Open Letter to the President of IMU Mrs. Ingrid Daubeschies

Dear Mrs. President,

My appeal to you is raised by unprecedented violation of author's rights in mathematical sciences. The talk is about submission of articles treating such famous problems as Beal's Conjecture and Fermat's Last Theorem to refereed mathematics journals all over the world. Editorial Boards of many journals refuse to accept them from the very beginning, some journals pretend to pay attention to indicated works but as a matter of fact they find any excuses not to consider original problem solving of independent authors.

However the situation is much more serious than can be seen. You know that D. Andrew Beal offered a prize for solving his conjecture generalizing Fermat's Last Theorem and the American Mathematical Society set up the Beal Prize Committee for decision making relating to acknowledgement or non- of solutions already published in mathematical press: http://ams.org/profession/prizes-awards/ams-supported/beal-prize-rules/ At the same time the BPC rules do not work because the BPC requirements are not realizable by reason indicated above in my letter and also by reason of incompetence of the AMS officials concerning the proof of Fermat's Last Theorem.

Indeed, when I wrote a letter to bealprize@ams.org with a complaint against dishonest decisions of editors, I have got an automatic reply suggesting to follow the research style in the entangled report on Wiles' Cambridge lectures by K. Rubin and A. Silverberg (Bulletin of the AMS 1994 vol. 31 # 1). This report not only repeats all mistakes made by A. Wiles in his erroneous proof of Fermat's Last Theorem but confuses readers with improper examples. Similar ignorance flourishes really for a long time in the world mathematical community and is obliged to haughty behavior of high mathematical authorities.

In order not to be unfounded, I shall refer to my work "Wiles' false proof of Fermat's Last Theorem", which under the analogous title was submitted to Doklady of the Russian Academy of Sciences in 2007 and which was rejected by its Editorial Board because it was not recommended by any academicians of this Academy. Later

I included it in my book “At new science’s door or what stands for the phenomenon of Fermat’s Last Theorem” (in Russian) published by Lambert Academic Publishing in 2012. In this book I suggested also my version of proving Fermat’s Last Theorem subsequently served as a basis for Beal’s Conjecture solution. This solution of the Beal conjecture obtained by me in 2012 can open amazing perspectives in future mathematics but still remains unpublished because of the mental corruption of official mathematicians.

What do you think about the wide and professional discussion of my mathematical discoveries in scientific press ?

For references please see the site: http://yuri-andreevich-ivliev.narod.ru/

Sincerely yours,
Yuri Ivliev
independent researcher

Appeal to ICM

Юрий Ивлиев <yuri.ivliev@gmail.com> 31 июля

кому: PC-Chair-ICM20.

To: the Chair of the Program Committee of the International Congress of Mathematicians 2014 Carlos Kenig
From: the full member of the International Informatization Academy (Moscow - New York) Yuri Ivliev
Subject: Appeal to ICM and Open Letter to the President of IMU
Date: 31.07.2014

Dear Mr. Chairman,

Being influenced by general purpose of ICM that "every ICM should reflect the current activity of mathematics in the world... and point to the future of mathematics", let me inform you about the unprecedented incompetence of official mathematicians all over the world in real estimation of the famous mathematical problems - Beal's Conjecture and Fermat's Last Theorem. Whereas all scientific community was enlightened that Wiles' proof of FLT was invalid, official mathematicians pretend nevertheless that no mathematical laws in it were violated and continue to conceal the truth from the public. Even Beal's Conjecture, being the generalization of Fermat's Last Theorem and also an indirect denial of Wiles' proof, was put in isolation frames by AMS officials (please see my open letter to the President of IMU) so that no one true Beal's Conjecture solution would be published.

Summarizing my appeal, I ask ICM on behalf of mathematical enthusiasts of the world to pay a special attention to such a tightened catastrophic situation that turned out in modern mathematics and may cause irreparable damage to the future of all human science. It is also important that future generations of mathematicians should know how to solve Beal's Conjecture and prove Fermat's Last Theorem truly, so much the more that their solutions are unique and there are no others. I think it would be rightful to acquaint specialists in number theory with my materials (please see the attached files) and publish my open letter and attendant files (irrespective of Beal's Prize) in the Annals (Materials) of the Congress.

Sincerely yours, Yuri Ivliev.

The proof of Beal's Conjecture and Fermat's Last Theorem

(synopsis)

Yuri Ivliev

Abstract

The Beal conjecture is proved by arithmetic geometry methods known yet to ancient mathematicians. These methods include constructing powers of whole numbers by means of proportions, making up partitions from them, their scaling-up and scaling-down in order to get equal similar partitions. As a result of such transformations, the Beal equation comes to the Fermat equation, which has no solution in positive whole numbers that is proved by the same methods plus Fermat's method of infinite descent. The given research is fulfilled in the system of right-angled numbers introduced by the author.

Subject classification: 11 Number theory; 11G Arithmetic algebraic geometry (Diophantine geometry); 11P Additive number theory, partitions.

Dedicated to Abel, Galois, Bolyai

1. Introduction.

Andrew Beal, a number theory enthusiast, formulated a conjecture generalizing Fermat's Last Theorem [1]. Apparently he was not content himself with geometric solution of FLT by A. Wiles [2] and offered a prize for the solution of his generalizing conjecture [3] in order to inspire young people to research into Fermat's mathematics, believing that Fermat possessed a relatively simple arithmetic proof for FLT [1]. The author of this publication thinks that he found the lost proof of FLT being the basis for solving Beal's Conjecture [4-5] and shares it with all those who search for the hidden truth in ancient mathematics.

The given research enters into the part of number theory defined as arithmetic algebraic geometry including pure arithmetic methods of computing. In his earlier works [4] the author adduced evidence confirming the skill of ancient mathematicians to solve some algebraic equations with only arithmetic methods. These methods can be related to the part of arithmetic algebraic geometry called by the author arithmetic geometry. Corner-stone of arithmetic geometry of ancients were Euclid's theorem about proportional (geometric) means, unmeritedly forgotten in contemporary Diophantine geometry, and the Pythagorean theorem emerging from it [4].

2. Arithmetic geometry research into Beal's Conjecture and Fermat's Last Theorem (solution of both).

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2.1. Beginning of Beal's Conjecture solution.

2.2. Completion of Beal's Conjecture solution.

2.3. Results and discussion.

So, the full proof of Beal's Conjecture is obtained owing to Fermat's method of infinite descent (see above). Materials and methods of this research are described in detail in the previous sections of the article. One should draw special attention to constructing chains of proportions (8) that leads to the basic equality of partitions (12). This equality is founded on the one-to-one correspondence described by *Lemma* and establishes isomorphism between partitions in two terms and partitions in three terms for each double chain of proportions, i.e., for each pair of right-angled numbers x_0 , y_0 defining initial partition of z^n into like powers. Thus partitions (12) are equal similar partitions when one of the parts of the two-termed partition is divided in two other parts with help of right-angled x_0 , y_0 .

Side results of the given research prove to be even more impressive. Indeed, relations (8) reveal intrinsic structure of 2-dimensional Euclidean space consisting in infinite fractal pattern allowing to investigate hidden higher dimensions of this space. Some hints on how to conduct such research one can find in fractal geometry of Chinese monad [5], which motion occurs in conformity with basic relations (8) and coherent connection $z^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2$.

3. Conclusion.

Returning to the full proof of Beal's conjecture, let us note the important circumstance, allowing to complete it, consisted in the true proof of Fermat's Last Theorem as particular case of the considered conjecture. So, Beal's Conjecture led to solving the centuries-old problem of mankind and can be called rightfully Generalized Fermat's Last Theorem in memory of the greatest discovery in the history of human science opening new ways in world cognition and understanding ancient knowledge by means of modern mathematical language [5].

References.

1. Mauldin R. D., A generalization of Fermat's Last Theorem: the Beal conjecture and prize problem, *Notices of the AMS* **44** (1997), 1436-1437.

2. Wiles A., Modular elliptic curves and Fermat's Last Theorem, *Ann. Math.* **141** (1995), 443-551.

3. URL: http://ams.org/profession/prizes-awards/ams-supported/beal-prize

4. URL: http://yuri-andreevich-ivliev.narod.ru

5. Ivliev Y. A., Beal's Conjecture as global break-through in natural sciences. In: Materials of the I International Scientific Conference "Global Science and Innovation", vol. II, Chicago: Strategic Studies Institute, December 17-18, 2013, 345-349.

About the author:

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