

# Fermat's Theorem and Analysis

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For any two single valued functions  $f$  and  $g$  (including traces of matrices) whatever:

$$\varphi^1 = \psi^1 = [f(x_1, \dots, x_n) + g(x_1, \dots, x_n)]^1 = [f(x_1, \dots, x_n)^1 + g(x_1, \dots, x_n)^1]$$

$$(1_\varphi^2)\varphi^2 = (1_\varphi^2)(r_\varphi^2) = (1_\varphi^2)[f(x_1, \dots, x_n)]^2 + [g(x_1, \dots, x_n)]^2 + 2[f((x_1, \dots, x_n))][g(x_1, \dots, x_n)]$$

$$1_\varphi^2 = \left(\frac{1_\varphi^2}{r_\varphi^2}\right) \left\{ [f(x_1, \dots, x_n)]^2 + [g(x_1, \dots, x_n)]^2 + 2[f((x_1, \dots, x_n))][g(x_1, \dots, x_n)] \right\}$$

$$(1_\psi^2)\psi\psi^* = 1_\psi^2(r^2) = (1_\psi^2)[f((x_1, \dots, x_n)) + ig(x_1, \dots, x_n)][f((x_1, \dots, x_n)) - ig(x_1, \dots, x_n)]$$

$$= [f((x_1, \dots, x_n))]^2 + [g(x_1, \dots, x_n)]^2$$

$$1_\psi^2 = \left(\frac{1_\psi^2}{r_\psi^2}\right) [f((x_1, \dots, x_n))]^2 + [g(x_1, \dots, x_n)]^2$$

$$1_\psi^2 \neq 1_\varphi^2$$

$$\therefore n(1_\psi^2) = n(1_\varphi^2) \Leftrightarrow (1_\psi^2) = (1_\varphi^2) \Leftrightarrow (f((x_1, \dots, x_n)) = m^1) \wedge (if(x_1, \dots, x_n) = k^1)$$

That is,  $f(x_0) = m$  and  $if(x_1, \dots, x_n) = k$  are positive integers.  $k = if(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  is not a positive integer, and neither is  $-k = -if(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ , which are requirements for

$$1_\psi^2 = \left(\frac{1_\psi^2}{r_\psi^2}\right) [f((x_1, \dots, x_n))]^2 + [g(x_1, \dots, x_n)]^2 \text{ to be a positive integer number so that}$$

$$n_\psi = n_\psi(1_\psi^2) = n\left(\frac{1_\psi^2}{r_\psi^2}\right) [f((x_1, \dots, x_n))]^2 + [g(x_1, \dots, x_n)]^2 .$$

Therefore,  $n_\psi$  cannot be a positive integer unless it is a result of counting positive widgets in first order, where widgets are defined by powers and multiplication, but not addition; that is.

$w_n^m = \prod x_n^m = x_n x^m = x_{1, \dots, n} x^{1, \dots, m}$  and the product convention applies. If summation is included,

then the multinomial theorem applies. “Geometrical” interpretation is in terms of powers; e.g.  $w_1^2 = a_1 b^2$  is interpreted as the interaction between a mass “line” ( $a_1$  - interpreted as a relativistic linear “density”, or “momentum”) and a mass “area” ( $b^2$  - interpreted as a relativistic “energy”), where the binomial expansion for the case  $n > 2$  is non-linear, so the interaction is interpreted as “gravity” for photon-equivalent masses). For a second example,  $w_2^3 = a_2 b^3 = a^2 b^3$ ,  $a^2$  is a mass “plane” and  $b^3$  is a mass “volume”.

Linearity in widget interaction can only apply in the case  $n = 2$  in the case where the “imaginary” elimination of the interaction is accomplished by conjugation.

This result applies to General Relativity (Einstein’s attempt to define cosmology in terms of a modification to Newton’s laws by introducing “space-time” where  $c$  is global, not just local)

It also is a complete description of String Theory in terms of the Multinomial Theorem...

See [Einstein’s Mistake](#)