

Mathematics

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South west France 1601, the mathematician Pierre de Fermat died in 1665. He was considered a 17th century genius who discovered the laws of probability and laid the foundation of calculus.

He wrote a theorem in a plain paper with a small note in the margin which was not available for publication. The theorem was that for any integer $n > 2$, there are no three positive integers a, b, c such that $a^n + b^n = c^n$. This theorem remained unsolved for 350 years until it was proved by Andrew Wiles in 1995.

Andrew Wiles, a mathematician at Cambridge, spent 10 years working on the problem. His book, *Fermat's Last Theorem*, is a history of the problem since the 17th century. The theorem was a mathematical problem that had plagued mathematicians since the 17th century. Wiles' proof was a landmark achievement in mathematics, and he was awarded the Fields Medal in 1996. The proof was published in 1995 and was a major breakthrough in the field of number theory.

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vyx nfu; k ea vk x, A fo"okl ugha gkrk gSfd 10 I ky dk cPpk ,d I iuk ns[krk gSfd cMk gkdj ea rhu I kS I ky ijkuk unsolved theorem vo"; solve d: kkk vks I kr I ky rd nfu; k I s vyx jg dj ml dks solve djus ij yxk jgk vks vr ea ml s solve djds I kjh nfu; k dks vk"p; pfd r dj fn; kA vc crkvks fd bl I s Hkh vf/kd ij .kk nus okyh dgkuh dh rfga vc Hkh t: jr gS Hkkbz ejj rpe ,d k cMk I iuk ns[kks vks rfga Hkh chance feysk ml I ius dks ijk djus ds fy, vks og vo"; ijk gkskA ysd u I iuk cpiu I s gh ns[kuk gS vxj rpe ml ij yxkrkj yxsjgkshd Wiles dh rjgA bl dh guarantee ea ysk gll Wiles us Hkh award yus ds ckn ; gh dgk Fkk fd ejs cpiu dk I iuk ijk gks x; kA it is the realization of my childhood dream ns[k yks I ius dk deky vPNk Fermat's last theorem Fkk D; k\ Fermat's last theorem states that there are no non-trivial integer solutions of equation.

$$x^n + y^n = z^n \text{ for } n > 2$$

i.e. There are no integers x, y, z such that $x^3 + y^3 = z^3$ or

integers x, y, z such that $x^7 + y^7 = z^7$ and so on...

This is easily stated but has proved to be one of the most complex problems in the history of mathematics and the complete proof is about 200 pages of very advanced mathematics that only specialists are likely to understand. bl snkckjk crk jgk gllD; khd proof of the century D; k gkrk gS oks rpe vPNh rjg I e> ykA I kr I ky rd nfu; k I s og vyx jgk vks bl I eL; k ij dke djrk jgk vks bu I kr I ky ds vFkd ifjJe I s ml gkus nfu; k dks I u-1995 ea final proof ns fn; kA bl proof dks I e>us ea nfu; k okyka dks nks I ky vks yx x; s vks rc rd Wiles dh mez gks x; h Fkh 40 years vks bl s cksyk x; k proof of the century.