Abstract:
Fermat's Last Theorem tells us that for ($n > 2$), there are no positive integers (a, b, c) such that: $a^n + b^n = c^n$. This paper proposes an alternative perceptive to the equation with considerations of using the signs of + and –. The aim of this novel approach is help; simplify the equations when it has cases where n is raised to the power of 3 and 4 which makes it harder for both numbers to be the same, where it is hard to find the solutions. However, with plus 1 and minus, could offer fresh start into finding solutions involving, raising to the power of 3, 4 and 5.

Example:

N=3 A^3+B^3+1 or – 1 = C^3

$6^3+8^3 = 216 + 512 = 728$

$9^3 = 729 + 728 + 1$ = to be the same 729 are both equally the same 729

Example:

N=4 $A^4+B^4=c^4 + 1$ or – 1

$12^4+15^4 = 20,736 + 50,625 = 71,361$

$16^4= 71,360 +1 = 71,361$ equally the same as for both a and b

Conclusion: Pierre De Fermat equation has been declared to be complicated as raising the power increases, however, using plus 1 and minus 1, could give shortcuts to making the solutions equally to each other.

I have discovered a truly marvellous proof of this, which however the margin is not large enough to contain. Pierre De Fermat