

Diophantine Equation

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Abstract

A set of problems of Diophantine equations.

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1 Wikipedia/Diophantine Equation

Finding all **right triangles with integer side-lengths** is equivalent to solving the Diophantine equation $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

“In mathematics, a *Diophantine equation* is a **polynomial equation**, usually involving 2 or more **unknowns**, s.t. the only **solutions** of interest are the **integer** ones. A *linear Diophantine equation* equates to a constant the sum of 2 or more **monomials**, each of **degree 1**. An *exponential Diophantine equation* is one in which unknowns can appear in **exponents**.

Diophantine problems have fewer equations than unknowns & involve finding integers that solve simultaneously all equations. As such **systems of equations** define **algebraic curves**, **algebraic surfaces**, or, more generally, **algebraic sets**, their study is a part of **algebraic geometry** that is called *Diophantine geometry*.

The word *Diophantine* refers to the **Hellenistic mathematician** of the 3rd century, **Diophantus** of **Alexandria**, who made a study of such equations & was 1 of the 1st mathematicians to introduce **symbolism** into **algebra**. The mathematical study of Diophantine problems that Diophantus initiated is now called *Diophantine analysis*.

While individual equations present a kind of puzzle & have been considered throughout history, the formulation of general theories of Diophantine equations (beyond the case of linear & **quadratic** equations) was an achievement of the 20th century.”

– **Wikipedia/Diophantine equation**

1.1 Examples of Diophantine Equation

1.2 Linear Diophantine Equations

1.3 Homogeneous Equations

1.4 Diophantine Analysis

1.5 Exponential Diophantine Equations

2 Phương Pháp Xét Tính Chia Hết

Bài toán 2.1 (Bình, 2021, Thí dụ 1, p. 6). *Giải phương trình nghiệm nguyên $3x + 17y = 159$.*

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Bài toán 2.2 (Bình, 2021, Thí dụ 2, p. 6). *Tìm nghiệm nguyên của phương trình $xy - x - y = 2$.*

Bài toán 2.3 (Bình, 2021, Thí dụ 3, p. 7). *Tìm nghiệm nguyên của phương trình $2xy - x + y = 3$.*

Tài liệu

Bình, Vũ Hữu (2021). *Phương Trình Nghiệm Nguyên & Kinh Nghiệm Giải*. Nhà Xuất Bản Giáo Dục Việt Nam, p. 224.