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RESEARCH ARTICLE

ON THE HOMOGENEOUS BIQUADRATIC EQUATION WITH FIVE UNKNOWNNS  $x^4 - y^4 = 40(z + w)p^3$

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ABSTRACT

The bi-quadratic equation with 5 unknowns given by  $x^4 - y^4 = 40(z + w)p^3$  is analysed for its patterns of non-zero distinct integral solutions. Four different paterrens of integer solutions to the above bi-quadratic equation are presented. A few interesting relations between the solutions and special numbers, namely, polygonal number and pyramidal number are exhibited.

Key words:

Homogeneous bi-quadratic,  
Bi-quadratic equation with five unknowns,  
Integer solutions polygonal and  
Pyramidal numbers.

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INTRODUCTION

Biquadratic Diophantine equations, homogeneous and non-homogeneous, have aroused the interest of numerous mathematicians since antiquity as can be seen as from (Gopalan et al., 2007, Gopalan and Anbuselvi 2008, Gopalan and pandichelvi 2008, Gopalan and Janaki 2008, Gopalan et al., 2008, 2010, 2015). In this context, one may refer (Gopalan and pandichelvi 2009, Gopalan and Shanmukanandham 2010, Gopalan and Padma 2010, Gopalan et al., 2012, Gopalan and sivakami, 2013) for varieties of problems on the biquadratic diophantine equations with three and four variables.

Further, in (Gopalan and Kalingarani, 2009, Gopalan and Kalingarani, 2011, Gopalan et al., 2013, 2014) biquadratic equations with five variables are analysed. In this paper, biquadratic equations with five variables given by  $x^4 - y^4 = 40(z + w)p^3$  is analysed for its non zero distinct integer solutions. A few interesting relations between the solutions and special polygonal numbers, pyramidal numbers are exhibited.

Notations

$$t_{m,n} = n \left( 1 + \frac{(n-1)(m-2)}{2} \right),$$
$$p_n^5 = \frac{n^2(n+1)}{2},$$
$$Pr_n = n(n+1)$$

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The diophantine equation representing the biquadratic equation with five unknowns under consideration is given by

$$x^4 - y^4 = 40(z + w)p^3 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Introducing the transformations

$$x = u + v; y = u - v;$$
$$z = uv + 1; w = uv - 1 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

in (1), it simplifies to

$$u^2 + v^2 = 10p^3 \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

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The above equations (3) is solved through different methods and thus, one obtains distinct patterns of integer solutions of (1)

**PATTERN: 1**

Let  $p = p(a, b) = a^2 + b^2$  .....(4)

Write 10 as

$10 = (3 + i)(3 - i)$  .....(5)

Substituting (4) & (5) in (3) and using the method of factorization, define

$u + iv = (3 + i)(a + ib)^3$

Equating real and imaginary parts, we have

$u = 3a^3 + b^3 - 9ab^2 - 3a^2b$

$v = a^3 - 3b^3 - 3ab^2 + 9a^2b$

Substituting the values of u and v in (2), the non zero distinct integral solutions of (1) are given by

$x(a, b) = 4a^3 - 2b^3 - 12ab^2 + 6a^2b$

$y(a, b) = 2a^3 + 4b^3 - 6ab^2 - 12a^2b$

$z(a, b) = 3a^6 - 3b^6 + 24a^5b + 24ab^5 - 45a^4b^2 + 45a^2b^4 - 80a^3b^3 + 1$

$w(a, b) = 3a^6 - 3b^6 + 24a^5b + 24ab^5 - 45a^4b^2 + 45a^2b^4 - 80a^3b^3 - 1$

(6)

**PROPERTIES**

$\triangleright x(a, 1) - 2y(a, 1) - 30t_{4,a} + 10 = 0$

$\triangleright 6[2p(a, -a)]$  is a nasty number

$\triangleright y(a, 1) - 3p(a, 1) - 4p_a^5 + 17t_{4,a} \equiv 1 \pmod{6}$

$\triangleright x(a, 1) + y(a, 1) - 6p(a, 1) - 12p_a^5 + 18pr_a + 4 = 0$

$\triangleright y(1, b) - 8p_b^5 + 10pr_b = 0 \pmod{2}$

$\triangleright y(a, 1) + 6ap(a, 1) - 16p_a^5 + 20t_{4,a} - 4 = 0$

**PATTERN: 2**

Write 10 as

$10 = (-3 + i)(-3 - i)$  ..... (7)

Substituting (4) & (7) in (3) and using the method of factorization, define

$u + iv = (-3 + i)(a + ib)^3$

Equating real and imaginary parts, we have

$u = -3a^3 + b^3 + 9ab^2 - 3a^2b$

$v = a^3 + 3b^3 - 3ab^2 - 9a^2b$

Substituting the values of u and v in (2), the non-zero distinct integral solutions of (1) are given by

$x(a, b) = -2a^3 + 4b^3 + 6ab^2 - 12a^2b$

$y(a, b) = -4a^3 - 2b^3 + 12ab^2 + 6a^2b$

$z(a, b) = -3a^6 + 3b^6 + 24a^5b + 24ab^5 + 45a^4b^2 - 45a^2b^4 - 80a^3b^3 + 1$

$w(a, b) = -3a^6 + 3b^6 + 24a^5b + 24ab^5 + 45a^4b^2 - 45a^2b^4 - 80a^3b^3 - 1$  ..... (8)

**PROPERTIES**

$\triangleright 2y(1, a) + x(1, a)$

$\triangleright -30t_{4,a} + 10 = 0$

$\triangleright 2[4(p(a, a)) - \text{nasty number}]$

= perfect square

$\triangleright y(1, a) - 4p(1, a) + 4p_a^5 - 4t_{4,a} - 6pr_a + 8 = 0$

$\triangleright 3y(a, 1) + 12ap(a, 1) - 18t_{4,a} \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$

$\triangleright x(a, 1) - y(a, 1) + p(a, 1) - 4p_a^5 + 19t_{4,a} \equiv 7 \pmod{6}$

**PATTERN 3**

Consider 10 as

$$10 = (1 + 3i)(1 - 3i) \dots\dots\dots(9)$$

Substituting (4) & (9) in (3) and using the method of factorization, define

$$u + iv = (1 + 3i)(a + ib)^3$$

Equating real and imaginary parts, we have

$$u = a^3 + 3b^3 - 3ab^2 - 9a^2b$$

$$v = 3a^3 - b^3 - 9ab^2 + 3a^2b$$

Substituting the values of u and v in (2), the non zero distinct integral solutions of (1) are given by

$$x(a,b) = 4a^3 + 2b^3 - 12ab^2 - 6a^2b$$

$$y(a,b) = -2a^3 + 4b^3 + 6ab^2 - 12a^2b$$

$$z(a,b) = 3a^6 - 3b^6 - 24a^5b - 24ab^5$$

$$- 45a^4b^2 + 45a^2b^4 + 80a^3b^3 + 1$$

$$w(a,b) = 3a^6 - 3b^6 - 24a^5b - 24ab^5$$

$$- 45a^4b^2 + 45a^2b^4 + 80a^3b^3 - 1 \dots\dots\dots(10)$$

**PROPERTIES**

- $2x(a,1) + 4y(a,1) + 60t_{4,a} - 20 = 0$
- $[-x(a,a) - 2ap(a,a)]$  is a cubical integer
- $x(1,a) - 4p_a^5 + 14t_{4,a} \equiv 4 \pmod{6}$
- $y(b,1) - p(b,1) + 4p_b^5 + 11t_{4,b} \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$
- $x(a,1) + 2y(a,1) + p(a,1) + 29t_{4,a} - 11 = 0$

**PATTERN 4**

Consider 10 as

$$10 = (-1 + 3i)(-1 - 3i) \dots\dots\dots(11)$$

Substituting (4) & (11) in (3) and using the method of factorization, define

$$u + iv = (-1 + 3i)(a + ib)^3$$

Equating real and imaginary parts, we have

$$u = -a^3 + 3b^3 + 3ab^2 - 9a^2b$$

$$v = 3a^3 + b^3 - 9ab^2 - 3a^2b$$

Substituting the values of u and v in (2), the non zero distinct integral solutions of (1) are given by

$$x(a,b) = 2a^3 + 4b^3 - 6ab^2 - 12a^2b$$

$$y(a,b) = -4a^3 + 2b^3 + 12ab^2 - 6a^2b$$

$$z(a,b) = -3a^6 + 3b^6 - 24a^5b - 24ab^5$$

$$+ 45a^4b^2 - 45a^2b^4 + 80a^3b^3 + 1$$

$$w(a,b) = -3a^6 + 3b^6 - 24a^5b - 24ab^5$$

$$+ 45a^4b^2 - 45a^2b^4 + 80a^3b^3 - 1 \dots\dots\dots(12)$$

**PROPERTIES**

- $x(a,1) - 4p_a^5 + 6pr_a + 8t_{4,a} - 4 = 0$
- $y(a,1) + 8p_a^5 - 10t_{4,a} - 2 = 0$
- $2x(a,1) + y(a,1) + 30t_{4,a} - 10 = 0$
- $5p(2a + 1, a + 1) - 25t_{4,a} \equiv 0 \pmod{10}$
- $y(1,a) + p(1,a) - 4p_a^5 - 11t_{4,a} \equiv -3 \pmod{6}$
- $3p(a + 2, 2a) - 3t_{4,a} - 12pr_a - 12 = 0$

**Conclusion**

In this paper, we have presented infinitely many non-zero integral solutions for the non-homogeneous biquadratic equation with five unknowns  $x^4 - y^4 = 40(z + w)p^3$ . As biquadratic equations are rich in variety, one may consider the other forms of equations and search for their corresponding integer solutions.

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