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THE DIOPHANTINE EQUATION $Y(Y+m)(Y+2m)(Y+3m)=2X(X+m)(X+2m)(X+3m)$

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J. H. E. Cohn has shown that the equation of the title has only four pairs of nontrivial solutions in integers when $m=1$. The object of this paper is to prove the following two theorems concerning the solutions of the equation of the title:

THEOREM 1. *The equation of the title has only four pairs of nontrivial solutions in integers given by* $X=4m$ **or** $-7m$, $Y=5m$ **or** $-8m$ *when* m *is of the form*

$$2^r \prod p_i^{s_i} \prod q_j^{t_j}$$

where r, s_i's *and* t_j's *are nonnegative integers,* p_i's *are positive primes* $\equiv 3, 5 \pmod 8$ *and* q_j's *are positive primes* $\equiv 1 \pmod 8$ *such that*

$$2^{(q_j-1)/4} \equiv -1 \pmod{q_j}.$$

THEOREM 2. *The only positive integral solution of the equation of the title, for all positive integral values of* $m \leqq 30$, *is* $X=4m$, $Y=5m$.

We shall call a solution of

$$(1)\quad Y(Y+m)(Y+2m)(Y+3m)=2X(X+m)(X+2m)(X+3m)$$

primitive if it satisfies $(X, Y, m)=1$.

LEMMA 1. *Every solution of* (1) *which is not a primitive solution is a multiple of a primitive solution with a smaller* m *and conversely.*

Suppose X, Y, m satisfy (1) and $(X, Y, m)=K>1$. Dividing both sides of (1) by K^4, we have

$$\frac{Y}{K}\left(\frac{Y}{K}+\frac{m}{K}\right)\left(\frac{Y}{K}+2\left(\frac{m}{K}\right)\right)\left(\frac{Y}{K}+3\left(\frac{m}{K}\right)\right) = 2\frac{X}{K}\left(\frac{X}{K}+\frac{m}{K}\right)\left(\frac{X}{K}+2\left(\frac{m}{K}\right)\right)\left(\frac{X}{K}+3\left(\frac{m}{K}\right)\right)$$

and the lemma follows.

LEMMA 2. *Equation* (1) *with* $(X, Y, m) = 1$ *is equivalent to*

(2) $$A^2 - 2B^2 = -m^4; \quad (A, B) = 1$$

(3) $$5m^2 + 4A = y^2$$

and

(4) $$5m^2 + 4B = x^2.$$

Substituting $x = 2X + 3m$ *and* $y = 2Y + 3m$ *in* (1), *we get*

$$\left(\frac{y^2 - 5m^2}{4}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{x^2 - 5m^2}{4}\right)^2 = -m^4.$$

Now putting

$$A = \frac{y^2 - 5m^2}{4} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \frac{x^2 - 5m^2}{4}$$

we obtain (2), (3) *and* (4). *It is easily seen that* $(X, Y, m) = 1$ *implies* $(A, B) = 1$ *and conversely.*

LEMMA 3. *There does not exist any primitive solution of* (1) *if* m *has a prime factor* $p \equiv 2, 3, 5 \pmod 8$.

By Lemma 2, (1) leads to $A^2 - 2B^2 = -m^4$; $(A, B) = 1$. It is sufficient to show that $p \mid A$ and $p \mid B$.

Case (i). Let $p = 2$. Then $2 \mid A^2 \Rightarrow 2 \mid A \Rightarrow 2 \mid B^2 \Rightarrow 2 \mid B$.

Case (ii). Let $p \equiv 3, 5 \pmod 8$. Suppose $p \nmid A$. Then $p \nmid B$. Also $A^2 \equiv 2B^2 \pmod p$. Therefore the Jacobi-Legendre symbol $(2B^2 \mid p) = 1$. But $(2B^2 \mid p) = (2 \mid p) = (-1)^{(p^2-1)/8} = -1$ and we have a contradiction. Hence $p \mid A$ and therefore $p \mid B$ also.

LEMMA 4. *There is no primitive solution of* (1) *if* m *has any prime factor* $p \equiv 1 \pmod 8$ *such that* $2^{(p-1)/4} \equiv -1 \pmod p$.

From (2), *we have*

(5) $$A^2 - 2B^2 \equiv 0 \pmod p; \quad (A, B) = 1.$$

Suppose $p \nmid A$, then $p \nmid B$. By (3) and (4), A and B are quadratic residues of p and therefore by Euler's criterion

(6) $$A^{(p-1)/2} \equiv B^{(p-1)/2} \equiv 1 \pmod p.$$

Now from (5), $A^{(p-1)/2} \equiv 2^{(p-1)/4} \cdot B^{(p-1)/2} \pmod p$, and using (6), we have $2^{(p-1)/4} \equiv 1 \pmod p$, a contradiction. The lemma follows.

Proof of Theorem 1. Combining Lemmas 2, 3 and 4, we see that (1) has no primitive solution when m takes the form stated in the theorem and $m > 1$.

J. H. E. Cohn **[1]** has shown that (1) has only four pairs of nontrivial solutions given by $X = 4$ or -7, $Y = 5$ or -8, when $m = 1$. The theorem now follows in view of Lemma 1.

Now we shall show that if all positive solutions of (1) are known, all the solutions of (1) can be written down with a little effort.

In Lemma 2 removing the restriction $(X, Y, m) = 1$, we have (3), (4),

$$A^2 - 2B^2 = -m^4 \tag{7}$$

$$x = 2X + 3m \tag{8}$$

and

$$y = 2Y + 3m. \tag{9}$$

In view of (8) we see that if $|x| \leqq 3m$ then $0 \leqq X \leqq -3m$. Clearly if x satisfies (4) so will $-x$. Also, when $x > 3m$, $-x < -3m$ and x leads to a positive X while $-x$ leads to a negative X. A similar argument holds for y. The result now becomes obvious.

Next we shall show that (1) has no positive primitive solution when $m = 7$ or 23.

When $m = 7$, (2), (3) and (4) read

$$A^2 - 2B^2 = -7^4; \quad (A, B) = 1 \tag{10}$$

$$5 \cdot 7^2 + 4A = y^2 \tag{11}$$

$$5 \cdot 7^2 + 4B = x^2. \tag{12}$$

All the solutions of a class of solutions of

$$A^2 - 2B^2 = -7^4 \tag{13}$$

whose fundamental solution is $a + b\sqrt{2}$ are given by

$$a_k + b_k\sqrt{2} = (a + b\sqrt{2})(3 + \sqrt{2})^k.$$

Now, the fundamental solutions of (13) are

$$\pm 49 \pm 49\sqrt{2}, \quad \pm 7 \pm 35\sqrt{2}, \quad \pm 31 \pm 41\sqrt{2}.$$

The classes of solutions of the first eight fundamental solutions cannot give rise to primitive solutions. We note that negative solutions of (13) can also be ignored as they cannot lead to positive solutions of (1). Thus for $a_k > 0$, $b_k > 0$ we must have $a + b\sqrt{2} > 0$ and accordingly need consider only the two cases

$$a_k + b_k\sqrt{2} = (31 + 41\sqrt{2})(3 + 2\sqrt{2})^k$$

and

$$a_k + b_k\sqrt{2} = (-31 + 41\sqrt{2})(3 + 2\sqrt{2})^k.$$

In each case we find that $b_{k+3} \equiv b_k \pmod 7$, and in each case the only residues modulo 7 which occur are 3, 5 and 6; since none of these is a quadratic residue modulo 7, the conclusion follows.

When $m = 23$, the fundamental solutions of (7) are

$$\pm 529 \pm 529\sqrt{2}, \quad \pm 161 \pm 391\sqrt{2}, \quad \pm 151 \pm 389\sqrt{2}$$

and a similar method can be used to show that (1) has no positive primitive solution when $m = 23$.

Proof of Theorem 2. We note that $2^{(17-1)/4} \equiv -1 \pmod{17}$. Now, applying Theorem 1, Theorem 2 is true for

$$m = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18,$$
$$19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 \text{ and } 30.$$

When $m = 7$, (1) has no positive primitive solution. Combining this result with Lemmas 1 and 3, Theorem 2 is true for

$$m = 7, 14, 21 \text{ and } 28.$$

The fact that when $m = 23$ (1) has no positive primitive solution, completes the proof of the theorem.

REMARKS. When $m = 7$, all the solutions of (1) can be written down using the result following the proof of Theorem 1. The nontrivial solutions are the twelve pairs,

$$X = 4\cdot 7 \text{ or } -7\cdot 7, \qquad Y = 5\cdot 7 \text{ or } -8\cdot 7$$
$$X = -10 \text{ or } -11, \qquad Y = 1 \text{ or } -22$$
$$X = -15 \text{ or } -6, \qquad Y = -5 \text{ or } -16.$$

Similarly when $m = 23$, the only solutions apart from the trivial ones are the eight pairs,

$$X = 4 \cdot 23 \text{ or } -7 \cdot 23, \qquad Y = 5 \cdot 23 \text{ or } -8 \cdot 23$$

$$X = -18 \text{ or } -51, \qquad Y = -6 \text{ or } -63.$$

When $m = 31$, there are infinite number of positive solutions of (7) which are quadratic residues of 31 and thus the method used for the cases $m = 7$, 23 fails here.

Lastly I should like to express my thanks to the referee and to Professor P. Kanagasabapathy for many helpful suggestions.

Reference

1. J. H. E. Cohn, *The diophantine equation* $Y(Y+1)(Y+2)(Y+3) = 2X(X+1)(X+2)(X+3)$, Pacific J. Math., **37** (1971), 331–335.

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