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Recull dels textos de les conferències donades al Curso de Verano que, sota el títol "400 años de matemáticas en torno al último teorema de Fermat" va organitzar la Universidad Complutense de Madrid a El Escorial (Madrid), durant el mes d'agost de 1994. In 1995, Andrew Wiles completed a proof of Fermat's Last Theorem. Although this was certainly a great mathematical feat, one shouldn't dismiss earlier attempts made by mathematicians and clever amateurs to solve the problem. In this book, aimed at amateurs curious about the history of the subject, the author restricts his attention exclusively to elementary methods that have produced rich results. Around 1637, the French mathematician Pierre de Fermat wrote that he had found a way to prove a seemingly simple statement: while many square numbers can be broken down into the sum of two other squares - for example, 25 (five squared) equals nine (three squared) plus 16 (four squared) - the same can never be done for cubes or any higher powers. This book provides an account of how Fermat's solution was lost, the consequent struggle by mathematicians to solve this scientific mystery and how the solution was finally found in the 1990s. This introduction to algebraic number theory via the famous problem of "Fermats Last Theorem" follows its historical development, beginning with the work of Fermat and ending with Kummers theory of "ideal" factorization. The more elementary topics, such as Eulers proof of the impossibilty of x+y=z, are treated in an uncomplicated way, and new concepts and techniques are introduced only after having been motivated by specific problems. The book also covers in detail the application of Kummers theory to quadratic integers and relates this to Gauss'theory of binary quadratic forms, an interesting and important connection that is not explored in any other book. Hailed as one of the greatest mathematical results of the twentieth century, the recent proof of Fermat's Last Theorem by Andrew Wiles brought to public attention the enigmatic problem-solver Pierre de Fermat, who centuries ago stated his famous conjecture in a margin of a book, writing that he did not have enough room to show his "truly marvelous demonstration." Along with formulating this proposition--xn+yn=zn has no rational solution for n > 2--Fermat, an inventor of analytic geometry, also laid the foundations of differential and integral calculus, established, together with Pascal, the conceptual guidelines of the theory of probability, and created modern number theory. In one of the first full-length investigations of Fermat's life and work, Michael Sean Mahoney provides rare insight into the mathematical genius of a hobbyist who never sought to publish his work, yet who ranked with his contemporaries Pascal and Descartes in shaping the course of modern mathematics. Examines a letter written by Blaise Pascal to Pierre de Fermat in 1654 that speaks of probability and numerical values that have had an impact on the modern world with regard to calculating insurance rates, the housing markets, and car safety. The great work that founded analytical geometry. Includes the original French text, Descartes' own diagrams, and the definitive Smith-Latham translation. "The greatest single step ever made in the progress of the exact sciences." -- John Stuart Mill. This book contains a complete detailed description of two classes of special numbers closely related to classical problems of the Theory of Primes. There is also extensive discussions of applied issues related to Cryptography.In Mathematics, a Mersenne number (named after Marin Mersenne, who

studied them in the early 17-th century) is a number of the form Mn = 2n - 1 for positive integer n.In Mathematics, a Fermat number (named after Pierre de Fermat who first studied them) is a positive integer of the form Fn = 2k+ 1, k=2n, where n is a non-negative integer.Mersenne and Fermat numbers have many other interesting properties. Long and rich history, many arithmetic connections (with perfect numbers, with construction of regular polygons etc.), numerous modern applications, long list of open problems allow us to provide a broad perspective of the Theory of these two classes of special numbers, that can be useful and interesting for both professionals and the general audience. This book shows how the famous scientific problem called "Fermat Last theorem" (FLT) allows us to reveal the insolvency and incapacity of science, in which arithmetic for various historical reasons has lost the status of the primary basis of all knowledge. The unusual genre of the book was called "Scientific Blockbuster", what means a combination of an action-packed narrative in the style of fiction with individual fragments of purely scientific content. The original Russian text of this book is translated into English by its author Youri Kraskov. Presents information about the French mathematician Pierre de Fermat (1601-1665). Includes a biography. States that some considered Fermat the father of modern theory. Contains information about Fermat's Last Theorem, a famous theorem that has led to discoveries in algebra and analysis. Links to sites related to Fermat. Notes that the information is provided as part of the Western Canon Web site. The pioneering work of Pierre de Fermat has attracted the attention of mathematicians for over 350 years. This book provides an overview of the many properties of Fermat numbers and demonstrates their applications in areas such as number theory, probability theory, geometry, and signal processing. It is an ideal introduction to the basic mathematical ideas and algebraic methods connected with the Fermat numbers. In 1963 a schoolboy browsing in his local library stumbled across a great mathematical problem: Fermat's Last Theorem, a puzzle that every child can now understand, but which has baffled mathematicians for over 300 years. Aged just ten, Andrew Wiles dreamed he would crack it. Around 1637, the French jurist Pierre de Fermat scribbled in the margin of his copy of the book Arithmetica what came to be known as Fermat's Last Theorem, the most famous question in mathematical history. Stating that it is impossible to split a cube into two cubes, or a fourth power into two fourth powers, or any higher power into two like powers, but not leaving behind the marvelous proof he claimed to have had, Fermat prompted three and a half centuries of mathematical inquiry which culminated only recently with the proof of the theorem by Andrew Wiles. This book offers the first serious treatment of Fermat's Last Theorem since Wiles's proof. It is based on a series of lectures given by the author to celebrate Wiles's achievement, with each chapter explaining a separate area of number theory as it pertains to Fermat's Last Theorem. Together, they provide a concise history of the theorem as well as a brief discussion of Wiles's proof and its implications. Requiring little more than one year of university mathematics and some interest in formulas, this overview provides many useful tips and cites numerous references for those who desire more mathematical detail. The book's most distinctive feature is its easy-to-read, humorous style, complete with examples, anecdotes, and some of the lesser-known mathematics underlying the newly discovered proof. In the author's own words, the book deals with "serious mathematics without being too serious about it." Alf van der Poorten demystifies mathematical research, offers an intuitive approach to the subject-loosely suggesting various definitions and unexplained facts-and invites the reader to fill in the missing links in some of the mathematical claims. Entertaining, controversial, even outrageous, this book not only tells us why, in all likelihood, Fermat did not have the proof for his last theorem, it also takes us through historical attempts to crack the theorem, the prizes that were offered along the way, and the consequent motivation for the development of other areas of mathematics. Notes on Fermat's Last Theorem is invaluable for students of mathematics, and of real interest to those in the physical sciences, engineering, and computer sciences-indeed for anyone who craves a glimpse at this fascinating piece of mathematical history. An exciting

introduction to modern number theory as reflected by the history of Fermat's Last Theorem This book displays the unique talents of author Alf van der Poorten in mathematical exposition for mathematicians. Here, mathematics' most famous question and the ideas underlying its recent solution are presented in a way that appeals to the imagination and leads the reader through related areas of number theory. The first book to focus on Fermat's Last Theorem since Andrew Wiles presented his celebrated proof, Notes on Fermat's Last Theorem surveys 350 years of mathematical history in an amusing and intriguing collection of tidbits, anecdotes, footnotes, exercises, references, illustrations, and more. Proving that mathematics can make for lively reading as well as intriguing thought, this thoroughly accessible treatment Helps students and professionals develop a background in number theory and provides introductions to the various fields of theory that are touched upon * Offers insight into the exciting world of mathematical research * Covers a number of areas appropriate for classroom use * Assumes only one year of university mathematics background even for the more advanced topics * Explains why Fermat surely did not have the proof to his theorem * Examines the efforts of mathematicians over the centuries to solve the problem * Shows how the pursuit of the theorem contributed to the greater development of mathematics The relevance of this theorem in the history of mathematics is truly remarkable. A comment was first written by Pierre de Fermat in the margin of the original version of his copy of the Arithmetica of Diophantus. He literally said that the margin was too narrow to show his proof. Still, Fermat's original proof, if existing, has remained a mystery over the years. Using advanced mathematics, a truly remarkable proof of the theorem could be put forward only recently by A. Wiles. Still, the conjecture behind FLT was inspired while studying a new edition of the Arithmetica, precisely when Fermat was reading about how to write a square number as a sum of two squares, that is, how to find Pythagorean triples that are solutions of the quadratic Diophantine equations. For this reason, it looks plausible at least in principle that the theorem can also be studied from a different perspective, closer to what Fermat had probably in mind originally, either correct or wrong. Pierre de Fermat, l'un des plus grands mathématiciens français du XVIIe siècle, s'était contenté de porter dans la marge de son cahier de travail : " xn + yn = zn impossible si n > 2. J'ai trouvé une solution merveilleuse, mais la place me manque ici pour la développer. " Ce théorème allait devenir, pour les trois cent cinquante années à venir, le Graal du monde mathématique. Les plus puissants esprits de tous les siècles et de toutes les nations tentèrent de venir à bout de cette équation. Leonhard Euler, génie du XVIIIe, dut admettre sa défaite. Sophie Germain, au XIXe, prit l'identité d'un homme pour se lancer dans des études jusque-là interdites aux femmes. Evariste Galois, la veille de sa mort, jeta sur quelques feuilles une théorie qui allait révolutionner la science. Yutaka Taniyama se suicida par dépit alors que Paul Wolfskehl trouva dans cette énigme une raison de vivre. Et en 1993, un jeune Anglais, Andrew Wiles, professeur de Princeton, put enfin régler, après sept années de recherche solitaire et quelques mois de doute, le sort de ce fantastique problème devant la communauté scientifique émerveillée. Le dernier théorème de Fermat est le récit de cette quête. Une véritable épopée qui met en scène, à travers l'histoire des mathématiques, les intelligences les plus brillantes et la fantastique détermination d'un homme. Introducing the Collins Modern Classics, a series featuring some of the most significant books of recent times, books that shed light on the human experience - classics which will endure for generations to come. Lecture I The Early History of Fermat's Last Theorem.- 1 The Problem.- 2 Early Attempts.- 3 Kummer's Monumental Theorem.- 4 Regular Primes.- 5 Kummer's Work on Irregular Prime Exponents.- 6 Other Relevant Results.- 7 The Golden Medal and the Wolfskehl Prize.- Lecture II Recent Results.- 1 Stating the Results.- 2 Explanations.- Lecture III B.K. = Before Kummer.- 1 The Pythagorean Equation.- 2 The Biquadratic Equation.- 3 The Cubic Equation.- 4 The Quintic Equation.- 5 Fermat's Equation of Degree Seven.- Lecture IV The Naïve Approach.- 1 The Relations of Barlow and Abel.- 2 Sophie Germain.- 3 Co. A historical theorem finally

proved by Andrew Wiles. He deserves all my deepest respect and admiration. I also extend this admiration and respect to all mathematicians of today and yesterday. I graduated in Mathematics from the Autonomous University of Barcelona since 1988. Currently I'm a teacher of different mathematics subjects at university level. During these years, I have published many books. These books are available around the world in university libraries and also in any bookstore. This book is a bit different from the previous ones, as it presents the discovery of what could be a surprisingly simple proof of Fermat's last Theorem. I developed this demonstration in 1998, but I never thought to disclose it until now. And I've decided to disclose it now because someone recently reminded me that it was kept in a drawer, and perhaps the world should know. Feel free to study it, analyze it and contact me with your opinions, if you want. For me, all your comments will be welcome. Fermat ha fornito innumerevoli contributi alla scienza matematica: traducendo le conoscenze classiche nel linguaggio dell'algebra simbolica creò la geometria analitica, delineò le basi del calcolo differenziale e fondò la moderna teoria dei numeri. Insomma, cambiò il modo di fare matematica. Contribuì a sviluppare il calcolo delle probabilità e con i suoi teoremi sui numeri primi pose le basi dei sistemi di crittografia oggi usati per i pagamenti sicuri online. Eppure il "re dei dilettanti" non pensò mai di dare alle stampe quelle che definiva "fantasticherie sull'argomento dei numeri". Le sue opere verranno ricostruite postume, dagli scambi epistolari e dagli appunti manoscritti. Così la sua fama rimane curiosamente legata, più che alle scoperte, alle sue molte reticenze; in particolare a quel famoso "ultimo teorema" di cui annuncia, in una nota a margine di un trattato, di aver trovato una dimostrazione "meravigliosa", ma di non aver abbastanza spazio per riportarla. Quest'ultima sfida, delle tante che Fermat si divertiva a lanciare ai colleghi, impegnerà la comunità matematica per più di tre secoli, fino alla sua risoluzione in anni recenti ad opera del matematico britannico Andrew Wiles. Fermat, Pierre de, is perhaps the most famous number theorist who ever lived. Fermat's Last Theorem states that the equation xn + yn = zn has no non-zero integer solutions for x, y and z when n>2. xn + yn = zn, where n represents 3, 4, 5, ...no solution "I have discovered a truly marvelous demonstration of this proposition which this margin is too narrow to contain." With these words, the seventeenth-century French mathematician Pierre de Fermat threw down the gauntlet to future generations. What came to be known as Fermat's Last Theorem looked simple; proving it, however, became the Holy Grail of mathematics, baffling its finest minds for more than 350 years. In Fermat's Enigma--based on the author's award-winning documentary film, which aired on PBS's "Nova"--Simon Singh tells the astonishingly entertaining story of the pursuit of that grail, and the lives that were devoted to, sacrificed for, and saved by it. Here is a mesmerizing tale of heartbreak and mastery that will forever change your feelings about mathematics. This book concentrates on the final chapter of the story of perhaps the most famous mathematics problem of our time: Fermat's Last Theorem. The full story begins in 1637, with Pierre de Fermat's enigmatic marginal note in his copy of Diophantus's Arithmetica. It ends with the spectacular solution by Andrew Wiles some 350 years later. The Fermat Diary provides a record in pictures and words of the dramatic time from June 1993 to August 1995, including the period when Wiles completed the last stages of the proof and concluding with the mathematical world's celebration of Wiles' result at Boston University. This diary takes us through the process of discovery as reported by those who worked on the great puzzle: Gerhard Frey who conjectured that Shimura-Taniyama implies Fermat; Ken Ribet who followed a difficult and speculative plan of attack suggested by Jean-Pierre Serre and established the statement by Frey; and Andrew Wiles who announced a proof of enough of the Shimura-Taniyama conjecture to settle Fermat's Last Theorem, only to announce months later that there was a gap in the proof. Finally, we are brought to the historic event on September 19, 1994, when Wiles, with the collaboration of Richard Taylor, dramatically closed the gap. The book follows the much-in-demand Wiles through his travels and lectures, finishing with the Instructional Conference on Number Theory and Arithmetic Geometry at

Boston University. There are many important names in the recent history of Fermat's Last Theorem. This book puts faces and personalities to those names. Mozzochi also uncovers the details of certain key pieces of the story. For instance, we learn in Frey's own words the story of his conjecture, about his informal discussion and later lecture at Oberwolfach and his letter containing the actual statement. We learn from Faltings about his crucial role in the weeks before Wiles made his final announcement. An appendix contains the Introduction of Wiles' Annals paper in which he describes the evolution of his solution and gives a broad overview of his methods. Shimura explains his position concerning the evolution of the Shimura-Taniyama conjecture. Mozzochi also conveys the atmosphere of the mathematical community--and the Princeton Mathematics Department in particular--during this important period in mathematics. This eyewitness account and wonderful collection of photographs capture the marvel and unfolding drama of this great mathematical and human story. Features a biographical sketch of the French mathematician Pierre de Fermat (1601-1665), presented by the School of Mathematics and Statistics of the University of Saint Andrews in Scotland. Notes that Fermat was not only a mathematician, but also a lawyer and government official. Discusses his research on maxima, minima, and tangents.