2018 ISL N5

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Four positive integers x, y, z, and t satisfy the relations

$$xy - zt = x + y = z + t$$
.

Is it possible that both xy and zt are perfect squares?

No, in fact xyzt cannot be a perfect square.

Suppose that x, y have different parity. Then x + y = z + t is odd, so z, t have different parity. Then xy, zt are both even so xy - zt is even, contradiction. So x, y have the same parity and similarly z, t have the same parity. Note that this implies xy - zt = x + y = z + t is even, so xy, zt have the same parity. Since x, y and z, t each have the same parity, this implies that all four of x, y, z, t have the same parity.

So let
$$a=\frac{x+y}{2}=\frac{z+t}{2},\ b=\frac{x-y}{2},$$
 and $c=\frac{z-t}{2}.$ Then
$$x=a+b$$

$$y=a-b$$

$$z=a+c$$

$$t=a-c$$

so

$$xy - zt = a^2 - b^2 - a^2 + c^2 = c^2 - b^2.$$

Thus $c^2 - b^2 = 2a$, so c, b have the same parity. Let $d = \frac{c+b}{2}$ and $e = \frac{c-b}{2}$. Then

$$a = 2deb$$
 $= d - ec = d + e$

so

$$x = 2de + d - e$$

$$y = 2de - d + e$$

$$z = 2de + d + e$$

$$t = 2de - d - e$$

is a parametrization of (x, y, z, t). First we deal with some edge cases.

- If either d or e is 0, then x = -y, contradiction.
- If both d and e are in $\{1, -1\}$ then one of x, y, z, t is 0, contradiction.

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So one of |d|, |e| is at least 2 while the other is at least 1.

Now we can compute

$$xyzt = (2de + d - e)(2de - d + e)(2de + d + e)(2de - d - e)$$
$$= (4d^{2}e^{2} - d^{2} - e^{2} + 2de)(4d^{2}e^{2} - d^{2} - e^{2} - 2de)$$
$$= (4d^{2}e^{2} - d^{2} - e^{2})^{2} - 4d^{2}e^{2}.$$

I claim that

$$(4d^{2}e^{2} - d^{2} - e^{2})^{2} - 4d^{2}e^{2} > (4d^{2}e^{2} - d^{2} - e^{2} - 1)^{2}.$$

This is equivalent to

$$8d^2e^2 - 2d^2 - 2e^2 - 1 > 4d^2e^2,$$

equivalently

$$(2d^2 - 1)(2e^2 - 1) > 2.$$

But

$$(2d^2 - 1)(2e^2 - 1) \ge (2 \cdot 2^2 - 1)(2 \cdot 1^2 - 1) = 7$$

which is more than enough. So

$$(4d^2e^2 - d^2 - e^2 - 1)^2 < xyzt < (4d^2e^2 - d^2 - e^2)^2$$

and thus xyzt cannot be a perfect square.