

## Disproof the four counterexamples for Beal's conjecture

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**Abstract:** In journal, probably by mistake, was published a paper which intended give some counterexamples of the Beal's conjecture. Unfortunately these counterexamples are wrong, and the Beal's conjecture hold true.

In *Bulletin of Mathematical Sciences & Applications*, probably by mistake, was published a paper which intended give some counterexamples of the Beal's conjecture [1].

The four examples in that paper are wrong, very wrong.

The definition of Beal's conjecture is

"If  $A^x + B^y = C^z$  when  $A, B, C, x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}_+$  and  $x, y, z > 2$  then  $A, B, C$  have a common prime factor."

The four counterexamples are following:

$$1) \quad 2^{88} + 9\,999\,999\,999\,999^3 = 10^{39}.$$

The equality is false. The left side is odd and the right side is even. It's impossible.

$$2) \quad 2^{233} + 99\,999\,999\,999\,999^6 = 10^{84}.$$

The same mistake. Odd number is not equal to even number.

$$3) \quad 2^{205} + 999\,999\,999\,999\,999^5 = 10^{75}.$$

There is error again. Odd number is not equal to even number. The equality is false.

$$4) \quad 20\,000\,000\,000\,000^3 + 15\,000\,000\,000\,000^3 = 22\,489\,707\,226\,377^3.$$

Now in the last example the left side is an even number and the right side is an odd number. It's impossible again. And more: the Fermat's Last Theorem is true!

Therefore the four Saravanan's counterexamples for Beal's conjecture are wrong, and the Beal's conjecture hold true.

If you use a few digits calculator then you might think (wrongly) that these equalities are true, but this will occur because many significant digits are discarded in a limited precision calculator. In Number Theory, unlike approximate numerical calculation, these four counterexamples are clearly false.

### References:

[1]. S.B.E. Saravanan, "Beal's Conjecture – Counter Examples", *Bulletin of Mathematical Sciences and Applications*, 12 (2015), 39-40.