
3^2=1^3+2^3.
So
no exists other equation as:
(3^2=a^3+b^3) with 3 , (a no=1) and (b no =2)

So
X integer is impossible in all four equations.
So
Z,X and Y are not integers

So:
Z^3 No =X^3+Y^3

Similar arguments:
Suppose:
Z^n =X^n+Y^n.
So
Z^(n-3)*Z^3 =X^(n-3)*X^3+Y^(n-3)*Y^3.

Z^3-(X^3+Y^3) =(X/Z)^(n-3)*X^3 +(Y/Z)^(n-3)*Y^3 - (X^3+Y^3).

Meaning four uniform equations:
F^2(X)=First sum of integers cube +(X/Z)^(n-3)*X^3 +(Y/Z)^(n-3)*Y^3.
F^2(X)=Second sum of integers cube+ (X/Z)^(n-3)*X^3 +(Y/Z)^(n-3)*Y^3 .

F^2(X)=Third sum of integers cube+(X/Z)^(n-3)*X^3 +(Y/Z)^(n-3)*Y^3.
F^2(X)=Fourth sum of integers cube+(X/Z)^(n-3)*X^3 +(Y/Z)^(n-3)*Y^3 .

Example:
3^2=(6^3)/2-(2^3+4^3+3^3).
So
no exists other equation as:
[3^2=6^3/2-(a^3+b^3+c^3)] with 3 ,6^3/2, (a no=2) , (b no =4) amd (c no=3).

So
X is impossible integer in all four equations..
So
Z,X and Y are not integers

So
Z^n No =X^n+Y^n.

ISHTAR.