1014-11-40 **Andrew H Warren*** (warrenmichelle@sbcglobal.net), 371 7th Avenue, Apt. 1808, New York, NY 10001. *Proof of the Fermat's Last Theorem (originally submitted to AMS on 2-16-1991).*

An integer raised to an integer power n is considered to be an n-dimensional array made up of unit elements. Using a geometrical analogy each unit is envisioned as having two sides, or facets, along each of the n axes. The facets in contact with one another are called the inner facets (or faces), those on the array boundary are called the outer facets (or faces). The facets are represented by the subscripts of the array units. It is demonstrated, that an integer raised to an integer power has unique quantities of the inner and outer facets (subscripts). When one integer raised to a power n, where $n > 2$, is subtracted from another, the remaining quantities of the outer and inner facets (subscripts) of the remaining array units do not match the established characteristic quantities, which are unique for an integer number raised to an integer power. For this reason the number remaining after the subtraction of one integer raised to an integer power from another, cannot be an integer. Thus, $N^n - L^n = M^n$, or traditionally $M^n + L^n = N^n$ cannot be satisfied for $n > 2$ if L, M, N and n are all integers. (Received July 01, 2005)