

5 17

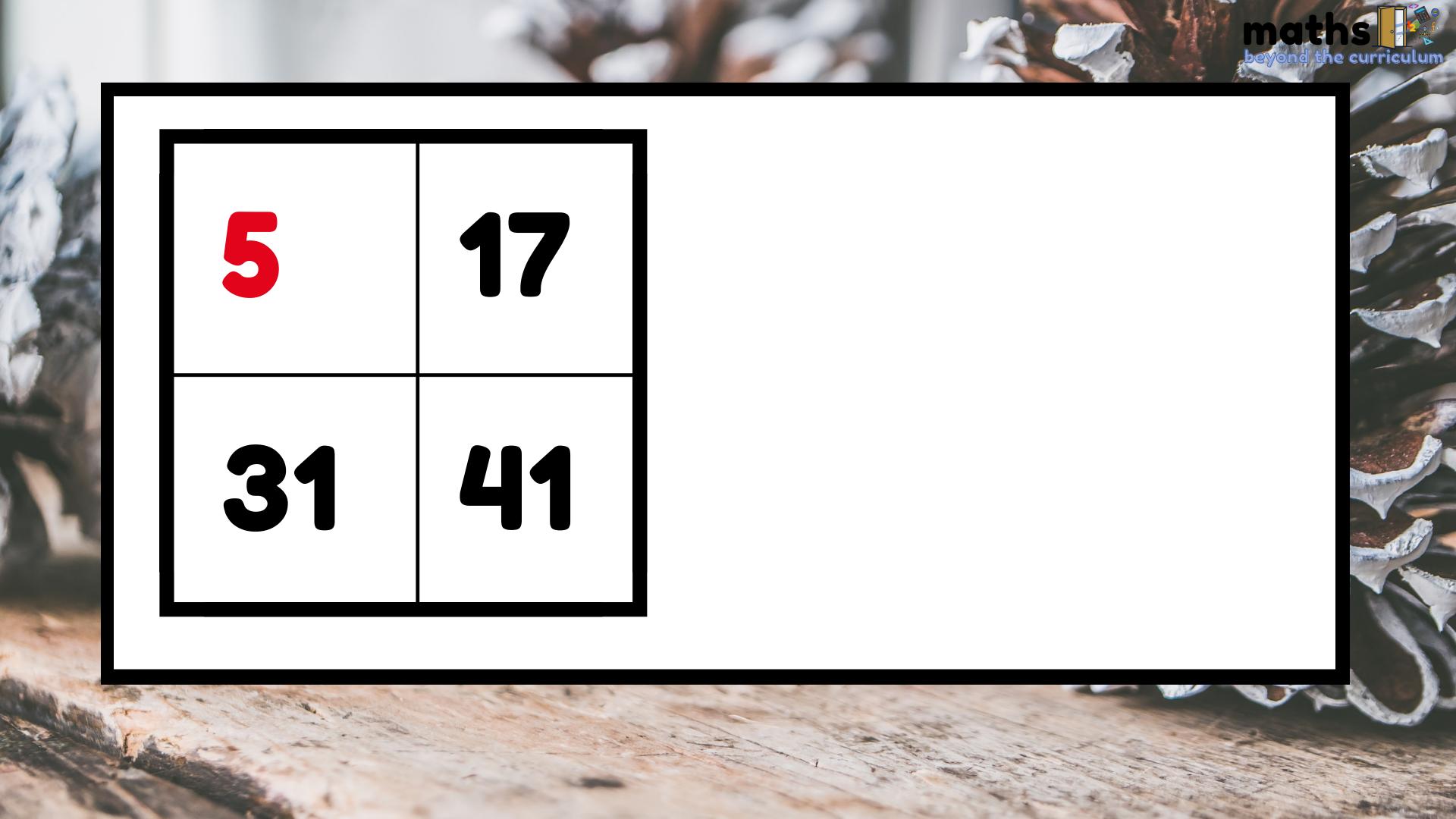
31 41

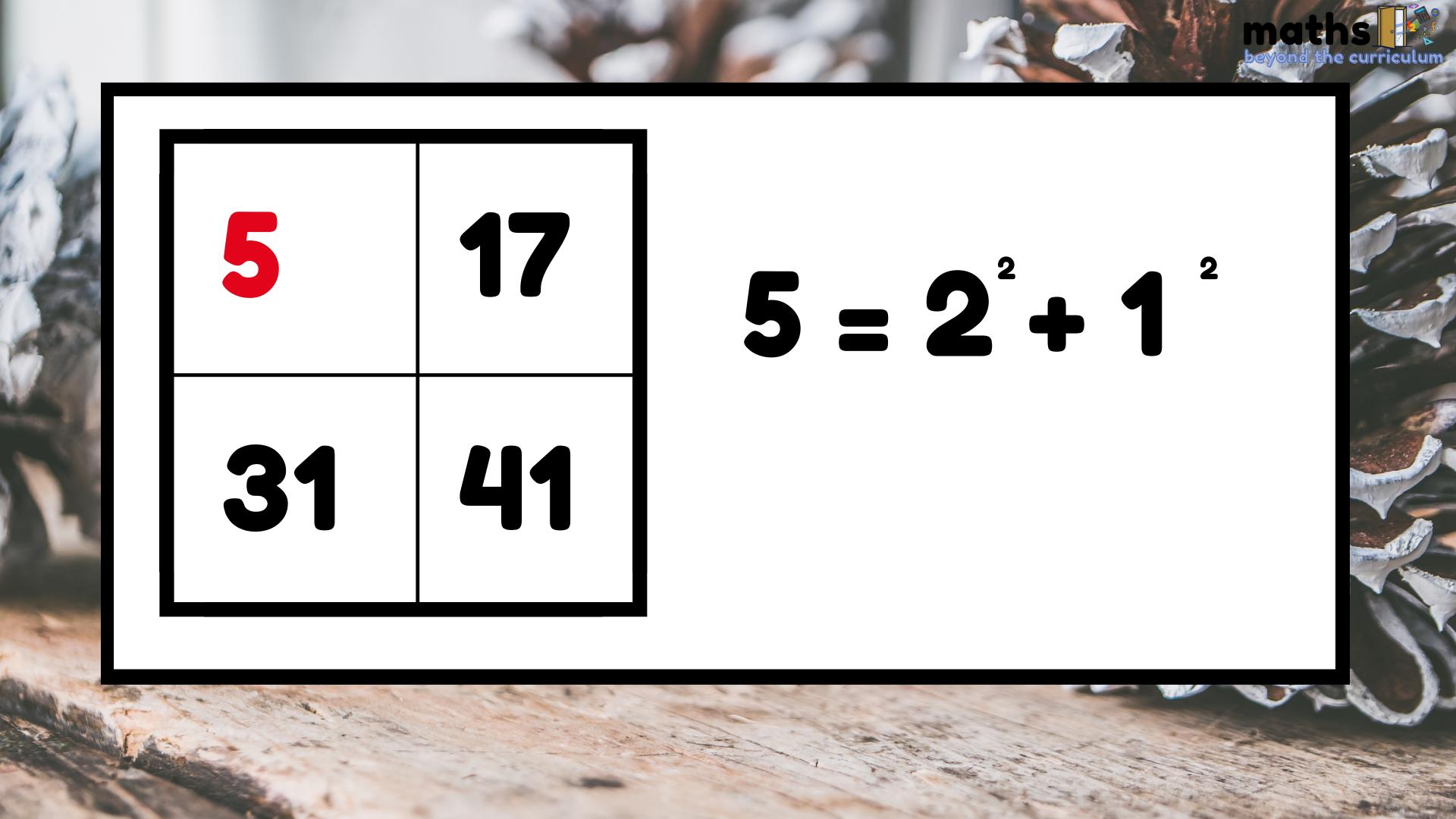
13 can be written as the sum of two squares:

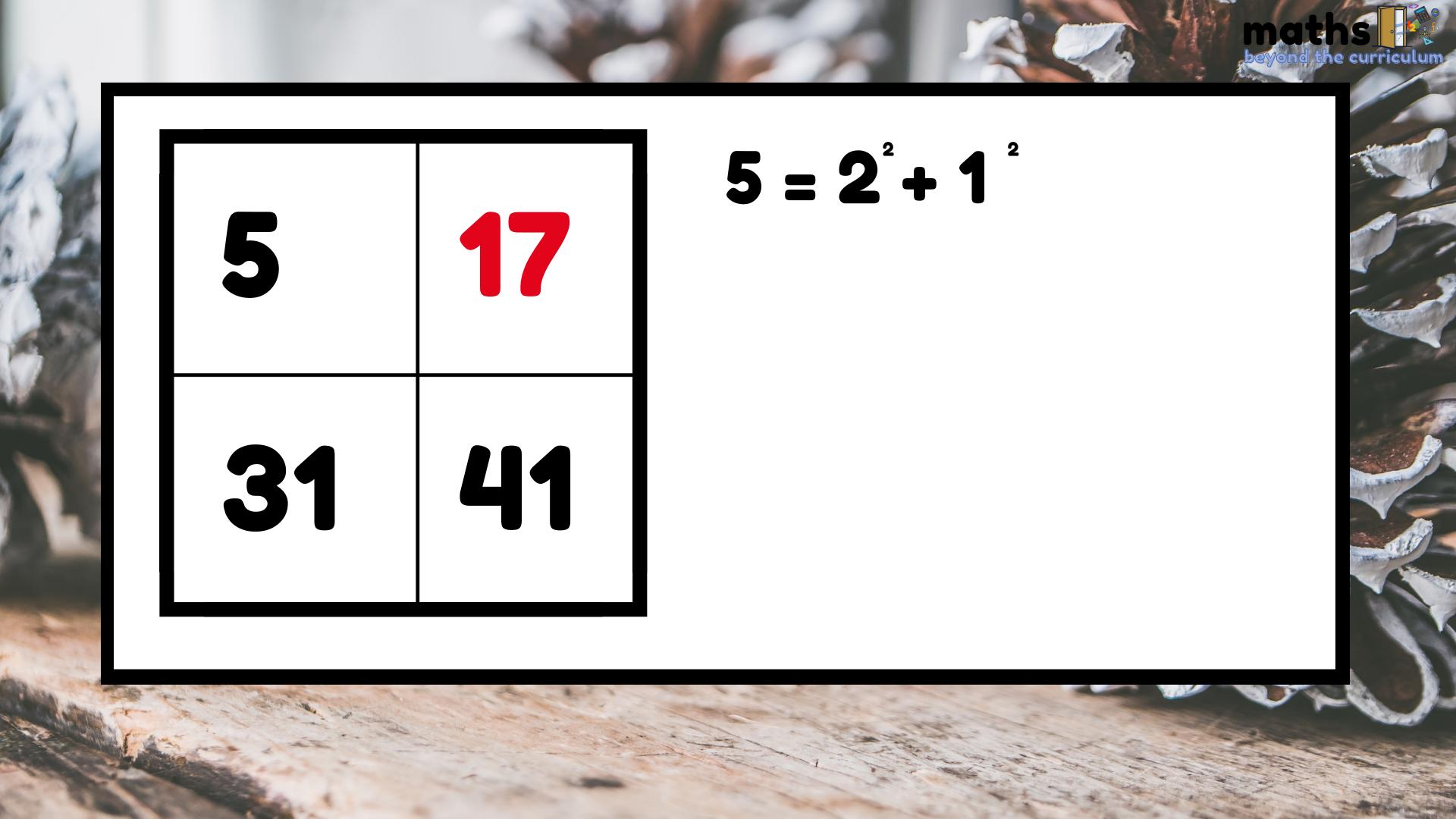
13 = 2 + 3

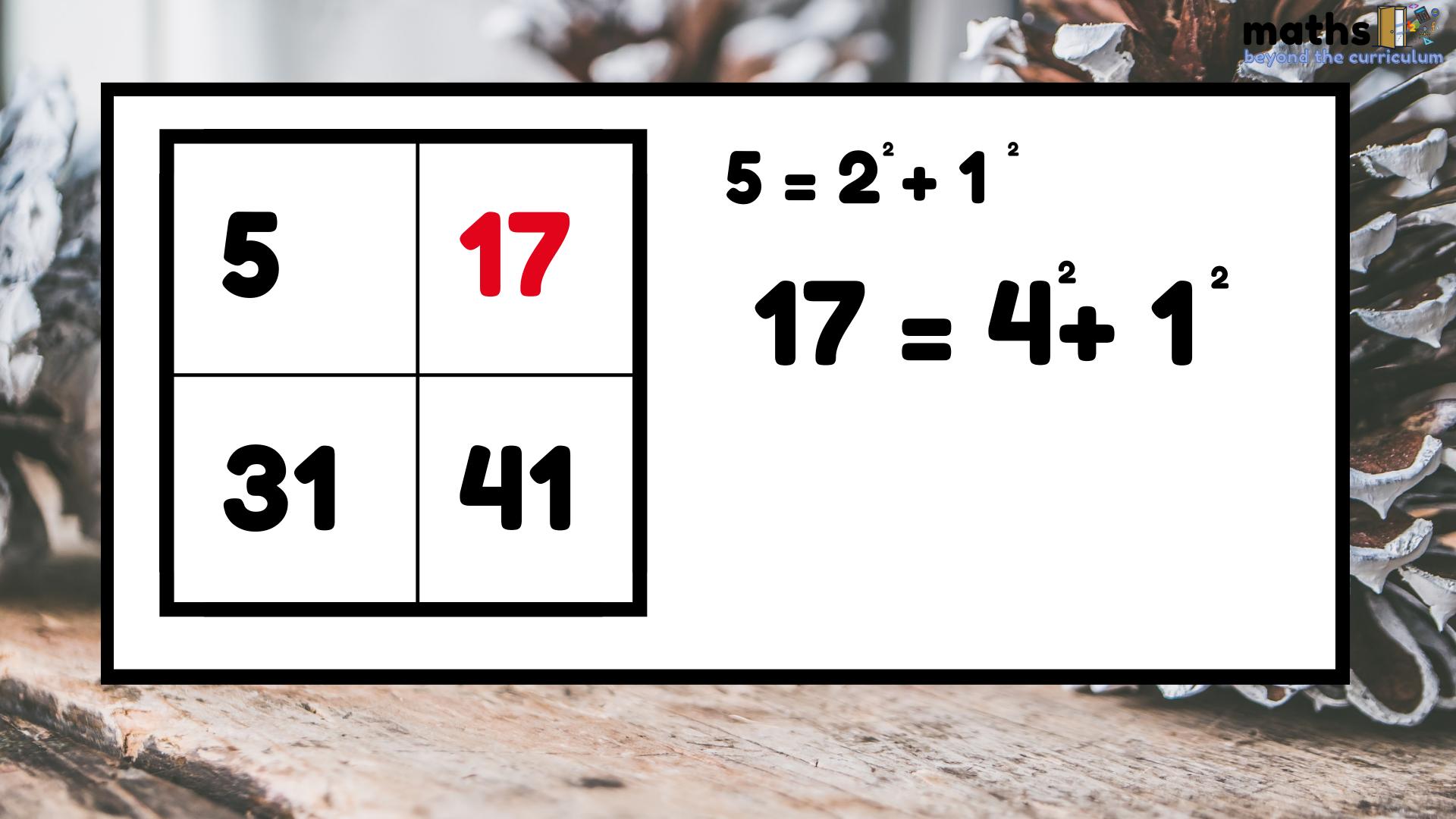
Here are four prime numbers - write them all as a sum of two squares

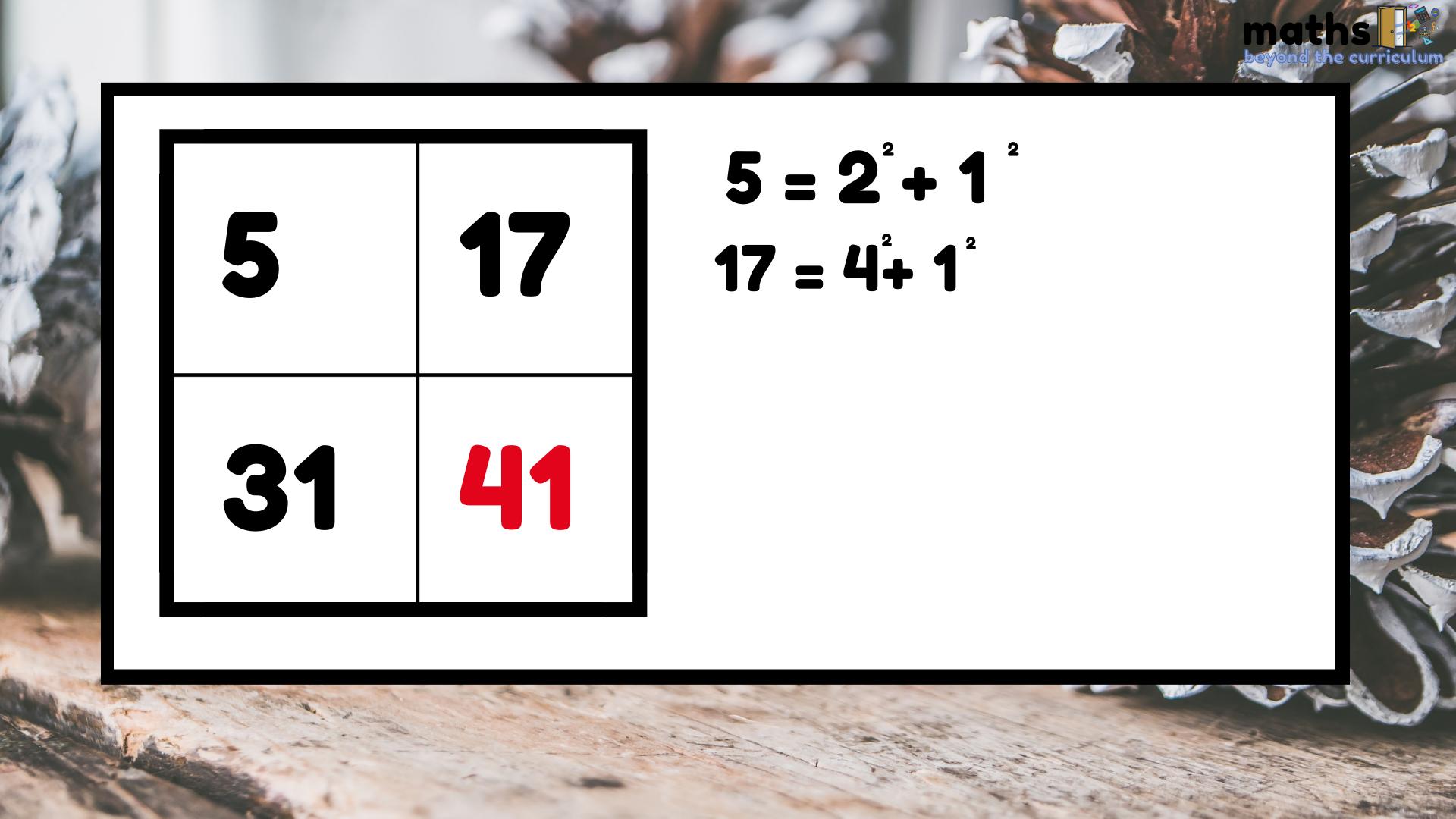
Tell me when you have ALL FOUR









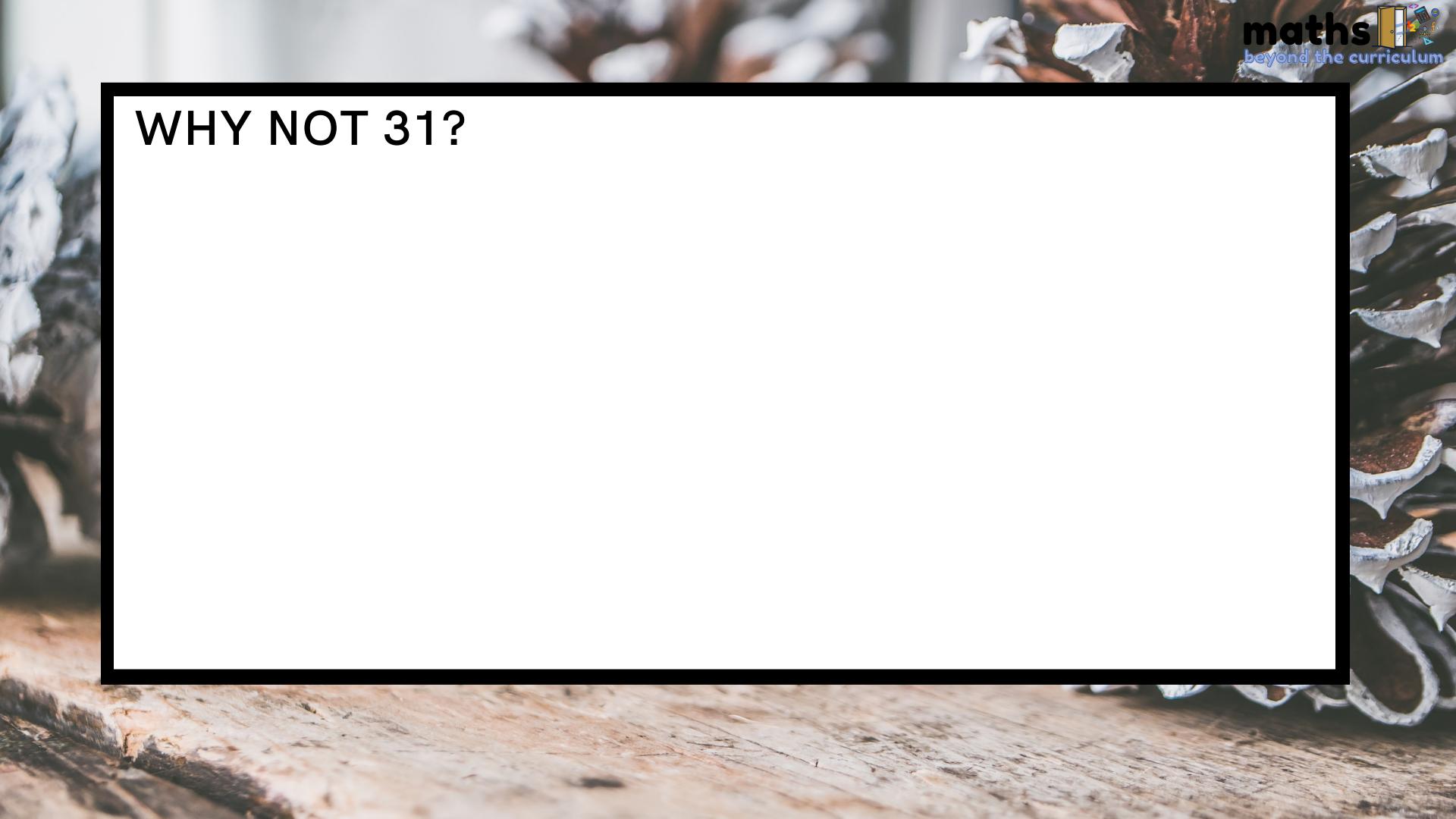






5	17
31	

$$41 = 5^{2} + 4^{2}$$





CLASS INVESTIGATION:

Fermat, a famous french mathematician, believed that some, but not all, primes can be written as a sum of two squares – and he said he could work out which ones just by looking at them – but he didn't show his working out!

Can you figure out how he knew?

(for example he could tell if 99999937 could be done, in just a few seconds)



PIERRE DE FERMAT



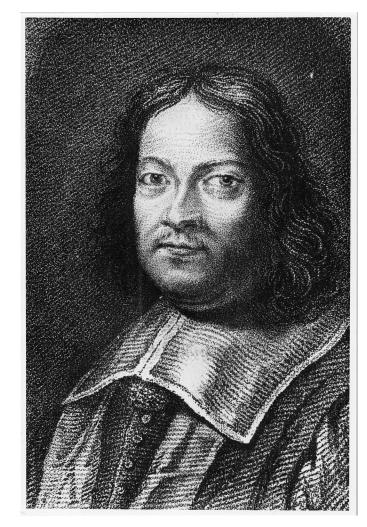
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13 = 2 + 3



PIERRE DE FERMAT

3.	5.
7.	11.
13.	17.
19.	23.
29.	31.
37.	41.
43.	47.
53.	59.
61.	67.
71.	73.
79.	83.
89.	97.

3.	5 .	
7.	11.	
13.	17.	
19.	23.	
29.	31.	
37.	41.	What do all
43.	47.	these have in common?
53.	59.	
61.	67.	Clue - just write out the
71.	73.	write out the list of the
79.	83.	ones that
89.	97.	worked

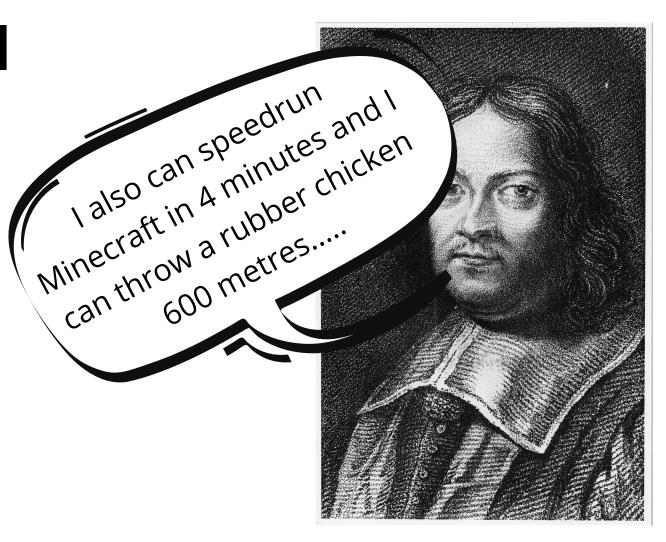




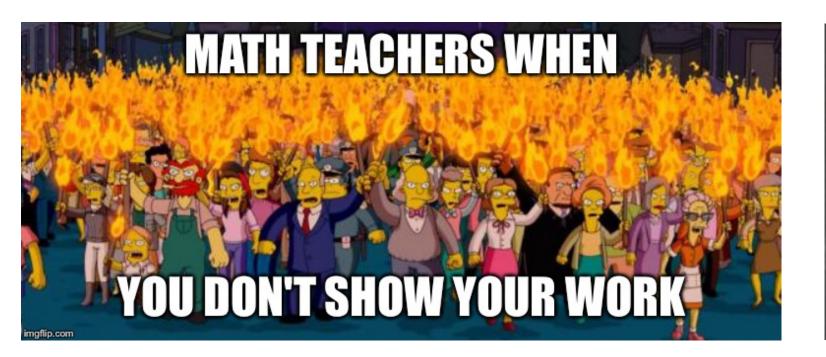
THE CHRISTMAS THEOREM

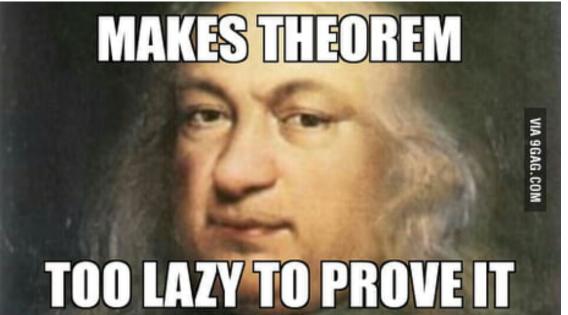
Fermat wrote to his his friend on the 25th
December saying he had found a proof that all
odd primes that were **1 more than a multiple of four** could be calculated as a sum of two
squares.

He never actually wrote down his proof, and since then many famous mathematicians (Lagrange, Pascal, Gauss) have tried to prove his theorem based on this letter.



PIERRE DE FERMAT







Final Summary

Explain what Fermat's idea was in less than 25 words

Then explain how you know if 999999937 works for Fermat's Christmas Theorem





