

1, 2, 3; A, B, C

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Solving equations is one of the oldest tasks pursued by mathematicians, and the study of equations whose unknowns are integers goes back to the Ancient times. These are the *Diophantine equations*, so called in honor of the Greek mathematician Diophantus, the author of a book entitled *Arithmetic*, whose too narrow margin hosted the famous remark by Fermat that would change forever the stream of number theory.

During the 20th century, mathematicians understood that the answer to these questions does not so depend on the algebra of the equation, but rather on the form that this equation describes in space. The subject then became *Diophantine geometry*. Many questions are now understood, but the beauty of their solutions does not exhaust all the mysteries. I want to describe some chapters of this unfinished tale.

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