NDC Mathematics Chief Solves Fermat's Last Theorem (FLT) using Simple Algebra

Taylor/Wiles solved Fermat's Last Theorem using many pages of Abstract Algebra. A National Diabetes Center Branch Chief has offered a simple 3 page solution.

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, May 8, 2024 /EINPresswire.com/ -- The Dorothy Bullock Memorial National Diabetes Center in Huntington WV has confirmed that its Chief of Pure and Applied Mathematics Branch, Princeton-educated DM Delinferni, Jr, has offered a simple, 3 page, non abstract algebraic solution to Fermat's Last Theorem - albeit one which "could not fit in the margins."

Pierre de Fermat in 1637 "it is impossible to separate a cube into two cubes, or a fourth power into two fourth powers, or in general, any power higher than the second, into two like powers. I have discovered a truly marvellous proof of this, which this margin is too narrow to contain."

> "Stress, the eternal war betwixt reason and emotion, forms the very root of modern pandemics and thrives on chaotic dynamics. Answers tend to resolve stressors, but only temporarily."
>
> *DMD,Jr.*

In 1993 then Princeton mathematician Andrew Wiles offered his solution using fairly abstruse abstract algebraic techniques originated by Evariste Galois (1811-1832) clearly unavailable to Fermat in 1637. Relatively minor corrections were applied later by Richard Taylor in 1994. It has been generally accepted widely since.

Yesterday in the midst of a Wagner Ring Cycle [before a performance of Siegfried on 7 May 2024] in Zurich, DM Delinferni, Jr., Chief of our Mathematics Branch, announced that he had achieved a simple plausible solution using non-abstract algebraic methods. In fairly uncomplicated terms he showed that

(1) all Pythagorean solutions resolve to some extension of "21 squared + 220 squared = 221 squared" in any base in any field not just simply in base 10,

or resolve to some constant, k, times [(the square of 2x-squared + 1) PLUS the square of (2x-squared + 2x) EQUALING the square of (2x-squared + 2x + 1)]

and that

(2) fitting odd-powers of numbers into this format two of which differed by unity that at least one number had to be neither an integer nor a fraction.

-RJ Innerfield MD, Chief, Emeritus, Clinical Trials and Epidemiology Branch

Ronald J Innerfield
National Diabetes Center
+1 888-407-8842
webeditor@diabetes-mellitus.org

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