

DOI: 10.13718/j.cnki.xdzk.2016.10.006

关于不定方程

$$x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3) = 35(y+1)(y+2)(y+3) \text{ ①}$$

刘海丽, 罗明

西南大学 数学与统计学院, 重庆 400715

摘要: 运用递归数列的方法, 证明了不定方程 $x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3) = 35y(y+1)(y+2)(y+3)$ 仅有一组正整数解 $(x, y) = (4, 1)$.

关键词: 不定方程; 整数解; 递归数列

中图分类号: O156.2

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1673-9868(2016)10-0042-05

当 $(m, n) = 1, m, n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ 时, 对于形如

$$mx(x+1)(x+2)(x+3) = ny(y+1)(y+2)(y+3)$$

的不定方程已有不少的研究工作(参见文献[1-8]).

本文将运用递归数列的方法证明: 当 $(m, n) = (1, 35)$ 时, 不定方程

$$x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3) = 35y(y+1)(y+2)(y+3) \text{ (1)}$$

仅有正整数解 $(x, y) = (4, 1)$. 我们先将方程(1)化为

$$(x^2 + 3x + 1)^2 - 35(y^2 + 3y + 1)^2 = -34 \text{ (2)}$$

易知方程 $X^2 - 35Y^2 = -34$ 的全部整数解由以下两个(非结合)类给出:

$$x_n + y_n \sqrt{35} = \pm(1 + \sqrt{35})(6 + \sqrt{35})^n \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x_n + y_n \sqrt{35} = \pm(-1 + \sqrt{35})(6 + \sqrt{35})^n \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

其中 $1 + \sqrt{35}$ 是 $X^2 - 35Y^2 = -34$ 的最小正整数解, $6 + \sqrt{35}$ 是 Pell 方程 $u^2 - 35v^2 = 1$ 的基本解. 于是方程(2)的解应满足

$$(2y+3)^2 = \pm 4y_n + 5 \text{ (3)}$$

或

$$(2y+3)^2 = \pm 4\overline{y_n} + 5 \text{ (4)}$$

容易验证下面各式成立:

$$u_{n+1} = 12u_n - u_{n-1} \quad u_0 = 1, u_1 = 6 \text{ (5)}$$

$$v_{n+1} = 12v_n - v_{n-1} \quad v_0 = 0, v_1 = 1 \text{ (6)}$$

$$y_{n+1} = 12y_n - y_{n-1} \quad y_0 = 1, y_1 = 7 \text{ (7)}$$

$$u_{2n} = 2u_n^2 - 1 \quad v_{2n} = 2u_n v_n \text{ (8)}$$

$$y_n = u_n + v_n \text{ (9)}$$

$$u_{n+2h} \equiv -u_n \pmod{u_h} \quad v_{n+2h} \equiv -v_n \pmod{u_h} \text{ (10)}$$

① 收稿日期: 2015-12-17

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(11471265).

作者简介: 刘海丽(1991-), 女, 山西朔州人, 硕士研究生, 主要从事代数数论的研究.

$$y_{n+2h} \equiv -y_n \pmod{u_h} \quad (11)$$

因为

$$\overline{y_n} = u_n - v_n = u_{-n} + v_{-n} = y_{-n}$$

所以只需考虑(3)式, 其中 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

下面将证明(3)式仅当 $n=0, -1$ 时成立, 由此求得方程(2)的全部整数解, 进而作为推论得到方程(1)的全部正整数解.

1 $(2y+3)^2 = -4y_n + 5$

引理 1 $-4y_n + 5$ 是平方数仅对 $n=0$ 成立.

证 因为当 $|n| \geq 1$ 时, $-4y_n + 5 < 0$, 所以 $-4y_n + 5$ 不可能是平方数. 当 $n=0$ 时, 有 $-4y_n + 5 = 1^2$.

2 $(2y+3)^2 = 4y_n + 5$

引理 2 若 $4y_n + 5$ 为平方数, 则必有 $n \equiv 0, -1 \pmod{60}$.

证 我们采用对序列 $\{4y_n + 5\}$ 取模的方法来证明.

取 mod 5, 排除 $n \equiv 1, 2 \pmod{5}$, 此时 $4y_n + 5 \equiv 3, 2 \pmod{5}$.

取 mod 31, 排除 $n \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$, 此时 $4y_n + 5 \equiv 24 \pmod{31}$, 剩余 $n \equiv 0, 4 \pmod{5}$.

取 mod 131, 排除 $n \equiv 4 \pmod{10}$, 此时 $4y_n + 5 \equiv 116 \pmod{131}$, 剩余 $n \equiv 0, 5, 9 \pmod{10}$.

取 mod 20 021, 排除 $n \equiv 9 \pmod{20}$, 此时 $4y_n + 5 \equiv 20 006 \pmod{20 021}$, 剩余 $n \equiv 0, 5, 10, 15, 19 \pmod{20}$, 即 $n \equiv 0, 5, 10, 15, 19, 20, 25, 30, 35, 39, 40, 45, 50, 55, 59 \pmod{60}$.

取 mod 13, 排除 $n \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$, 即 $n \equiv 10, 19, 25, 40, 55 \pmod{60}$, 此时 $4y_n + 5 \equiv 7 \pmod{13}$.

取 mod 11, 排除 $n \equiv 2 \pmod{6}$, 即 $n \equiv 20, 50 \pmod{60}$, 此时 $4y_n + 5 \equiv 7 \pmod{11}$.

取 mod 47, 排除 $n \equiv 3, 9 \pmod{12}$, 即 $n \equiv 15, 39, 45 \pmod{60}$, 此时 $4y_n + 5 \equiv 13, 13, 44 \pmod{47}$.

取 mod 18 481, 排除 $n \equiv 5 \pmod{15}$, 即 $n \equiv 5, 35 \pmod{60}$, 此时 $4y_n + 5 \equiv 7 299 \pmod{18 481}$, 剩余 $n \equiv 0, 30, 59 \pmod{60}$.

下面用计算排除 $n \equiv 30 \pmod{60}$, 令 $n = 60k + 30$. 若 $2 \mid k$, 则 $n \equiv 6 \pmod{8}$, 对序列 $\{4y_n + 5\}$ 取 mod 71, 排除 $n \equiv 6 \pmod{8}$, 此时 $4y_n + 5 \equiv 28 \pmod{71}$; 若 $2 \nmid k$, 则 $n \equiv 2 \pmod{8}$, 取 mod 71, 排除 $n \equiv 2 \pmod{8}$, 此时 $4y_n + 5 \equiv 53 \pmod{71}$.

引理 3 设 $2 \parallel n, n > 0$, 则

$$\left(\frac{\pm 4v_{2n} + 5}{u_{2n}} \right) = \left(\frac{5u_n \pm 4v_n}{11} \right)$$

证 由(6)式知, 当 $n \in \mathbb{Z}, n > 0$ 时, 有 $u_{2n} \equiv 1 \pmod{2}, u_n \equiv 1 \pmod{5}, (3, 5u_n \pm 4v_n) = 1$. 当 $2 \parallel n$ 时, 有 $u_n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}, 5u_n \pm 4v_n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}, u_{2n} \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$, 从而有:

$$\left(\frac{-1}{u_n} \right) = -1 \quad \left(\frac{2}{u_{2n}} \right) = 1$$

于是由(8)式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\pm 4v_{2n} + 5}{u_{2n}} \right) &= \left(\frac{\pm 8u_nv_n + 5(u_n^2 - 35v_n^2)}{u_{2n}} \right) = \left(\frac{\pm 8u_nv_n + 10u_n^2}{u_{2n}} \right) = \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{u_{2n}} \right) \left(\frac{u_n}{u_{2n}} \right) \left(\frac{5u_n \pm 4v_n}{u_{2n}} \right) = \left(\frac{-1}{u_n} \right) \left(\frac{5u_n \pm 4v_n}{u_n^2 + 35v_n^2} \right) = - \left(\frac{5u_n \pm 4v_n}{u_n^2 + 35v_n^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

若 $5 \mid n$, 则 $5 \mid v_n$, 有

$$\left(\frac{5u_n \pm 4v_n}{u_n^2 + 35v_n^2} \right) = \left(\frac{5}{u_n^2 + 35v_n^2} \right) \left(\frac{u_n \pm \frac{4v_n}{5}}{\frac{u_n^2 + 35v_n^2}{5}} \right) = \left(\frac{u_n^2 + 35v_n^2}{5} \right) \left(\frac{u_n \pm \frac{4v_n}{5}}{u_n^2 + 35v_n^2} \right) =$$

$$\left(\frac{u_n^2 + 35v_n^2}{u_n \pm \frac{4v_n}{5}}\right) = \left(\frac{u_n^2 - \left(\frac{4v_n}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{891}{25v_n^2}}{u_n \pm \frac{4v_n}{5}}\right) = \left(\frac{891}{u_n \pm \frac{4v_n}{5}}\right) = -\left(\frac{5u_n \pm 4v_n}{11}\right)$$

若 $5 \nmid n$, 则 $5 \nmid v_n$, 有

$$\left(\frac{5u_n \pm 4v_n}{u_n^2 + 35v_n^2}\right) = \left(\frac{25u_n^2 + 875v_n^2 - 16v_n^2 + 16v_n^2}{5u_n \pm 4v_n}\right) = -\left(\frac{5u_n \pm 4v_n}{11}\right)$$

引理 4 设 $n \equiv 0 \pmod{20}$, 则仅当 $n=0$ 时, $4y_n + 5$ 是平方数.

证 令 $n = 2 \cdot k \cdot 5 \cdot 2^t$ ($t \geq 1, 2 \nmid k$). 对 $\{5u_n \pm 4v_n\}$ 取 $\pmod{11}$, 所得的两个剩余序列周期均为 6; 而对 $\{2^t\}$ 取 $\pmod{6}$, 所得的剩余序列的周期为 2. 我们对 k 分两种情况讨论:

(i) $k \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. 当 $m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ 时, 令 $m = 2^t$; 当 $m \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ 时, 令 $m = 5 \cdot 2^t$. 此时总有 $m \equiv 4 \pmod{6}$, 且 $n = 2lm$, $l \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. 于是, 由(9), (11) 式及引理 3, 有

$$4y_n + 5 \equiv 4y_{2m} + 5 \equiv 4v_{2m} + 5 \pmod{u_{2m}}$$

于是有

$$\left(\frac{4y_n + 5}{u_{2m}}\right) = \left(\frac{4v_{2m} + 5}{u_{2m}}\right) = \left(\frac{5u_m + 4v_m}{11}\right) = \left(\frac{10}{11}\right) = -1$$

矛盾. 从而 $4y_n + 5$ 是非平方数.

(ii) $k \equiv -1 \pmod{4}$. 当 $m \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ 时, 令 $m = 2^t$; 当 $m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ 时, 令 $m = 5 \cdot 2^t$. 此时总有 $m \equiv 2 \pmod{6}$, 且 $n = 2lm$, $l \equiv -1 \pmod{4}$. 于是, 由(9), (11) 式及引理 3, 有

$$4y_n + 5 \equiv -4y_{2m} + 5 \equiv -4v_{2m} + 5 \pmod{u_{2m}}$$

于是有

$$\left(\frac{4y_n + 5}{u_{2m}}\right) = \left(\frac{-4v_{2m} + 5}{u_{2m}}\right) = \left(\frac{5u_m - 4v_m}{11}\right) = -1$$

矛盾. 从而 $4y_n + 5$ 是非平方数.

引理 5 设 $4 \mid n, n > 0$, 则

$$\left(\frac{\pm 116v_{2n} + 5}{u_{2n}}\right) = \left(\frac{5u_n \pm 116v_n}{281}\right)$$

证 由(5) 式知, 当 $n \in \mathbb{Z}, n > 0$ 时, 有 $u_{2n} \equiv 1 \pmod{2}, u_n \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$. 当 $4 \mid n$ 时, 有 $u_n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, u_{2n} \equiv 1 \pmod{8}, 5u_n \pm 116v_n \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$, 从而有:

$$\left(\frac{-1}{u_n}\right) = 1 \quad \left(\frac{2}{u_{2n}}\right) = 1$$

当 $4 \mid n$ 时, 还有 $\left(\frac{5u_n \pm 116v_n}{17}\right) = \left(\frac{5}{17}\right), \left(\frac{12}{17}\right) = -1$. 由(8) 式有

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\pm 116v_{2n} + 5}{u_{2n}}\right) &= \left(\frac{\pm 232u_nv_n + 5(u_n^2 - 35v_n^2)}{u_{2n}}\right) = \left(\frac{\pm 232u_nv_n + 10u_n^2}{u_{2n}}\right) = \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{u_{2n}}\right) \left(\frac{u_n}{u_{2n}}\right) \left(\frac{5u_n \pm 116v_n}{u_{2n}}\right) = \left(\frac{-1}{u_n}\right) \left(\frac{5u_n \pm 116v_n}{u_n^2 + 35v_n^2}\right) = \left(\frac{u_n^2 + 35v_n^2}{5u_n \pm 116v_n}\right) \end{aligned}$$

若 $5 \mid n$, 则 $5 \mid v_n$, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{u_n^2 + 35v_n^2}{5u_n \pm 116v_n}\right) &= \left(\frac{5u_n \pm 116v_n}{u_n^2 + 35v_n^2}\right) = \left(\frac{5}{u_n^2 + 35v_n^2}\right) = \left(\frac{u_n \pm \frac{116v_n}{5}}{u_n^2 + 35v_n^2}\right) = \\ &= \left(\frac{u_n^2 + 35v_n^2}{u_n \pm \frac{116v_n}{5}}\right) = \left(\frac{u_n^2 - \left(\frac{116v_n}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{14 \cdot 331}{25v_n^2}}{u_n \pm \frac{116v_n}{5}}\right) = \left(\frac{14 \cdot 331}{u_n \pm \frac{116v_n}{5}}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{u_n \pm \frac{116v_n}{5}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\frac{17}{u_n \pm \frac{116v_n}{5}}\right) \left(\frac{281}{u_n \pm \frac{116v_n}{5}}\right) = \left(\frac{u_n \pm \frac{116v_n}{5}}{3}\right) \left(\frac{u_n \pm \frac{116v_n}{5}}{17}\right) \left(\frac{u_n \pm \frac{116v_n}{5}}{281}\right) = \left(\frac{5u_n \pm 116v_n}{281}\right)$$

若 $5 \nmid n$, 则 $5 \nmid v_n$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{u_n^2 + 35v_n^2}{5u_n \pm 116v_n}\right) &= \left(\frac{25u_n^2 - 13 \cdot 456v_n^2 + 875v_n^2 + 13 \cdot 456v_n^2}{5u_n \pm 116v_n}\right) = \left(\frac{14 \cdot 331}{5u_n \pm 116v_n}\right) = \\ &\left(\frac{3}{5u_n \pm 16v_n}\right) \left(\frac{17}{5u_n \pm 16v_n}\right) \left(\frac{281}{5u_n \pm 16v_n}\right) = -\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \left(\frac{5u_n \pm 116v_n}{281}\right) = \left(\frac{5u_n \pm 116v_n}{281}\right) \end{aligned}$$

引理 6 设 $n \equiv -1 \pmod{60}$, 则仅当 $n = -1$ 时, $4y_n + 5$ 是平方数.

证 令 $n = -1 + 2 \cdot k \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 2^t$ ($t \geq 1, 2 \nmid k$). 对 $\{5u_n \pm 116v_n\}$ 取 mod 281, 所得的两个剩余序列周期均为 140; 而对 $\{2^t\}$ 取 mod 140, 所得的剩余序列的周期为 12.

(i) $k \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. 当 $t \equiv 0, 1, 2, 5, 6, 11 \pmod{12}$ 时, 令 $m = 2^t$; 当 $t \equiv 8, 9, 10 \pmod{12}$ 时, 令 $m = 3 \cdot 2^t$; 当 $t \equiv 3, 4, 7 \pmod{12}$ 时, 令 $m = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 2^t$. 则当 t ($t \geq 2$) $\equiv 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 \pmod{12}$ 时, 有

$$m \equiv 36, 72, 4, 120, 100, 32, 64, 100, 68, 136, 132, 88 \pmod{140}$$

对应地, 有

$$5u_m - 116v_m \equiv 146, 194, 266, 22, 186, 6, 142, 186, 220, 227, 122, 52 \pmod{281}$$

(ii) $k \equiv -1 \pmod{4}$. 当 $t \equiv 1, 2, 3, 5, 11 \pmod{12}$ 时, 令 $m = 2^t$; 当 $t \equiv 0, 6, 8, 9 \pmod{12}$ 时, 令 $m = 3 \cdot 2^t$; 当 $t \equiv 4, 7, 10 \pmod{12}$ 时, 令 $m = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 2^t$. 则当 t ($t \geq 2$) $\equiv 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 \pmod{12}$ 时, 有

$$m \equiv 108, 72, 4, 8, 100, 32, 52, 100, 68, 136, 100, 88 \pmod{140}$$

对应地, 有

$$5u_m + 116v_m \equiv 6, 220, 227, 122, 171, 257, 52, 171, 194, 266, 171, 76 \pmod{281}$$

当 $t=1$ 时, 有 $m=2$, $5u_m - 116v_m = -1037$, 对任意 m , 均有 $\left(\frac{5u_m \mp 116v_m}{281}\right) = -1$. 当 $k \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{4}$ 时, 有 $n = 2lm$, $l \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{4}$, 从而由 (9), (10) 式有

$$\begin{aligned} y_n &\equiv y_{-1+2m} \equiv u_{-1+2m} + v_{-1+2m} \equiv \\ &u_{-1}u_{\pm 2m} + 35v_{-1}v_{\pm 2m} + v_{-1}u_{\pm 2m} + u_{-1}v_{\pm 2m} \equiv \\ &35v_{-1}v_{\pm 2m} + u_{-1}v_{\pm 2m} \equiv -29v_{\pm 2m} \equiv \mp 29v_{2m} \pmod{u_{2m}} \end{aligned}$$

又由引理 5, 有

$$\left(\frac{4y_n + 5}{u_{2m}}\right) = \left(\frac{\mp 116v_{2m} + 5}{u_{2m}}\right) = \left(\frac{5u_m \mp 116v_m}{281}\right) = -1$$

矛盾. 从而 $4y_n + 5$ 是非平方数.

3 主要结果

根据前面的讨论, 现在给出本文的主要结果:

定理 1 不定方程 $x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3) = 35y(y+1)(y+2)(y+3)$ 仅有 1 组正整数解 $(x, y) = (4, 1)$.

证 由引理 1 有 $(2y+3)^2 = -4y_0 + 5 = 1$, 因此 $y = -1, -2$. 由引理 4 有 $(2y+3)^2 = 4y_0 + 5 = 9$, 因此 $y = 0, -3$. 由引 6 有 $(2y+3)^2 = 4y_{-1} + 5 = 25$, 因此 $y = 1, -4$.

易知方程 (1) 共有 20 组整数解, 其中有 16 组平凡解使其两端都为 0, 即 $(0, 0), (0, -1), (0, -2), (0, -3), (-1, 0), (-1, -1), (-1, -2), (-1, -3), (-2, 0), (-2, -1), (-2, -2), (-2, -3), (-3, 0), (-3, -1), (-3, -2), (-3, -3)$. 另外 4 组非平凡解, 它们分别是 $(4, 1), (-7, 1), (4, -4), (-7, -4)$. 因此 $(x, y) = (4, 1)$ 是不定方程 $x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3) = 35y(y+1)(y+2)(y+3)$ 仅有的一组正整数解.

参考文献:

- [1] COHN J H E. The Diophantine Equation $y(y+1)(y+2)(y+3)=2x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)$ [J]. Pacific J Math, 1971, 37(2): 331–335.
- [2] PONNUDURAI T. The Diophantine Equation $y(y+1)(y+2)(y+3)=3x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)$ [J]. J London Math Soc, 1975, 10(2): 232–240.
- [3] 宣体佐. 关于不定方程 $y(y+1)(y+2)(y+3)=5x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)$ [J]. 北京师范大学学报(自然科学版), 1982(3): 27–34.
- [4] 罗明. 关于不定方程 $x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)=7y(y+1)(y+2)(y+3)$ [J]. 重庆师范学院学报(自然科学版), 1991, 8(1): 1–8.
- [5] 程瑶, 马玉林. 关于不定方程 $x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)=11y(y+1)(y+2)(y+3)$ [J]. 重庆师范大学学报(自然科学版), 2007, 24(3): 27–30.
- [6] 郭凤明, 罗明. 关于不定方程 $x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)=13y(y+1)(y+2)(y+3)$ [J]. 重庆师范大学学报(自然科学版), 2013, 30(5): 101–105.
- [7] 柯召, 孙琦. 谈谈不定方程 [M]. 哈尔滨: 哈尔滨工业大学出版社, 2011: 15–29.
- [8] 柯召, 孙琦. 数论讲义 [M]. 2 版. 北京: 高等教育出版社, 2001.

On the Diophantine Equation

$$x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)=35(y+1)(y+2)(y+3)$$

LIU Hai-li, LUO Ming

School of Mathematics and Statistics, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, China

Abstract: In this paper, with the method of recurrence sequences, we have shown that the diophantine equation $x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)=35y(y+1)(y+2)(y+3)$ has the only positive integer solution $(x, y) = (4, 1)$.

Key words: diophantine equation; integer solution; recurrence sequence

责任编辑 廖坤

