

PAPERS COMMUNICATED

62. Über die Fermatsche Vermutung, II.

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Satz: Es sei

$$x^p + y^p + z^p = 0, \quad (x, y, z) = 1, \quad p \nmid xyz.$$

Dann ist

$$\sum_{h=1}^{p-1} h^{p-1} t^h \equiv 0 \pmod{p^2},$$

$$\text{wo } t \equiv -\frac{y}{z}, -\frac{z}{y}, -\frac{z}{x}, -\frac{x}{z}, -\frac{x}{y}, -\frac{y}{x} \pmod{p^2}.$$

Beweis: Es ist

$$f(\rho) = \rho^y x + \rho^{-x} y \equiv x + y \pmod{\lambda^2}, \quad (1)$$

$$Nf(\rho) = b^p = (q_1^{\alpha_1} q_2^{\alpha_2} \dots q_e^{\alpha_e})^p,$$

wo $\rho = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{p}}$, $\lambda = 1 - \rho$, $q_h \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ für $h = 1, 2, \dots, e$,

$$\text{also } [f(\rho)]_{h=0}^{\sum_{h=0}^{p-2} r^{-h} S^h} = \pm \left[\prod_{h=1}^e ((\rho, \eta_h)^p)^{\alpha_h} \right]^p \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{\lambda^{p+1}}, \quad (2)$$

wo r eine primitive Wurzel mod p ist, $r_{-h} \equiv -r^{-h} \pmod{p}$,

$$1 \leq r_{-h} \leq p-1, \quad S = (\rho : \rho^r), \quad \eta_h = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{q_h}}, \quad (\rho, \eta_h) = \sum_{t=1}^{q_h-1} \rho^{\text{Ind} t} \eta_h^t.$$

Aus (1) folgt

$$[f(\rho)]^{k_h S^h} \equiv (x + y)^{k_h} \pmod{\lambda^2},$$

wo $r_{-h} = -r^{-h p^n} + p k_h$, $n \geq 1$ also

$$[f(\rho)]^{p k_h S^h} \equiv (x + y)^{k_h p} \pmod{\lambda^{p+1}},$$

$$[f(\rho)]_{h=0}^{\sum_{h=0}^{p-2} p k_h S^h} \equiv (x + y)_{h=0}^{\sum_{h=0}^{p-2} k_h p} \equiv (x + y)_{h=0}^{\sum_{h=0}^{p-2} r_{-h} + \sum_{h=0}^{p-2} r^{-h p^n}} \pmod{\lambda^{p+1}},$$

1) E. Landau, Vorlesungen über Zahlentheorie, 3 (1927), 281, 299.

wegen $\sum_{h=0}^{p-2} r^{-h} = \frac{p(p-1)}{2}$ ist also

$$[f(\rho)]^{\sum_{h=0}^{p-2} p k_h S^h} \equiv (x+y)^{\sum_{h=0}^{p-2} r^{-h p^n}} \pmod{\lambda^{p+1}}; \quad (3)$$

$$[f(\rho)]^{\sum_{h=0}^{p-2} r^{-h} S^h} = [f(\rho)]^{-2 \sum_{h=0}^{p-2} r^{-h p^n} S^h + \sum_{h=0}^{p-2} p k_h S^h},$$

nach (2) und (3) ist also

$$[f(\rho)]^{\sum_{h=0}^{p-2} r^{-h p^n} S^h} \equiv (x+y)^{\sum_{h=0}^{p-2} r^{-h p^n}} \pmod{\lambda^{p+1}},$$

$$\prod_{h=0}^{p-2} \left[\frac{f(\rho^{r^h})}{f(1)} \right]^{2r^{-h p^n}} \equiv 1 \pmod{\lambda^{p+1}}. \quad (4)$$

Nun ist

$$\begin{aligned} \log \prod_{h=0}^{p-2} \left[\frac{f(\rho^{r^h})}{f(1)} \right]^{2r^{-h p^n}} &= \sum_{h=0}^{p-2} r^{-h p^n} \log \left[\frac{f(\rho^{r^h})}{f(1)} \right]^2 \\ &\equiv \frac{d_0^{p^n} \log [f(e^u)]^2}{du^{p^n}} X(\rho) \pmod{p^{n+1}}, \quad 1) \end{aligned}$$

wo $X(\rho) = \sum_{h=0}^{p-2} r^{-h p^n} \rho^{r^h}$, also nach (4)

$$\frac{d_0^{p^n} \log [f(e^u)]^2}{du^{p^n}} X(\rho) \equiv 0 \pmod{\lambda^{p+1}},$$

folglich

$$\frac{d_0^{p^n} \log f(e^u)}{du^{p^n}} \equiv 0 \pmod{p^2},$$

d.h.

$$\frac{d_0^{p^n} \log (x + e^{-(x+y)u} y)}{du^{p^n}} \equiv 0 \pmod{p^2},$$

da $X(\rho) \equiv \sum_{h=0}^{p-2} r^{-h p^n} (1 - r^h \lambda) \equiv -\lambda \sum_{h=0}^{p-2} r^{-h(p^n-1)} \equiv -\lambda(p-1) \equiv \lambda \pmod{\lambda^2}$.

1) nach Kummer; vgl. Hilbert, Théorie des Corps de Nombres Algébriques (Trad. Lévy-Got). S. 341.

Es ist also

$$\frac{d_0^{p^n} \log(x + e^u y)}{du^{p^n}} = \frac{d_0^{p^n-1}}{du^{p^n-1}} \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{-u} t} \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{p^2},$$

wo $-\frac{x}{y} \equiv t \pmod{p^2}$, folglich

$$\frac{d_0^{p^n-1}}{du^{p^n-1}} \left(\sum_{t=0}^{p^2-1} e^{-tu} t \right) + \frac{d_0^{p^n-1}}{du^{p^n-1}} \left(\frac{e^{-p^2 u} t^{p^2}}{1 - e^{-u} t} \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{p^2},$$

also

$$\sum_{k=0}^{p-1} \sum_{h=1}^{p-1} (kp + h)^{p-1} t^{kp+h} \equiv 0 \pmod{p^2}, \quad (5)$$

da

$$\frac{d_0^{p^n-1}}{du^{p^n-1}} \left(\frac{e^{-p^2 u}}{1 - e^{-u} t} \right) \equiv \frac{d_0^{p^n-1}}{du^{p^n-1}} \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{-u} t} \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{p^2}.$$

Nun ist

$$\sum_{k=0}^{p-1} \sum_{h=1}^{p-1} (kp + h)^{p-1} t^{kp+h} \equiv \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} \sum_{h=1}^{p-1} (h^{p-1} - h^{p-2} kp) t^{kp+h} \pmod{p^2},$$

also nach (5)

$$\left(\sum_{h=1}^{p-1} h^{p-1} t^h \right) \frac{t^{p^2} - 1}{t^p - 1} \equiv p \sum_{h=1}^{p-1} h^{p-2} t^h \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} kt^{kp} \pmod{p^2},$$

folglich

$$\sum_{h=1}^{p-1} h^{p-1} t^h \equiv 0 \pmod{p^2},$$

da nach Kummer $\sum_{h=1}^{p-1} h^{p-2} t^h \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, $p \nmid t - 1$.